

GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

**DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN**  
**1989-90**

**Volume - I**

**NOTES**

— 10 —

FINANCE & PLANNING (PLANNING WING) DEPARTMENT  
HYDERABAD

1988

Sub. National Systems Unit,  
National Institute of Educational  
Planning and Administration  
17-B, SIA Ansari Marg, New Delhi-110016

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DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1989-90

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The Planning Commission approved a plan of Rs 5200 crores for the State's Seventh Five Year Plan. The State Government are, however, implementing a plan of Rs 7500 crores originally proposed to the Planning Commission. The expenditure incurred was Rs 942.25 crores in 1985-86, Rs 1222.41 crores in 1986-87 and Rs 1125.28 crores in 1987-88.

For the year 1988-89 the Planning Commission approved a plan of Rs 1250 crores and this was provided in the Vote-on-Account Budget. Subsequent to the Vote-on-Account Budget, additional funds of Rs 171.75 lakhs were provided for Telugu Gramscena Kranti Patham schemes and Rs 100.00 lakhs to the A.P.State Cooperative Rural Irrigation Corporation by taking advance from the Contingency Fund. Including these additional funds, the plan outlay for 1988-89 has been increased to Rs 1252.72 crores and this was included in the final budget. The anticipated expenditure for 1988-89 reported by the departments is Rs 1325.59 crores. Taking this into account the anticipated expenditure for the first four years of the Seventh Five Year Plan is Rs 4615.53 crores. This leaves a balance of Rs 584.47 crores for 1989-90 on the basis of the approved Seventh Five Year Plan of Rs 5200 crores and Rs 2884.47 crores on the basis of Rs 7500 crores Seventh Five Year Plan being implemented by the State Government.

At the meeting of the Working Group on Resources held in the Planning Commission at official level on 31.10.1988, the resources for 1988-89 were assessed at Rs 1282.12 crores and for 1989-90 plan at Rs 1107.80 crores. The item-wise details of estimates for these two years along with the original estimates for the Seventh Five Year Plan and the actuals for 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 are given in the Statement in Annexure-I.

Keeping in view the current year's plan and the requirements and commitments in each sector, the draft plan for the last year of the Seventh Five Year Plan i.e.1989-90 has been prepared for an outlay of Rs 1663.59 crores. While compulsions for a plan of this size are obvious, the resources on hand fall short of the requirements. The spill-over commitments on Irrigation projects are so large that any step-up given is inadequate. Similar is the case in respect of Power projects also. Under Education sector the commitments for 1989-90 are heavy due to the need for payment of grant-in-aid to eligible private institutions as a result of Court orders etc. The other items like audio-visual education, vocational education, implementation of UGC scales, formation of A.P.Council for Higher Education and the novel scheme of "Earn while Learning", construction of buildings, upgradation of standards of administration as a result of the interim award of the Ninth Finance Commission also require large outlays. With a view to take administration to the door steps of the people, the State Government have formed 1104 Mandals in place of 330 Panchayati Samithis. This has necessitated provision of more funds for construction of buildings and infrastructure facilities at the Mandal Headquarters. Under Social Welfare sector also additional funds have become necessary due to enhancement of mess charges and cosmetics charges in the Government hostels for SCs, STs & BCs.

(ii)

In other sectors also there is need for increased outlayss, in some cases just for continuing schemes and in others for taking up essential new schemes with reference to these innovative policies and programmes of the Government.

The major sector-wise details of the plan are given in the Statement in Annexure-II.

The details of the allocations for the earmarked items, MNP and Externally Aided Projects for 1988-89 and 1989-90 are given in Annexure-III.

The allocations in the Budget or anticipated expenditure for 1988-89 are less than those approved by the Planning Commission in respect of the following items. The reasons for the changes are given in the remarks column.

(Rs lakhs)

Head of Development Schemes	1988-89			Remarks
	Outlay approved by Plg. Commn.	Budget	Anticipated Expdr.	
1	2	3	4	5
<b>I. IRRIGATION</b>				
1. Sriram Sagar Project.	6000.00	3500.00	3500.00	} Due to late finalisation of World Bank tender conditions.
2. Srisailem Right Branch Canal	2900.00	1400.00	1400.00	
3. Modernisation schemes.	250.00	150.00	150.00	Since schemes are still under finalisation, the amount provided of Rs 1550 lakhs in the Budget is sufficient.
4. Post-facto evaluation of Irrigation schemes.	20.00	-	-	CESS, to whom evaluation work is entrusted, has reported that the proposal on the scope and nature of study to be conducted under post-facto evaluation is under study. Hence there is no scope to incur expenditure.
Total:- (Irrigation)	9170.00	5050.00	5050.00	
<b>II. POWER:</b>				
i. Srisailem Hydro Electric stage I.	1400.00	1500.00	1500.00	--
ii. Upper Sileru stage, II	100.00	-	-	--
iii. Mini/Small Hydrel schemes	200.00	200.00	65.00	The anticipated expenditure is Rs 65 lakhs only for meeting the balance payments on the three schemes completed.



1988-89

Sl. No.	Outlay approved by Ptg. Commn.	Budget	Anticipated Expdr.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
Srisailem Left Bank power house (9 x 110 MW)	500.00	500.00	10.00	The outlay of Rs 500 lakhs originally provided is for starting civil works in 1988-89 but the anticipated expenditure is Rs 10.00 lakhs only.
Gas based TPS (3 x 33MW)	1000.00	1000.00	250.00	In view of the proposal to entrust this project to A.P.G.P.C.L, the allocation has been reduced to Rs 250 lakhs.
Distribution and system improvement works.	1600.00	2800.00	2800.00	--
Capacitor Installation.	1200.00	-	-	--
<b>Total (Power)</b>	<b>6000.00</b>	<b>6000.00</b>	<b>4625.00</b>	
Rural Health	1450.00	1233.00	1413.00	Since the increase in plan outlay for Medical & Health sector for 1988-89 over the last year's level was only Rs 60 lakhs, which is required for other medical schemes, same allocation of Rs 1233 lakhs as in 1987-88 plan was provided for Rural Health for 1988-89. However this is being stepped up to Rs 1413.00 lakhs in the R.D.
Adult Education	300.00	290.00	290.00	Reduction is marginal.
Rural Water Supply.	3000.00	2600.00	2600.00	Since the total allocation for Water Supply and Sanitation was only Rs 79 crores for 1987-88 and 1988-89, the same level of Rs 26 crores as in 1987-88 was provided for Rural Water Supply for 1988-89 also.

In the circumstances, the allocations in the Budget or the anticipated expenditure for 1988-89 whichever is less for the above schemes may be adopted. In this

(iv)

connection attention is invited to this Government's D.O. letter No.10643/Flg.AF.I/88-2 dated 14-7-1988 addressed to the Adviser (SP), Planning Commission. Apart from this, no adjustments in the plan outlay for the current year 1988-89 are required for the present. However, the position will be reviewed and detailed proposals for any further adjustments required in the plan for 1988-89 will be submitted to the Planning Commission before December 1988 as is being done every year.

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## SEVENTH PLAN - ESTIMATE OF RESOURCES

(Rupees in lakhs)

Item	7th Plan		Actuals		1988-89		1989-90	Total
	Plan (Target (1985-90))	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88 (Pre.)	Budget	Revised	Proposed Estimates	1985-90 (3+4+5+7+8)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.

## I. State's Budgetary resources other than negotiated loans:

1. Balance from current revenues at 1984-85 fares and tariffs for seventh plan period	10690	19929	15811	18241	(-)2407	(-)6408	(-)22134	25439
a) Upgradation grants for Capital works	--	1192	262	1853	717	1500	1075	5882
b) Grants for special problems	--	--	--	--	--	--	2044	2044
2. Contribution of public enterprises at 1984-85 fares and tariffs for seventh plan period.								
a) State Electricity Board	38001	6097	5177	6339	(-)11937	(-)14280	(-)16258	(-)25603

Contd..2

ANNEXURE-I (CONTD.)

(Rs in lakhs)

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
<b>2. State Enterprises.</b>								
a) Loans from LIC to SEB	3481	570	627	690	793	793	912	3592
b) Loans from LIC to SRTC	1419	233	256	281	323	323	371	1464
c) Loans from REC	5081	2407	1082	1007	1108	1108	1219	6823
d) Loans from GIC								
e) Total (a+b+c+d)	9831	3210	1965	1978	2224	2224	2502	11879
<b>3. Other Agencies.</b>								
a) Loans from LIC for water supply and sewerage	1564	256	281	309	355	355	250	1451
b) Loans from LIC for other purposes.								
c) Total (a+b)	1564	256	281	309	355	355	250	1451
<b>B. MARKET BORROWING (NET)</b>								
1. State Enterprises (SEB)	--	171	47	--	--	--	--	218
2. State Enterprises (SRTC)								
3. Housing Board	--	81	89	98	--	--	--	268
4. Others.								
5. Total (1 to 4)		252	136	298			1019	486

Contd.

(VII)

Annexure-I (Contd.)

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	
6. I.D.B.I.		6446	897	1862	2645	1319	2538	1319	9261
7. F.F.C.							1298	591	1389
C. Rural Debentures									
D. Total-III(A+B+C)		27340	5809	5413	6315	6000	8517	7207	33261
IV. Withdrawal from Reserves etc,		(-)22998	(-) 33929	10654	(-) 10182	355	13917	--	(-) 19540
Contribution towards Telugu Ganga from Tamilnadu		--	1200	--	--	--	--	--	1200
(a) Medium Term Loan to Clear Overdrafts		--	20698	--	--	--	--	--	20698
V. State's Total Resources		357968	59209	94758	89717	74673	90556	64891	399131
VI. Central Assistance									
a) i. Normal-under godgil formulae assistance		140847	30683	31082	34483	39152	40219	40693	177160
ii. Normal-Advance Plan		7500	3700	--	--	--	--	--	3700
b) For Externally aided Projects		15800	755	1524	1368	2375	2375	11004	17026

Cond..

(17)

Annexure-I (contd.)

## ANNEXURE-I (CONTD.)

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
c) For development works taken up on account of Natural Calamities (.....)	--	5138	6659	4285	--	--	--	16082	
d) Adjustment of Advance Plan assistance	--	--	(-) 925	(-) 925	(-) 925	(-) 925	(-) 1992	(-) 4767	
e) Adjustment of Relief Assistance.	(-) 2115	(-) 2115	(-) 2484	(-) 3013	(-) 4013	(-) 4013	(-) 3816	(-) 15441	
TOTAL - VI.	162032	38161	35856	36198	36589	37656	45889	193760	
VII. Aggregate resources (V + VI)	520000	97370	130614	125915	111262	128212	110780	592891	

(x)

Major Head/Sub-Head of Development	7th Five Year Plan		Actual Expenditure			1988-'89		Outlay Proposed	
	Outlay approved by Planning Commission	Outlay provided by State Government	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	Approved outlay	Budget	Anticipated Expenditure	For draft Annual Plan 1989-90
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
I. Agriculture & Allied Services	26770.00	39829.00	3876.66	5159.45	5319.23	6406.00	6406.00	6386.36	7472.00
II. Rural Development	25730.00	38000.00	6509.99	13413.05	3105.30	8999.00	9170.75	11508.58	11356.02
III. Special Area Development programme	-	-	-	0.82	3.02	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
IV. Irrigation & Flood Control	148810.00	205000.00	24996.61	30669.08	27074.68	30000.00	30100.00	30300.00	35000.00
V. Energy	110590.00	150200.00	16156.25	18629.63	20637.00	21500.00	21500.00	24915.00	26535.00
VI. Industry & Minerals	31240.00	50762.00	6653.30	6249.41	5613.82	6200.00	6200.00	6192.00	6697.24
VII. Transport	27050.00	36710.00	8127.19	10865.13	11374.91	10345.00	10345.00	10035.00	6549.00
VIII. Communications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX. Science, Technology & Environment	1030.00	1665.00	79.97	142.99	168.01	201.00	201.00	201.00	202.00
X. General Economic Services	1100.00	1438.00	148.94	263.29	308.91	300.00	300.00	380.37	445.02
XI. Social Services	142430.00	219226.00	26599.70	35461.10	32639.98	39505.00	39505.00	41093.37	68420.70
1. Education, Sports, Art & Culture	20370.00	28055.00	3678.64	4405.92	5150.01	6400.00	6400.00	6567.66	27519.61
2. Medical and Public Health	16420.00	22286.00	1693.47	2726.70	2890.57	3400.00	3400.00	3711.37	4995.13
3. Water Supply and Sanitation	27300.00	44500.00	4437.98	5244.84	6943.55	7900.00	7900.00	7900.00	8900.00
4. Housing	25740.00	38923.00	6352.90	9447.90	5807.91	7500.00	7497.00	7497.00	8320.44
5. Urban Development	9000.00	14772.00	2833.32	2802.02	2057.77	2985.00	2985.00	3320.96	4512.50

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## ANNEXURE - II ... (continued)

Major Head/Sub-Head of Development	7th Five Year Plan		Actual Expenditure			(Rs. lakhs)			
	Outlay approved by Planning Commission	Outlay Provided by State Government	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	Approved outlay	1988-'89 Budget	Anticipated Expenditure	Outlay proposed For draft Annual Plan 1989-90
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
6. Information & Publicity	1260.00	1717.00	207.92	200.97	102.29	162.00	162.00	342.00	377.00
7. Welfare of S.Cs., S.Ts., & B.Cs.	23960.00	39300.00	5975.80	8583.60	7622.25	8491.00	8494.00	9272.29	11038.46
8. Labour & Employment	4050.00	5494.00	612.84	572.72	563.36	600.00	600.00	500.00	918.51
9. Social Security & Welfare	2970.00	10909.00	760.68	1247.54	1203.68	1620.00	1620.00	1535.09	1592.05
10. Nutrition	5360.00	13270.00	41.15	228.89	298.59	447.00	447.00	447.00	447.00
XII. General Services	5250.00	7120.00	1076.48	1387.30	1278.28	1530.00	1530.00	1533.75	3668.39
<b>GRAND TOTAL:</b>	<b>520000.00</b>	<b>750000.00</b>	<b>94225.09</b>	<b>132241.28</b>	<b>112528.14</b>	<b>125000.00</b>	<b>125271.75</b>	<b>132559.43</b>	<b>166359.37</b>

ANNEXURE - II (continued) ...

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## ANNEXURE - III

Statement showing the allocations for Barmarked items, MNP and Externally aided projects.

Head of Development	Annual Plan 1988-89		Antici- pated Expendr.	(Rs. lakhs)
	Outlay approved by Plg. Commn.	Budget		Outlay proposed for Draft Plan 1989-90
1	2	3	4	5
<b><u>EARMARKED ITEMS</u></b>				
1. Agriculture and allied programms (excluding failed well subsidy scheme)	6368.00	6368.00	6386.36	7472.00
2. Rural Development (including failed well subsidy scheme)	9037.00	9208.75	11508.58	11356.02
3. Special Area Programme	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
4. <u>Major &amp; Medium Irrigation</u>				
(a) Nagarjuna Sagar Project	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00	2000.00
(b) Srirani Sagar Project	6000.00	3500.00	3500.00	4500.00
(c) Srisailem Right Branch Canal.	2900.00	1400.00	1400.00	3500.00
(d) Godavari Barrage project	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	1400.00
(e) Vamsadhara stage I	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00
(f) Tungabhadra HLC stage II	750.00	750.00	750.00	1000.00
(g) Yelceru Reservoir. scheme.	2300.00	2300.00	2300.00	1100.00
(h) Singur Project	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00	1500.00
(i) Somasila Project	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	500.00
(j) Medium schemes	2236.00	2200.00	2350.00	3000.00
(k) Modernisation schemes	250.00	150.00	150.00	225.00
(l) Post-facto evaluation irrigation scheme	20.00	-	-	-
TOTAL (4)	35625.00	31640.75	34108.94	37817.02
5. Minor Irrigation	3100.00	3200.00	3400.00	4125.00
6. Command Area Programme	700.00	700.00	700.00	800.00
7. <u>Power</u>				
(a) Srisailem HES stage I	1400.00	1500.00	1500.00	1500.00
(b) Srisailem HES Stage I(4 x 110MW)	15.00	15.00	15.00	70.00
(c) Nagarjunasagar PS HES-stage III(3x100MW)	25.00	25.00	70.00	50.00
(d) Srisailem HES-stage II (3 x 110 MW)	25.00	25.00	110.00	100.00
(e) Pochampad HES(3x9MW)	90.00	90.00	125.00	90.00
(f) AP Power House at Balincla (2x30MW)	25.00	25.00	50.00	25.00
(g) Ponna Ahobilam(2x10MW)	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00
(h) Nagarjunasagar Left Canal HES(2x30MW)	1400.00	1400.00	1500.00	2050.00

Head of Development	Annual Plan 1988-89		Anticipated Expend.	Outlay proposed for Draft Plan 1989-90
	Outlay approved by P.G. Commn.	Budget		
1	2	3	4	5
(i) Nagarjunasagar Right Canal (30MW unit) third.	600.00	600.00	600.00	700.00
(j) Vijayawada TPS-stage II (2 x 210 MW)	7500.00	7500.00	11900.00	9000.00
(k) Muddanur TPS (2 x 210 MW)	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	2000.00
(l) Mini/small Hydel schemes	200.00	200.00	65.00	-
(m) Srisailem Left Bank (9 x 110 MW)	500.00	500.00	10.00	625.00
(n) Gas based TPS (3 x 33 MW)	1000.00	1000.00	250.00	325.00
(o) Upper Sileru stage II (2 x 60 MW)	100.00	-	-	10.00
(p) Renovation and Modernisation	350.00	350.00	450.00	395.00
(q) Transmission & Distribution				
i) Transmission Works	2800.00	2800.00	2800.00	3000.00
ii) Distribution and System improvement works.	1600.00	2800.00	2800.00	4000.00
iii) Capacitor installation.	1200.00	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL (7)</b>	<b>20030.00</b>	<b>20030.00</b>	<b>23445.00</b>	<b>24060.00</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL (A) - Earmarked items.</b>	<b>74874.00</b>	<b>71161.50</b>	<b>79562.88</b>	<b>85644.04</b>

#### B. MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME (MNP)

1. Forests-Rural Fuel wood plantation scheme	90.00	100.00	100.00	90.00
2. Rural Roads	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
3. Civil Supplies-Public Distribution system	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
4. Elementary Education	2475.00	3046.79	3046.79	10828.89
5. Adult Education	300.00	290.00	290.00	444.57
6. Rural Health	1450.00	1233.00	1413.00	1781.06
7. Rural Water Supply	3000.00	2600.00	2600.00	2600.00
8. Rural sanitation	400.00	400.00	400.00	400.00
9. Housing				
i) House sites		300.00	300.00	800.00
ii) Weaker Sections Housing Programme	6268.00	5997.00	5997.00	5997.00
	6268.00	6297.00	6297.00	6797.00
10. Environmental improvement of slums:-				
i) Dir. Municipal Admn.		376.00	376.00	376.00
ii) Municipal Corpn. of Hyderabad.	600.00	340.00	673.46	940.00
iii) Visakhapatnam Municipal Corpn.				400.00
	600.00	716.00	1049.46	1716.00

(Rs lakhs)

Head of element	Annual Plan 1988-89			Outlay proposed for Draft Plan 1989-90
	Outlay approved by Plg. Comm.	Budget	Antici- pated Exdr.	
1	2	3	4	5
11. Nutrition	447.00	447.00	447.00	447.00
<b>TOTAL (B)- MNP</b>	<b>15540.00</b>	<b>15639.79</b>	<b>16153.25</b>	<b>25614.52</b>

**0. EXTERNALLY AIDED PROJECTS:**

1. <u>Agriculture</u>				
Rainfed farming project Maheswaram, R.R. Dist.	80.00	80.00	80.00	100.00
2. <u>Animal Husbandry</u>				
Indo-Swiss Project, Visakhapatnam.	7.02	7.02	7.02	19.00
3. <u>Forests - OIDA</u>	900.00	900.00	900.00	700.00
4. <u>Irrigation</u>				
i) <u>Second A.P. Irriga-         tion project</u>				
(a) SRSP	6000.00	3500.00	3500.00	4500.00
(b) SRBC	2900.00	1400.00	1400.00	3500.00
ii) Modernisation schemes under National water management.	250.00	150.00	150.00	225.00
5. <u>Command Area Development</u>				
i) National Water Management	30.00	30.00	30.00	25.00
ii) USAID Project - WALAMPARI	40.00	40.00	40.00	63.50
iii) Construction of Field Training Centres- WALAMPARI (A.P. Composite II Irriga- tion project)	38.50	38.50	38.50	50.00
iv) Ayacut roads-(A.P. Composite II Irriga- tion project)	100.00	100.00	100.00	150.00
v) WALAMPARI-Training & Research Institute	19.50	19.50	25.00	35.00
6. <u>Minor Irrigation (PWD)</u>				
EEC aided schemes	800.00	800.00	800.00	860.00
7. <u>Power</u>				
i) Nagarjunasagar Left Canal HES (2x30MW)	1400.00	1400.00	1500.00	2050.00
ii) Nagarjunasagar Right Canal HES third unit	600.00	600.00	600.00	700.00
iii) Srisailem Left Bank Power House (9x110 MW)	500.00	500.00	10.00	625.00

...contd

Head of Development	Annual Plan 1988-89			Outlay proposed for Draft Plan 1989-90
	Outlay approved by Plg. Commn.	Budget	Anticipated Expendr.	
1	2	3	4	5
<u>8. Education</u>				
School buildings in Panchayat Samithis with U.K assistance	43.00	43.00	43.00	1252.00
<u>9. Urban Development</u>				
i) Hyderabad Slum improvement project	340.00	340.00	673.46	940.00
ii) Visakhapatnam slum improvement project	-	-	-	400.00
<u>10. Rural Water Supply</u>				
Netherlands aid project- assistance for protected water supply.	1020.00	1020.00	1020.00	1020.00
<b>TOTAL (C)</b>	<b>15068.02</b>	<b>10968.02</b>	<b>10916.98</b>	<b>17214.50</b>
<b>Externally aided projects.</b>				

## I. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES

### (1) CROP HUSBANDRY:

#### Director of Agriculture:

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

Agricultural development is a complex proposition and involves co-ordinated effort of several agencies, like Research Institutions (Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University) Development of Agriculture, Irrigation, Command Area Development, Panchayati Raj, Co-operation, Department of Marketing, Warehousing Corporation, Electricity Department, Integrated Rural Development Agency and Credit Institutions. The initiative and efforts of millions of toiling farmers contribute to increased agricultural production. Impressive gains have already been made in stepping up production. But, when compared to some of the States like Punjab, Haryana, Tamilnadu and Karnataka the State is lagging behind in per hectare productivity. Therefore, the farmers need to be motivated in a larger measure to take to the modern technology as speedily as possible so that there is no time lag between the technology generation and its application at the field level for increasing the production levels in the country to not only meet the ever increasing food requirements of our growing population but also create exportable surpluses. Seasonal aberrations cause fluctuations in Agriculture production but, fluctuations could be minimised with the increased application of science and technology in the field of Agriculture. Therefore, suitable schemes are being designed and implemented to achieve this objective. A well organised and professionally competent extension service is provided to render the required technical advice to the farming community in their day to day farm operations.

During last year, i.e., 1987-88, though, the monsoon set in on time, the rainfall was highly spacial, erratic and inadequate with prolonged dry spells particularly at critical periods of crop growth affecting standing crops. The overall deficit in the rainfall during the Kharif 1987 was about 23% to the normal, which led to a decline in the areas sown, besides affecting Standing Crops. However, the cyclonic rains during October and November, 1987 brightened the prospects for Rabi.

To mitigate the hardship caused to the drought affected farmers in 18 districts, contingency drought relief programme for raising crops during Rabi 1987-88 was implemented with an expenditure of Rs. 4.50 crores covering an area of about 2.00 lakh hectares of small and marginal farmers, having irrigation support or with adequate soil moisture.

Taking advantage of the cyclonic rains during October and November, the farmers were encouraged to go in a big way for Rabi cultivation for increasing the production to compensate the loss in production during Kharif, to the extent possible. About 9.32 lakh hectares was brought under rice, registering an increase of about 1.00 lakh hectares from that of 8.34 lakh hectares during the previous Rabi.

In spite of the adverse seasonal conditions, the foodgrains production during 1987-88 accounted to 96.0 lakh tonnes and registered an increase of 6.01 lakh tonnes over the production obtained during 1986-87. A substantial increase in oilseeds production has also been achieved. The production of oilseeds, which was at 13.87 lakh tonnes during 1986-87, increased to 18.47 lakh tonnes during 1987-88 due to the big boost given to oil seeds production by the technology mission on oil seeds.

The crop wise and season wise production figures are indicated below:

Production of Food Grains and Commercial Crops Targets & Achievements for the Year 1987-88 (Lakh Tonnes)

Sl. No.	Crop	Targets for 1987-88			Achievements 1987-88		
		Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
<b>I. Food Grains:</b>							
1.	Rice	68.37	23.00	96.37	47.42	23.27	70.69
2.	Wheat	-	0.12	0.12	-	-	0.04
3.	Jowar	5.18	7.50	12.18	5.44	4.88	10.32
4.	Bajra	3.00	-	3.00	1.69	0.01	1.70
5.	Maize	4.14	1.50	5.64	4.05	0.80	4.85
6.	Other cereals	4.10	1.25	5.35	2.22	0.74	2.96
7.	Pulses	3.70	3.30	7.00	3.00	3.44	6.44
<b>Total:</b>		<b>88.49</b>	<b>41.17</b>	<b>129.66</b>	<b>63.82</b>	<b>33.18</b>	<b>97.00</b>

(Lakh. Tonnes)

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
<b>II. Commercial Crops:</b>							
<b>1. Oilseeds</b>							
i) Groundnut	13.47	5.14	18.61	12.07	5.01	17.08	
ii) Sesamum	0.28	0.42	0.70	0.13	0.08	0.21	
iii) Castor	0.67	-	0.67	0.58	-	0.58	
iv) Other Oil-seeds	0.30	0.20	0.50	0.47	0.13	0.60	
Total:	14.72	5.76	20.48	13.25	5.22	18.47	
2. Cotton*	9.00	-	9.00	5.12	-	5.12*	
3. Mesta**	6.00	-	6.00	3.05	-	3.05**	
4. Sugarcane***	120.00	-	120.00	103.66	-	103.66***	

\* Lakh bales of 170 Kgs.

\*\* Lakh bales of 180 Kgs.

\*\*\* Cane Production

REVIEW OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN 1988-89:KHARIF 1988:-

Andhra Pradesh has received good and well distributed rainfall during this year after facing successive adverse seasonal conditions for the past 4 years.

During the year 1988-89 the South West Monsoon set in around 10th of June, on a weak note, in the Coastal and Telangana regions and on 22nd in the Rayalaseema region. Pre-monsoon showers were received during the month of May in Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema regions slightly in excess of the normal rainfall, while in Telangana region there was a deficit. In the State as a whole, 39 m.m of rainfall as premonsoon showers was received against the normal of 40 m.m. during May.

In June, there was a deficit in rainfall in the State, except the districts of Nizamabad and Adilabad. The deficit was 37% in Coastal Andhra region, 64% in Rayalaseema region and 17% in Telangana region, and 30% in the State as a whole.

In July, the monsoon became active due to low pressures, both in the Arabian sea and Bay of Bengal and

as a result good rainfall was received in all the districts, registering an excess of 67% in Coastal Andhra, 83% in Rayalaseema and 109% in Telangana regions and 92% in the State as a whole, over the normal rainfall. Due to very heavy rainfall received from 28th to 31st July, in the catchment area of river Godavari and its tributaries, floods occurred in the districts of Adilabad, Kerimnagar, Warangal, Khammam, West Godavari and East Godavari including both irrigated and rainfed crops. Several irrigation sources also got breached.

The monsoon was active during August with wide spread rains. The total rainfall received during August has been 251 m.m as against the normal of 168 m.m., exceeding by 49%.

During the month of September also the monsoon has been good with a rainfall of 245 m.m against the normal of 172 m.m and exceeded by 42%.

The total rainfall received from South West Monsoon (June to September 1988) has been 927 m.m as against the normal of 602 m.m and registered an excess of 54%.

The region wise rainfall during Kharif 1988 is as under:

(in M.M)				
Sl. No.	Region	Rainfall during the period from June to September.	Normal Rainfall June to September.	% deviation from the normal.
1.	Coastal Andhra	823	570	+ 44
2.	Rayalaseema	619	368	+ 68
3.	Telangana	1144	726	+ 58
	Andhra Pradesh	927	602	+ 54

All the major, medium and minor irrigation sources are full with good inflows. All the irrigation channels under the projects are flowing to their full capacity.

#### SOWINGS OF DRY CROPS:

During June, although sowings of dry crops commenced, the progress was slow as there was a general deficit in rainfall and in certain areas rains were also delayed. Because of this situation Jowar sowings could not be completed in time during June.

Sowings picked up in July and almost completed in all the districts except in Nellore and Prakasam, as the monsoon was active in July. In Nellore and Prakasam districts sowing



continued in August. According to provisional estimates an area of 56.17 lakh hectares has been sown, against the normal area of 57.90 lakh hectares.

### PLANTING OF RICE:

In east and West Godavari districts, rice nurseries were raised in May and transplantation commenced in June, but due to inadequate water releases in canals and lack of supporting rains, the transplantation was slow and had to be continued upto 2nd week of August. In other districts the nurseries were raised in June and transplantation commenced in July, and completed by end of August. In Prakasam and Nellore districts the transplantations continued beyond September. An area of about 28.00 lakh hectares has been transplanted against the normal area of 27.23 lakh hectares by September end. It is expected that the coverage would go up to 30 lakh hectares under rice in this Kharif, a level achieved in a good year (Kharif 1983).

Crop wise areas sown/planted under dry crops and Rice upto 30.9.'88 are indicated below:

(in lakh hectares)

Sl. No.	Crop	Normal Area	Area sown during Kharif upto 30.9.'88.	Total Area
<u>Foodgrains</u>				
1.	Rice	27.23	28.00	30.00
2.	Jowar	9.08	6.30	6.30
3.	Bajra	4.13	2.44	2.44
4.	Maize	2.70	2.61	2.61
5.	Ragi	1.74	1.50	1.50
6.	Minor Millets	3.58	1.86	1.86
7.	Pulses	8.86	8.76	8.76
	Total Foodgrains:	57.32	51.60	53.97*
<u>Other crops</u>				
8.	Groundnut	12.20	16.01	16.01
9.	Sesamum	1.07	1.31	1.31
10.	Castor	2.84	3.51	3.51
11.	Sunflower	-	0.88	0.88
12.	Cotton	5.02	5.83	5.83
13.	Mesta	0.84	0.69	0.69
14.	Sugarcane	1.67	1.63	1.63

\* The reduction in area under food grains is on account of area gained in oil Seed Crop.

On account of favourable seasonal conditions the production of rice is expected to reach the target, while the production of dry crops had a decline on account of ill drained conditions due to heavy rains during July and August. However, a production of 83.61 lakh tonnes is anticipated against the Kharif target of 83.10 lakh tonnes.

#### FLOOD DAMAGE:

During the last week of July due to incessant and heavy rains in Godavari catchment area, floods have occurred affecting rice and other crops in an area of about 2.13 lakh hectares and 4.09 lakh hectares respectively, in the following 9 districts.

	<u>(Area in hectares)</u>	
	<u>Rice</u>	<u>Dry Crops</u>
1. East Godavari	46029	1515
2. West Godavari	89565	-
3. Krishna	49512	7388
4. Guntur	5146	4849
5. Khammam	3450	11005
6. Warangal	5516	136127
7. Karimnagar	7976	138473
8. Adilabad	2650	79250
9. Nizamabad	3284	30439
<b>Total:</b>	<b>213378</b>	<b>409046</b>

On account of continuous inundation for a considerable length of time the rice production is likely to have a decline of about 30 to 40%. The productivity of dry crops particularly Jowar, Maize, Bajra and Pulses is likely to decline to some extent because of continuous water logging conditions. More vegetative growth has taken place in case of Groundnut, affecting the yield potential.

For providing immediate relief to the small and marginal farmers who lost paddy crop due to floods, Flood Relief Programme has been taken up with an outlay of Rs.83.23 lakhs, for supplying one bag of urea per acre, to enable them to plant the crop again.

#### PROSPECTS FOR RABI 1988-89:

The seasonal conditions have been very favourable in Kharif 1988. The total rainfall during the Kharif upto September end has been 886 mm. as against the normal of 627 m.m., and exceeded by 41%. The monsoon has been active throughout from July to September. All the irrigation

sources in the State are full to their capacity with sufficient inflows and are over flowing. The ground water recharge has been good, therefore irrigation under wells also will not have any problem. The dry sowings in Rabi will start in the month of October with the good rainfall received during September.

During 1983-84, the seasonal conditions were good and maximum areas were brought under cultivation both in Kharif and Rabi with a record production in the State. This year, being similar to 1983-84, the normal Rabi areas, both under rice and other crops are likely to exceed in the ensuing Rabi. An analysis of the areas cultivated during Rabi season from 1982-83 onwards has revealed that a maximum area of 36.16 lakh hectares could be brought under cultivation in Rabi (11.15 lakh hectares Rice +25.10 lakh hectares other crops). According to a careful estimation of the areas likely to be sown in this Rabi, about 11 lakh hectares may come under Rice and another 24.82 lakh hectares may come under other crops aggregating to 35.82 lakh hectares, under foodgrains and oilseeds.

Taking the areas and the anticipated yields in the ensuing Rabi into consideration, it may be possible to harvest a production of about 37.90 lakh tonnes as against the target of 31.6 lakh tonnes under foodgrains and 6.59 lakh tonnes under oilseeds against the target of 6.09 lakh tonnes provided the season during this Rabi behaves well.

#### PRODUCTION ESTIMATES FOR 1988-89

Because of good rainfall situation in the Kharif season, the areas cropped under rice are likely to exceed the normal area, while the area under Dry crop is expected to touch the normal area. During Rabi also the prospects are very bright. The year 1983-84 was a good year from Agriculture point of view and the area cropped had exceeded the normal areas both in Kharif & Rabi with maximum Agricultural production. This year being similar to that, it is expected that the same situation would be repeated with good prospects for Agricultural production.

According to tentative estimates a production of 121.51 lakh tonnes is expected against the target of 114.70 lakh tonnes set by the Planning Commission. The crop wise targets and production estimates are given below.

(in lakh tonnes)

Sl. No.	Crop	Target 1988-89			Anticipated Production 1988-89		
		Kharif	Rabi	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
<b>I. Production of Foodgrains:</b>							
1.	Rice	63.60	20.00	83.60	65.40	25.30	90.70
2.	Wheat	-	0.10	0.10	-	0.14	0.14

: 8 :							
(in lakh tonnes)							
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
3. Jowar		5.60	7.00	12.60	4.95	7.50	12.45
4. Bajra		2.50	0.10	2.60	2.56	0.01	2.57
5. Maize		5.60	1.00	6.60	5.23	0.36	5.59
6. Minor millets (incl. Ragi)		2.30	0.40	2.70	2.93	0.43	3.36
<u>Pulses</u>							
7. Redgram		0.70	-	0.70	0.70	-	0.70
8. Blackgram		0.20	2.00	2.20	0.20	2.98	3.18
9. Greengram		2.20	0.35	2.55	1.50	0.45	1.95
10. Bengalgram		-	0.20	0.20	-	0.24	0.24
11. Other pulses		0.40	0.45	0.85	0.14	0.49	0.63
Total Pulses:		3.50	3.00	6.50	2.54	4.16	6.70
Total Food grains:		<u>83.10</u>	<u>31.60</u>	<u>114.70</u>	<u>83.61</u>	<u>35.90</u>	<u>121.51</u>
<u>Oilseeds</u>							
1. Groundnut		12.42	5.40	17.82	13.90	6.20	20.10
2. Sesamum		0.27	0.03	0.30	0.23	0.18	0.41
3. Sunflower		0.20	0.20	0.40	0.60	0.08	0.68
4. Castor		0.91	-	0.91	0.78	-	0.78
5. Safflower		-	0.46	0.46	-	0.13	0.13
Total Oilseeds:		<u>13.80</u>	<u>6.09</u>	<u>19.89</u>	<u>15.51</u>	<u>6.59</u>	<u>22.10</u>
<u>Other Crops</u>							
1. Cotton (lakh bales)		10.73	-	10.73	12.28	-	12.28
2. Mesta (lakh bales)		8.65	-	8.65	5.85	-	5.85
3. Sugarcane		140.00	-	140.00	120.60	-	120.60

**PROGRAMME FOR THE YEAR 1989-90 IN PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL TERMS:**

During the first three years in 7th plan period widespread adverse seasonal conditions prevailed in the State. On account of which Agricultural Production had a serious set back. Luckily this year 1988-89 has proved so far to be a good year with good and evenly distributed rainfall. The targets set under Agricultural Production are likely to exceed.

The areas under coarse grains are progressively declining on account of unremunerative prices. The areas so lost are gained by oilseeds and pulses etc.

Keeping in view the above declining trend in respect of coarse grains and the possibilities of increase in production in other crops and considering the supporting crop production programme and the proposed input supplies during 1988-89 the following targets for the terminal year 1989-90 are proposed.

Sl.No.	Crop	Unit	Target.
1.	Rice	'000 tonnes	9260
2.	Wheat	"	10
3.	Jowar	"	1250
4.	Bajra	"	260
5.	Maize	"	620
6.	Other cereals	"	300
7.	Pulses	"	700
	Total Food grains	"	12400
8.	<u>Oilseeds</u>		
	i) Groundnut	"	1989
	ii) Castor	"	73
	iii) Sesamum	"	45
	iv) Other Oilseeds	"	58
	Total Oilseeds	"	2165
9.	Sugarcane	"	15000
10.	Cotton	'000 bales	1300
11.	Jute & Mesta	"	750

During 1987-88, 40 Plan Schemes were implemented. During 1988-89 after a critical review of the ongoing schemes the number of schemes have been reduced to 23 by way of integrating and projectisation of the schemes. There is a need to expand the activity under many programmes to achieve increased production in Agriculture. But, keeping in view the tight financial resources of the State the present level of Developmental activity is only proposed to be kept up, during 1989-90. In addition to continuing the ongoing 23 plan schemes the following 3 new schemes are proposed particularly to strengthen the quality control aspects of fertilisers and pesticides.

- 1) Strengthening of Pesticides Testing Labs.
- 2) Strengthening of Fertiliser Testing labs. as Centrally Sponsored Schemes.
- 3) Providing funds towards rent of the buildings for Fertiliser Testing Labs at Visakhapatnam a Central Sector Scheme.

The annual plan provision for 1988-89 is of the order of Rs. 1654 lakhs. Taking the above outlay & the amount of Rs. 60.00 lakhs provided additionally, into consideration the annual Plan for 1989-90 is formulated with an outlay of Rs. 1714 lakhs.

The breakup of the outlay between the 3 heads of developments is given below:

	Outlay 1988-89	(Rs. in lakhs)		
		state	State's share on CSS	Total
1. Crop Husbandry	948.000	281.400	282.600	964.000
2. Dryland farming	606.000	250.000	400.000	650.000
3. Soil & Water conservation	100.000	100.000	-	100.000
<b>Total:</b>	<b>1654.000</b>	<b>1031.400</b>	<b>682.600</b>	<b>1714.000</b>

For Special Component Plan an outlay of Rs.259.50 constituting 15% of the total outlay is earmarked. The benefit to the Scheduled Caste farmers will flow through 14 schemes. Another outlay of Rs.105.50 lakhs constituting 6% of the outlay is earmarked for the Tribal Sub-Plan. The benefits to the Tribal farmers will flow through 10 schemes.

The important schemes proposed for 1989-90 are briefly discussed below:

**TRAINING & VISIT SYSTEM OF EXTENSION PROGRAMME WITH WORLD BANK ASSISTANCE AND STAFF COST BORNE ON COTTON, MESTA AND PULSES DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES:**

A new extension approach known as Training and Visit System was introduced in the State as World Bank Assisted programme in the year 1982-83 for a period of six years, with an outlay of Rs.783 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs.693.40 lakhs would be made by the end of 1988-89. This system of extension seeks to offer timely transfer of Agriculture know-how from Research Stations to the farmers fields step by step through intensive training to extension personnel and visits to the farmers fields, for ensuring rapid maximisation of agricultural production in the State. Appreciable achievements are made in the area of increasing per hectare yields of major crops in the State.

The terminal date of this programme is 31-3-1989. With the grace period for the purpose of reimbursement the project comes to an end by September 1989. For continuing this programme during 1989-90, an amount of Rs.190.00 lakhs is proposed for covering staff salaries, training including of stipend and scholarships for higher studies.

The staff sanctioned under Cotton Development Scheme, Mesta Development Scheme and Pulses Development Scheme are also deployed on Training and Visit Extension Project. Therefore the staff salaries of Cotton, Mesta and Pulses schemes accounting to Rs.162.15 lakhs is also provided under T & V scheme. In all Rs.352.15 lakhs are provided for 1989-90 under T & V Extension Programme.

Presently at the Revenue Division, the Assistant Director of Agriculture (Regular) supported by three Subject Matter Specialists in the rank of Assistant Director of Agriculture are looking after the extension programme. For better and effective administration, the post of Assistant Director of Agriculture (Regular) is proposed to be upgraded to the level of Deputy Director of Agriculture. This upgradation involves a very meagre expenditure of about Rs.1200/- per year per post. About 40 posts of Asst. Directors of Agriculture are proposed to be upgraded.

**INTENSIVE COTTON DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (50:50)**

Intensive Cotton Development Programme has been in implementation in the State from quite some time as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to increase the production of quality

Cotton. The expenditure on staff is borne by the State Govt. from the last three years, while the expenditure on development component is shared on 50:50 basis. The staff component is now integrated with T & V Extension Programme. The amount required for developmental components is only proposed under this scheme. In view of the difficulties in export of super long staple and super medium long staple cotton, the thrust is now shifted to Medium Staple and long staple cotton to meet the internal needs of the country.

Under the scheme demonstrations, distribution of certified Seeds are proposed. The Capas Grading Centres are now proposed in this scheme. For continuing the scheme during 1989-90 an amount of Rs.4.00 lakhs is proposed, to be shared equally by State and Centre.

ENDEMIC AREA PROGRAMME FOR CONTROL OF RICE PEST COMPLEX  
(C.S.S. 50:50)

The object of the scheme is to control BPH, Hispa and other endemic pests on Rice Crop. This scheme is in implementation with a provision of Rs.28.80 lakhs as approved by the Govt. of India during 1988-'89. It is proposed to be continued with a provision of Rs.28.80 lakhs, the State share being Rs.14.40 lakhs during 1989-90. Under this scheme 50 per cent subsidy on plant protection chemicals subject to a maximum of Rs.60/- per hectare is provided to control the pest complex on paddy. The subsidies are given to only small and marginal farmers.

NATIONAL PULSES DEVELOPMENT PROJECT: (CSS 50:50)

Under the 20 Point Economic Programme emphasis is laid on increasing pulses production to attain self-sufficiency in pulses. To achieve the above objective a Centrally Sponsored Scheme called "National Pulses Development Project" is in operation in the State. The productivity of pulses is sought to be raised by adopting Scientific Techniques of cultivation and area expansion. A provision of Rs.39.28 lakhs (State share Rs.18.117 lakhs + Central share Rs.21.00 lakhs) is made for the year 1988-89 for this scheme. Under the Scheme, Block Demonstrations, Seed Minikit Organising adoptive trials, training of extension staff and plant protection measures are proposed to be taken up in potential areas in the State to increase the pulses production. This scheme is proposed to be continued during 1989-90 with a provision of Rs.45 lakhs (State share 20 lakhs + Govt. of India's share 25 lakhs)

BUILDING OF BUFFER STOCK OF SEEDS: (CSS 50:50)

To meet the contingency requirements due to intinely rains Buffer Seed Stocks are required. Buffer seed stocks of short duration varieties of Millets, Oilseeds and Pulses are proposed to be maintained in the State. The Andhra Pradesh State Seed Development Corporation will have to maintain the Buffer seed stocks. To meet the handling charges, storage,

transport and losses if any in case the seeds are not sold a provision of Rs.10.00 is made towards the State Share and a matching share from the Govt. of India is expected.

STRENGTHENING OF SOIL TESTING LABORATORIES, SOIL SURVEY ORGANISATION AND SOIL CORRELATORS OFFICERS:

During 1985-86 Soil Testing Laboratories and Soil Correlators Office were strengthened and a Soil Survey Organisation was also created. The additional staff sanctioned for the above activities are proposed to be continued during 1989-90 with an outlay of Rs.30.00 lakhs.

ERECTION OF PROCESSING EQUIPMENT & CONSTRUCTION OF STORAGE ACCOMMODATION FOR ANDHRA PRADESH STATE SEED DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION:

The Andhra Pradesh State Seed Development Corporation is undertaking seed production and distribution on a large scale to meet the requirement of farmers in respect of High Yielding Varieties. The Corporation has programmed to increase the production capacity of 2,42,900 quintals in 1983-84 to 5,42,000 quintals in 1989-90 to be in tune with the growing demand for quality seeds. The present processing capacity of the Corporation is about 3.00 lakh quintals and has to be increased to 6.4 lakh quintals by 1989-90. Similarly the storage capacity, which is at 74,000 quintals needs to be increased to 1,50,000 quintals during 7th plan.

For this purpose the Andhra Pradesh State Seeds Dev. Corporation is proposing to construct 13 processing Plants with storage accommodation at a cost of Rs.6.00 crores with the help of Govt. of India, State Govt. and Bank finances. For providing margin money an amount of Rs.1.00 crore is provided in 7th Plan. An amount of Rs.30.00 lakhs is released to the APSSDC for 1987-88. For the year 1988-89 a provision of Rs.30.00 lakhs is made towards State Govt. share for continuing the activity started. The amount will be released shortly. The Govt. of India have also agreed to provide a matching share for this purpose. Similar provision of Rs.30.00 lakhs is made for the year 1989-90.

NATIONAL OILSEED DEVELOPMENT PROJECT: (CSS 50:50):

Oilseed Development is given high priority under 20 Point Programme. To increase the productivity of the Oilseeds in the State a Centrally Sponsored Scheme known as "National Oilseed Development Project" with an outlay of Rs.441.93 lakhs is in implementation of 50:50 basis is in implementation. Under this scheme the production is sought to be raised by the supply of seeds of improved Oilseed crops, organising large scale demonstration plots, opening of retail outlets for supply of inputs in interior areas, supply of seed minikits, plant protection equipment, improved farm implements and sprinklers sets etc.



During 1987-88, the Oilseeds production was of the order of 18.50 lakh tonnes inspite of drought conditions in the State. During the year 1988-89, the season has been good and intensive efforts are made under the Oilseed Development programme for increasing the production. On account of these two factors the production of 22.10 lakh tonnes is anticipated against the target of 19.84 lakh tonnes. These gains need to be consolidated and the production has to be further increased to meet the national deficit in oil seed production.

The scheme is therefore proposed to be continued in 1989-90 with an outlay of Rs.445.00 lakhs (State Share Rs.210.00 lakhs + Govt. of India's share Rs.225.00 lakhs)

In addition to this programme, a programme called "Oilseeds Production Thrust Programme" as a Central Sector Scheme is in operation in the State with an outlay of Rs.437.70 lakhs during the year 1988-89. The same is proposed to be continued during 1989-90 with a similar provision.

COMPREHENSIVE CROP INSURANCE SCHEME: (CSS 50:50):

Crop Insurance Scheme has been in implementation in the State from Kharif 1981-82 onwards on a pilot basis. In its place a Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme is introduced from Kharif 1985 with Mandal as the unit of Insurance and 11 crops viz., Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Ragi, Redgram, Greengram, Blackgram, Groundnut, Gingelly and Castor are covered against all risks except War and Nuclear risks. This scheme is implemented by Co-operative Central Banks, National and Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks under the guidance and co-ordination of Agriculture Department. The farmers taking short-term loans from the above Institutions for the above crops are compulsorily insured. 100% of the crop loan disbursed is the sum insured. The sum insured is limited to Rs.10,000/- per farmer irrespective of the quantum of loan taken by the farmer. A premium of 2% on the insured amount in respect of cereals and millets and 1 per cent in respect of oilseeds and pulses crops is collected. Amount to be paid towards premium is also sanctioned as a part of loan. 50 percent subsidy is given to small and marginal farmers on the premium by Govt. of India and State Govt. 50:50 basis. 80 percent of the average yield of past 3 years at the Mandal level is kept as threshold yield for rice and for other crops it is 5 years. Farmers will be compensated according to prescribed formula, should the yield fall below the threshold levels. Certain minimum staff is created for handling this scheme in the office of the Director of Agriculture towards their salaries an amount of Rs.6.00 lakhs is proposed (Rs.3.00 lakhs state share + Rs.3.00 lakhs Govt. of India's share) for the year 1989-90.



antee to the loan advanced by the NDDB to the Federation, des a memorandum of understanding, to be executed by the e Government. The project envisaged by NDDB is being nced by Govt. of India in consultation with the Government anada. The project is similar to the project envisaged r NCDC project, except the setting up of an Oil Mill. details will be known after the project is finalised.

For the above project a provision of Rs.64.00 lakhs ade for the year 1988-89 towards the equity contribution lseeds Federation. So far detailed proposals are not ived from the Oilseeds Growers Federation in the current . A similar provision of Rs.64.80 lakhs is provided for year 1989-90 also towards the equity requirement during 2nd year of the Project.

SPECIAL MESTA (JUTE) DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME:  
(Central Sector Scheme)

Special Mesta Development Programme is in operation a Central Sector Scheme since 1988-89 with a financial ay of Rs.74.25 lakhs. The cost on staff component is g borne by State Government. The staff component of s scheme is met from T & V Extension Programme. This ramme is proposed to be continued in 1989-90 in the te with an outlay of Rs.74.25 lakhs to cover an area of 000 hectares, on the lines of the current year's programme. er this scheme distribution of certified seed, construction etting Tanks, Demonstrations, Organising Training Gamps Plant Protection measures are proposed for increasing the duction and productivity of Mesta in Srikakulam and anagaram districts.

Special Foodgrains Production Programme: (SFPP)  
(Central Sector Scheme)

Rice is a major foodgrain crop in the State, grown an area of about 37.00 lakh hectares (27.30 lakh hectares rif +9.70 lakh hectares Rabi). Rice production has reased over the years and during 1983-'84 a record produc- on of 87.90 lakh tonnes was achieved. But, during the esequent four years on account of unfavourable seasonal ditions, the increase in production could not be sustained.

As the targetted production could not be achieved ring the first three years of 7th plan, the Planning mmission, after a mid-term review of 7th plan, found it ecessary to have some special programme to increase the ce production in the State. Accordingly the Govt. of dia have sanctioned a Central Sector Scheme namely 'pecial food grains programme/Rice Thrust Programme' with outlay of Rs.26.80 crores during 1988-89 for increasing e production of Rice from the present level of 76.60 lakh onnes, obtained during 1987-'88 to 83.60 lakh tonnes in 88-'89 and 92.60 lakh tonnes in 1989-'90.

The component wise financial outlay is indicated below.

	<u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u>
1. Assistance to the farmers towards supply of inputs.	306.80
2. Transport and storage subsidy on opening new fertiliser outlets.	8.40
3. NCDC assistance to co-operative institutions.	145.00
4. Additional outlay for bringing additional area under irrigation.	1599.00
5. Allocation of Central Share for shallow tube wells/dug wells programme for the benefit of small and marginal farmers.	620.80
	-----
	2680.00
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The items No 1 and 2 relate to the assistance to farmers for supplying of inputs and transport and storage subsidy for opening new fertiliser outlets and as such are being implemented by the Agriculture Department, while the item 3, 4 & 5 are being implemented by the line Departments namely, Co-operative, Engineering and Panchayat Raj and Rural Development Departments respectively.

This programme has been launched in 8 districts considering the factors like irrigation potential, better rainfall situation, and scope to bring additional areas under irrigation. The districts selected are East Godavari, West Godavari, Nellore, Chittoor, Nalgonda, Warangal, Khammam and Karimnagar.

The production increasing strategy is basically two fold (a) Increasing the productivity level by 20 to 25% in the existing areas, and (b) To bring more areas under assured irrigation.

This scheme is proposed to be continued during 1989-90 with a similar outlay of Rs.306.80 lakhs for extending assistance to the farmers for the inputs and subsidy for additional fertiliser outlets in the same selected Districts.

#### New Schemes:

##### Strengthening of Pesticide Testing Labs:

In the State, there are 4 pesticide Testing Labs with an annual capacity of 8250 samples. They were established long ago. The equipment has become old and needs replacement with the modern ones to ensure that more accurate results of analysis are obtained and also the capacity of the labs is

increased considerably to be in tune with the guidelines given by the Govt. of India for the effective enforcement of Insecticides Act. This expansion is sought to be achieved by way of strengthening the labs in a phased manner. In the coming two years the capacity is proposed to be raised to 12000 samples by providing additional equipment and chemical reagents etc., at a cost of Rs.40.00 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed for the 1st year 1989-90.

Strengthening of Fertiliser Control Labs:  
(CSS on 50:50)

In the State, there are 5 Fertiliser Control Laboratories with an annual capacity of 11,000 samples. The capacity needs to be expanded considerably in view of the increasing fertiliser consumption and need to maintain the quality of fertilisers.

The Govt. of India have proposed for strengthening of 2 Fertiliser Control Laboratories located at Ananthapur and Rangareddy (Rajendranagar) under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to create an additional capacity of 2500 samples per annum in the current year itself.

According to Government of India's proposals the above two laboratories have to be strengthened by providing additional staff, chemicals and equipment. For each laboratory the following staffing pattern is suggested.

- 1) Agricultural Officers .. 4
- 2) Senior Assistant .. 1
- 3) Laboratory Assistant .. 1
- 4) Junior Assistant .. 1
- 5) Attenders .. 3

An annual outlay of Rs.3.60 lakhs is envisaged in the first year to meet the recurring and non-recurring charges, while for the second year onwards it will be Rs.2.50 lakhs.

For the above two laboratories Rs.7.20 lakhs is proposed for the first year ie. 1989-90 to be shared equally by State and Central Governments.

Establishment of New Fertiliser Control Order Laboratory at Visakhapatnam:

The Govt. of India have agreed to sanction one Fertiliser Control Laboratory at Visakhapatnam under a Central Sector Scheme to increase the capacity of Testing the fertiliser samples in the State by another 2500 samples per year at an estimated cost of Rs.6.50 lakhs (totally funded by Govt. of India).

As per the stipulation of the Government of India, the State Government is required to provide a building for housing this laboratory. Therefore, towards the rent for the building, an amount of Rs.25,000/- is proposed for the year 1989-90 from State Plan.

### DRYLAND FARMING

Impressive gains have been made during the past 2 to 3 decades in irrigated agriculture while the production and productivity in rainfed areas continues to be low and is causing concern. In Andhra Pradesh about 68% of the arable lands are under Dry Farming. These lands mostly belong to poorer sections of the farming community. Therefore, the State and Central Governments have given very high priority to the development of dryland areas and kept at No.2 on in 20 point Programme, 1986 for increasing the productivity in these areas. In the Seventh Plan more than 60% of the allocation is set apart for the development of Dry Land Farming including Soil & Moisture conservation measures. The strategy for achieving the objective is:

- i) Improve the technology for conserving the moisture and ensure better management of Land & Water resources.
- ii) Develop and distribute appropriate and improved seed.
- iii) Reduce vulnerability to drought through suitable programmes.

Dry land Technology consists of improved methods of moisture conservation, timely preparatory tillage and seeding with improved Agricultural implements to secure adequate crop stand, effective weed-control, moisture conservation and need based plant protection measures with the help of technologies generated by ICAR and ICRISAT. It has now become possible to raise 2 crops in Black soil areas instead of one crop in areas where rainfall is more than 750 mm.

Development of Dry land farming is taken up on watershed approach to stabilise and improve the resource base of soil and water to subserve the crop production. Various dry land programmes are in implementation in the State.

Although the watershed approach is ideal, it is an investment oriented and time consuming process and unless some simple Dry land techniques are taken up in large areas and short term measures much headway cannot be made in increasing the productivity in Dry-land areas. Therefore, in addition to selected Watersheds, about 1500 villages are also taken up at the rate of 1 to 2 villages in 800 Dryland Mandals in the State for taking up improved dryland farming practices.

During 1989-90 the following schemes are proposed for implementation.

National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Agriculture:

Several schemes were implemented to benefit Dry lands and drought prone areas. Learning from the experience gained so far from the developmental programmes, the Govt. of India has launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme titled 'National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Agriculture' (NWIPRA) from 1986-87. This programme is in implementation in unirrigated cultivated lands in the State in 13 districts falling in the rainfall range of 500 mm to 1125 mm and have less than 30% of the total area under irrigation. The Districts are Prakasam, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Ananthapur, Kurnool, Mahabubnagar, Nalgonda, Medak, Rangareddy, Khammam, Karimnagar and Adilabad. In these districts 68 watersheds are taken up with an area of about 1.40 lakh hectares of which an area of about 1.1 lakh hectares is culturable and is proposed for development during the 7th plan period at the rate of 0.3, 0.4 and 0.4 lakh hectares respectively in 1987-88; 1988-89 and 1989-90 at a total cost of Rs.22.00 crores to be shared by Govt. of India and State Govts. The per hectare cost of development is about Rs.2000 excluding staff component.

The broad components of programme are as follows:

	<u>Average cost per hectare</u>
1. Land & Moisture Management Practices	Rs.1000/-Hect.
2. Block Demonstrations of crops including adoptive research trials.	Rs.1000/-hect.
3. Block Demonstrations for alternative land use.	
a) Dryland horticulture	
b) Mulberry Plant technology	Rs.1000/- hect.
c) Pasture Development	
d) Farm Forestry	
4. Infrastructure, Publicity, training, agricultural implements:	Rs. 500/- hect.

During the year 1988-89, this project is being implemented with an outlay of Rs.7.52 crores on 50:50 basis. The area proposed is 92,500 hectares which will be covered under land treatment and crop management. For the year 1989-90 an outlay of Rs.8.00 crores is proposed (State Rs.4.00 crores + Central Rs.4.00 crores) to cover an area of about 92,500 hectares in about 70 Watersheds.

For every watershed a financial provision of Rs.8.85 lakh will be earmarked for taking up the following measures. Under this programme more stress is laid on crop management. In place of conventional large section earthen bunds, vegetative barriers supported with small section earthen bunds are proposed. In addition gully control works and waterharvesting structures like Farm bunds are also proposed.

Break-up of funds among various components in a Watershed during 1988-89

(Rs. in lakhs)			
Sl.No.	Name of the Component	Allocation for each watershed	Total allocation (1988-89)
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Block demonstration of crops	0.20	13.60
2.	Improved seed (subsidy)	1.00	68.00
3.	Production Incentives	3.73	253.64
4.	(a) Supply of Agricultural Implements	0.30	20.40
	(b) Supply of Plant Protection equipment	0.30	20.40
5.	Project Implements for Demonstration	0.10	6.80
6.	Adoptive trials	0.05	3.40
7.	Contingencies to A.P. Agril. University for organising adaptive trials.	0.04	2.72
8.	Contingency seed stocking	0.05	3.40
9.	Alternate land use programme	1.00	68.00
10.	Exploratory Bore Wells for ground water survey	0.20	13.60
11.	Soil survey	0.03	2.04
12.	Training of farmers and publicity and field trips	0.15	10.20
13.	<u>Land Management - Water Harvesting:</u>		
	(a) Water harvesting and gully control works	0.50	34.00
	(b) Land management contour vegetative barriers contour or graded or stone terrace.	1.10	74.80



(Rs. in lakhs)

2.	3.	4.
(c) Maintenance and rehabilitation of previous works extended	0.10	6.80
Total for Development	8.85	601.80
Total for infrastructure	-	150.20
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>8.85</b>	<b>752.00</b>

The earmarking of funds for each water shed during 1989-90 also will be on the above lines.

State Integrated Watershed Development Programme:

During 1988-89, integrated watershed development programme is taken up in 25 watersheds in the state with particular reference to the districts which are not covered under National Watershed Programme. A comprehensive and integrated development is attempted with all the required measures, namely land development, crop improvement, horticulture, pasture development and social forestry etc. are taken up based on the capability of the area, with a view to bring over all development of the watershed area. Soil conservation works are also devetailed into these watersheds. The funds provided under dryland development and soil conservation programme are pooled for this purpose. About 25 Watershed of about 2000 hectares each are taken up during 1988-89. For this programme, Rs.250 lakhs are provided which include Rs.100 lakhs provided under Soil conservation. An area of 31446 hectares is proposed to be covered under this programme. This programme is proposed for continuance during 1989-90 with a same provision of Rs.250 lakhs (Rs.150 lakhs from Dryland farming head + Rs.100 lakh from Soil conservation head).

Dryland development in 2 villages in a Mandal:

For popularisation of simple dryland farming practices like use of good seed, proper tillage, contour sowing, weed free cultivation, application of fertilisers and need based Plant protection measures are proposed to be taken up one or two villages in every dryland Mandal. These efforts would not only convince the farmers of the selected villages that there is a viable simple technology to improve the production in dryland tracts but also serve as a large scale demonstration for other neighbouring villages.

For the year 1988-89 an allocation of Rs.120.00 lakhs is made for this scheme. Crop demonstrations are being

organised at a subsidy of Rs.400/- per hectare. With the above allocation it is proposed to cover an area of 48000 hectares in the state. This programme is proposed to be continued during 1989-90 with a provision of Rs.120 lakhs to cover an area of 48000 hectares.

Rainfed farming project Maheswaram Watershed in Rangareddy District with World Bank Assistance:

For developing dryland farming on watershed basis, a World Bank assisted project is taken up during 1984-85 in Maheswaram Watershed comprising of 23 villages with an area of 25,331 hectares in Rangareddy district.

This project envisages a comprehensive development of the watershed bases on the land capability. Soil Conservation measures along with crop improvement and Horticulture development in arable lands, afforestation and pasture development in non-arable lands are proposed at a total cost of Rs.582.00 lakhs phased over a period of 7 years. In the year 1988-89 an amount of Rs.80.00 lakhs is provided for this programme.

By end of 1987-88 an area of 4,950 hectares under soil Conservation measures, 16,429 hectares under crop management and 1,160 hectares under forestry is developed. The execution is being done both by deploying machine and manual labour. The forest, Animal Husbandry and Horticulture departments are also involved in this Watershed for taking up afforestation, pasture development and dryland horticulture activities respectively. This scheme is continued during 1988-89 with an outlay of Rs.80.00 lakhs to cover a further area of 3,000 hectares under Soil Conservation 10,000 hectares under crop management, 900 hectares under Forest Plantation, 1,300 hectares under pasture and 500 hectares under Horticulture. The works are in progress and the targets will be achieved. Statistically laid out crop cutting experiments in this watershed have indicated, that the per hectare productivity in dry land areas has increased substantially. Infact the very Agriculture scenario in this Watershed is undergoing a rapid change for better. This project is proposed to be continued during 1989-90 with an outlay of Rs.100 lakhs. A new watershed namely Bahuda in Chittoor district is also likely to get clearance from World Bank for Development.

## HORTICULTURE

As the food-grain crops are more labour intensive and giving less remunerative returns, farmers have chosen diversification for cultivation of Horticulture crops as these crops supplement nutritive value of food besides giving maximum returns per hectare as compared to other annual Agricultural Crops. The role of Horticultural crops in processing industry, trade and commerce is more important due to their export potential also. Andhra Pradesh is endowed with a variety of soils, tropical climatic conditions and is suitable for raising large number of horticultural crops. The area under different Horticultural crops in the state is 4.16 lakhs hectares and the gross value of the produce from these crops is around Rs.552 Crores. The main fruit crops grown are mango, citrus, cashew, coconut, Sapota, Guava, Banana, and indigenous and exotic vegetables. The main thrust for development of Horticulture in the State is through production of pedigree quality plant material, area expansion, increasing productivity by adopting improved practices, special emphasis to develop horticultural wealth by the weaker sections, Vegetable development, floriculture and ornamental gardening, encouraging mushroom cultivation and cashew and coconut development.

For implementing different Horticultural Programmes in the State, a plan provision of Rs.160.00 lakhs is made for 1988-89 and an outlay of Rs.190.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

During the year 1987-88, 3.30 lakh high cost plant material valued at Rs.33.00 lakhs was produced in Department Horticultural Farms/Nurseries. During current year 1988-89, it is programmed to produce 3.62 lakhs high cost plant material valued at Rs.36.00 lakhs. It is also proposed to produce 3.62 lakhs plant material during the year 1989-90. An additional area of 31,000 hectares is being brought under different Horticultural Crops during the current year and it is programmed to bring an addl. area of 32,600 hectares during 1989-90 by adopting improved management practices. For best utilisation of waste lands under moisture stress, the crops like Pomegranate, Pear and custard apple are being encouraged. An area of 240 hectares will be covered during 1988-89 and it is proposed to cover an area of 240 hectares during 1989-90 also.

Arrangements have been made to produce and supply 1.00 lakh East Coast tall quality Coconut seedlings at Regional Coconut Nursery in West Godavari and 40,000 T x D Hybrid Coconut Seedlings under Centrally Sponsored Scheme during current year 1988-89 and same number of nuts during 1989-90.

Four Fruits and Vegetable Growers' Cooperative Societies were organised and will be continued during the year 1989-90 with an object to provide remunerative price to the farmers and reasonable price to the consumers by avoiding middleman.

A special scheme for Welfare of Schedule Castes/Schedule Tribes is being implemented by supplying (15,000) Vegetable minikits free of cost, 533 No. of Plant Protection Equipment and Plant Material to cover an area of 2200 ha. on 75% subsidy during 1988-89. It is proposed to continue the same during 1989-90 with an outlay of Rs.16.00 lakhs.

A new scheme for taking up plant protection measures on Mango is proposed during the year 1989-90 with an outlay of Rs.7.00 lakhs. This will increase the yields of Mango crop. Timely and effective Plant Protection Measures are proposed to be taken over an area of 3500 hectares during 1989-90.

It is also proposed to distribute Vegetable Minikits worth Rs.30/- per kit free of cost to weaker Sections of the Society under rural housing programme during the year 1989-90 with an outlay of Rs.8.00 lakhs to improve their economic and nutritional standards by raising vegetables in their house compounds.

ANDHRA PRADESH STATE AGRO INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT CORPN. LTD.

The Andhra Pradesh State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited was incorporated on 5.3.1968.

The subscribed capital of the Corporation as on date is Rs.843.90 lakhs which was subscribed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh and Government of India as detailed below.

i) Government of Andhra Pradesh	.. Rs. 574.88 lakhs
ii) Government of India	.. Rs. 269.02 lakhs
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Total:	Rs. 843.90 lakhs
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The Government of India have ~~deleted~~ the State Agros from the list of Centrally Sponsored Schemes with effect from the financial year 1979-80. Consequently, the Government of India has not been subscribing matching contribution to the equity from 1.4.1979.

The following are the main activities of the Corporation.

- i) Land Development (Providing facility for mechanical and land development);
- ii) Distribution of fertilisers and pesticides (Agro Chemicals);
- iii) Formulation of Pesticides;
- iv) ~~Promotion~~ of Agro Based Industries;
- v) Workshops (servicing facilities);
- vi) Agro service Centres (Distribution of agricultural implements and other machinery spares through a chain of Agro Service Centres);
- vii) Fruits Division (manufacture and sale of fruit based products).

An outlay of Rs.25.00 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 1989-90. The break up is as follows.

Establishment of Aromatic & Medicinal Plant

It was resolved in the Board to establish a R&D project on Aromatic and Medicinal Plant in collaboration with A.P.A.U. at a cost of Rs.10.00 lakhs. The R&D proposed project is located at the main campus of A.P.A.U. Rajendranagar, Hyderabad. The University will provide farm and building facilities and Corporation will have to bear the cost of the establishment of the unit. Out of Rs.10.00 lakhs, Corporation's contribution in this venture will be Rs.6.00 lakhs. Hence, an outlay of Rs.6.00 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 1989-90.

Expansion of Anantarajupet Unit:

This is a <sup>continuing</sup> scheme where the corporation has already spent about Rs.23.00 lakhs of which Rs.17.90 lakhs

were received from the Government during Sixth Plan period. The Government also sanctioned another Sum of Rs.2.58 lakhs during the year 1987-88 and 1988-89. Due to overall limitation of the plan outlays for 1989-90, an outlay of Rs.6.75 lakhs is proposed for this Scheme.

#### Recommissioning of Animal Feed Plant, Bodhan

The Corporation has purchased Animal Feed Plant from Nizam Sugar Factory during 1976-77. Due to various reasons, the unit was not put into operation. Now, Corporation is working ways and means to put the unit in operation.

An outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 1989-90.

#### Equity participation in M/s.Winery Alcohols

The Board in principle resolved to participate in the equity participation of M/s.Winery Alcohols, Singarampalem Village, East Godavari District. This project envisages a continuous fermentation technique given by Alfa Laval (India) which is new to our country for fermentation of tapioca-starch. The promoter of the project has obtained DGTD clearance and sanction of loans from A.P.S.F.C. and A.P.I.D.C. The total project cost is Rs.246 lakhs and the total equity of the project is Rs.82.00 lakhs. As a first phase release, an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 1989-90.

#### Special Component Plan

Out of the tentative allocation of Rs.25.00 lakhs for the year 1989-90, Rs.5.25 lakhs is earmarked towards special component plan.

Under this scheme, the Corporation proposes to develop scheme for establishment of Primary Units in the State. It is further proposed to establish atleast four retail sales centres preferably in Agency areas to undertake sale of various fruit products manufactured by the Corporation, Fertilisers, Pesticides and Implements etc. These schemes are proposed to be established by involving Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe personnel.

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION:

Director of Agriculture

In Andhra Pradesh about 68% of the cultivable land is underrainfed farming. Most of these lands are undulating in topography and are subjected to soil erosion causing depletion in soil fertility and consequent decline in productivity. These areas often experience drought conditions. Soil and water conservation measures are being taken up for securing better crop performance on a sustained basis. In fact these measures are pre requisites for successful adoption of better crop management practices. These measures in dry land areas provide a fare degree of insulation against the drought situation particularly in low rainfall areas, besides preventing soil erosion and run off losses. Soil conservation programmes are taken up in the State from the past several years. All the required measures, bunding, gully control, structures, water harvesting structures (Farm ponds) and vegetative structures are being taken up for treating watersheds in all respects.

By 1988-89 an area of 10.50 lakh hectares would be covered under soil conservation measures including 60,000 hectares being covered during 1988-89. An area of 69.50 lakh hectares is yet to be tackled in the state.

For the year 1988-89 a provision of Rs.100 lakhs is made for Soil Conservation Works from plan. This provision is clubbed with the funds provided under dry land farming and scheme called State Integrated Watershed Development Programme with an outlay of Rs.250 lakhs under scheme. 25 watersheds are being developed. Besides this Soil Conservation Component is therein National Watershed Development Programme (Rs.752.00 lakhs), Drought Prone Area Programme with Rs.300 lakhs. In all the programmes the dry land development works are being implemented in a similar pattern as envisaged in National Watershed Development Programme.

In each of the watershed under all schemes an amount of Rs.1.70 lakhs is provided for S.C. Works/Land Management and Water Harvesting Programme. In the year 1988-89, 125 watersheds are taken up and the total provision available for S.C. Works in these watersheds. Aggregate to about 212 lakhs. With this outlay about 50000 hectares will be covered with vegetative barriers and earthen bunds besides the construction of 250 Farm Ponds and about 600 Gully Control Structure.

Besides the funds available under Watershed Development Programmes Tribal Development Department also provides an amount of Rs.45.00 lakhs for Soil Conservation Works for covering an area of about 55000 hectares in agency areas in the State. Under River Valley Project (Central Sector Scheme) also a provision of Rs.50.00 lakhs is available to cover an area of 5000 hectares under Soil Conservation.

Thus in all the coverage under Soil Conservation accounts to about 60000 hectares.

All these programmes are proposed to be continued during 1989-90 with similar provisions to cover an area of about 60000 hectares in the selected watersheds in plain areas as part of Dryland Development Programmes and independent S.C. Works in the Agency Areas.

Soil Conservation Works in River Valley Projects:

A Central Sector Scheme known as Soil Conservation Works in River Valley Projects with 100% assistance in the catchment area of Nizamsagar, Sriramsagar, Nagarjuna-sagar is in operation. The objective being to reduce the siltation in the reservoirs, besides protecting Agricultural lands from Soil erosion and run off losses. One division with four soil conservation sub-divisions are working in the said catchment areas. In the current year an outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs is provided by Government of India to cover an area of 5000 hectares with soil and water conservation measures.

This scheme is proposed to be continued during 1989-90 with a similar outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs to cover an area of 5000 hectares.

Chief Conservator of Forests:

The Pilot Project scheme is under implementation with the objective of assisting the tribals in the Eastern Ghat Zone in their agricultural activity to boost their economy thereby making them understand the evils of Podu cultivation. This scheme is proposed to be continued during 1989-90 and an amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan 1989-90.



## ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:

Livestock plays an important role for resource in rural economy. Rearing of Livestock is adopted as an important component of the Socio-Economic Programme. While the Rural Development Department has taken up these programmes for individual families, the Animal Husbandry Department provides the technical support to these programmes.

With this background, the objectives for the 7th Five Year Plan have been mainly intended to increase the milk, meat and egg products, to produce good working animals for agricultural purpose and to evolve suitable strategies to provide larger opportunities for the weaker sections to rear livestock and earn additional income from livestock products.

Keeping in view these objectives, the Annual Plan for 1985-86 was formulated with an outlay of Rs.370.00 lakhs, out of which the final outlay approved by the Government was Rs.300.37 lakhs against which the expenditure was Rs.275.28 lakhs.

During 1986-87, the outlay was originally fixed for Rs.370.00 lakhs and subsequently enhanced to Rs.455.00 lakhs. As against this outlay, the expenditure incurred was to a tune of Rs.392.90 lakhs..

The outlay for 1987-88 was originally fixed at Rs.648.00 lakhs and subsequently with the addition of continuance of the scheme for Special Livestock Production Programme, the outlay was enhanced to Rs.680.00 lakhs. Out of this, Rs.576.51 lakhs was provided for continuance of ongoing schemes and Rs.103.49 lakhs was provided for taking up new schemes during 1987-88. As against this outlay, the expenditure incurred was to a tune of Rs.595.42 lakhs.

During 1988-89, the outlay was fixed at Rs.621.00 lakhs as against which, the anticipated expenditure is to a tune of Rs.558.96 lakhs.

The following are the development-wise achievements under Plan programmes and steps being taken to achieve the targets.

### Breeding Programme:

Andhra Pradesh has a breedable bovine population of 81.10 lakhs comprising of 38.60 lakhs and 42.50 lakhs of cow and buffaloes respectively in the State. The breeding aspect of the bovines is covered through "ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION" by using Frozen Semen Technology in 2472 Institutions and expected to provide Artificial Insemination facilities in 3300 Centres by 1989-90 and about 4265 Institutions by 2000 A.D. to cover over 40% of the breedable bovine population. Four Frozen Semen Bull Stations are sanctioned and established one each at Visakhapatnam under Indo-Swiss Project; Karimnagar with Central assistance, Nandyal with Danish assistance and Bonavasi by the State Government to meet the demand

of Frozen Semen supply to the Field Artificial Insemination Units. During the year 1986-87, 13.50 lakhs of Insemination have been fixed as Target and 15.00 lakhs during 1987-88. 12.8% of breedable bovines are covered through Artificial Insemination during the year 1985-86, 16.8% during 1986-87, and it is proposed to cover 22.5% by end of 1987-88 and about 40% by the end of 2000 A.D. with the result the milk production has been increased from 2668 M.Tonnes during 1984-85 to 2980 M.Tonnes during 1987-88 and expected to increase to 3400 M.Tonnes by 1989-90 and to about 4500 M.Tonnes by 2000 A.D.

#### Calf Rearing:

15,632 female calves were born during 1985-86 with superior germ-plasm. The present female calves are the future cows with better genetic make-up, which helps in increased milk production. The above mentioned figures clearly indicate as to how the milk production is increasing year after year.

Further, during the selection of the breeding bulls to be stationed at Frozen Semen Bull Stations, strict measures are being adopted in their selection by observing Dams' milk yield, Sire's milk yield. At present Murrah Bull calves whose Dam's milk yield is ranging between 2000 to 2500 and above are being selected from the Government Livestock Farms of various States and it is proposed to select between 2500 to 3000 Kgs. milk yield/305 days by the end of 1989-90. Similarly the cross-bred Bull Calves whose Dam's milk yield is over 3000 litres/305 days are being selected to improve the local cattle (selective breeding).

#### Progeny Testing:

Under Progeny Testing, Murrah breed is taken up at Progeny Testing Unit (Government Livestock Farm) Banavasi, where 5th set of Bulls are tested. At field level during 1985-86, Progeny Testing among Murrah breed has been introduced in two districts (i.e., West Godavari and Krishna ) which is in progress.

In addition to this vigorous culling of un-productive animals both in the Government Livestock Farms and the village herd is taken up. Otherwise, improvement in genetic make-up, alone may not give the desired results. The present trend of the farmers is to neglect the calves, particularly in urban areas, regarding management and feeding of calves. Hence, it is necessary to take up providing subsidy or purchase the calves at the very early age and rear them in Government Livestock Farms by better feeding and management, so that the growth rate should be the maximum and reach early maturity.

Besides the above, steps are proposed to be taken to minimise inter-calving period, early maturity and sexual health control measures, which will help in augmentation of milk production in coming years.

### Development of Ongole Breed:

Andhra Pradesh is the home track of the World famous 'Ongole' breed of cattle which are known for their excellent physical strength and high working capacity. The Ongole cattle by nature are of dual purpose, the bullocks being excellent draught animals and the cows yield reasonably good quantities of milk.

The Department has taken-up the following steps to preserve and further improvement of this breed.

1. Nucleus herds are established at (3) Farms at Government Dairy Farm, Visakhapatnam, the cows are used as a bull-mother herd to produce cross-bred bulls. At Cattle Breeding Farm, Ramathirtham, and Composite Livestock Farm, Chintaladevi, Ongole Cows selected from breeders are collected and reared.

2. A Progeny Testing Programme is taken-up through the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University with ICAR funds and nearly an amount of Rupees one crore has been earmarked for the development of Ongole indigenous breed. The Departmental Farms will maintain 250 Cows in addition to 350 by the A.P. Agricultural University for this Progeny Testing Programme, involving 10 Ongole Bulls/year and later will be increased with Cooperation of the Ongole Breeding farmers into thousands, the developing of the breed by selective breeding with the proven bulls for further development by the department.

### Fodder Development:

As per the Livestock Census, 214 lakhs of Cattle and 114 lakhs of sheep and goats are in Andhra Pradesh, requiring 286 million tonnes of Fodder (DM). However, only an estimated 200 million tonnes of fodder through crop residues, green fodder and grazing are available. The shortage of green fodder is enormous. As against the national standard of 4.4% of cropped area under Fodder production, Andhra Pradesh State has only 3% under Fodder cultivation, which has to be increased to 6-10% as envisaged in the report of the National Commission on Agriculture.

It may not be possible to achieve 8% in the near future due to heavy pressure on soil and water. However, efforts are made for mixed cropping i.e., grain with fodders are being extended, such as Jowar/Maize with Cowpea/Sunhemp, Siger/Cowpea, Coconut/Mango gardens with stylo etc.,

In recent times all the resources from various Governmental and other agencies are pooled for overall Fodder Development, i.e., Government funds under Animal Husbandry Department, DRD/SC Corporation. Afforestation combined with Silvi-pasture development especially in waste-land and water-shed areas is also taken-up.

The funds allotted in National calamities such as drought and floods were mostly utilised for raising/production of fodder rather than supply of Fodders by transporting from long distances. Fodder Seed supplied @ 75% subsidised cost is responded very well by the farmers and they are accepting the programmes with enthusiasm. It also gave confidence to the extension staff in efficient utilisation of even Rs.100.00 lakhs in one year, if funds are made available.

The State Government has taken-up the following Fodder Development Programmes:

1. Distribution of Fodder Seed @ 75% subsidy. (High-yield short duration varieties).
2. Raising of Fodder in Community Centres, tank-beds, tail end of command areas by special release of water (for 3-4 wettings) exclusively for raising of fodder.
3. Silvi-pasture in Waste-lands and Water-sheds.
4. Raising of Fodder trees on field-bunds and back-yards.
5. Raising of Fodder crops in Mango/Coconut and other Horticultural gardens.
6. Encouragement for commercial fodder seed production by farmers.
7. Popularising the enrichment of crop residues with molasses/urea.
8. Popularising chaffing for better utilisation of available fodders.

The general response from the farmers is quite encouraging and if increased allocations are made, much more progress can be achieved.

#### Animal Health:

On the Animal Health coverage side, the Animal Husbandry Department has (17) Veterinary Poly Clinics at District headquarters, which are providing the expert treatment. These Veterinary Poly Clinics are in a position to take-up complicated surgical operations, besides functioning as reference institutions for all the Vety. Hospitals and Livestock Supervisory Units in the entire district. An X-Ray Plant and additional latest surgical equipment and staff with superior expertise in medicine, gynaecology and surgery are available at these Institutions.

In addition to the above Veterinary Poly Clinics, there are as many as 4265 Institutions providing Animal Health coverage and Veterinary-aid to the animals in the State, thus achieving the standard of one Institution for 500 Heads of Livestock as suggested by the National Commission on Agriculture.

In addition, at the State Headquarters, there is one Veterinary Biological & Research Institute, which produces (15) different biological products for the protection of Livestock against many viral and bacterial

.../

diseases. The Institute has a separate wing of Disease Investigation, under which there are (22) Animal Health Centres located in the districts of the State. These Animal Health Centres are helping in quick and correct diagnosis of all the diseases of Livestock, thus checking the spread of infection.

Annual Plan 1989-90:

The allocation for 1989-90 is proposed at Rs.647.00 lakhs, out of which, an outlay of Rs.636.00 lakhs is for ongoing and spill over works and the balance of Rs.11.00 lakhs for new schemes as stated below:-

- |  |            |
|--|------------|
|  | (Rs.lakhs) |
| 1. Strengthening of Veterinary Training Centre at Utnoor, Adilabad Dist. | 5.00       |
| 2. Fodder Development Programme.   | 6.00       |

A.P.STATE MEAT AND POULTRY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION:

The State Meat & Poultry Development Corporation Limited was established in the State under the companies Act with the objectives of marketing eggs and dressed chicken and manufacturing and supply poultry feed to the small and marginal farmers and other weaker sections of the society. The State Government provides equity share capital and encourages the Corporation to be commercial in its approach and attract institutional finances. It also assists the Corporation in developing infrastructural facilities like feed godowns, vehicles machinery etc.

During 1988-89, an amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs has been provided, out of which Rs.25.00 lakhs towards share capital and Rs.25.00 lakhs for infrastructure development. During 1989-90, the Corporation proposes to purchase Feed ingredients, establishment of Modern Abattoir, Purchase of Mini-Computer, strengthening of Bacon Factory Complex, strengthening of Animal By-product Plant, Kesarapally. It is also provided Rs.50.00 lakhs for 1989-90 for its various activities.

Establishment of 'Modern Abattoir' (Rs.10.00 lakhs)

The present Slaughter Houses in twin-cities are out dated and the slaughter of animals are being conducted under most unhygeinic conditions. It is, therefore, proposed to establish Modern Abattoir with an outlay of Rs.700.00 lakhs. Rs.500.00 lakhs was proposed for the project during 7th Five Year Plan. A site measuring 114 acres at Chengicherla village is under alienation to this Corporation for establishment of Modern Abattoir. Clearance from Pollution Control Board is obtained. Clearance from Civil Aviation Department is expected.

An amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs is provided to take up the project during 1989-90.

.../

Infrastructure Development:

- (1) Strengthening of Layer Hatchery at Mamidipally:
- (a) Construction of Layer & Broiler Breeder Shed:-

It is proposed to increase the Layer parent strength and broiler parents strength to 14,000 and 9,000 respectively during 1989-90 for which an amount of Rs.9.00 lakhs is provided for construction of two additional sheds.

- (b) Purchase of Chicks Delivery Van:-

It is proposed to increase in chicks production additionally by about 3.4 lakhs layer chicks and 4.00 lakhs Broiler Chicks per annum. It is, therefore, proposed to purchase a specially designed well ventilated chick delivery van for distribution of chicks locally and to other far off places safely at a cost of Rs.2.00 lakhs.

- (c) Hatchery Machinery Purchase of Incubators:-

It is proposed to incubate additionally 17.00 lakhs eggs (layer & broiler eggs) during 1989-90. It is, therefore, need to purchase of 2 sets of incubators of 27,000 eggs capacity each to incubate additional production of eggs at a cost of Rs.2.40 lakhs.

- (d) Feed Ingredient Godown:

It is proposed to construct a godown to accommodate the feed ingredients for which an amount of Rs.2.40 lakhs was proposed.

- (e) Generator 63 KVA:

It is proposed to purchase an additional Generator of 63 KVA for smooth running of Hatchery operation and other purposes. An amount of Rs.1.70 lakhs has been proposed for this purpose.

- (2) Strengthening of Bacon Factory, Gannavaram:-

It is proposed to strengthening the Bacon Factory, Gannavaram at a cost of Rs.6.50 lakhs by providing the following equipments:-

i) Refrigeration items	..	Rs.3.00 lakhs
ii) Boiler & concerned machinery	..	Rs.1.25 lakhs
iii) Meat processing machinery and equipment	..	Rs.1.50 lakhs
iv) Machinery & equipment for cooking operations	..	Rs.0.75 lakhs

Total:- Rs.6.50 lakhs

(3) Strengthening of Animal By-products Plant,  
Kesarapally:-

To maintain production of quality Animal By-products and mineral mixture, it is proposed to purchase certain new machinery for the Animal By-products plant, Kesarapally at a cost of Rs.1.00 lakh.

The schemes and outlay proposed for 1989-90 in brief are:-

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
1. Share capital	25.00
2. <u>Infrastructure Development</u>	
a) Strengthening of Layer Hatchery at Mamidipally	17.50
b) Strengthening of Bacon Factory, Gannavaram	7.50
	----- 25.00
	-----
Total:-	50.00
	-----

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Date.....

A.P. DAIRY DEVELOPMENT COOPERATIVE FEDERATION:

A humble beginning was made in 1960 for linking milk producing area to milk consuming area by forming Integrated Milk Project, Vijayawada - Hyderabad. It grew by April 1974 as A.P. Dairy Development Corporation as an undertaking of the State Government. As a matter of national policy to have Dairy Development on cooperative lines and to implement "C.F.II" programme, a federation of cooperatives (viz) A.P. Dairy Development Cooperative Federation was formed to function from October 1, 1981.

The dairying is developed on cooperative lines on a 3-tier system i.e., primary village milk producers cooperative societies at village-level, District Unions at the district level and an apex body i.e., Federation at the State level. The main objective of this Apex Body i.e., the Federation is to 'market' the products manufactured by the constituent Milk Unions formed on Anand pattern under operation flood programme. Under O.F.II programme 16 out of 23 districts were selected by the N.D.D.B. for implementation of the programme by the Federation. Subsequently under O.F.III programme, Nellore district is covered. Thus 17 districts out of 23 districts in the State have come under O.F.III programme.

At present 83 Dairy units of different handling capacities ranging from 1000 to 2,50,000 litres per day, which includes 6 major Milk Products Factories are functioning in the State covering more than 9000 villages benefiting over 5 lakhs rural milk producers families - majority of whom are small farmers, marginal farmers and Agricultural labourers. At present 5 lakhs rural milk producers families are being benefitted by supplying milk to the Federation.

The schemes in the 7th Five Year Plan comprise sites for new dairy units under O.F.II programme, provision of technical inputs, development of milk handling infrastructure such as storage, transport, testing and distribution, assistance to the federation to maintain prices for producers and consumers and inducting rural women into the programme. Schemes for S.Cs. and S.Ts. are also included in the Special Component Plan and the Tribal Sub-Plan.

Rs.580.15 lakhs have been spent for the first three years and Rs.180.00 lakhs is provided for 1988-89 under State Plan. It is also proposed to provide Rs.327.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1989-90. Out of which an outlay of Rs.281.00 lakhs is for ongoing schemes and the balance of Rs.46.00 lakhs for new schemes as detailed below:-

1. Renovation of 'E' type staff quarters at Old Hyderabad Dairy: (Rs.5.00 lakhs)

There are 50 number of 'E' type staff quarters at Old Hyderabad Dairy constructed in the year 1969 with G.I. sheets roofing and country wood reepers and brick in mud etc., the life of these quarters is over and they are damaged completely and not fit for occupation. Hence it is proposed to construct 2 blocks of permanent quarters



for workers (each block 20 quarters). An amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs is provided during 1989-90 for this purpose.

2. Strengthening of water supply and stabilisation of power to Chittoor-MPF-for first stage expansion to 3.0 llpd capacity: (Rs.21.00 lakhs)

The milk producers of Chittoor district were enthusiastic and there was significant increase in the production of milk. Under OF-III programme the NDDB has taken up expansion programme of Chittoor Dairy from the present level of 1.5 llpd to 3.00 llpd which includes expansion of Powder Plant. As per the agreement entered into by the Government, with the NDDB, this strengthening of water supply and required power supply is to be provided by the Government to handle 3.0 llpd, water supply and power supply is to be strengthened for which an amount of Rs.21 lakhs is provided during 1989-90.

3. 20% Equity contribution to World Bank Scheme for construction of Godowns through APCOB: (Rs.20.00 lakhs)

In view of the growing need for the storage godowns for storing the milk products, cattle feed, etc., at village level and at district level, storage godowns are required. The Federation have initiated proposals with NCDC through APCOB, to provide financial assistance under NCDC-III-storage godowns Project, with the proportion of 50% as loan from NCDC, 25% as share capital by State Government with NCDC loan assistance, 20% as share capital by Government from State Plan and 5% from the Union/Society own funds.

An amount of Rs.20.00 lakhs is provided towards 20% equity contribution under this scheme during 1989-90.

#### FORESTS:

Forests play a vital role in the socio-economic development and help conserving soil and moisture. They are the abode of Fauna and Flora that require to be protected and the ecology of the area much depends on the forest wealth. They are the primary source for fuel wood, timber and wood pulp. The forests also yield minor forest produce through which most of the tribals living in forest areas eke out their livelihood. The increase in the population brought tremendous pressure on forests and the forests require judicious management and large scale planting programmes. The minor forest produce which was hitherto uncared for and had only limited exploitation has now become a source of major revenue.

The total area under the forests in the State is about 64,000 sq.Kms. forming about 23 per cent of geographical area against the ideal proportion of 1/3rd of the area. Though the area is classified as forests under land use, the tree growth is almost nil or less in many areas and about 40 per cent of State's forests badly need rehabilitation through afforestation coupled with intensive soil conservation measure. Forestry Planning, therefore, requires

a high priority. There is every need to make substantial investment through Plan programmes in this vital sector.

The major thrust in the Seventh Five Year Plan is towards maintaining the ecological balance, increasing productivity in forestry by enforcing strict protection of forests and wild life and understaking massive afforestation in degraded forests. Social forestry is given high priority to generate employment to weaker sections.

The total Seventh Five Year Plan provision for various schemes under Forestry is Rs.9600.00 lakhs. Against this, an expenditure of Rs.3362.150 lakhs has already been incurred during the first three years, while an amount of Rs.1611.00 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan 1988-89. It is also proposed to provide an amount of Rs.1611.00 lakhs for 1989-90 for implementation of the following schemes:-

I. Direction and Administration:

(a) Strengthening of Internal Audit Branch:-

It is proposed to continue the scheme along with the posts during 1989-90 to watch the expenditure and to streamline the accounting system of the Department. An amount of Rs.12.00 lakhs is provided, for continuing the scheme during 1989-90.

(b) Replacement of old vehicles:- In the Forest Department, the activity lies in the interior forests and to protect the forests, mobility is most essential and this can be achieved only by providing vehicles. Many vehicles in the Department have outrun their lives and need condemnation. As it is required huge amount for replacing all such vehicles at a time, it is proposed to replace them in a phased manner. An amount of Rs.12.00 lakhs is provided during 1989-90 for this purpose.

(c) Improvement of communication system:- In the present day administration, communication is of paramount importance to get things move for rendering public service. It is therefore proposed to provide telephones to the officers in a phased manner. An amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs is provided during 1989-90 for this purpose.

(d) Vigilance Cell:- To deal with vigilance matters of the Department, a Cell has been created in the Forest Department. An amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs is provided for continuation of this Cell during 1989-90.

(e) Forest settlement works:- At present the Forest Settlement Officers are not well equipped with staff and vehicles for frequent inspections. An amount of Rs.3.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme during 1989-90 to provide equipment with necessary technical assistance to the Forest Settlement Officers.

(f) Integrated Forest Development Authority (IFDA):- During 1988-89, the IFDA with Forest Minister as Chairman and Retd

Air Chief Marshal Sd I.H. Latif as Vice-Chairman along with three MLAs as its members has been constituted for considering the activities of various departments implementing afforestation works. An amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs is provided under this scheme during 1989-90 to meet the TA and DA expenses of its non-official members.

## II. Survey of Forest Resources:-

An amount of Rs.0.50 lakhs is provided as a token provision to implement the scheme during 1989-90 with the assistance of Government of India on 50:50 basis.

## III. Communications and Buildings:-

(a) Quarters for low paid employees:- It is proposed to provide residential accommodation to all low paid employees of the Department in a phased manner. An amount of Rs.20.00 lakhs is provided for this purpose during 1989-90. Besides, an amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs is also provided for construction of a camp office at Vijayawada for field officers.

(b) Formation of Roads:- The Department has about 5130 Kms. length of forest roads running in interior areas which needs improvement and maintenance. An amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs is provided during 1989-90 for this purpose.

## IV. Forest Sanary tion & Development:

(a) Survey & Settlement of Forest Boundries:- An amount of Rs.4.00 lakhs is provided during 1989-90 to complete the work of survey & settlement of Forest boundaries of Mutta villages.

(b) Flying Squad Parties:- To check the activities of the smugglers and poachers, it is proposed to continue the Flying squad parties during 1989-90. For this, an amount of Rs.20.00 lakhs is provided during 1989-90.

(c) Forest Protection Force:- A forest protection force covering (12) districts was created during 1986-87 for protection of the forests and it is proposed to be continued the same during 1989-90 also. An amount of Rs.35.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme during 1989-90.

(d) Development of Infrastructure for the protection of Forests from Biotic Interference:- An amount of Rs.40.00 lakhs is provided during 1989-90 for arresting forest fires, controlling of forest grazing and to modernise the communication system and providing arms and vehicles to the staff wherever necessary for protecting the forests from smugglers and poachers.

(e) Industrial Plantation Fund:- For implementation of Industrial Plantation Projects and to meet the equity requirements of APFDC, an Industrial Plantation Fund has been created. It is proposed to contribute an amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs to this fund during 1989-90.

(f) Drought Prone Area Programme:- Eight districts which are constantly drought prone are covered under the scheme to mitigate the drought conditions and to monitor for the successful implementation of the scheme, certain skeletal staff is provided. For continuation of the scheme with staff during 1989-90, an amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs is provided.

(g) Mechanised Plantation Scheme:- The scheme was approved to the extent of advance operation for about Rs.10.00 lakhs during 1988-89. For continuing the scheme during 1989-90 an amount of Rs.20.00 lakhs is provided.

#### V. Social and Farm Forestry:-

(a) Rural Fuel Wood Plantations:- It is proposed to raise plantations over an area of 2900 Ha. will be continued in the eight identified districts at a cost of Rs.180.00 lakhs as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. An amount of Rs.90.00 lakhs is provided during 1989-90 towards State's share.

(b) CIDA Aided Social Forestry Projects:- This is an externally and International Aided Project by the Canadian Government. Under this project, it is proposed to raise plantations over an area of about 9500 ha. An amount of Rs.700.00 lakhs is provided during 1989-90 for this project.

(c) Shelter Belt:- It is proposed to raise shelter belt plantations besides raising of casuarina seedlings for distribution to the public. An amount of Rs.80.00 lakhs is provided during 1989-90 for this and also for maintenance of plantations raised earlier.

(d) Social Component Plan:- It is proposed to raise 160 lakhs seedlings involving 300 S.C. beneficiaries during 1989-90. An amount of Rs.55.00 lakhs is provided for this purpose.

(e) Silvopastoral Scheme:- During 1988-89, the scheme was started as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50:50 basis with an objective to provide adequate and better quality of fodder. An amount of Rs.25.00 lakhs is provided for continuation of the scheme during 1989-90.

#### VI. Extension and Training:-

For providing basic amenities at Forest School, Yellandu and Dulapally, an amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs (ie., Rs.1.50 lakhs for Yellandu and Rs.8.50 lakhs for Dulapally) is provided during 1989-90.

#### VII. Tribal Areas Sub-Plan:-

(a) Teak Plantations:- It is proposed to raise Teak plantations in the tribal areas over an extent of 3000 Ha. For this, an amount of Rs.170.00 lakhs is provided, during 1989-90.

(b) Minor Forest Produce:- It is proposed to raise plantations of minor forest produce species over an area of

300 Ha. in tribal areas. An amount of Rs.15.00 lakhs is provided during 1989-90 for this purpose.

(c) Re-clothing of Podu Area-cum-Development of Eastern Ghats:- During 1988-89, a scheme of Re-clothing of Podu areas has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs.32.00 lakhs under tribal areas sub-plan to be executed in Adilabad, Khanna and Visakhapatnam Districts. It is proposed to extend to some more districts during 1989-90 for which an amount of Rs.75.00 lakhs is provided. The aim of the scheme is to save hydel project and the Unique Eco-system of the Northern Eastern Ghats and to improve the status of the degraded forests of South Eastern Ghats.

#### VIII. Other Expenditure:

(a) Research:- For taking up diverse activities of the Department, it is essential that the Research wing of the Department is continued and strengthened. An amount of Rs.8.00 lakhs is provided during 1989-90 for this purpose.

(b) Strengthening of Project Formulation Circle:- This Circle looks after the assignment concerning the preparation of the Working Plan parties besides taking up the work of all the Projects. For continuing the project during 1989-90 an amount of Rs.0.50 lakhs is provided.

(c) Publicity:- To educate the public regarding the work done by the Department, it is necessary to continue the Publicity Wing during 1989-90. An amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs is provided during 1989-90 for this scheme.

(d) Aerial Seeding:- It is proposed to pelletise seed on the hills adjacent during 1989-90 as was done on the hills around Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Tirupathi. An amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs is provided for this purpose during 1989-90.

(e) Urban Forestry Scheme at Dullapally:- An amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs is provided during 1989-90 for providing planting material from the Central Nursery, Dullapally to the Colonies, Institutions etc., in the twin cities.

#### IX. Wild Life:

There are seventeen sanctuaries, one tiger project and one Marine Band complex at Visakhapatnam are proposed to be continued under this scheme, during 1989-90. An amount of Rs.100.00 lakhs is provided during 1989-90 for continuation of the above schemes.

#### X. Zoological Parks:

An amount of Rs.60.00 lakhs is provided for taking up the various developmental activities in the zoological parks during 1989-90 as detailed below:-

1) Nehru Zoological Park, Hyd.	Rs.15.00 lakhs
2) Indira Gandhi Zoological Park, Visakhapatnam	Rs.20.00 "
3) Sri Venkateswara Zoological Park, Tirupati	Rs.25.00 "

ANDHRA PRADESH STATE WAREHOUSING CORPORATIONAchievement at the end of Sixth Plan 1984-85

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 MTS with 4.28 lakh MTS occupancy i.e. 104%. The total capacity includes 1.80 lakh MTS owned capacity constructed costing Rs.384 lakhs. During the Sixth Plan the Corporation constructed 62,000 MTS additional godowns. During 1984-85 i.e. last year of Sixth Five Year Plan, the Corporation made a profit of Rs.85.11 lakhs.

Target for the Seventh Plan (1985-90)

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 VII 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.

Target for 1985-86

The Sub-Working group has fixed 0.50 lakh MTS target for construction of additional godowns and Rs.100/- lakhs outlay to be equally paid by the State Government and Central Warehousing Corporation. As against the provision of Rs.20 lakhs made in the State Budget, the Corporation has received Rs.10 lakhs only as share capital contributions from Central Warehousing Corporation with its concurrence restricted to the said amount only.

Achievements in 1985-86

During 1985-86 the Corporation completed the construction of spill over works of 1984-85 totalling 30,600 MTS. Besides this new works totalling 62,000 MTS involving a capital outlay of Rs.230 lakhs were taken up for execution during the last quarter of said financial year.

Targets for 1986-87

The Corporation besides completing the spill over works of 62,000 MTS of 1985-86, was to take up additional works to the tune of 0.50 lakh MTS i.e. target approved by the sub-working group set up by the Planning Commission.

Achievement in 1986-87

The Corporation after taking the urgent storage needs decided to take up construction of 1.20 lakh MTS of additional godowns during 1986-87 involving a capital outlay of Rs.535 lakhs. Out of the said target of 1.20 lakh MTS the Corporation was able to ground 0.70 lakh MTS of godown works during 1986-87.

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Besides this tenders were finalised for taking up additional works for 25,300 MTS at the end of the financial year. During 1986-87 the Corporation completed spill over works of 1985-86 totalling 62,000 MTS.

#### Target for 1987-88

The Corporation besides completing the spill over works of 96,000 MTS of 1986-87, has to take up additional works to the tune of 0.50 lakh MTS i.e. target approved by the Sub-Working group set up by the Planning Commission.

#### Achievement in 1987-88

The Corporation has completed the entire spill over works of 96,000 MTS during the year. The Corporation has called for tenders for the construction of 57,360 MTS additional godowns in 9 Centres. The tenders were opened during January, 1988 but due to certain objections raised by the Contractors the matter has been referred to the State Government for their clearance and the clearance is awaited.

#### Target for 1988-89

The Corporation besides completing the works of 57,360 MTS for an outlay of Rs.236.58 lakhs proposed for construction during 1987-88 and 18,500 MTS capacity godowns for an amount of Rs.135 lakhs as provided in the 87-88 budget, it is proposed to construct additional godowns of 0.75 lakh MTS costing Rs.375 lakhs during the year 1988-89. Thus the total construction programme during the 7th Five Year Plan period i.e. 1985-86 to 1988-89 will be of the order of 3.39 lakh MTS against the target of 2.5 lakh MTS fixed by the Planning Commission.

#### Target for 1989-90

During 1989-90 also the Corporation besides completing the spill over works of 1988-89 has to take up additional works to the tune of 0.50 lakh MTS i.e. target approved by the Sub-Working Group set up by Planning Commission.

Investments in Agricultural Financial Institutions:

A & B Loans to Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Central Agricultural Development Banks, Hyderabad.

The Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Central Agricultural Development Bank, Hyderabad with its net work of 22 L.T. wings of the Cooperative Central Banks in the State has been providing long term credit to the Agriculturists mainly for Minor Irrigation and farm Machanisation. The Bank has also diversified its loaning operations to cover farm activities such as Dairy, Fisheries, Poultry, purchase of Bullocks & Bullock carts, Social Forestry, gobar gas, pisciculture and agriculture etc.

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

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

The programme for the Annual Plan 1989-90 is to issue Rs.95.00 Crores as loans for the following purposes.

Sl.No.	Purpose	Amount (Rs.in Crores)
1.	Minor Irrigation	30.00
2.	Energisation of wells	-
3.	Land Development under CADA	5.50
4.	Ordinary/Normal	10.00
5.	Farm machanisation	10.00
6.	Construction of godowns, farm houses market yards, tobacco barns etc.	-
7.	Horticulture	6.00
8.	<u>Diversified purposes:</u>	
a)	Dairy	4.50
b)	Poultry/Piggery Dev.	4.00
c)	Fisheries	2.75
d)	Sericulture	3.50
e)	Sheep/Goat rearing	5.00
f)	Gobar gas/Bio-gas	1.75
g)	Bullock & Bullock carts	4.50
h)	Other development purposes	0.50
9.	Advances to APSEB.	7.00
Total:		95.00



In order to implement the various schemes, the Andhra Pradesh Coop. Central Agricultural Development Bank, Hyderabad has been raising resources by way of floatation of debentures, most of which are being subscribed by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) Bombay.

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

- 1. Minor Irrigation Schemes 95%
- 2. Land Development including Command Area Development 90%
- 3. Diversified purposes:
  - a) Small Farmers 90%
  - b) Other Farmers 85%
- 4. Farm Machanisation and Others 75%

During the year 1989-90 the total loaning target of the Bank being Rs.95.00 Crores. The Andhra Pradesh Coop. Central Agriculture Development Bank, Hyderabad is expected to float debentures to the tune of Rs.95.00 crores (Rs.10.00 crores ordinary Debentures and Rs.85.00 crores Special development Debentures) The share of State Government participation as loans in debentures is expected at Rs.482 lakhs; But on account of Budgetary constraints an amount of Rs.389.55 lakhs (39.55 lakhs for ordinary debentures Rs.350.00 for special debentures) is proposed for the year 1989-90.

**ADDITIONAL SHARE CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION REGIONAL RURAL BANKS**

The Government of India are providing additional share capital to the Regional Rural Banks, which have completed 5 years and had accumulated losses of more than Rs.25 lakhs and requesting the State Government also to release their share at Rs.3.75 lakhs (15% of the issued share capital).

As of now, there are 16 Regional Rural Banks in the State covering all the 22 Rural Districts in Andhra Pradesh. The Present policy of National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development is to increase the share capital of the existing Regional Rural Banks instead of increasing the number of Regional Rural Banks.

Upto the year 1987-88 (inclusive) the following Regional Rural Banks were sanctioned additional share capital of Rs.3.75 lakhs each on the recommendations of the Government of India.

- 1. Rayalaseema Grameena Bank
- 2. Sri Visakha Grameena Bank
- 3. Sri Venkateswara Grameena Bank
- 4. Sri Sarawathi Grameena Bank
- 5. Sangameswara Grameena Bank
- 6. Pinakini Grameena Bank.

In the Annual Plan Budget for 1988-89, an amount of Rs.15.00 lakhs was provided for sanction of additional share capital to the Regional Rural Banks. The following Regional Rural Banks have been sanctioned additional share capital of Rs.3.75 lakhs each in May 1988:-

- 1) Sri Chaitanya Grameena Bank
- 2) Sri Sathavahana Grameena Bank

There will be a balance provision of Rs.7.50 lakh which will be utilised for sanction of additional share capital to two more Regional Rural Banks during the current financial year. The following Regional Rural Banks also are qualified for additional share capital and they may come up for additional share capital:-

- 1) Sri Anantha Grameena Bank
- 2) Sri Kakatiya Grameena Bank
- 3) Manjira Grameena Bank.

A sum of Rs.11.25 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan for 1989-90 for the purpose of investments in Regional Rural Banks.

#### RISK FUND CONTRIBUTION:

In pursuance of the recommendations made by the Expert Committee on Consumption Credit headed by Sri B. Sivaraman, a scheme for provision of assistance to Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks towards Risk Fund for consumption credit has been in operation since 1977-78. Under the scheme, Risk Fund Assistance is provided to Commercial Banks/Regional Rural Banks/Co-operative Banks in respect of the loans disbursed by them during the year to cultivators with land holdings upto 0.5 acre, agricultural labourers, rural artisans and other people of very small means. The assistance to the banks is in the shape of contribution at 10.3% of the loans sanctioned to the above classes. Expenditure on the Risk Fund assistance is shared in the ratio of 50:50 between the Central and State Governments. The procedure is that the State Government contributes the entire amount of Risk Fund assistance (i.e., 10% of the total consumption loan disbursed) in the first instance and later, 50% of the Risk Fund Assistance (i.e., 5% of the total consumption loan disbursed) is claimed as reimbursement from Government of India. Accordingly, a provision of Rs.0.25 lakhs is made in the Plan for 1988-89 towards Risk Fund contribution to Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks on account of disbursement of consumption loans. But later on, claims exceeding the above provision were received from the Banks to a tune of Rs.0.75 lakhs for the year 1988-89. However, the anticipated expenditure for 1988-89 is Rs.0.25 lakhs.

According to the particulars furnished by some banks the consumption loan sanctioned by them during 87-88 came to Rs.39,460. In addition to the above, the Commissioner, Panchayati Raj & Rural Development has reported that several commercial banks sanctioned and disbursed consumption loans during 1986-87 to the tune of Rs.44,60,070. Thus the total

consumption loans sanctioned during 1986-87 and 1987-88 and disbursed by the Commercial Banks came to Rs.44,90,530. The contribution to the Risk Fund by the Commercial banks during the two years viz., 1986-87 and 1987-88. Out of this the Government of India will reimburse the State Government to the extent of 50% of the contribution made by them (later) in due course.

There is a provision of Rs.0.25 lakhs for the year 1988-89. A provision of Rs.4.20 lakhs is proposed towards the total Risk-Fund for the year 1989-90.

State Govt. came to Rs.  
4,44,953 (Rs.4.45) lakhs i.e.  
10% of the total disbursement by the

#### MARKETING:

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

A provision of Rs.129.00 lakhs has been made in the Annual Plan 1988-89, and an outlay of Rs.129.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90 under Marketing.

#### COOPERATION:

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

- a. Increase Investments in direct poverty alleviation programme.
- b. Increase in agricultural production.
- c. Improvement of Dry land farming and rainfed farming.
- d. Special efforts in developing saline affected lands and chronically flood affected areas.
- e. Increased provisions for Minor Irrigation.
- f. Concentrated efforts on productivity and utilisation of the infrastructural facilities.
- g. Major role for the Cooperatives in public distribution system.
- h. Free flow of institutional credit to the Farming community and weaker sections.
- i. Strengthening of Cooperative Societies by provision of adequate funds and close supervision and monitoring activities.
- j. Tapping up more central assistance for accelerated development of the societies.

Keeping the above objectives in view, the Annual Plan for 1989-90 is prepared, with the following targets.

- a. Disbursement of S.T.Loans Rs. 400.00 Crores.
- b. Disbursement of M.T.Loans Rs. 10.00 "
- c. Disbursement of L.T.Loans Rs. 95.00 "
- d. Retail sale of Fertilisers through Cooperatives  
(Value) Rs.150.00 Crores.
- e. Procurement and Marketing of Agricultural Produce  
(Value) Rs.150.00 Crores.
- f. Retail sale of consumer Goods in Urban Areas.  
(Value) Rs.80.00 Crores.
- g. Retail sale of consumer Goods in Rural Areas.  
(Value) Rs.45.00 Crores.
- h. Increase in the storage capacity under Cooperatives  
(Cumulative) 8.00 lakhs. M.T.

The Cooperative movement in Andhra Pradesh has been playing vital role in Integrated Rural Development in catering to the credit needs of the farmers as well as in serving the needs of the other members of the community in rural and urban areas in a large measure. Besides providing production credit by way of crop loans medium term loans, and investment credit by way of long term loans, Cooperatives have also been assisting the farmers in storing, processing and Marketing their agricultural produce. The Cooperative Societies supply inputs, chemical fertilisers and also essential consumer goods at reasonable prices. In order to enable Cooperatives perform the above functions, they are being assisted by the State Government by making plan allocations and by providing Government Guarantees. Besides the State Government, other Central financing agencies, like Government of India, National Coop. Development Corporation (NCDC) New Delhi, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) Bombay and Rural Electric Corporation, New Delhi have been assisting the Cooperatives.

The financial assistance to the Cooperatives in the State is proposed at Rs.1105 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1989-90 as against Rs.1001.00 lakhs for the year 1988-89, under State Sector Scheme

A major project taken up during 1987-88 for all round development of Cooperatives in the State is the "Integrated Cooperative Development Project" with the financial assistance from NCDC, New Delhi. Two districts East Godavari and Nizamabad were selected by the NCDC, New Delhi and the project reports are under finalisation. It is presently estimated that the requirement for each district will be Rs.3.30 Crores spread over for five years commencing from 1987-88. However as the project reports are still under preparation by Andhra Pradesh Sahakara Vignana Samithi (APSVS) Hyderabad the project may commence during 1988-89 and therefore provision is made for the second year of the project in the Draft plan 1989-90.

The policy for expeditious development of the Cooperative Movement and to formulate programmes with expertise a Corporation by name "State Cooperative Development Corporation (SCDC) at Hyderabad is proposed to be organised during the year 1988-89 on the model of 'National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) New Delhi. The Corporation shall maintain a Cooperative Development Fund with the Plan allocations, grants, soft loans and borrowings from Cooperatives.

It is presently contemplated to implement the 'NCDC.III IDA Storage Project' to construct one godown each at Mandal headquarters in the State, at a total cost of Rs.25.00 crores. The scheme is proposed to be commenced from 1988-89.

As per the policy of the Government to earmark atleast 15% of Plan funds for Scheduled Castes and 6% to Scheduled Tribes, amounts of Rs.165.00 lakhs for S.Cs. and Rs.70.00 lakhs for S.Ts. are earmarked for the year 1989-90. For the year 1989-90 the scheme of Government of India 'Managerial assistance to staff required for extension work and for preparation of viable schemes(100% GOI) is proposed to be continued in the State to help the S.Cs/S.Ts by the re-organised Societies.

Govt.of India have formulated special Rice Thrust Programme for increased production of foodgrains. They selected 12 Districts in Andhra Pradesh for implementation of this scheme. Under this scheme the credit cooperatives will be assisted in larger quantities by State Government. Government of India, NABARD, for increased lendings to their farmer members. Strengthening of the Financial Position of such Credit Societies is considered necessary. To provide higher assistance to those societies, the existing schemes of 1988-89 have been critically reviewed and modifications in their allocations have been suggested to Government, while formulating the Draft Annual Plan 1989-90. This point is also taken into consideration.

#### Borrowings from NABARD (S.C.C. to Co-operative Credit Institutions)

This is a continuing scheme. Under this scheme the State Government have been investing in the Share Capital of Co-operative Credit Institutions with the loan assistance from National Rural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund of NABARD to enable the Cooperatives to increase their borrowing capacity to provide larger finance to greater number of farmers including Weaker Sections. An amount of Rs.40.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided during the Annual Plan 1989-90.

#### Andhra Pradesh State Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund:-

This is a continuing scheme, under which the State Government release grants to the revolving fund 'Andhra Pradesh State Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund' to meet the 15% State Share of the cost of conversion of S.T. loans to M.T. loans by the Co-operatives in case of crop failures on account of natural calamities. It is proposed to provide Rs.25.00 lakhs for this scheme during 1989-90.

#### OTHER GOVERNMENT SCHEMES:

##### Direction & Administration:

This sub-head deals with the different schemes for strengthening of the Cooperative Administrative machinery and the salaries of the departmental staff.

##### a) Vigilance Cell at Head Office:

This is a continuing scheme. Government have constituted a Vigilance Cell at Head Office to have Vigilance over the functioning of Cooperative Societies for immediate and

effective detection of malpractices/irregularities/misappropriations and corrupt practices. To meet the expenditure for the staff of the Vigilance Cell during the year 1989-90 an amount of Rs.3.00 lakhs is proposed.

h) Stenographers at Head Office:-

This is a continuing scheme. Government have sanctioned 4 new posts of Stenographers to assist the 4 Additional Registrars in Head Office. The posts will be continued during the year 1989-90. To meet the salaries of the Stenographers an amount of Rs.0.75 lakhs is proposed in the Budget.

c) Joint Registrar/Project Cell in Head Office:-

This is a continuing Scheme. The N.C.D.C. World Bank aided projects envisage a Project Officer to monitor the Project. Accordingly a cell was created with one Joint Registrar and supporting staff. A budget provision of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

d) Single Window Cell at Head Office:-

This is a continuing Scheme. A cell was created in Head Office to oversee and monitor the reorganisation process of credit and Marketing Co.operatives. The reorganisation is almost complete but a few issues like amalgamation of services are left over. These will be completed in the coming months. Therefore continuance of the present skeleton staff in the Single Window Cell for one more year beyond 28.2.1989 is considered necessary. To meet the cost of the staff in the cell an amount of Rs.2.25 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

e) Junior Inspectors under Rural Distribution of Consumer Articles Scheme:-

This is a continuing Scheme. Government sanctioned 30 posts of Junior Inspectors to supervise Rural Distribution of Consumer Articles scheme and to assist the Taluk Co-operative Officers. After the abolition of Taluk Co.op.Officers Offices with effect from 1.9.1986, the Junior Inspectors were attached to the offices of the Divisional Co.op.Officers. To meet the cost of junior Inspectors during 1989-90; a budget provision of Rs.8.00 lakhs for the existing 30 posts is proposed for sanction.

f) Cost of Co-operative Sub-Registrars/Housing at Dist.Offices:-

Three (3) posts of Cooperative Sub-Registrars were sanctioned to work in the Divisional Co.op.offices at Hyderabad, Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam. To meet the expenditure of these Co-operative Sub-Registrars during the year 1989-90 a provision of Rs.1.25 lakhs is proposed to be provided in the Budget.

g) 2 sub-offices at Hyderabad & Vizianagaram

Government have sanctioned the formation of new offices of District Co-operative Audit Officer at Hyderabad (Urban) and at Vizianagaram. To meet the cost of the staff in these two offices during 1989-90 a provision of Rs.4.50 lakhs is proposed.

h) Deputy Statistical Officers at District Offices:

This is a continuing scheme. Government have sanctioned 3 posts of Deputy Statistical Officers in the offices of the District Co-operative Officers at Ananthapur, Kakinada and Nizamabad to reduce the time lag and to improve the quality of Cooperative Statistics. As per the original scheme 20 more posts of Deputy Statistical Officers would be required at one each for the remaining Districts..

A budget provision of Rs.2.25 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90 to meet the cost of the Deputy Statistical Officers.

CREDIT CO-OPERATIVES:

(a) A.P. AGRICULTURAL CREDIT RELIEF & GUARANTEE FUND:

This is a continuing scheme intended to build up a fund with annual grants to facilitate writing off the loans of small farmers who have suffered three successive failure of crops. A budget provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

b) Assistance towards Strengthening of PACS:

Consequent to the re-organisation of the Primary Agricultural Co-operative Societies with the merger of Primary Agricultural Development Banks and Primary Co-operative Marketing Societies, it would be necessary that all the resultant Primary Agricultural Co-operative Societies have bigger office buildings to undertake multi team credit and multi-functional services. It is therefore proposed to reimburse the rent at Rs.500 per month to each society for an initial period of 3 years.

Further the Primary Agricultural Co-operative Societies have to mobilise deposits in order to improve their resources to undertake the various activities. This requires the appointment of one additional clerk. It is proposed to reimburse the cost of clerk at Rs.500/- per month on tapering basis for a period of 3 years.

It is estimated that 150 primary agricultural Co-operative Societies will have the potential for deposit mobilisation. For the two sub-schemes a total provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided.

(c) Loans to Weak Co-operative Central Banks towards non-overdue Cover (50% State) :

This is a continuing scheme. The State Government and Government of India sanction long term loans to the Weak Co-operative Central Banks which are not eligible for borrowings

contd.

from NABARD due to deficit in their non-overdue cover. The loan assistance is shared by the State Government and Government of India at 50:50 ratio. During the Annual Plan 1989-90 it is proposed to provide Rs.100.00 lakhs towards State Government Share of assistance in view of the special Rice thrust Programme being implemented in the State.

WAREHOUSING & MARKETING COOPERATIVES:

a) Share Capital Contribution to N.C.D.C. Phase-III World Bank Cooperative Storage Project (20% State):

Under NCDC III Cooperative Storage Project, it is programmed to take up construction 1000 Rural Godowns at Mandal Head Quarters where there are no godowns. It is also proposed to provide adequate storage facilities to the State level federations to enable them to procure their requirements at appropriate time and store them in the godowns.

It is proposed to implement the Project over a period of 3 years from 1988-89. The cost of construction has been tentatively arrived at Rs.25.00 crores. The pattern of assistance is as follows:

	(Rs. in crores)
1. 50% of Loan from NCDC to APCOB Direct	12.50
2. 25% NCDC Share to State Government by way of reimbursement	6.25
3. 20% of STATE share from Plan funds	5.00
4. 5% Societies Share	1.25
	<hr/>
	25.00

A provision of Rs.200.00 lakhs (Rs.175.00 lakhs for PACS godowns and Rs.25.00 lakhs for diary godowns) from out of the State Plan towards 20% Share and a proportionate amount of Rs. 250.00 lakhs from out of Central Sector funds (25%) have been proposed in the Budget for 1989-90 for the implementation of this scheme.

In addition to the above a further amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is also proposed to be sanctioned to Federal Societies, and other Coop. Procuring societies like A.P.State Oil Seeds Growers Federation, Coop. Sugar Factories, Spinning and Weavers Cooperatives etc. The proportionate 20% share of the State Government will be borne by the societies concerned from their own funds. Thus a total of Rs.350.00 lakhs (250.00 + 100.00) is proposed towards 25% NCDC share under this scheme.

PROCESSING COOPERATIVES:

a) Assistance towards block cost of processing units and modernisation of Rice Mills (26% State + 65% NCDC):

This is a continuing scheme. The State Government and the NCDC, New Delhi assist the small and medium processing units under the following approved pattern.

Processing and/or parboiling units: 65% NCDC as loan  
26% State Govt. as SCC  
9% Society own funds

Gold Storage Plants : 70% NCDC as loan  
22½% State Govt. as SCC  
7½% Society own funds.

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It is proposed to provide Rs.6.00 lakhs as 26% State Government share and Rs.10.00 lakhs under 40% NCDC share during the year 1989-90

### CONSUMERS COOPERATIVES

The Consumer Co.operatives are assisted by the State Government, Government of India and NCDC, New Delhi.

i) State Government have been contributing Share Capital towards their 20% Share in the cost of the transport vehicle to be purchased by the societies which are undertaking NCDC Scheme of "Distribution of Consumer articles in Rural Areas."

ii) Share Capital Contribution is also provided by the State Government to meet their 20% share in Govt. of India scheme of "Rehabilitation of weak and sick consumers Stores."

All the primary and central consumers stores will be made to become members of this APEX Institution. After the reorganisation of Credit Cooperatives under Single Window Credit Delivery Scheme, the PACS will have to undertake Consumers activities in an increased measure.

Keeping the above in view a provision of Rs.14.00 lakhs under State Sector and Rs.60.00 lakhs under Centrally Sponsored Scheme (Rs.30.00 lakhs Government of India + Rs.30.00 lakhs NCDC) are proposed to be provided to Consumer Cooperatives during 1989-90,

### EDUCATION, TRAINING, RESEARCH, INFORMATION & PUBLICITY:

#### SUBSIDY TO A.P.STATE COOPERATIVE UNION, HYDERABAD:

The State Co-operative Union, Hyderabad is publishing a monthly "Sahakara Sama-charam" and the cost of publication. It is proposed to sanction of Rs.5.00 lakhs to the State Co-operative Union during the year 1989-90.

#### b) Assistance for Research and Development Wing in Head Office

It is contemplated to establish a Research, Development and Publicity wing in Head Office to analyse the progress of Co-operative movement. Documentaries on co-operative movement will be produced with the help of A.P.Film Development Corporation, Hyderabad and exhibited with the help of audio-visual equipment and publicity vans in the villages and towns in the State. The R&D Wing will be engaged in conduct surveys and case studies of Societies, which will be helpful in formulating viability programmes for them. It is also proposed to conduct refresher training classes to departmental officers at departmental level on the principles of Co-operation, Administration and office procedures. Preparation of manuals is contemplated under this scheme. To secure the equipment and vans and to meet the expenditure for all the above programmes a provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed in the budget for 1989-90 under grants.

∟ the State Government have been sanctioning from the subsidy towards

c) Training of Intermediate and Senior Officers:

This is a continuing scheme proposing to meet the expenditure of course fees, if any and the TA, DA of the departmental officers who are deputed to training in Co-operation, Administration etc., in courses organised by Co-operative Training Institutions and Administrative Training Institutions at Hyderabad, Pune etc. An amount of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1989-90 under this scheme.

OTHER COOPERATIVES:

Subsidy towards state share in Integrated Co-operative Development project (50% State)

The National Co-operative Development Corporation, New Delhi provides assistance to all types of Co-operatives in selected districts. The assistance is for a period of five years on tapering basis.

I Year -40%	III, IV & V	} 10 each year
II Year -30%	..years	

The assistance will be in the shape of subsidy (not exceeding 30%) and loan. The subsidy portion is to be shared by the State Govt. and NCDC on 50:50 basis.

The NCDC, New Delhi has selected East Godavari and Nizamabad districts for implementation of this scheme. Anticipating that the cost of the project for each district will be Rs.3.30 crores, a budget provision of Rs.30.00 lakhs is made towards 50% State Share of the subsidy portion during the 2nd year i.e.1989-90.

SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN 1988-89

In the year 1976-77 a new system of allocating 15% of the Departmental Budget to "Special Component Plan" exclusively for the upliftment of S.C. beneficiaries below the poverty line, was evolved. Under this system the provisions intended for the exclusive benefit of the Scheduled Castes will be shown separately under separate sub-heads. The system of allocating 15% of the total financial assistance to Scheduled Castes is applicable to institutions also. In the Co-operative Sector the Special Component Plan could be implemented in two fields (1) Provision of Institutional credit by co-operative Societies and (2) Government assistance through co-operative Departmental Budget. The details of programme and achievements are discussed hereunder.

INSTITUTIONAL CREDIT BY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES:

The Cooperative Institutions provide loans mostly to farm based agro-industries. As such the number of eligible S.C.Members having landed property, is limited. Consequently the flow of credit to this community is less, compared to the total disbursement. However, special campaign was launched under the new 20 Point programme to enlist the eligible S.C. Members and provide them loans by credit institutions by disbursement of 15% of the over all loaning to S.Cs. This

system of allocation is not possible for other Co-operative Institutions like Marketing, Processing, Consumers etc., as they aim at development of infrastructural facilities for the general progress of the Co-operative movement and the member community.

During the year 1989-90 the programme by the Co-operative Credit Institutions is as shown below:

Details of targets	S.T.&M.T. (Rs.in crores)	L.T.Credit (Rs.in crores)
1. Targets for total loans	410.00	95.00
2. Programme for S.Cs.	61.50	14.25
3. Percentage	15%	15%

Government assistance through Departmental Schemes.

15% of the budget of the department is being allocated to Special Component Plan for the benefit of Scheduled caste members through Cooperatives. An amount of Rs.165.00 lakhs is proposed to be allocated to SCP for the year 1989-90 at 15% of the total budget provision of Rs.1105.00 lakhs under the following State Sector Schemes.

a) Assistance to Cooperative Farming Societies:

An amount of Rs.100.00 lakhs (Rs.10.00 lakhs as subsidy and Rs.90.00 lakhs as loan) is proposed to be provided during 1989-90 to the Co-operative Farming Societies for the exclusive benefit of Scheduled Castes in these Societies.

The amount will be released to the State Cooperative Farming Societies Federation.

b) Assistance to Labour Contact Co-operative Societies and Forest Coupe Co-operative Societies:

It is proposed to earmark Rs.65.00 lakhs (Rs.5.00 lakhs as subsidy and Rs.60.00 lakhs as loan) to the Labour Contract Co-operative Societies and Forest Coupe Co.op Societies during the year 1989-90 for the exclusive benefit of the Scheduled Castes in the Societies. The amount will be released to the State Co-operative Labour Contract Societies Federation.

TRIBAL AREA SUB-PLAN 1988-89

" Tribal Area Sub-Plan", was introduced in the year 1977-78 creating a separate Minor Head under grants, capital and loan accounts of the Budget Estimates to ensure the utilisation of the Plan funds exclusively for the benefit of Tribals. The allocation of normal plan funds was subsequently enhanced from 3% to 6% during 1981-82. All funds proposed to be spent exclusive for the Scheduled Tribes and in notified Tribal Areas should be separated and included in Tribal Area Sub-Plan. The system of earmarking of 6% of the total funds is made applicable to the Departmental budget and to the institutional finances. In Cooperative Sector the Tribal Area Sub-Plan could be implemented in two fields. (1) Provision of Institutional Credit by Cooperative Societies and (2) Government Assistance through Cooperative Departmental Budget. The details are discussed hereunder:

Institutional Credit by Cooperative Societies:

The Cooperative Institutions provide loans mostly to farm based agro-industries. As such the number of eligible Scheduled Tribe members, having landed property, is limited. Consequently the flow of credit to this community is less compared to the total disbursement. However, special campaign was launched under the new 20 Point Programme to enlist the eligible S.T. Members and provide the loans by Credit Institutions by disbursement of 6% of the overall loaning to S.Ts. waiving certain conditions. This system of allocation is not possible for other Cooperative Institutions like Marketing processing, Consumers etc., as they aim at Development of infrastructural facilities for the general progress of the Cooperative movement and the member community.

The programme by the Cooperative Credit Institutions during the year 1989-90 is as shown below:-

Details of Targets & Achievements.	S.T & M.T Credit (Rs. in crores)	L.T. Credit (Rs. in crores)
1) Targets for total loans	410.00	95.00
2) Programme for S.Ts	24.60	5.70
3) Percentage	6%	6%

Government assistance through Departmental Schemes:

6% of the total departmental budget is being allocated to Tribal Area Sub-Plan. An amount of Rs.70.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided to Tribal Area Sub-Plan during the year 1989-90 at 6% of the total budget provision of Rs.1105.00 lakhs. This amount of Rs.70.00 lakhs (Rs.10.00 lakhs as subsidy and Rs.60.00 lakhs as loan) is proposed towards " Assistance to Tribal Cooperatives".

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CENTRAL SECTOR/CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

Besides the State Government, Central financing agencies like Govt. of India, NABARD, NCDC and REG., have been assisting the Cooperatives in the State, bearing 100% cost under some schemes and matching share in some schemes.

The proposed provision for the year 1989-90 under Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes is Rs.1055.00 lakhs. The sector-wise and agency-wise details of assistance sought for during the year 1988-89 are given below.

(Rs. in lakhs)				
Sector of Development	GOI	NCDC	REC	Total
A) Credit Cooperatives	300.00	-	-	300.00
B) Warehousing and Marketing Cooperatives	-	475.00	-	475.00
C) Processing Cooperatives	-	17.50	-	17.50
D) Consumers Cooperatives	30.00	30.00	-	60.00
E) Other Cooperatives	-	170.00	80.00	250.00
F) Special Schemes for S.Cs.	32.50	-	-	32.50
G) Special Schemes for S.Ts.	20.00	-	-	20.00
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>382.50</b>	<b>692.50</b>	<b>80.00</b>	<b>1155.00</b>

CREDIT COOPERATIVES

Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund (100% GOI)

This is a continuing scheme. A State Level Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund is created on the suggestion of all India Rural Credit Survey Committee to enable the Cooperatives convert short term loans to Medium Term Loans. The fund is built up with the contributions from the following agencies:

- 1) NABARD 60% of the amount of conversion.
- 2) State Government 15% of the amount of conversion.
- 3) The State Coop. Bank 10% amount of conversion.
- 4) Concerned Coop. Banks 15% amount of conversion.

Any deficit in the shares of Apex Bank at 10% and the concerned Cooperative Central Banks at 15% will be met by Government of India with 100% assistance (75% as grant and 25% as loan). The proposed Budget provision for the year 1989-90 under Government of India 100% share is Rs.200.00 lakhs (Rs. 150.00 lakhs as grant and Rs.50.00 lakhs as loan).

Loans to Weak Cooperative Central Banks towards Non-overdue cover (50% GOI)

This is a continuing scheme. The State Government and Government of India sanction long term loans to the Weak Cooperative Central Banks which are not eligible for borrowings from NABARD due to deficit in their non-overdue cover. The loan assistance is shared by the State Government and Government of India at 50:50 ratio. During the Annual Plan 1989-90, it is proposed to provide Rs.100.00 lakhs towards Government of India share. In view of the Special Rice Thrust Programme is being implemented in the State.

WAREHOUSING AND MARKETING COOPERATIVES

SCC to Cooperative Marketing Societies (100% NCDC)

The NCDC New Delhi provides 100% assistance to MARKFED and other select Cooperative Marketing Societies for strengthening their share capital. This assistance is also provided for certain specific scheme like establishment of processing units, feed plants, purchase of transport vehicles etc. An amount of Rs.125.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided for this scheme during the year 1989-90.

NCDC III. W.B.- COOPERATIVE STORAGE PROJECT

Under NCDC.III Cooperative Storage Project, it is programmed to take up constructing of 10000 Rural Godowns at Mandal Head Quarters, where there are no godowns.

It is proposed to implement the project over a period of 3 years from 1988-89. The cost of construction has been tentatively arrived at Rs.25.00 crores. The pattern of assistance is as follows:-

	( Rs. in crores )
1) 50% of cost as loan directly from NCDC to APCOB	.. 12.50
2) 25% NCDC share to State Government by way of reimbursement	.. 6.25
3) 20% State Share from Plan funds	.. 5.00
4) 5% Societies Share	.. 1.25
	<u>TOTAL: 25.00</u>

A provision of Rs.450,000 lakhs (Rs.200.00 lakhs towards 20% State Share and Rs.250.00 lakhs towards 25% NCDC share) is proposed to be provided.

In addition to the above a further amount of Rs.100.00 lakhs is also proposed to be sanctioned to Federal Societies, and other Coop. Procuring societies like A.A. State Oil Seeds Growers Federation, Coop. Sugar factories, Spinning and Weavers Cooperatives etc. The proportionate 20% share of the State Government will be borne by the societies concerned from their own funds. Thus a total of Rs.350.00 lakhs (250.00 + 100.00) is proposed towards 25% NCDC share under this scheme.

PROCESSING COOPERATIVES:

Loans towards block cost of processing Units and Modernisation of Rice Mills (65% NCDC)

This is a continuing scheme. The State Government and the NCDC New Delhi assist the small and medium processing units under the following approved pattern:

Processing and/or		:	65% NCDC as loan
parboiling units			26% State Govt. as SCC
			9% Society own funds

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Cold Storage Plants: 70% NCDC as loan  
 22½% State Govt. as SCC  
 7½% Society own funds

It is proposed to provide Rs.155.00 lakhs under 65% NCDC share during the year 1989-90..

CONSUMERS COOPERATIVES

Assistance to Consumers Coops.(GOT Scheme)

The Government of India assistance for rehabilitation of weak sick consumers Cooperatives and for opening of large/small size retail outlets is shown in this scheme.

i) Government of India have formulated the scheme to rehabilitate those consumers cooperatives which have gone into heavy losses but have the potential for growth. The assistance is provided after an analytical study of the various aspects. Government of India provide 75% of the amount required for rehabilitation,, as loan and the State Govt. provide the balance 25% as share capital contribution.

ii) Government of India have been financing the consumers cooperatives for opening of Departmental stores, large size/small sized retail outlets in urban areas depending on the population of the town and the selling area of the shop. The assistance varies from Rs.4.50 lakhs to Rs.17.00 lakhs in respect of Departmental stores. Govt.of India provide Rs.0.60 lakhs for small size retail outlet and Rs.1.35 lakhs for large size retail outlets. To meet the expenditure on the above two schemes an amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs for the year 1989-90 is provided.

DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL CONSUMERS:(NCDC Scheme)

Under this scheme the NCDC assistance for distribution of Consumer articles in rural areas is included.

The NCDC New-Delhi provides financial assistance in the shape of Margin Money, loan and subsidy to consumer Cooperatives on project lines for undertaking distribution of consumer articles in rural areas. Under the project there will be a lead society and 15 to 20 link societies attached to it. The lead society may be an Apex society, a Central society or a big departmental store. The link societies may be PIACS, LSCS or MPCs. The pattern of assistance is as shown below:-

	Assistance to the lead society	Assistance to each link society
	2	3
1. Margin Money	Rs. 1.00 lakh	Rs. 0.20 lakhs (maximum)

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	1	2	3
2. Loan 75% plus subsidy 25% for furniture and fixtures		Rs.0.12 lakhs (Average)	Rs.0.05 lakhs (Average)
3. Loan 75% for purchase of transport vehicles to lead society		Rs.1.50 lakhs (Maximum)	-
4. SCC 25% for purchase of transport vehicles to lead society (to be given by the Govt. from State funds or the society has to bear this)		Rs.0.50 lakhs (Maximum)	-

An amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided under this scheme for the year 1989-90.

OTHER SCHEMES

Integrated Cooperative Development Project  
State Government & N.C.D.C.

The National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi provides assistance to all types of Cooperatives in Selected Districts on project lines.

The assistance is given for a period of five years on tapering basis.

I year .. 40%	III, IV & V years
II year .. 30%	10% each year.

The assistance will be in the shape of subsidy (not excluding 30%) and loan. The subsidy is to be shared by State Government and N.C.D.C., on 50:50 basis. The Margin Money portion will have to be given by the State Government as share capital.

The National Cooperative Development Corporation has selected East Godavari and Nizamabad Districts for implementation of this scheme. Anticipating that the cost of the project for each district is Rs.3.30 crores a budget provision of Rs 2.00 crores at 30% Rs.6.60 crores during the 2nd year will be the requirement for 1989-90.

It is proposed to provide Rs.170.00 lakhs as N.C.D.C. share for the year 1989-90.

a) Subsidy (50% N.C.D.C.)	.. Rs. 30.00 lakhs
b) Share Capital (100% N.C.D.C.)	.. Rs. 60.00 lakhs
c) Loan (100% N.C.D.C.)	.. Rs. 80.00 lakhs

TOTAL: .. Rs. 170.00 lakhs

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RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVES (100% R.E.C.)

The Rural Electrification Corporation, New Delhi has been extending loan assistance to the State Government to invest in the shares of the Rural Electric Cooperative Societies with the object of supplying power to more and more villages. The Rural Electric Cooperatives purchase power from the A.P. State Electricity Board in bulk and arrange supply of it to the villages. The State Government have also been sanctioning subsidies, to meet the difference in the rate of power purchased and power supplied, from Non-Plan Budget. According to the pattern of assistance the State Government obtain loan from the Rural Electrification Corporation, New Delhi. The State will invest this amount in the shares of the society at the rate of Rs. 35.00 lakhs (I year 15.00 lakhs, II year 10.00 lakhs and III year 10.00 lakhs). A provision of Rs. 80.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

SPECIAL SCHEMES FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

Grants to S.Cs. for purchase of shares(100%)GOI)

Scheduled Castes constitute the weakest of Weaker Sections in the society. Members belonging to these community do not actually secure full benefits from the Cooperative movement, because the Coop.Credit is linked with the shares one holds in the Coop.Society. Government of India proposed a scheme to assist the Scheduled Castes in availing Coop.Credit by sanction of grants towards purchase of shares.

According to the norms prescribed by NABARD, members belonging to Scheduled Castes community need only to pay 5% as share. The average loan amount under Coop.Credit IRDP is Rs.2,000/- per member. It is proposed to provide assistance to new members belonging to Scheduled Castes Community or the existing Scheduled Caste members who have not so far borrowed to enable them to purchase upto 20 shares. The maximum amount payable towards the grant for each member is Rs.100/-. The grant is sanctioned subject to the conditions prescribed by Government of India.

A provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs to benefit 30,000 Scheduled caste members are proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

Share Capital Contribution to societies having majority of Scheduled Caste members (100% GOI)

The share linkage between the members of the Scheduled Castes community and the credit societies is 5% as per the norms prescribed by the NABARD. Therefore, the societies having majority of Scheduled Castes members do not have adequate share capital base. Government of India have proposed a scheme to assist such societies by providing share capital contribution. Depending on the financial position, the range of activities being undertaken assistance is provided at the rate of Rs. 0.50 lakhs, Rs.0.25 lakhs and Rs. 0.125 lakhs.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION (APAU):

The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University (A.P.A.U.) was established by the Legislature in the year 1964, with the objects of, among other things, shall be to make provision for the education mainly of the rural people of the State of Andhra Pradesh in Agriculture and to promote Research and Extension programmes in Agriculture and Agricultural production. At the time of starting, the University had three Agricultural Colleges, Two Veterinary Colleges and One Home Science College with limited number of degree programmes distributed over three main campuses. At present, there are seven Colleges of which six Colleges having both the undergraduate and post-graduate programmes and one College with under-graduate programme. In addition, programmes like B.Sc.(Hort.), B.Tech.(Ag.Engg.) and B.Sc.(Dairy Technology) were also started during 1983-84. There were 41 Research Stations and 104 Research Schemes in the beginning (1966) and now a total of 222 Research Projects are operating at 58 Research Stations in seven agro-climatic zones of the State. The University operating number of All India Co-ordinated Research Projects, National Agricultural Research Project (Phase-I & II), and projects financed by various agencies like I.C.A.R. Govt.of India, I.D.R.C., U.N.D.F., U.S.W.A., I.C.M.R., UNICEF etc. about 800 Scientists are working in Research out of a work force of 1500 in A.P.A.U.

About 15,000 students took their degrees under degree programmes of the University right from its inception till to-day. The efforts made in Research were very fruitful and has become possible to release as many as 123 varieties in different crops and in the improvement of Agro-technology. The results thus achieved were effectively transferred to the farmers through a net work of extension organisation of the University, changed the Agricultural Sector of the State in more than one way:

- Increased production of various crops in the State from 7.7 m.t. in 1964-65 to 10.5 m.t. in 1985-86.
- Spectacular increase in Cotton production from 0.88 lakh bales of 170 Kg. in 1965-66 to 10.1 lakh bales in 1983-84.
- Spectacular increase in pulses production from a triennial average of 2.89 Lakh tonnes during 1964-67 to 6.16 during 1985-86 (triennial average).
- Stabilised rice production in the State with the release of Pest resistant varieties with high yield potential.
- Increased number of Agro-based industries like sugar factories, rice mills, oil expellers, fertiliser and pesticide production plants, fruit processing units, cotton ginning mills etc.
- Total wealth generated annually from the Horticultural crops in the State rose to Rs.725 crores.
- In animal husbandry sector, the University was able to develop feed and fodder resources for live stock.
- Efforts are underway to improve local cattle breed crossing with exotic breeds through appropriate breeding programmes.

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/ The impact of Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University

- Number of new strains in poultry were developed and are popular with poultry farmers.
- Suitable technology was developed and transferred to poultry entrepreneurs, which have come up in a big way, raising egg production.
- Transfer of technology was made effective through the regular training programmes at various levels, field demonstrations, AIR, TV coverage, publication of number bulletins.
- Improved living conditions of the rural families.
- Popularised smokeless chula, earthen water filter, more efficient millet dehullers.

These achievements made possible with the liberal grants from the State Government in a big way (85%), followed by ICAR., Government of India and other National and International agencies.

The future agricultural research should aim at developing better technologies for dryland farming and also in water management in command areas, cropping systems for stabilisation of production under rainfed farming, increasing more area under rice in alluvial conditions, stepping up research in getting stable yields of pulses, groundnut and other oil-seed crops. In Andhra Pradesh most areas are suitable for raising Horticultural crops and hence research should be re-oriented to augment the situation. Seed is an important input of agriculture and hence research on seed technology has to be intensified. Emphasis should be laid on the production of breeders seed on a large scale to meet the demands of various agencies which are involved in the supply of quality seed to the farmers. Post-harvest technology for rice, pulses, oilseed crops and processing and preservation of fruits and vegetables have to be developed and standardised for avoiding risk of losses from harvest to processing and storage, Biotechnology including fish culture methods are to be stabilised. The University is paying attention to the diversified farming comprising of crop production, Dairy, Pisciculture, Apiculture etc., in Animal Sciences, priority should aim at Livestock improvement through appropriate breeding methods for improving quality of local breeds of cattle for milk and draftability. Development of new feed resources for animals and poultry birds, minimising the feed cost and increasing the supply by converting crop residues and increasing the supply by converting residues and industrial wastes is also included in the Programmes. /crop

Improving the economic status of rural families by generating various income resources is the main thrust in all the programmes of the University.

#### PROGRAMME PRIORITIES/NEW THRUST.

Based on the research needs of the farmers and rural families of the State and manpower requirements in agriculture and allied fields and keeping in view of the guidelines provided by the State Government, Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Planning Commission, Government of India, number of priorities were developed as detailed below and executed during previous years. For the next year, the last year of the Seventh Plan 1980-85.

THING: a) The Review Committee appointed by the University to review the progress of the University has made certain recommendations, some of which were implemented already, and the others are in the process of implementation.

- (b) Modification and restructure of course curriculum in all the teaching programmes at post-graduate level.
- (c) Continuation of new degree programmes started during 1983-84:
  - B.Tech. (Agril.Engg.)
  - B.Sc. (Horticulture)
  - B.Sc. (Dairy Technology)
  - Pre-B.Sc. Course for V.D.Os.
  - Department of Microbiology and Bi-chemistry
  - Rural Work Experience Programme (RAWEP)
  - Internship programme for B.V.Sc. Students
- (d) Starting of Agricultural College and one polytechnic to meet the growing demands of trained manpower in the State.
- (e) To improve the working facilities in all the Colleges so as to strengthen the teaching programmes.
- (f) To develop teaching aids.

#### RESEARCH:

- (a) Research reorientation towards location specific, need based and result oriented research in seven agro-climatic zones of the State with special emphasis on food grains (cereals and pulses) and oilseeds.
- (b) Development of suitable cropping systems and efficient irrigation practices suited to different situations in command areas.
- (c) Research on rice fallow pulses, rainfed sugarcane, minor millets.
- (d) Dryland Agriculture should be stepped up with remunerative cropping patterns.
- (e) Intensification of research on watershed management.
- (f) Identification of viable integrated low cost technology keeping in view of the ecological and environmental effects of the region for sustaining Agricultural Development for the small and marginal farmers.
- (g) Development of technology for agro-forestry to make it viable enterprise as food, fodder and fuel.
- (h) Standardising post-harvest technology for fruits and vegetables for advantageous marketing.
- (i) To evolve technology to replace 'Podu' cultivation by tribals in the hill regions and to develop suitable cropping systems including horticultural crops which are highly remunerative.
- (j) Development of cost effective and labour saving implements particularly for rainfed farming within the easy reach of small and marginal farmers.
- (k) Improving native breed of cattle for milk and draught and sheep, goat, rabbit, quails etc., for table purpose and in poultry for eggs.

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- (l) Make use of agricultural bi-products as cattle feed and make the paddy straw and other products more palatable for stall feeding of cattle.
- (m) Energy resource management by further exploring unconventional energy resources.
- (n) Popularisation of under utilised and unutilised foods in the region especially in legumes and oilseeds.

EXTENSION :

- (a) Transfer of technology without loss of time through the extension education units stationed at Regional Agricultural Research Stations of the Seven Agro-climatic zones covering the entire State.
- (b) Popularising the multiple cropping and crop rotation systems and identification of technological and socio economic constraints in the transfer of technology through the operation of National Demonstration schemes.
- (c) Providing skilled and production oriented short and long term training programmes for rural men and women and also field level extension workers through Krishi Vigyan Kendras.
- (d) Dissemination of information to the farmers in agriculture and allied subjects through printed materials, radio and T.V. by agricultural information and training centre.
- (e) Training the trainers of Southern State in Extension Education Institutes.
- (f) Socio-economic upliftment of scheduled castes and other Backward classes.
- (g) Extending the short term training programmes for rural women in different areas of home science for improving the living conditions.

A provision of Rs. 207.00 lakhs is made in the Annual Plan 1988-89. An outlay of Rs. 309.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

FISHERIES:

By the end of Sixth Five Year Plan the Fish Production had been 2.37 lakhs tonnes of which Inland Fishery contribution was 1.05 lakhs tonnes and from Marine Sector 1.32 lakhs tonnes. It was contemplated to reach a level of 4.00 lakhs tonnes by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan. The targets and achievements for the first three years of Seventh Five Year Plan and the targets for remaining two years are furnished below:

Year			Target	Achievement
1985-86	Inland	..	1.50	1.08
	Marine	..	1.50	1.15
	Total:-		3.00	2.23
1986-87	Inland	..	1.60	1.08
	Marine	..	1.60	1.40
	Total:-		3.20	2.48
1987-88	Inland	..	1.70	1.21
	Marine	..	1.70	1.36
	Total:-		3.40	2.57
1988-89	Inland	..	1.90	-
	Marine	..	1.90	-
	Total:-		3.80	-
1989-90	Inland	..	2.00	-
	Marine	..	2.00	-
	Total:-		4.00	-

In the production of fish about 84,000 active Marine Fishermen and 1,01,000 Inland Fishermen are engaged in the State. As such their socio-economic development will have to be attended to. Therefore, it is very essential that a new approach must be adopted to give a distinct tilt in favour of poor fishermen and also to identify the thrust areas of the Fishery Development.

An outlay of Rs.3586.00 lakhs has been provided for the Fisheries Department for the 7th Five Year Plan, out of which Rs.1354.35 lakhs was incurred during first three years and Rs.700.00 lakhs was allotted for 1988-89. It is now proposed to provide Rs.1320.00 lakhs for 1989-90 i.e., Rs.720.00 lakhs for implementation of the various schemes under Fisheries sector and Rs.600.00 lakhs for implementation of the various schemes under Shore Area Development Authority as detailed in the Statement GN-2. In addition, to the State funds, now provided, a sum of Rs.332.00 lakhs i.e., Rs.244.00 lakhs for Fisheries sector and Rs.88.00 lakhs for Shore Area Development Authority are proposed to be obtained from the Central Government for Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

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Out of Rs. 720.00 lakhs provided for 1989-90 under Fisheries section, Rs. 648.00 lakhs is proposed for ongoing schemes and Rs. 72.00 lakhs is proposed for new schemes as detailed below.

1. Fish Seed Farms: (Rs. 49.00 lakhs)

A sum of Rs. 49.00 lakhs is provided in the Plan to take up establishment of two new fish seed farms costing Rs. 61.00 lakhs each. The balance amount will be provided in the next year i.e., 1990-91. This includes Echo Hatcheries and Rearing Space also. This scheme has been proposed to achieve the target of VII Five Year Plan (400 millions of Fish Seed).

2. Guide Lights for the Coastal Fishermen at Marine Development Centres: (Rs. 5.00 lakhs) - - - - -

On the 974 K.m. length of Coastal area in Andhra Pradesh there are around 379 landing places for Marine fishermen to land their catches. The landing places are to be provided with preservation and marketing infrastructures like Auction Halls, Community Halls for conducting meetings and attending Net mending, Ice storage facilities, Fresh water arrangements, transport arrangements, communication facilities etc. It will not be a viable proposition to make the above arrangements at all the 379 landing centres. Hence, 23 Nodal areas are identified with intense fishery activities. At each of these places 5.00 acres of land is proposed to be acquired for establishment of the above infrastructural facilities.

During 1989-90, five such centres will be arranged with "GUIDE LIGHTS" for landing their catch during night times.

Each at a cost of Rs. 1.00 lakhs an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for the construction of 5 guide lights.

3. Open Sea Sanctuaries: (Rs. 8.00 lakhs)

The Marine Fishing activity along the coast of Andhra Pradesh increased considerably and the landings especially Prawn has reached a level of stagnation. On various occasions, concern was voiced to maintain these stocks at the present level of sustained yield. One important step in this direction would be to protect the broad stock and the juveniles of prawns. The estuaries, Coastal swamps and Brackish waters are the habitat for the Juveniles and action is being taken to conserve such habitat repeatedly.

The parent prawn migrates to near shore waters which when allowed without disturbance can contribute to production of juveniles. If enough stock is not there Marine recruitment suffers.

Open sea sanctuaries in the vicinity of known nursing grounds for Juveniles, are identified. Fishery Hurdles for Bottom Trawlers will be arranged at 2 places.

During the year 1989-90, it is proposed to establish 2 such sanctuaries @ Rs. 4.00 lakhs each.

4. Near Inshore Pelagic Fishery Survey: (Rs.10.00 lakhs)

Periodic Survey of fishery wealth is of immense help to the fishermen for the improvement of their catch. While enhancing their economic condition, nutritious and balanced food will be arranged for the multitude of population. Besides this, it provides job opportunity and improves the gross National Product of the Country.

Sporadic surveys are conducted by the State and Central Governments on a wider field at Macro-level.

So the Department contemplates to conduct survey at 3 places with the existing staff during 1989-90 for the benefit of the Marine Fishermen. For this 6 Beach Landing Crafts are required at Rs.1.40 lakhs each. The total expenditure on this account is 8.40 lakhs, and Rs.1.60 lakhs will be the recurring expenditure for these operations.

An amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs is provided under this item for survey of Inshore Pelagic Fishery in Coastal districts for the benefit of the Marine Fishermen.

Shore Area Development Authority:-

For the amount of Rs.600.00 lakhs provided under Shore Area Development Authority, the following schemes are proposed to be taken up during 1989-90:-

1. Enforcement of Marine Fishery Regulation Act: (Rs.5.00 lakhs)

Enforcement of Marine Fishing Act is under active consideration of the Government. To implement the scheme after the Act is passed action has to be taken for appointment of staff etc. An amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs is provided during 1989-90 for this purpose.

2. Brackish Water Fish Farming: (Rs.28.00 + Rs.45.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to establish two new fish farmers development agencies under Central Sponsored Schemes on par with the existing Brackish Water Fish Farmers Development Agencies in Krishna district at a cost of Rs.28.00 lakhs as State's share. In addition to this, one hatchery costing about Rs.45.00 lakhs is proposed to be established with a production capacity of 30 million.

3. Marine Fisheries:

- (i) Landing and berthing facilities:  
(a) Harbours: (Rs.10.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to construct new fishing harbours at Machilipatnam in Krishna district and at Krishnapatnam in Nellore district with a total cost of Rs.590.00 lakhs under phased programme. An amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs is therefore provided during 1989-90 for this scheme.

- (b) Jatties: (Rs.25.00 lakhs)

An amount of Rs.25.00 lakhs is provided for taking up new Jatties at two Centres during 1989-90.

- (ii) Supply of Beach Landing Crafts to Fishermen under hire purchase system: (Rs.140.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to supply 100 Beach Landing Crafts during the year 1989-90 for which an amount of Rs.140.00 lakhs is provided.



(iii) Improvements to Catamarans - Wood treatment plant and supply of treated catamarans to fishermen under hire purchase system: (Rs.20.00 lakhs) - - - - -

It is proposed to establish a wood treatment plant to assist the traditional fishermen for increasing the longevity of catamarans which is a widely used and efficient traditional craft at sea coast. In addition to the establishment of the plant, it is proposed to supply 300 catamaran under hire purchase scheme to the traditional fishermen.

(iv) Marine Fisheries Development Centres: (Rs.272.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to establish 20 Marine Fisheries Development Centres throughout the State Coast with the following components:

1. Beach Landing Crafts - 2 Nos.
2. Godown-cum-sales unit for nets and fuel oils.
3. Auction and packing Hall.
4. Guide lights.
5. Community Hall.
6. Fuel oil and repairs to nets.
7. 10 ton ice plant and 20 M.ton cold storage.
8. Maintenance of staff.

The total cost of each centre will be Rs.31.60 lakhs. The cost of ice plants and cold storages (Rs.18.00 lakhs) will be met in the second year of the implementation i.e., 1990-91. Hence, a sum of Rs.272.00 lakhs is provided during 1989-90 for 20 centres @ Rs.13.60 lakhs/(31.60 - 18.00 = 13.60 lakhs).

(v) Pen Culture in Pulicat Lake (Rs.2.00 lakhs)

Pulicat Lake is a vast Brackish Water Lagoon lying in Nellore and Changanpat district with an area 459.24 sq. km. and presently supporting capture fishery by the 3064 active fishermen in Andhra area and 1800 from Tamilnadu area. The T.C.D.C. mission which visited in 1981 recommended prawn culture in Pens as was done by Bay of Bengal programme in Killai waters in Tamilnadu and evolved certain package of practices, for adoption elsewhere in the country.

A pilot scheme is proposed to be taken up in Pulicat lake at 2 places with 3 numbers of 0.5 Ha. at each place and perfect the culture technology as suitable to the Pulicat Lake.

The pilot operations will serve extension units to popularise the Pen culture among the inmates of the lake. A sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme.

(vi) Mussel (Clam) Culture: (Rs.2.00 lakhs)

Pulicat Lake supports edible Oyster culture. Shell meat is the best feed material for prawns in culture ponds. It is possible to culture mussels in Bamboo reed Pens which will be planted on the Pulicat bed and well below the water level.

One Hac. of Pen area can yield 30 Tons of Clams and 3.6 Tons clam meat valued at Rs.15,000-00.

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The present Plan scheme is to set up 10 Pens at 2 centres in Pulicat Lake and another 10 Pens in Kakinada Bay at 2 Centres. Culture of the Mussels and Clams will be ideal feed for prawn whose cultivation is taken up on a large scale. An amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs is provided during 1989-90 for this purpose.

(vii) Fish Passes in Pulicat Lake - Nawabpalem and Kondurupalem in Nellore district: (Rs.7.00 lakhs)

The Pulicat Lake supports considerable prawn fishery, Prawn breeds in Sea and the Juveniles enter into the Lake. The Pulicat lake mouth is at the Southern extreme lying in Tamilnadu through which the prawn seed enters the Lake. There is another Transient mouth north of Sri Harikota Island areas Nawabpalem called Vepanjery Canal.

But this mouth remains closed for a major portion of the year. To enhance the Prawn recruitment into the lake a "Fish Pass" will be provided at Nawabpalem into which ground water will be pumped and a flow is maintained between the sea and Vapenjery Canal through which prawns will enter the lake and prawn landing will be increased. Similarly, another "Fish Pass" will be constructed at Kondurupalem.

For these 2 "Fish Passes" an amount of Rs.7.00 lakhs is provided.

(viii) Sanctuaries in open seas: (Rs.20.00 lakhs)

Five more open seas sanctuaries are proposed to be taken up under Shore Area Development Schemes. An amount of Rs.20.00 lakhs is therefore provided during 1989-90 for this scheme.

4. Cooperative Schemes assisted by N.C.D.C.

(i) Supply of Beach landing Crafts: (Rs.14.00 lakhs)

Under revised pattern of N.C.D.C., 50 Nos. B.L.Cs. will be supplied to Fishermen Cooperatives for which an amount of Rs.14.00 lakhs is provided towards subsidy from the State Plan Funds.

(ii) Net Making Plant at Kakinada: (Rs.7.00 lakhs)

It is proposed to establish Fish Net Making Plant at Kakinada during 1989-90 with the following financial implications:

Subsidy	..	3.50 lakhs
Share Capital	..	3.50 lakhs

(iii) Setting up of Ice Plant and Insulated Van at Srikakulam: (Rs.1.00 lakh) \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

An amount of Rs.1.00 lakh is provided towards subsidy from State Plan Funds for setting up of Ice Plant with Insulated Van at Srikakulam during 1989-90 with the assistance of N.C.D.C. of Rs.26.00 lakhs as a loan.

5. Other Expenditure:

Relief to Fishermen against Fire accident - loss of craft and Tackle: (Rs.2.00 lakhs) \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

An amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs is provided for assisting the Fishermen in case of loss of craft and tackle on account of fire accident.

## II. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

### I.R.D.P. AND ALLIED PROGRAMMES AND DROUGHT PRONE AREAS

#### PROGRAMME:

The following special programmes for Rural Development are being implemented through the Commissioner, Panchayati Raj and Rural Development.

2501 - Special Programmes for Rural Development: Provision proposed for 1989-90.

(Rs. lakhs)

(a) (i)	Main Programme - Subsidy to DRDAs (IRDP)	2,768.08
	(ii) <u>Allied Programmes:</u>	
	a) TRYSEM Infrastructure	65.34
	b) Strengthening of SIRD	6.00
	c) Composite Rural Training & Technology Centre (CRT&TCs)	2.00
	d) Programme for Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers (PASMA)	1,016.98
	e) Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)	30.60
	f) Failed Wells Compensation Scheme (FWCS)	
	g) Strengthening of Administrative machinery for RD	40.00
	h) Risk fund on consumption of loans	40.00
	Total of IRDP & Allied Programmes.	3994.00
(b)	Drought Prone Areas Programme - Assistance to DRDAs (DPAP)	602.00
	<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>4596.00</b>

In the perspective plan for 2000 AD under IRDP it has been proposed that 10 lakh families have to be assisted during the VII Plan period @ 2 lakh families per annum, with a view to achieve the plan objective i.e. to bring down the levels of poverty to less than 10 per cent by 1994-95.

In Andhra Pradesh, there are 23 districts of which 22 are Rural districts with 330 erstwhile blocks (Panchayati Samithis) or 1,091 Mandal Praja Parishads. 76 per cent of the population of Andhra Pradesh are inhabited in 27,221 villages in the above 22 districts. The Scheduled Caste population constitutes 16.4 percent and Scheduled Tribes population constitutes 7.2 percent of the total population of Andhra Pradesh.

During the Sixth Plan funds were allocated on the basis of number of blocks. In the VII Plan the allocation and fixation of Targets are made in relation to the incidence of poverty in the States.

INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (IRDP):

Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) is a major poverty alleviation programme being implemented in all the Rural areas since 2nd October, 1980. The objective of the programme is to assist the families below the poverty line with self-employment ventures enabling them to cross the poverty line. The programme aims at achieving this objective by providing income generating assets to the target group families through a package of assistance comprising subsidy and institutional credit.

The cut off point for the purpose of crossing the poverty line is Rs. 6,400/- Similarly the cut off point for identification of the poverty groups is Rs. 4,800/- However, in accordance with the principle of Anthyodaya, the poverty groups with annual family income not exceeding Rs. 3,500/- are proposed to be covered under the programme and after exhausting them it is proposed to be extended to the poverty groups in the income range of Rs. 3,501/- to Rs. 4,800/- So far the programme has been confined to the poverty groups with income range upto Rs. 3,500/- and the same is proposed to be continued during 1988-89 also in favour of the new beneficiaries.

The Seventh Plan strategy envisages supplementary dose of assistance to the families of the VI Plan Period who did not cross the poverty line for no fault of theirs. In respect of the supplementary dose however, the families having income upto Rs. 4,800/- per annum are being covered.

The target group of the programme consists of Small and Marginal farmers, Agricultural labourers, Rural Artisans and Non-agricultural labourers whose annual family income is below the poverty line. Small farmers are those with land holding of 2.5 acres to 5.00 acres in terms of dry land or half of it in case of wet land. Marginal farmers are those having less than 2.5 acres dry land or half of it in terms of wet land. Agricultural labourers are those having no land but having a home stead and deriving more than 50 percent of their income from Agricultural wages. The definition of Small and Marginal farmers however, is slightly higher in case of the DPAP areas where the farmers upto 7.5 acres in terms of dry land can be extended benefit under the programme.

The Programme also gives priority for coverage of S.Cs., S.Ts., Physically Handicapped released bonded labourers. It also envisages that atleast 50 percent of the beneficiaries should be from the category of S.Cs., and 10 percent S.Ts., eventhough Government of India have stipulated that a minimum of 30 percent beneficiaries should be drawn from the category of S.Cs., and S.Ts., put together. About 30 percent should be from the category of Women.

Subsidy @ 25 percent to Small Farmers and 33 1/3 percent to Marginal Farmers, Agricultural Labourers and Non-Agricultural labourers and 50 percent to the tribals on the investment cost subject to the individual maximum subsidy of Rs. 3,000/- in non-D.P.A.P. areas, Rs. 4,000/- in D.P.A.P. areas and Rs. 5,000/- for tribals is allowed by the District Rural Development Agencies. However, this individual maximum subsidy is relaxed in respect of the Minor Irrigation Component of the Programme.

At the district level, District Rural Development Agencies with Collectors as Chairman and Zilla Praja Parishad Chairman as Vice-Chairman are implementing this programme. Apart from the heads of developmental departments and the bankers at the district levels, all the M.Ps. and all the M.L.As. are the members of the Governing Body of the District Rural Development Agencies.

The programme content broadly falls in the category of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors. Schemes under Agriculture, Minor Irrigation, Animal Husbandry, Horticulture, Sericulture, Fisheries, Industries, Service and Business Sectors can be taken up in favour of the target groups. Any activity which is economically viable within the reach of the poverty groups can be taken up under the programme.

Training of Rural Youth for self-employment (TRYSEM) is an integral part of IRDP. The Rural Youth in the age group of 18 to 35 years are proposed to be covered under this scheme towards upgrading their skills or imparting new skills. Stipend is provided to the candidates and training expenses are provided to the master craftsman or training institutions concerned at rates approved by Government of India. Training may lead to self-employment or wage-employment. In both the cases after the training the candidates are provided a free tool kit. Subsidy is also provided on the cost of self-employment ventures as per the usual rates admissible.

During the VI Plan period Government of India have indicated a target of 40 candidates per block per annum. Such rigid target, however, is not fixed during the VII Plan period. The candidates can be covered under TRYSEM as per the requirements under the programme.

The broad strategy adopted for planning, implementation and the monitoring of the programme (adopted) in the State is as follows:

- (1) priority is being accorded for coverage of all the old families of VI Plan period who have not yet crossed the poverty line for no fault of theirs. An average investment of Rs. 1,000/- towards subsidy component is adopted.
- (2) The new beneficiaries are proposed an average investment of Rs. 2,000/- towards subsidy component.
- (3) Special emphasis is being laid on the diversification of the schemes in favour of the poverty groups. More and more emphasis is being laid on the schemes under secondary and tertiary sectors.

Some of the easy schemes like Plough bullocks, sheep rearing, Diary, Sewing machines, Kirana shops etc. are purposefully reduced and pressure is being applied on the district Rural Development Agencies towards identifying new innovative and creative schemes with a view to exploit the local resources and tap the local demand.

- (4) The Financing Institutions are fully involved right from the stage of identification of the target groups. The recent guidelines from Govt. of India to the effect that collateral security need not be insisted upto the investment of Rs. 10,000 under Agricultural and allied sectors and upto Rs. 25,000/- under ISB sector help to a large extent to improve the levels of investment.
- (5) Strict instructions were issued towards introduction and maintenance of Vikas Patrikas. The District Rural Development Agencies have also been made responsible for convening the panchayat level beneficiary sub-committees and Mandal level beneficiary advisory Committees.
- (6) A beginning was already made for cultivation of aromatic plants. A.F.C. has prepared a feasibility report for the State with support from institutional credit and refinances from NABARD, the cultivation of aromatic plantation is proposed to be intensified.
- (7) The other innovative schemes include, brackish water fish and Prawn culture, fresh water pisciculture in the marshy areas which are not fit for agriculture, Mushroom cultivation, articles made of banana fibre, sisal fibre etc.
- (8) A number of schemes have been introduced duly establishing linkages with APCO., A.P. Women Welfare Finance Corporation etc.
- (9) District level societies for supply of raw materials procurement of finished goods and their marketing were introduced in three districts in the State for servicing the IRDP and DWCRA production groups.
- (10) The recent concurrent Evaluation report brought out by Government of India for January, 1987 to September 1987 shows that 82 percent of the beneficiaries have crossed the old poverty norm of Rs. 3,500/- as against the national average of 56 percent. About 18 percent of the beneficiaries have crossed the new poverty norm of Rs. 6,400/- as against 13 percent at national level. The report also indicates that 56 percent of the sample beneficiaries had assets generating income exceeding Rs. 2,000/- on an average as against the national average of 27 percent. It is also observed that 12 percent of the beneficiaries had nil income in the State as against the national average of 22 percent. 80 percent of the assets are intact as against the national average of 72 percent. Similarly there are some problem areas which are being taken care of by the State.

- (11) During 1988-89 a target of 84,628 old beneficiaries and 1,54,664 new beneficiaries making a total of 2,39,292 was fixed with an outlay of Rs. 4,922.081 lakhs. The State share for 1988-89 works out to Rs. 2,461.04 lakhs. In addition an amount of Rs. 200.00 lakhs relating to 1987-88 towards matching State share of additional funds was released during 1988-89. Thus, the total requirement of State share works out to Rs. 2,661.04 lakhs against which the budgetary provision is only Rs. 2,354.00 lakhs. The shortfall is Rs. 307.04 lakhs. Proposals were already sent to Government to provide for the additional amount in the R.E. for 1988-89. Upto end of September, 1988 an amount of Rs. 2,599.82 lakhs have been utilised benefitting 16,531 old families and 95,557 new families making a total of 1,12,088. The targets under the quarterly budgeting namely 35 percent at the end of September, 1988 has fully been achieved.
- (12) During the current year, upto September, 1988 the per capita subsidy is Rs. 1,842 and per capita loan is Rs. 3,502 making a per capita investment of Rs. 5,344 against Rs. 1,565, Rs. 2,038 and Rs. 4,459 respectively for the first three years of the VII Plan period.
- (13) Upto September, 1988 during 1988-89 about 7,086 candidates were trained and 53.7 percent of them were self/wage employed.
- (14) During 1988-89 Government of India have introduced Group Insurance Scheme through the Life Insurance Corporation of India for a period of three years commencing from 01-04-1988. The beneficiaries below the age group of 60 years are entitled for compensation in favour of their legal heir upto Rs. 3,000 in case of their death. The premium also is shared by Government of India and the State on 50:50 basis.
- (15) The allocation under IRDP continues to be shared by Government of India and the State on 50:50 basis and the Central share continues to be released to the District Rural Development Agencies directly.
- (16) The allocation for 1989-90 has not yet been indicated by Government of India. However, keeping in view the increase in the allocation during 1988-89 /the compared to 1987-88 and also/step up indicated by the State Planning Department an amount of Rs. 2,768.08 lakhs have been proposed towards State share.
- (17) Government of India have not yet indicated whether supplementary dose of assistance to the VI Plan beneficiaries has to be continued during 1989-90 also. It is proposed to assist about 2.20 lakh new beneficiaries. In case old beneficiaries also have to be assisted the target of new beneficiaries will proportionately be reduced.

- (18) An amount of Rs. 1,196.00 lakhs under State share of S.C.P. in favour of 1.10 lakh new S.C. families is proposed during 1988-89 which constitutes 50 percent of the divisible component.
- (19) Similarly Rs. 238.00 lakhs have been proposed towards TSP (State share) in favour of 2,200 new families.

TRYSEM INFRASTRUCTURE:

Strengthening of the training capability of the existing training institutions to suit the requirements of the IRDP beneficiaries is being supported through this programme. Hitherto Government of India used to approve the proposals for construction of class room, dormitories and equipment. From 1986-87, the powers for approval of the proposals were delegated to the State Level Sanctioning Committee.

The State Government and Private institutions are eligible for assistance on 50:50 basis while the institutions owned by Government of India and those owned by Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University and Krishi Vignana Kendras are eligible for 100 percent assistance from Government of India.

The Government of India share is released through the State Government. During 1988-89 an amount of Rs. 53.80 lakhs has been included in the Budget towards State share.

Government of India allocation for 1989-90 is not yet known. However an amount of Rs. 65.34 lakhs towards State share and equal amount towards Central share are proposed keeping view the step up made by Government of India in the previous years and the step up indicated by the State Government for 1989-90 compared to the level of 1988-89.

STRENGTHENING OF STATE INSTITUTE OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT:

Faculty sanctioned during 1986-87 is proposed to be continued during 1989-90 also. Expenditure on the staff cost of Rs. 6.00 lakhs would be shared between State and Centre on 50:50 basis. Similarly, Government of India guidelines provide for sharing the other recurring costs like maintenance of vehicles, fuel charges, honorarium to the guest faculty. Therefore an amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs towards these recurring items will be shared equally.

In addition an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh as 100 percent State share towards meeting the non-recurring cost for purchase of equipment to the lecture halls and hostel rooms newly constructed is proposed.

Therefore Rs. 6.00 lakh towards State share and Rs. 5.00 lakhs towards Central share are proposed for 1989-90.



COMPOSITE RURAL TRAINING AND TECHNOLOGY CENTRES (CRT&TCs):

In addition to TRYSEM a scheme for assisting Rural Youth for self-employment, composite Rural Training and Technology Centre is also proposed with a view to demonstrate technological possibilities. The institution will have an information Cell, evaluation cell, quality control cell etc. to look after over all requirements of Rural Artisans. State Government is to provide 50 percent of the recurring cost. The Central Government is to provide 100 percent of the non-recurring cost and also bear 50 percent of the recurring cost. The concept was initiated during 1987-88. Government of India proposed to sanction one scheme to the State. Khammam district was selected and proposals were sent to Government of India. Government of India have not yet approved the scheme so far. During the year 1988-89 at the instance of Government of India provision was made for two projects. But so far there was no further communication from Government of India. During the year 1988-89, Rs. 2.00 lakhs are proposed as State share towards recurring cost. It is repeated for 1989-90 also. The Central share is proposed to be released to the District Rural Development Agencies concerned directly.

PROGRAMME TO ASSISTANCE FOR SMALL AND MARGINAL FARMERS FOR INCREASING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION (PASMAD):

The Programme of Assistance for Small and Marginal Farmers for Increasing Agricultural Production is being implemented in 22 districts in the State since 1983-84. The normal block-wise outlay per annum has been as follows:

Sl.No.	Component	Outlay per block per annum (Rs. lakhs)
1.	2.	3.
1.	Minor Irrigation	3.50
2.	Land Development (including cost of staff @ Rs.4,000/- per block).	1.00
3.	Mini Kits of Oil Seeds and Pulses.	0.50
Total:		5.00

During 1988-89, the Government of India have revised the strategy for increasing the agricultural production. 127 blocks in (8) districts were selected for implementation of Special Programme for increasing Food Grains production particularly rice production. A large number of shallow tube wells/dug wells are proposed to be taken up in these blocks. In the remaining blocks, the normal programme has been sanctioned. An amount of Rs. 740.00 lakhs towards State share and Rs. 1,027.59 lakhs towards Central Share has been provided in the Budget for the year 1988-89.

Revised proposals for 1988-89 have been submitted to Government for enhancement of provision by Rs. 287.59 lakhs in addition to Rs. 740.00 lakhs already provided in the State Budget.

Since inception of the programme upto August, 1988 about Rs. 57.63 crores have been utilised constituting 90.2% of the Grant-in-aid released by Government of India and the State. About 10.77 lakhs small and marginal farmers were covered of whom 3.48 lakhs are Scheduled Castes and 1.16 lakhs are Scheduled Tribes. Physical Achievements include 34604 dug-wells, 2840 tube wells, 47537 Oil Engines and Electric motors, 8804 In-well bores and 25710 other Minor Irrigation Units. About 1.16 lakhs hectares were brought under irrigation.

ACTION PLAN FOR 1989-90

It is likely that Government of India may extend the special Food grains production programme to some more districts and increase the allocations in other districts compared to the level of 1988-89. Keeping in view the additional funds allocated by the State Government for I.R.D.P. and allied programme for 1989-90 an amount of Rs. 1016.98 lakhs are proposed towards State share and equal amount towards Central share. The following physical coverage is envisaged:

No. of beneficiaries: (in lakhs)

Minor Irrigation	0.69
Minikits	1.35
Land Development	0.28
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TOTAL:	2.32
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DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN RURAL AREAS (DWCRA)

The scheme for Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas is a sub scheme of IRDP. The rural women belonging to the poverty groups are proposed to be organised into groups of 15 to 20 around an economic activity in order to augment their family incomes. Government of India, State Governments and UNICEF are the partners in this programme. In each district about 30 groups are proposed to be organised in each block over a period of 3 years. Additional staffing pattern is provided @ one additional Gramsevika to each Block and one Assistant Project Officer(W) at district level. Each group is proposed to be provided revolving fund @ Rs. 15000. Honorarium also is paid to the group organisers. The cost of staff and training is fully met by UNICEF while the cost on account of the revolving fund for income generating activities is shared equally by Govt. of India, State and UNICEF.

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During 1983-84, Government of India have sanctioned the programme in three districts i.e. Adilabad, Cuddapah and Sri-kakulam. During 1986-87 it was extended to Mahaboobnagar and Ananthapur. During 1988-89 the programme is extended to two more districts i.e. Medak and Vizianagaram.

Since Government of India did not indicate the sanction of the programme to two more districts during 1988-89 at the time of the Annual Plan discussions an amount of Rs. 10.20 lakhs towards state share is proposed additionally in the revised estimate for 1988-89.

In the 4 districts i.e. Mahaboobnagar, Ananthapur, Medak and Vizianagaram about 400 groups @ 100 each are proposed to be organised during 1989-90. An amount of Rs. 30.60 lakhs are therefore proposed towards State Share. The Central Share and the UNICEF share will however be released by Government of India direct to the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs).

FAILED WALLS COMPENSATION SCHEME (FWCS):

Failed Walls Compensation Scheme (FWCS) is introduced in the State with effect from 17-12-1984. The loans raised by Small and Marginal farmers are proposed to be reimbursed fully in case of failure of the walls. The banks and NABARD will share the interest portion on 50:50 basis.

With the banks giving consent to participate in the programme, it is picking up in the State.

An amount of Rs. 25 lakhs is proposed towards State Share with equal amount towards Government of India Share.

The Department of Agriculture in Government of India is implementing this scheme.

STRENGTHENING OF ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The Budgetary provision of Rs.40.00 lakhs towards State Share and Rs. 7.00 lakhs towards Central Share for 1988-89 is meant for the following:

Sl.No.	Item	State Share	Central Share
1.	Establishment cost of CPR & RD	33.00	--
2.	Internal Audit Cell in the Office of CPR & RD	2.00	2.00
3.	Token provision towards the cost of MC & RDOs.	5.00	5.00
Total:		40.00	7.00

A decision is yet to be taken by Government in respect of the token provision for meeting the cost of Mandal Cooperative and Rural Development officers. However, the Internal Audit Cell is the position. Considering the back log of rent to be paid for previous years and the escalation in the emoluments an amount of Rs. 40.00 lakhs towards State Share and Rs. 2.00 lakhs towards Central share have been proposed for 1989-90.

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RISK FUND ON CONSUMPTION LOANS:

During 1987-88 the State Government has entrusted the scheme for arranging consumption loans to the poverty groups to the commissionerate off Panchayati Raj and Rural Development. The scheme envisages sanction of Risk fund @ 10 percent of the consumption loans sanctioned by Cooperative Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Commercial banks. The cost is to be shared by Government of India and the State on 50:50 basis. The State Government is expected to release the risk fund fully and seek reimbursement of 50% of the share from Government of India.

Government of India envisages intensifying the sanction of consumption loans in the Tribal areas particularly in favour of Tribals to weave them away from the local money lenders. An amount of Rs. 40.00 lakhs have been proposed towards State Share and equal amount towards Central Share in the plan for 1988-90.

SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN AND TRIBAL SUB - PLAN:

Since 1980-81 about 50 percent of the divisible component of the beneficiary oriented programmes is being earmarked in favour of S.Cs. and 10 per cent in favour of the S.Ts. The same principle is adopted for 1988-90 also as against the Government of India stipulation of 30% both for S.Cs. and S.Ts. The provision proposed for current year is summarised as follows:

Sl.No.	Programme	Financial (Rs. in lakhs)		Physical (lakhs families)	
		S.C.P.	T.S.P.	S.C.P.	T.S.P.
1.	I.R.D.P.	1196.00	238.00	1.10	0.22
2.	PASMA.	508.00	101.70	1.16	0.23
3.	DWCRA.	15.00	3.00	0.03	0.006
4.	DPAP.	80.80	—	0.24	—
TOTAL:		1799.80	342.70	2.53	0.456

DROUGHT PRONE AREAS PROGRAMME

The programme is being implemented in 69 Blocks of (3) Drought Prone Areas Programme Districts viz., (1) Ananthapur (2) Chittoor (3) Cuddapah (4) Kurnool (5) Mahabubnagar (6) Prakasam (7) Ranga Reddy and (3) Nalgonda.

The Plan allocation during 1988-90 will be Rs.1204.00 lakhs the same as that of 1988-89 to be shared by Government of India and State equally.

Two major characteristics of DPAP areas are (i) low rainfall and (ii) lack of assured sources of irrigation facilities.

The main objective of the DPAP Programme will be therefore to restore the ecological balance through a multi-sectoral approach on watershed basis.

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In each DRAP Block one micro watershed of the size of 2000 hectares will be selected and a comprehensive plan evolved for development of land and water resources and also for transfer of dry land technology, afforestation, development of Horticulture, Sericulture etc., to increase the over all productivity in the watershed. It is proposed to develop a minimum of 17,500 hectares during the year in the above 8 Drought Prone Areas Programme Districts.

### NREP/RLEGP (Centrally Sponsored Schemes)

The NREP and RLEGP are continuing Centrally sponsored schemes. The NREP is implemented on 50:50 sharing basis between the Centre and the State Governments while the RLEGP is a 100% Centrally sponsored scheme being financed entirely by the Central Government. The funds are being allocated to different sectors, except earmarked sectors under both the programmes, based on the decisions/orders of the State Level RLEGP Project Approval Board and State Level Committee on NREP and RLEGP. While Chief Secretary to the Chairman of the Project Approval Board, the Chief Minister is the Chairman of the State Level Committee. Under each programme 5% of the total outlay can be utilised towards administrative and contingencies charges according to the guidelines.

During 1988-89 the Government of India have introduced a new sub-scheme, viz. "Million Wells Programme (Jeevanadhar)" under both NREP and RLEGP with a view to undertake construction of large number of minor irrigation wells/group wells to enable the SCs/STs in rural areas to cross the poverty line in increasing the productivity of their land. They have earmarked a total allocation of Rs.49.47 crores exclusively for the sub-scheme (i.e., Rs.2473.50 lakhs under NREP and Rs.2473.50 lakhs under RLEGP) which constitute 32.69% over the total allocation of both the programmes. This scheme is intended initially for 2 years i.e., 1988-89 and 1989-90.

For 1988-89 the Government of India have indicated that the allocations for NREP and RLEGP including cost of foodgrains would be as follows:-

#### NREP

Cash funds:	Central share	Rs.3845.00 lakhs
Foodgrains: (free of cost)	Value of foodgrains (51,380 MTs)	Rs. 896.58 lakhs

#### RLEGP

Cash funds:	Central assistance only.	Rs.5825.00 lakhs
Foodgrains: (free of cost)	Value of foodgrains (42,230 MTs)	Rs. 736.92 lakhs

Since the NREP is 50:50 sharing programme between Centre and State, the cash funds provided by the Centre had to be equally matched by the State contribution. But, in the Budget Estimates for 1988-89 a provision of Rs.2581.00 lakhs only has been made towards the State's contribution. Against this, the anticipated expenditure will be Rs.3845.00 lakhs. It has been decided the State's contribution to the extent of Central share at appropriate time during 1988-89. No matching amount need be provided for goodgrains component which is provided as additionality free of cost.

In view of the introduction of "Million Wells Programme (Jeevandhara)" under both NREP & RLEGP and also in view of the Government of India's instructions to the effect that construction of School Buildings under NREP & RLEGP should be dovetailed with the Black Board Operation Scheme, it has been proposed to distribute the funds among various sectors as follows:-

N.R.E.P.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (1) Million Wells (Jeevanadhara) for SCs/STs Only. | - As earmarked by GOI.                                    |
| (2) SCP (infrastructure in housing colonies)       | - 10%   |
| (3) Social Forestry                                | - As earmarked by GOI.                                    |
| (4) Tribal Sub-Plan (ITDAs)                        | - 7%  |
| (5) Non-ITDAs                                      | - 1%  |
| (6) P.R. Sector.                                   | - 42% or the balance left over after earmarking as above. |

RLEGP

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| (1) Million Wells (Jeevandhara) for SCs/STs. | - As earmarked by GOI.                                       |
| (2) Housing (Indira Awaas Yojana)            | -do-   |
| (3) Rural Sanitary Latrines                  | -do-   |
| (4) Social Forestry                          | -do-   |
| (5) Tribal Sub-Plan (ITDAs)                  | 7%   |
| (6) Non-ITDAs                                | 1%   |
| (7) P.R. Sector.                             | 44% or balance left over after earmarking of funds as above. |

The outlay proposed towards State share under NREP for 1989-90 is Rs.3331 lakhs.

Telugu Gramena Kranti Patham Scheme :

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 Gramena 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.

A total amount of Rs.9516.603 lakhs was released to the districts towards 50% Govt. contribution for implementation of Telugu Gramena Kranti Patham Scheme during the years 1985-86 to 1987-88 as shown below:

	(Rs. lakhs)
1985-86	... 1100.00
1986-87	... 7553.273
1987-88	... 863.330
	-----
Total:	9516.603
	-----

The works under TGKP Scheme are to be grounded on 23-11-1985 and completed by 30.6.1986 as per the original programme. However, the Govt. taking into account the subsequent initiatives in the programme have extended the time for completion of ongoing works upto 30.11.1988.

In the Plan budget for 1988-89 a provision of Rs.171.75 lakhs has been made under TGKP Scheme and this has been released to the districts. Besides this an additional amount of Rs.425.00 lakhs has also been released from Contingency Fund for clearance of pending bills, taking up of works in drought areas and for bringing the works to a safe stage. Thus, the anticipated expenditure under TGKP Scheme during 1988-89 is Rs.596.75 lakhs.

Crucial Balancing Investments :

During the year 1984-85, the scheme of Crucial Balancing Investments was introduced for the first time with a provision of Rs.2300.00 lakhs at the rate of Rs.100.00 lakhs for each district in the State to help finance Crucial Balancing Investments of non-recurring nature for increasing the effective use of capital assets in the districts. The entire provision of Rs.2300.00 lakhs was utilised.

The Scheme of Crucial Balancing Investments has been revived during the year 1987-88 and an amount of Rs.575.00 lakhs at the rate of Rs.25.00 lakhs to each of the 23 districts was sanctioned and released. Out of this an amount of Rs.430.83 lakhs was incurred. The CBI Scheme is

Contd.... 2/-

being continued in the current year 1988-89 with a provision of Rs.2300.00 lakhs. Out of this an amount of Rs.1150.00 lakhs at the rate of Rs.50.00 lakhs for each district was sanctioned and released in two quarterly instalments and the balance provision of Rs.1150.00 lakhs will be released in two quarterly instalments during 1988-89. Hence the anticipated expenditure for 1988-89 is Rs.2300.00 Lakhs.

The formulation of the schemes, approval implementation and review of the works under CBI will be exercised by the Zilla Abhivrudhi Sameeksha Mandals of the districts.

A sum of Rs.2300.00 lakhs is proposed in the draft annual plan for 1989-90 under Crucial Balancing Investments.

### Community Development and Panchayats

The Panchayati Raj Institutions have been made fully responsible in playing a dynamic role for various developmental activities at the grass-root-level. Panchayati Raj Institutions are encouraging self-help compositions, and popular participation in various Developmental activities. A new act was passed for the constitution of Mandala Praja Parishads, and Zilla Praja Parishads in place of Panchayati Samithis and Zilla Parishads. For Annual Plan 1989-90 a provision of Rs.20.00 lakhs has been made for the on-going scheme of construction of Panchayat Bhavan and for rendering financial assistance to Panchayats including Panchayati Raj Bodies.

### Integrated Rural Energy Planning(IREP):

The Government of India have given the thrust for integrated Rural Energy Planning Programme to meet the energy needs for Domestic and Productive activities through the optimum mix of conventional and non-conventional energy sources.

The Centre will provide 100 percent assistance towards staff, training extension and related activities in the implementation of the I.R.E.P. Programme.

The State component will be used for implementing the mandal level I.R.E.P. project through the provision of financial incentives to users and supply of equipment, demonstration extension, project preparation, subsidies and Rural Development.

It is proposed to implement the I.R.E.P. Programme in the following mandals:

Rangampet	-	East Godavari Dist.
Sarufujilli	-	Srikakulam District
L. Kothakota	-	Chittoor District
Lepakshi	-	Anantapur District
Sarangapur	-	Karimnagar
Moinabai	-	Rangareddy District

In addition to the above Model Mandals, the scheme is also being implemented in one Mandal in Tribal area (i.e.) Utnoor in Adilabad District and one Mandal in Shore Area, Vajrapukothur, Srikakulam District.

The Central Assistance for staff is shown as Rs. 3.74 lakhs.

An outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed under State Plan.



LAND REFORMS:

The Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Act 1973) came into force in the State from 1-1-1975  
Record of Rights: The objectives of the Record of Rights are  
----- as follows:-

- a. Time to time updating of Revenue Records
- b. Updating and maintaining of survey records with reference to Record of Rights.
- c. Preparing and supply of pattas and pattadar's pass books.
- d. Maintenance of Land revenue accounts.
- e. Meeting the credit needs of the farming community.

of  
Maintaining the record/rights in an updated condition and simultaneously taking care of the Survey work will result in allowing term benefits for balanced around development. Accurate and upto-date land records help in monitoring developmental activities and welfare programmes and in precise collection and compilation of data on Agricultural Statistics.

In order to get the un-surveyed lands in tribal areas surveyed and to make the land records up-to-date, five special survey units have been deployed for this work in the tribal districts. In addition, the settlement work in the agency in Bhadrachalam in Khammam district has also been taken up. There is also another scheme "Telugu Girijana Magana Samacharana" (Assignment of lands for scheduled tribes) under implementation for Assignment of Government lands in the tribal areas in favour of Scheduled Tribes. For meeting the expenditure on these schemes, a provision of Rs.144.00 lakhs is made in the Annual Plan for 1989-90.

A special scheme for updating the Record of Rights in a Model Mandal in each district has been taken up. It is also contemplated to establish a survey training school for imparting various aspects of survey and map methods to all the members of the Survey, Settlement and Land Records Dept. as well as to other Revenue Officers requiring survey training.

There are two Centrally Sponsored Schemes under consideration: 1. Updating of ROR and Re-survey scheme which has been sent to the Govt. of India for central assistance and 2. Pilot Project for one district for implementation of all aspects of Land Reforms as suggested by Govt. of India which is under consideration of the State Government. Pending final outcome of two schemes, a provision of Rs.100.00 lakhs for each is proposed in the Annual Plan Budget for 1989-90.

The total plan provision under Land Reforms for 1989-90 is Rs.939.02 lakhs for the following schemes:-

TRIBAL SURVEY (CONTINUING SCHEMES)	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Survey of Un-surveyed Agency Areas	110.00
2. Settlements in Bhadrachalam Agency (Area)	4.10
3. Telugu Girijana Magana Samacharana	29.50
Total	143.60

LAND REFORMS  
(NEW SCHEMES)

1. Updating of Land Records and issue of updated plot/holder pass books.	450.00
2. Establishment of Survey Training Academy.	10.00
3. Strengthening of Revenue Administration updating of Land Records in R.O.R. and re-survey (Centrally Sponsored Schemes)	0.01 (Token Grant)
4. Pilot project to implement all aspects of Land Reforms in one Dist. (Centrally Sponsored Schemes)	0.01 (Token Grant)
5. Computerisation of Land Records in the entire State.	333.00
6. Installation of Super Computers in All Heads of Departments under the Administrative Control of Revenue Dept.	2.00
	-----
Total	795.02
	-----
Grand total	939.02
	-----

Thus - total plan provision of Rs.939.02 lakhs is proposed during 1989-90.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT: CYCLONE SHELTERS

Andhra Pradesh has a long Coast line of 1080 K.Ms. which is susceptible for frequent Natural Disasters such as Cyclone and floods. The State is being visited almost every year by cyclones or floods in the Coastal Districts followed by drought in some other parts of the State. In view of this a "State Level High Power Standing Committee on Natural Disasters" was constituted to look into all aspects of both long term and immediate measures for Disaster Mitigation and Management. The Committee meets twice a year to take stock of preparedness of both the State and Central Govt. agencies to meet any eventuality..

Long term measures contemplated by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for Disaster Management include (1) Construction of Community Cyclone Shelters (2) Purchase of Baileytype of bridges (3) Purchase of Rescue Boats and high power launches to evacuate the people in the low lying areas or on seas and rivers in times of floods, tides and cyclones (4) Installation of HAM Radios by the A.P.State Amateur Radio Society (5) Strengthening, Police Wireless Communication system in the Coastal areas (6) providing ambulances to Fire Service Department to come to the rescue of people in emergency caused due to Natural Calamities (7) Organisation of Medical Stores to provide medicines for men and cattle (8) Cyclone stores and (9) Establishing and equipping the Joint Control Room at State Head quarters. An overall outlay of Rs.1500.00 lakhs has been proposed for the entire 7th plan period of 1985-90.

Construction of Community Cyclones Shelters in the vulnerable Coastal villages; has been taken up with the assistance extended by Voluntary organisations, matched with C.M.'s Relief Fund and also by the E.E.C. Brussels under the Externally aided programme.

A total amount of Rs.150.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided for the disaster preparedness for 1989-90.

III. SPECIAL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMEGODAVARI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY:

The allocation for Godavari Valley Development programme in the Seventh Five Year Plan is Rs.103.25 lakhs. In 1987, it was decided to contact various consultancy agencies of repute to exchange views on preparation of Identification reports on various resources available in the Godavari basin so as to pose it to the World Bank or other funding institutions for financial assistance. An amount of Rs.2,77,500/- has been sanctioned for payment to the consultancy Agency M/s Kirloskar Consultants Ltd., Pune under "Professional and Special services" for preparation of an Identification report. Hence an amount of Rs.9,50,000/- has been proposed for the year 1989-90.

SHORE AREA DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES:

The A.P.Shore Area Development Authority was constituted in G.O.Ms.No.34, Finance & Planning(Plg.AP.IV)Department, dated 29-6-1985 to tackle the problem of land use in this area and formulate a perspective plan for the utilisation of all the existing resources and to evolve appropriate policy mechanisms for regulating the utilisation of these resources in order to, not only enable sustained development but also protect and conserve the ecology of the Shore Areas from any haphazard and adhoc development. The Plan was to have a multi-disciplinary integrated perspective and suggest development initiatives that need to be taken in the Shore Areas. Consequently nine working groups were constituted to prepare reports. Basing on the reports of the nine working groups, the draft master plan for A.P.Shore Area Development Authority has been prepared. For this purpose, two posts of Assistant Directors, 4 posts of Deputy Statistical Officers, have been created in G.O.Rt.No.510, Finance & Planning (Plg.AP.IV)Department, dated 13-10-1986 and for 1987-88 one post of Assistant Director and 2 posts of Deputy Statistical Officers were further continued. The Officers and the staff will continue for coordinating with the concerned departments regarding implementation of the Master Plan proposals and their inclusion under the plan and monitoring their progress. For this scheme an amount of Rs.4.50 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

IV. IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL

The Statement indicates the inter-sectoral Outlays approved by Planning Commission, provided by the State Government and the anticipated expenditure during the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) under the Major sector "Irrigation & Flood Control" (Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Head of Development	Seventh Plan			Actual Exp. in			1988-89		1989-90	Anticipated Expenditure for five years (Cols. 5+6+7+9+10)
		Outlay 1985-90 Approved by Plg. Commn.	Provided by State Govt.		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	Budget	R.E.	Outlay proposed	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
1.	<u>Major &amp; Medium Irrign.</u>	<u>118230.00</u>	<u>163500.00</u>	<u>20405.81</u>	<u>26213.51</u>	<u>23530.76</u>	<u>25700.00</u>	<u>25700.00</u>	<u>29325.00</u>	<u>125175.08</u>	
2.	<u>Minor Irrigation</u>	<u>14740.00</u>	<u>20000.00</u>	<u>3112.20</u>	<u>3167.23</u>	<u>2577.87</u>	<u>3200.00</u>	<u>3400.00</u>	<u>4125.00</u>	<u>16382.30</u>	
	(i) C.E. (PWD)		10000.00	2098.52	2265.98	2077.93	2300.00	2300.00	3000.00	11742.43	
	(ii) A.P.S.I.D.C.	14740.00	8500.00	920.00	800.00	400.00	684.00	884.00	1000.00	4004.00	
	(iii) G.W. Deptt.		1000.00	50.22	56.25	54.94	71.00	71.00	75.00	307.41	
	(iv) C.E. (PR)		500.00	43.46	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	50.00	228.46	
	(v) A.P. State Coop. Rural Irrm. Corpn.	—	—	—	—	—	100.00	100.00	—	100.00	
3.	<u>C.A.D.</u>	<u>11050.00</u>	<u>15000.00</u>	<u>929.39</u>	<u>715.72</u>	<u>547.84</u>	<u>700.00</u>	<u>700.00</u>	<u>800.00</u>	<u>3692.95</u>	
4.	<u>Flood Control &amp; Drainage Schemes</u>	<u>4790.00</u>	<u>6500.00</u>	<u>549.21</u>	<u>572.62</u>	<u>418.21</u>	<u>500.00</u>	<u>500.00</u>	<u>750.00</u>	<u>2790.04</u>	
	(i) Flood Control	1000.00	1500.00	113.61	116.37	43.21	125.00	125.00	150.00	548.19	
	(ii) Drainage	3790.00	5000.00	435.60	456.25	375.00	375.00	375.00	600.00	2241.85	
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>148810.00</b>	<b>205000.00</b>	<b>24996.61</b>	<b>30669.08</b>	<b>27074.68</b>	<b>30100.00</b>	<b>30300.00</b>	<b>35000.00</b>	<b>148040.37</b>	

The details are as follows:-

MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION:

Andhra Pradesh is one of the best endowed water resources potential available state. Hence, Agriculture Sector occupies importance in the State's economy. There is still a wide gap left between the utilisation and water available and hence high priority has been given in all the plans in Andhra Pradesh for development of Irrigation. Irrigation not only provides greater employment opportunities but also provides vast scope for development of Agro based Industries. The following table indicates the amounts spent in different plan periods under Irrigation sector.

(RUPEES IN CRORES)

Period	Amount spent under Irrigation Sector (Major & Medium Irrgn.)
1st Five Year Plan 1951-56	21.86
2nd Five Year Plan 1956-61	57.43
3rd Five Year Plan 1961-66	93.01
Three-Annual Plan 1966-69	59.36
4th Five Year Plan 1969-74	98.55
5th Five Year Plan 1974-78	284.96
Two Annual Plan 1978 & 79-80)	130.00+129.86=259.86
Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85	725.43

Irrigation benefits before preplan under Major and Medium Irrigation schemes covered an area of 13,313 lakh Ha. 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:

S.No.	Description	Potential created (lakh Ha.) Major and Medium Irrgn.
1.	Pre-Plan period upto 1951	13.313
2.	1st Plan (1951-56)	0.884
3.	2nd Plan (1956-61)	1.812
4.	3rd Plan (1961-66)	1.081
5.	3 Annual Plans (1966-69)	3.513

S.No.	Description	Potential created (lakh Ha.) Major and Medium Irrgn.
6.	4th Plan (1969-74)	1.575
7.	5th Plan (1974-78)	2.039
8.	2 Annual Plans (1978-80)	1.034
9.	VIIth Plan (1980-85)	3.723
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>28.974</b>

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

During Seventh Five Year Plan, priority has been given for Major and Medium Irrigation schemes undertaken during the earlier plans to ensure their early completion with particular reference to creation of Irrigation potential. New schemes are generally selected where irrigation is at present low and areas which are drought prone and lie in Tribal areas. Srisaïlam Right Bank 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 drinking water to Tamilnadu.

A total outlay of Rs.1635.00 crores is provided for Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes in Seventh Plan. As against the above, the Planning Commission have agreed for a ceiling of Rs.1182.30 crores. The expenditure incurred during the year 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 was Rs.204.06 crores, Rs.262.13 crores and Rs.235.31 crores respectively. The provision made in the B.E. 1988-89 is Rs.257.00 crores and the anticipated expenditure is Rs.257.00 crores. The outlay proposed for the Draft Annual Plan for 1989-90 is Rs.293.25 crores. Thus the anticipated expenditure during the 7th Plan period is Rs.1251.75 crores.

During the year 1988-89 the Government have sanctioned advance plan assistance of Rs.932.00 lakhs for the following irrigation schemes under special food production programme to create an additional irrigation potential of 10327 hectares.

	(Rupees in Cr.)	Addl, potential created.
1) Vamsadhara Project Stg.I	3.62	5977
2) Nizamsagar Project	4.10	3500
Total Major Projects:	7.72	9477
3) Talipenu Project (Medium Project)	1.60	850
Total:	9.32	10327

The above amounts are over and above the ceiling provided for Major and Medium Irrigation during 1988-89. The anticipated expenditure during the year 1988-89 is Rs.257.00 crores which is exclusive of central share of Rs.23.00 crores for Yeleru Reservoir Project and Rs.9.32 crores sanctioned under special food production programme.

The main objectives of the Irrigation plan enunciated in 1989-90 are:-

- (i) Adequate funding of externally aided projects commensurate with funding commitments programme agreed to with the external agencies.
- (ii) Completion of medium projects by providing adequate outlays. It is necessary that all medium projects which were taken up prior to 7th Plan should be completed;
- (iii) Completion of pre-Fifth Plan and Fifth Plan period projects in all respects by providing adequate funds;
- (iv) Inter-State multipurpose projects to be funded as per construction programme approved by the Control Boards.
- (v) Acceleration or completion of major projects taken up during 1978-80;
- (vi) Provision of funds for modernisation of existing works where these are necessary and for drainage schemes;
- (vii) Provision of adequate funds for construction of water course from 40 Ha. block to 5/8 Ha. block as part of irrigation project cost.

In recognition of the importance of the assured irrigation as the key to the allround development of the State in general and the backward and drought prone areas in particular, a massive programme of work is proposed during the year 1989-90 on all on-going and the new projects. Every effort would be made to complete as many schemes as possible in the Major and Medium Irrigation sector by end of VII Plan. Emphasis is being given for the maximum utilisation of the potential already created and to reduce the gap between potential created and realised. Considering the varied and diverse potential and needs of the different regions in the State, quick completion and delivery of the benefits from various on-going Major and Medium Irrigation Projects has been given highest priority. Among them schemes serving the drought affected areas which can be completed in a relatively short period have been emphasised. A new thrust is imparted and project construction rapidly accelerated by removing the resources constraints for identified major projects. Keeping that in view, benefits are planned to be realised from several major projects viz., Telugu Ganga Project, Srisaïlam Left Bank Canal well in advance fulfilling the aspirations of the people.

The outlay proposed in the Draft Annual Plan for 1989-90 for the major and medium irrigation is Rs.293.25 crores.

During the year 1989-90 high priority has been given for the two Externally aided projects i.e., Sriramsagar



Project and Srisailem Right Bank Canal which are included in the World Bank loan under A.P. II Irrigation Projects with an assistance of U.S. 271 millions. (About Rs. 352.30 crores). The works under Sriramsagar Project proposed under World Bank Aid include improvements to existing irrigation system upto Manair and new works upto KM 267 of Kakatiya canal. The Srisailem Right Bank canal beyond Banakacherla is included in the A.P. II Irrigation Projects. The model tender documents have been approved by the World Bank and Govt. of India as per the World Bank letter dated 12.4.88. Tenders have been called for the seven packages amounting to Rs. 64.88 crores under Sriramsagar Project and four packages costing Rs. 36.80 crores under Srisailem Right Bank Canal and scheduled to be grounded during the 12/88. The provisions proposed for these two projects during the year 1989-90 are Rs. 45.00 crores for Sriramsagar Project and Rs. 35.00 crores for Srisailem Right Bank Canal. The budget provided for Telugu Ganga Project is Rs. 40.00 crores and together with the provision of Rs. 5.00 crores for Somasila Project, the total outlay of Rs. 45.00 crores would provide substantial boost to the face of implementation of the prestigious project. A provision of Rs. 20.00 crores has been provided for Srisailem Left Bank Canal showing the Government's deep concern for provision of irrigation facilities to drought prone tracts and drinking water to flouride affected villages. Similarly the provision for Jurala Project which is located in drought prone Mahaboobnagar district has been kept at Rs. 25.00 crores during the year 1989-90. The provision for Yeleru Reservoir is Rs. 30.00 crores in 1989-90 so as to release water to Vizag Steel Plant before March, '89. The Government of India have agreed to give loan assistance of Rs. 70.00 crores to facilitate timely completion of this project.

High priority is attached to augument supply of drinking water to twin cities besides stabilising the irrigation facilities down stream. A provision of Rs. 15.00 crores is proposed for Singur Project during the year 1989-90. In order to provide durable relief to cover 1 lakh acres of tail end areas under N.S. Project, a massive programme of supplementation schemes both by lift and gravity has been launched in N.S. Project area and a provision of Rs. 20.00 crores provided for this project during the year 1989-90 which would support the early completion of these schemes. Under Sir Arthur Cotton Barrage, the reconstruction of the damaged portion of anicut at Dowlaiswaram has been completed and the phased provision of protection works to all the four arms on down stream side of the barrage is in progress. This has necessiated due to damages restored during heavy floods in year 1986 for the system which is nearly 130 years old. The provision of Rs. 14.00 crores is accordingly provided to S.A.C.B. Government have also decided to replace the 100 year old Sunke-sula Barrage. A provision of Rs. 5.00 Cr. has been proposed during the year 1989-90. The works on other projects viz., T.B.P.H.L.C. Stage-II and Vamsadhara Project Stage-I in a drought prone area and Backward areas are accelerated duly providing Rs. 10.00 crores and Rs. 2.50 crores respectively during the year 1989-90 to provide relief to the people. A provision of Rs. 1.00 crore is made to Pulichintala Project to carry out necessary investigation and infrastructural works etc., for getting the scheme approved and ground the same.

Under Modernisation schemes including National Water Management, it is proposed to modernise the existing Krishna, Godavari, Pennar, Nizamsagar, Kaddam and K.C. Canal system. Under the scope of National Water Management Project, the infrastructural investments are not only restricted to

works below the outlet but also to investments and activities above the outlet required for supply of water to the outlet such as rehabilitation of canals, construction of new structures and to provide improved communications etc., An agreement was entered into with the World Bank on 12.5.87 for a total loan assistance of Rs.68.00 crores for implementation of National Water Management Programme in the selected blocks of Nagarjunasagar, R.D.S., Mylavaram, Nizamsagar, K.C.Canals and Thandava Projects. The scheme report of Thandava Project has been approved by the Appraisal Committee of Government of India during its 1st meeting on 3.12.87. The R.D.S. report is also under clearance by the Appraisal Committee of Government of India. The Scheme summary reports of other sub-projects as envisaged in the S.A.R. of N.W.M.P. were already furnished to Government of India and clearance is awaited. The work in R.D.S. and Thandava Reservoir Projects were taken up in 1988-89 for which a provision of Rs.150.00 lakhs is provided. During the year 1989-90 a provision of Rs.2.25 crores is proposed.

#### MEDIUM IRRIGATION SCHEMES:

During the VII Plan, there are 10 Spillover schemes taken up prior to VII Plan and 22 on-going Medium Irrigation Projects of V Plan besides there are 13 new schemes, 4 schemes viz., Andhra Reservoir, Buggavanka Reservoir, Upperkalsanala and Chalamalavagu have been taken up for execution. An outlay of Rs.128.00 crores has been proposed by the State Government for Seventh Plan and the agreed outlay by Planning Commission is Rs.252.70 crores. During the year 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88, the expenditure incurred was Rs.2035.65 lakhs, Rs.2217.40 lakhs and Rs.1263.42 lakhs respectively. In addition during 1987-88 an amount of Rs.452.68 lakhs was spent on drought. During the year 1988-89, a provision of Rs.22.00 crores was provided and the anticipated expenditure is Rs.2515.37 lakhs which is inclusive of Rs.160.00 lakhs sanctioned for Taliperu Project under special food production programme. During the year 1988-89, it is proposed to complete the following medium irrigation schemes for which an additional outlay of Rs.220.00 lakhs is required. The Government have directed to go ahead with the completion of 16 medium schemes by 3/89 and the additional requirement will be provided from the overall savings of Irrigation sector.

- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Vattigedda project    | 9. Peddavagu project     |
| 2. Peddankalam project   | 10. Boggulavagu project  |
| 3. Gandipalem project    | 11. Pedderu project      |
| 4. Gajuladinne project   | 12. Raiwada project      |
| 5. Swarna project        | 13. Krishnapuram project |
| 6. Guntur Channel scheme | 14. Konam project        |
| 7. Mukkamamidi project   | 15. Thammileru project   |
| 8. Malluruvagu project   | 16. Maddigedda project   |

During the year 1989-90, a provision of Rs.30.00 crores is proposed for various medium irrigation schemes. On ten medium irrigation schemes, major works on earthen dam, spillway

\*(7 other than Tribal and 6 Tribal Plan). Out of 13 new schemes.

and C.D. works are grounded and the tempo of progress on these works is proposed to be accelerated. The work on the remaining schemes is in various stages of progress.

PHYSICAL TARGETS:

The additional irrigation potential as originally targetted during the 7th 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 details of targets under each above 3 alternatives are as indicated below:

(in '000 hectares)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Adnl. Irrgn. Potential Adopted by Plg. Commn.	Poten- Accepted by State	Revised Adnl. Irrgn. Potential reported in connection with State Chief Secretaries' meeting on Irrigation.
1)	Nagarjunasagar Project	85.00	80.00	75.00
2)	Sriramasagar Project	123.00	123.00	93.00
3)	Somasila Project	44.24	44.24	44.00
4)	Vamsadhara Project Stg. I	8.00	8.00	11.45
5)	Srisaillam Rt. Bank canal	15.00	15.00	-
6)	T.B.P.H.L.C. Stage-II	5.45	5.45	5.00
7)	Telugu Ganga Project	35.00	-	-
8)	Medium Irrgn. Schemes	102.31	68.352	54.75
TOTAL:		418.00	345.042	283.20

The achievements of the Irrigation potential during the years 1985-86 to 1987-88, the targets and anticipated achievements for 1988-89 and targets proposed during 1989-90

is as detailed below:

(in '000 hectares)

S.No.	Name of the Project	Achievement of Irrigation potential during			1988-89		1989-90		Likely target
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	Target	Achievement	Proposed target	Actual	
1.	Nagarjunasagar Project	15.046	11.632	6.786	-	-	11.50	44.964	
2.	Sriramasagar Project	21.700	5.481	0.780	10.00	10.00	15.00	52.961	
3.	Somasila Project	-	-	1.215	10.00	10.00	2.00	13.215	
4.	Vamsadhara Project Stage-I.	1.938	1.78	-	1.488	1.488	3.137	8.313	
5.	T.B.P.H.L.C.St.II	-	0.92	0.414	1.324	1.324	1.000	3.658	
6.	Srisailam Rt. Bank Canal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7.	Telugu Ganga Proj	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
8.	Medium Irrigation Projects	9.493	7.050	10.74	10.603	10.603	8.186	46.072	
TOTAL:		48.177	26.863	19.935	33.415	33.415	40.823	169.213	

Thus the anticipated target of potential during the 7th Plan is 169.21 T.Ha.

The reasons for the shortfall in the creation of Irrigation potential are as follows:-

- 1) Nagarjunasagar Project:-
  - 1) Due to non-completion of structures
  - 2) Due to land acquisition problem of forest lands to an extent of 232 acres.
  - 3) Due to non-reclamation of lands.
- 2) Sriramasagar Project:-
  - 1) Non-clearance of bidding documents from 1986-87 for the works of Kakatiya canal posed for World Bank aid.
  - 2) The distributories D.27 and D.28 of Saraswati canal could not be proceeded with for want of forest clearance.
  - 3) The D-3 of Lakshmi canal which is a lift canal requiring installation of pumpsets and energisation could not be proceeded with.
- 3) 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 is 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.

4) Vamsadhara Project Stage-I:- The target of irrigation potential of 8.00 T.Ha. during the 7th Plan period will be created.

5) T.D.P.H.L.C.Stage-II:-/s against the target of Irrigation potential of 5.45 T.Ha. during the 7th Plan 3.658 T.Ha. will be achieved.

6) Srisaillam Right Bank Canal:-The works on the project have not yet been taken up since the World Bank loan has not yet come into operation and the works are being grounded now. /s 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, it may not be possible to create any irrigation potential before the end of 7th Plan.

7) 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. It may not be possible to create any irrigation potential before the end of 7th Plan.

#### MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECTS:

The VII Plan envisages an outlay of Rs.252.70 crores by the Planning Commission, whereas the State Government has proposed Rs.128.00 crores besides Rs.6.00 crores for completed schemes. In the first 3 years of the 7th Plan i.e., from 1985-86 to 1987-88, the expenditure incurred was Rs.55.16 Crores. The provision during 1988-89 is Rs.22.00 crores. The potential created during the first 3 years of the plan is 27.283 T.Ha. and the potential targetted for the year 1988-89 is 10.603 T.Ha.

The balance outlay as per the 7th Plan provision in the last year of the 7th Plan is of the order of Rs.175.22 Crores as per Planning Commission outlay. An outlay of this magnitude may not be possible to be provided, during the last year of the 7th Plan i.e., 1989-90 and the proposed outlay is Rs.30.00 crores. With this, an irrigation potential of 46.072 T.Ha. can be created against the VII Plan target of 79.00 T.Ha.

MINOR IRRIGATION:

CHIEF ENGINEER (MINOR IRRIGATION) (P.W.D.):

Taking into account the objectives set forth for the Seventh Plan, a provision of Rs. 10,000.00 lakhs has been fixed for P.W.D. Minor Irrigation during the Seventh Five Year Plan to create an additional Irrigation Potential of 70,000 Hectares. As against this, the Planning Commission have agreed for a ceiling of Rs. 88.25 crores.

It is proposed to take up 550 Pre-Seventh Five Year Plan schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,519.00 lakhs besides 1990 New Schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,089.00 lakhs during Seventh Plan. Further 60 New Schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 7,063.00 lakhs under externally aided projects are proposed to be taken up during Seventh Plan.

The following table indicates the expenditure/provision and achievements/targets of Irrigation potential created during 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89:

Year	Financial (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical (In '000 Ha.)
1985-86	2,098.52	19.812 (New)    18.678 (Stb)    38.49
1986-87	2,265.98	13.375 (New)    17.169 (Stb)    30.544
1987-88	2,077.93	9.692 (New)    14.34 (Stb)    24.032
1988-89	2,300.00 (B.E.)	12.000 (New)    5.00 (Stb)    17.000

The progress of Pre-Seventh Plan Schemes and Schemes taken up in VII Plan during 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 and to be completed during 1988-89 are indicated below:

Year	Surface Water Schemes (Pre-VII Plan)			New Schemes during VII Plan		
	No.	Cost (lakhs)	T. Ha.	No.	Cost (lakhs)	T. Ha.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Schemes completed during						
1985-86	198	847.52	15.535	396	1251.00	22.955
1986-87	302	1260.00	13.375	594	1005.98	17.169
1987-88	40	422.00	4.000	187	1655.93	20.030
1988-89	28	550.00	5.000	600	2800.00	12.000

The Government of India have sanctioned an advance Plan assistance of Rs. 134.50 lakhs for accelerating Tank Irrigation Programme in the State under "Special Food Grains Production Programme during 1988-89. It is proposed to take up 298 new and 122 renovation tank schemes in identified eight districts to bring additional area under irrigation to an extent of 29,072 hectares (new) and 13,120 hectares renovation. The above amount is over and above the provisions made for Minor Irrigation (PWD) during the year 1988-89.

The strategy for developing Minor Irrigation during 1989-90 is to:

- i. accord priority for on going Minor Irrigation schemes by adequate funding so as to derive early benefits.
- ii. provide funds for externally aided projects commensurate with funding commitments with external agencies.
- iii. step up institutional investment for accelerating private minor irrigation especially ground water development.
- iv. earmark state share for centrally sponsored schemes of the Ministry of Water Resources.
- v. step up energisation of pumpsets and provide timely and adequate power for agriculture pumping; and
- vi. provide funds for taking up programme under tribal sub-plan and special component plan for S.C.,

Keeping in view the above objects, the Plan for 1989-90 in respect of Minor Irrigation has been drawn up and the details of provisions allotted are as follows:

	1988-89	1989-90
1.	2.	3.
1. Minor Irrigation Plan Schemes more than 1 lakh.	283.40	710.00
2. Direction & Administration.	268.00	310.00
3. L.I. Schemes.	7.60	8.00
4. M.I. Schemes costing less than 1 lakh.	150.00	120.00
5. EEC Aided Schemes.	800.00	860.00
6. Purchase of sophisticated Equipment (50:50).	8.00	38.00
7. Lift Irrigation Schemes at Chinnamanur (V) Kollapur Tq. Mahabubnagar Dist. Netherland Assistance.	100.00	200.00
8. M.I. Schemes in Tribal Sub-Plan.	134.00	149.00
9. M.I. Schemes in S.C. areas.	100.00	65.00

1.	2.	3.
10. Investigation & Research.	70.00	90.00
11. Direction & Administration.	379.00	450.00
12. Inservice Training.	-	-
13. Flood damage repair works (Spill over Schemes).	-	-
<b>Total:</b>	<b>2,300.00</b>	<b>3,000.00</b>

It is proposed to take up 28 new schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 579.34 lakhs. 12 EEC Schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,540.55 lakhs are also proposed to be taken up during 1989-90. With the outlay of Rs. 30.00 crores, it is targetted to create irrigation potential of 11,000 Ha. (new) and 5,000 Ha. (Stabilisation).

E.E.C. Aided Schemes:

Anhra Pradesh Minor Irrigation Tank Project comprising of 205 M.I. Schemes costing Rs. 82.21 crores benefitting an ayacut of 37,064 hectares spread over 22 districts of the State was posed to E.E.C. for Aid.

As per Finance Agreement reached between EEC and Govt. of India, the E.E.C. provides an amount of Rs. 30 MECU (Rs. 33.93 crores nearly) towards assistance to A.P.M.I. Schemes. Keeping in view this limited aid position it has been decided to take up schemes in Tribal and drought prone areas under E.E.C. Aid. The total tribal and drought prone areas schemes having more than 50 hectares which are 89 in number costing Rs. 57.15 crores benefitting an ayacut of 17,700 hectares are being considered for E.E.C. Aid limiting the works to the available assistance.

So far 60 schemes costing Rs. 70.62 crores have been cleared by the Appraisal Committee for grounding. Out of this 56 schemes have been grounded and an amount of Rs. 558.70 lakhs has been spent upto end of March 1988. The amount spent upto September 1988 is Rs. 1116.546 lakhs. Government of India have agreed for reimbursement of 70 percent of the total expenditure incurred by the State. Government of India has so far reimbursed an amount of Rs. 621.727 lakhs upto end of June 1988. Further proposals for reimbursement are being sent. A sum off Rs. 8.60 crores is proposed for 1989-90

SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN FOR SCHEDULED CASTES FOR 1989-90:

The Minor Irrigation Schemes having 50 percent or more ayacut owned by the Scheduled Castes ayacutdars are taken up under Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes programmes.

The outlay proposed for Minor Irrigation for 1989-90 is Rs. 3,000.00 lakhs. Out of this Rs. 65.00 lakhs are earmarked for Special Component Plan Schemes. The physical target for 1989-90 proposed is 260 hectares. Out of this 130 hectares belongs to Scheduled Caste families. According



the S.C. families will be 130 Nos. as one hectare is presumed to be owned by one family.

#### UNDER TRIBAL SUB-PLAN:

The Minor Irrigation Schemes having 50 percent or more ayacut owned by the Scheduled Tribes ayac/utdars are taken up under Tribal Sub-Plan Programme in the Tribal areas.

The outlay proposed for Minor Irrigation for 1989-90 is Rs. 3,000.00 lakhs. Out of this Rs. 149.00 lakhs are earmarked under Tribal sub-Plan programme constituting 4.96 percent of the Plan outlay. The physical target for 1989-90 proposed is 590 hectares.

#### GROUND WATER DEPARTMENT:

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

During the year 1988-89 the Plan allocation is Rs. 71.00 lakhs. With this, it is programmed to cover 500 Sq. Kms. by way of hydrogeological surveys and to investigate 1300 well sites, investigation of 50 percolation tank sites and drilling of 245 exploratory-cum-production bore/tubewells.

The following are the details of the on-going and new schemes of the department for the year 1989-90 at an estimated cost of Rs. 75.00 lakhs.

During 1989-90 it is proposed to cover an area of 500 Sq. Kms. to delineate the ground water potentials by hydrogeological surveys, investigation of 1300 sites for different types of wells, investigation of 50 sites for construction of Percolation Tanks and drilling of 245 exploratory-cum-production bore/tubewells.

**Scheme for construction of exploratory-cum-production bore tubewells and maintenance of Rigs:**

Under this scheme during the year 1988-89 upto September 1988, 77 borewells/tubewells have been constructed at an expenditure of Rs. 4.42 lakhs; Exploratory-cum-production well drilling is taken up at places identified as potential areas are thrown out for exploitation of groundwater. During the year 1989-90 it is proposed to enhance the programme by

MINOR IRRIGATION (PR)

For the year 1985-86 an amount of Rs.45.00 lakhs was provided. But due to over- an amount of /sight Rs.1.58 lakhs was short released under this programme was Rs.43.42 lakhs. The entire amount was spent and physical target of 1198 Hectares was also achieved.

For the year 1986-87 an amount of Rs.45.00 lakhs was provided to create an additional irrigation potential of 1233 Hectares. The entire amount was spent and physical Targets were also achieved.

During this year an amount of Rs.45.00 lakhs was provided to create an additional irrigation potential of 1233 Hectares. This amount was distributed among the plan, S.C.Plan, and T.S.Plan as Rs.33.75 lakhs, Rs.6.75 lakhs and Rs.4.50 lakhs respectively. The physical targets fixed for the same amounts were 1080 Hectares, 33 Hectares and 120 Hectares respectively. The entire amount was spent and physical targets were achieved fully.

For the year 1988-89 an amount of Rs.45.00 lakhs is provided for creation of additional irrigation potential of 900 Hectares.. The above amount is re-allocated among the plan, S.C.Plan, and Tribal sub-Plan as Rs.33.75 lakhs, Rs.6.75 lakhs, and Rs.4.50 lakhs respectively. The target fixed for the same amounts are 675 Hectares, 135 Hectares and 900 Hectares respectively. The entire physical targets will be achieved by the end of this financial year 1988-89.

For the year 1989-90 an amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed for the creation of additional irrigation potential of 1000 Hectares. The above amount will be distributed among the plan, S.C.Plan and Tribal Sub Plan as Rs.37.50 lakhs, Rs.7.50 lakhs and Rs.5.00 lakhs respectively. The tentative physical targets for the same are 750 Hectares, 1500 Hectares and 100 Hectares respectively.

## COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Command Area Development Programme in Andhra Pradesh was originally launched at the instance of the Government of India in 1974-75, with the principal objectives of bridging the gap between the creation and utilisation of irrigation potential in selected irrigation projects as well as for increasing the levels of production and productivity of irrigated agriculture at optimum efficiency, by synchronising the irrigation distribution network and equitable distribution of waters among all the notified ayacutdars in the command areas by adopting suitable cropping patterns and modern improved agricultural practices, including extension services. The AP IU & CAD Act 1984 and the Rules made thereunder provide for statutory backing, empowering the various functionaries at different levels in the multi-disciplines for effective enforcement of irrigation discipline and implementation of the package of intensive CAD Programme and to ensure better operation and maintenance of the irrigation systems.

Among the major components of intensive CAD activities, the progress achieved upto the end of March, 1988 since inception under Systematic Canal Operation was 6.51 lakh hectares, under Warabandi 2.56 lakh ha, Soil Survey 5.06 lakhs ha, Topographical Survey 5.87 lakh ha, Area planned and designed 5.54 lakh ha, Construction of Field Channels 6.42 lakh ha, Land Levelling 3.17 lakh ha, Intensive Agricultural Extension 12.14 lakh ha, and credit facilities have been provided for Rs.4,803.68 lakhs under long term and Rs.16,573.72 lakhs under Short Term Credit upto March, 1988. The Agricultural Extension Programme was transferred to the regular Department of Agriculture with effect from 1-3-1985. Field Channels are being constructed at project cost upto each land holding to facilitate better utilisation of irrigation waters and integrated water management in view of the importance attached under 20-point programme for special foodgrains production at an accelerated pace for better utilisation of irrigation potential, without gap. The percentage of high yielding varieties in these command areas has gone up to 95% compared to non-command areas.

Command Area Development Programme has been extended recently to the medium irrigation projects of Satala (7700 Ha), Taliperu (9800 Ha), and Peddavagu (6400 Ha). In the Major Command Area Projects of Nagarjunasagar Right Canal, Nagarjunasagar Left Canal, Sriramesagar Project and Tungabhadra complex, a total extent of 17,31,000 ha was covered out of which irrigation potential created so far is 14,22,000 ha and the utilisation is 12,74,000 ha upto March 1988. The Ayacut Road Programme in the command areas was taken up from 1975-76 for providing wheeled access to the farming community for better marketing and transporting facilities. The ayacut road programme covering a total length of 1473.45 KMs has been completed so far, and an amount of Rs.199.02 crores was reimbursed by World Bank Loan closed on 30-6-1985, (1251-IN).

The total expenditure under CAD Programme upto the end of Sixth Plan was Rs.5508.00 lakhs and Seventh Plan outlay was originally fixed at Rs.15000.00 lakhs and accepted at Rs.11050.00 lakhs by the Planning Commission. The Draft Annual Plan 1989-90 outlay for CAD Plan is proposed at Rs.200.00 lakhs exclusive of the central share of assistance at Rs.210.00 lakhs towards 50% central assistance. The schemewise proposed outlays for Draft Annual Plan 1989-90 are briefly discussed below:

## I. STATE PLAN SCHEMES. (Continuing)

### 1) Conjunctive Use of Ground Water:

This is a continuing State Plan scheme aimed at identifying areas prone to water-logging, salinity and alkalinity hazards under the impact of canal irrigation in the major projects as also to suggest various preventive and remedial measures, covering an ayacut of 13.75/hectares under Nagarjunasagar Right and /lakh Left Canal, Sriramasagar and Tungabhadra projects. The Ground Water Department while undertaking studies, have measured 5 times the water table fluctuations in 994 observation wells in the four commands. Data of water table levels is analysed through well hydrographs, depth to water table contour maps and reduced water table contour maps. During 1987-88 1,23,858 ha. of ayacut was affected by water-logging/in about 5 years period if no preventive measures are taken up immediately. 167 villages have been identified so far, for anti-water logging measures in the four selected command area projects. It is proposed to continue this plan scheme during 1989-90 and a provision of Rs.12.00 lakhs is made towards the cost of establishment for undertaking Ground Water Monitoring studies, since the water logging negates the irrigation benefits accrued in the projects.

### 2) Strengthening of Soil Testing Laboratories:(Continuing)

This is a continuing State Plan scheme and a provision of Rs.1.50 lakhs is proposed during 1989-90, towards establishment charges and recurring expenditure of the Soil Testing Laboratory at Chelgal Farm, attending to advisory work on soil problems and recommending for efficient and economic doses to the farmers of Sriramasagar Project, for raising suitable crops and obtaining better yields per input of land and water.

### 3) Ayacut Roads:(Continuing)

Roads and Buildings Department has taken up the construction of Ayacut Roads in the project commands of Nagarjunasagar, Sriramasagar and Tungabhadra complex and a road length of 1473.45 Kms have been completed with the earlier World Bank Loan Assistance under 1251-IND, closed on 30-6-1986. It has been continued under State Plan to honour the existing commitments and to complete the spillover ayacut road works. The administrative sanction was accorded to cover a total length of 1576 KMS. It is proposed to construct additional roads to a length of 229 Kms in Nagarjunasagar project and 84-20 KMS in Tungabhadra project complex, in addition to 178.64 KM<sup>2</sup> left-over by earlier IDA Credit. A provision of Rs.200.00 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan for 1989-90 to continue this programme to complete the on-going road works.

### 4) Water and Land Management Training and Research Institute: (Continuing)

The pioneering Institute was started in 1982-83 for imparting in-service training to the various functionaries in the multi-disciplines of Irrigation, Agriculture, Cooperation, etc. including grass root levels, to ensure better water management and operation and maintenance of irrigation systems for increased agricultural production and productivity. The Institute has so far trained about 3200 officers and it is / hazards and another 6,377,846 ha. is threatened with waterlogging  
 L in Sriramasagar project, besides covering the balance of 12.7 KMS

proposed to train in-service officers numbering 1019 during 1989-90. A provision of Rs.35.00 lakhs is proposed in the Draft Annual Plan 1989-90 towards the establishment cost of WALAMTARI and conduct of various training programmes, seminars, workshops and study tours.

5) Building Programme (Continuing)

A provision of Rs.3.00 lakhs is proposed in the Draft Annual Plan 1989-90 towards repairs and maintenance of the existing buildings in the project commands and also to complete the partial constructions.

6) Water and Land Management Training and Research Institute (Cont):

All buildings in WALAMTARI Complex have been completed and it is proposed to take up black-topping of roads in the complex, provision of central air-conditioning to administrative building, construction of second floor over the existing hostel building and maintenance of the complex. A provision of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed in the Draft Annual Plan 1989-90 towards provision of infrastructural facilities for effective functioning of the Institute.

II. WORLD BANK ASSISTED SCHEMES (Continuing)

7) Sriramsagar Project and Srisaillam Right Branch Canal Ayacut Road Programme:

Under the Second AP Irrigation Composite Loan Project (Cr.1665/IN and Loan 2662-IN), construction of ayacut roads in Sriramsagar Project and Srisaillam Right Branch Canal was posed for assistance and the list of roads has been identified and cleared by the World Bank. Notified proforma estimates for the combined road schemes of both Sriramsagar and Srisaillam Right Branch Canal under World Bank Programme amounting to Rs.52.36 crores have been prepared following the guidelines and norms prescribed and cleared for execution. It is proposed to cover a total length of 1027 KMS in both the projects, as identified and cleared by World Bank for execution in a phased manner up to 1992-93, including black-topping, metalled surface, HP culverts, improvements, etc. A total provision of Rs.150.00 lakhs only is proposed in the Draft Annual Plan 1989-90 for taking up the ayacut road works to honour the commitment made to World Bank for provision of funds in the State Plan.

8) A.P. Composite II Loan Project, WALAMTARI (Continuing)

Under A.P. Composite II Irrigation Project under Cr.1665/IN and Loan 2662/IN, the training component of WALAMTARI was also included for World Bank assistance. A Development Credit Agreement was drawn up for various training courses (1) Engineering staff (2) Support staff in WALAMTARI, to carry out adequate pre-service and in-service training programme in Design, Construction, Equipping and Operation & Maintenance of Irrigation systems, improvement in the available training facilities and provision of adequate training for AP Irrigation Department Sub-professional staff and progressive farmers, benefiting from the project, including improved agricultural practices, techniques and methods for attaining higher outputs per unit of land and water used. A total

provision of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed in the Draft Annual Plan 1989-90 for this scheme and the expenditure is eligible for reimbursement by the World Bank.

9) National Water Management Project, Walamtari: (Continuing)

The Appraisal Committee cleared the scheme for training component being implemented in WALAMTARI in a phased manner from 1988-89 to 1993-94. The programme is taken up with World Bank aid under Credit No.1770-IN. A provision of Rs.25.00 lakhs is proposed in the Draft Annual Plan 1989-90 towards non-recurring expenditure on vehicles, laboratory equipment and audio-visuals and recurring expenditure on incremental staff for conducting various training programmes to the in-service personnel in the multidisciplines. The expenditure is reimbursible by World Bank according to the terms and conditions of the Agreement entered into.

10) US AID Project, WALAMTARI: (Continuing)

The Working Plan drawn up by Water and Land Management Training and Research Institute envisaged utilisation of 318.60 lakhs from State, Government of India funds and corresponding US Aid Loan/Grant amounting to Rs.381 lakhs for a period of five years, with a view to assist the existing training needs and programmes conducted by WALAMTARI. It is proposed to include WALAMTARI to receive the aid from US in order to provide impetus and fillip to the existing training programmes and better equipment. A provision of Rs.63.50 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 and the expenditure is partly reimbursible by US AID, according to clearance given by Government of India.

III. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES (Continuing) (with 50% central assistance)

1) Topographical Survey and Supervision:

This is a continuing centrally sponsored scheme to attend to topographical survey, supervision, planning and design, land levelling, etc. in the project commands of Nagarjunasagar Right and Left Canals and Sriramasagar project. Upto March 1988 an extent of 5.87 lakh ha, under Topographical Survey and 5.54 lakh ha under Planning and Design has been covered and it is proposed to cover 47,500 ha. in the two CADAs during 1989-90. A provision of Rs.200.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 towards the cost of establishment of the five engineering divisions existing in Sriramasagar and Nagarjunasagar Left Canal CADAs, including minor works.

2) Soil Survey: The soil survey work is being carried out along with the topographical survey covering the same area and it is proposed to provide a financial provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs in 1989-90 towards the cost of establishment and 50% of expenditure is eligible for central assistance.

3) Administrators' Establishment:

A provision of Rs.65.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 towards the cost of establishment of the three Administrators' offices of Nagarjunasagar Right Canal, Nagarjunasagar Left Canal and Sriramasagar Project, to coordinate and monitor the various intensive CAD activities, keeping in view the various strategies evolved by the Government of India for Command Area

Development. The CADs of Tungabhadra project and Vamsadhara project have been disbanded in March 1988 for want of utilisable irrigation potential. In Vamsadhara project there is no gap in utilisation and the farmers themselves would take care of systematic land development while in Tungabhadra project, scarcity of irrigation supplies is noticeably felt owing to severely drought prone conditions prevailing.

4) Warabandi:

It is proposed to continue this programme during 1989-90 covering an area of 5.85 lakh ha under Systematic Canal Operation and 2.85 lakh ha under Warabandi in the new areas with a view to ensure regulation of irrigation supplies and equitable distribution of water among all the notified ayacutdars by integrating the Water Management and irrigation network so as to overcome the problem of tailenders. A provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 to implement Warabandi programme.

5) Construction of Field Channels:

During 1989-90 it is proposed to provide Rs.100.00 lakhs for construction of field channels covering an extent of 35,500 hectares in Sriramasagar and Nagarjunasagar Left Canals. The projectwise allocation of physical targets is indicated below:

SRSP CADA	25,000 Ha
NSLC CADA	10,500 Ha
Total:	<u>35,500 Ha</u>

6) CAD Commissioner's Office:

A provision of Rs.25.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 towards the cost of establishment of the Commissioner's office in the headquarters, to co-ordinate the field-level functionaries in the CADAs and to effectively implement/ water management and operation and maintenance of the irrigation systems.

7) Project Development and Demonstration Farm, Chelgal:

This is a continuing centrally sponsored scheme under Sriramasagar Project CADA to conduct adaptive trials, evolve and demonstrate suitable cropping pattern according to the agroclimatic conditions and soil-water-plant relationship, in consultation with Expert Research Organisations for solving agronomic problems arising in the commands due to shifting to irrigated agriculture and to act as liaison between the farmers and scientists. During 1988-89 the anticipated achievements are 26 trials, 10 Demonstrations and 7 Seed Multiplication. It is proposed to continue this on-going schemes in 1989-90 at a provision of Rs.12.00 lakhs towards the cost of establishment of the Demonstration Farm at Chelgal in SRSP CADA.

/ the statutory provisions under AP IU & CAD Act, 1984 for better

3) Pilot Project Tractor Training Centre:

This on-going plan scheme envisages imparting intensive training to the tractor operators, based on the guidelines for systematic land development works undertaken in the command areas. During 1988-89, nine village level farmers were given intensive training under Water Use Management and it is proposed to continue this scheme during 1989-90. A provision of Rs.8.00 lakhs is proposed in the Draft Annual Plan for 1989-90 towards the cost of establishment of the Pilot Project Training Centre at Chelgal.



FLOOD CONTROL SCHEMES

To combat the flood problem effectively it is proposed to launch out a programme of flood control schemes by formation of flood banks constructing groynes and providing revetment to the margins etc. at vulnerable points to protect the costly lands, villages and towns etc.

The Planning Commission has proposed an outlay of Rs. 10.00 crores for flood control schemes for VIIth five /the year plan period.

The budget provision during the 1st year i.e. 1985-86 towards flood control programme was Rs. 125.00 lakhs, including establishment and prorata charges and the expenditure was Rs. 113.61 lakhs.

The budget provision during the year 1986-87 towards flood control of programme was Rs. 125.00 lakhs including prorata charges. The actual expenditure was Rs. 116.37 lakhs.

The budget provision during the year 1987-88 is Rs. 125.00 lakhs including prorata charges and the expenditure was Rs. 43.21 lakhs.

To commensurate with the budget estimate of Rs. 125.00 lakhs the following programme is indicated. The grant of Rs. 125.00 lakhs provided during 1988-89 will be spent in full.

Particulars of schemes	No. of schemes	VII Plan Outlay in lakhs	Budget Estimate 1988-89 in lakhs	1989-90 Budget Estimate
1. Spillover schemes	24 Nos.	1000.00	88.00	125.00
2. New Schemes	21 Nos.		37.00	150.00

All 24 spill over works and 110 new schemes are in progress during this year.

Balance 11 works are proposed to be taken up during 1989-90 besides the above spill over works.

Drainage Schemes :

The Krishna, Godavari and Peninar Delta consists of 25.85 lakhs acres. To safe guard this Delta are from the Drainage congestion, improvements to drains in this area are necessary. The above three deltas are brought under the Drainage Cess Act, 1985. Further, the non-delta area (4047 Hectors or 10000 acres under Nallamada

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drainage basin) was also brought under the A.P. (Non-Delta) Drainage Cess Act, 1985. The Drainage schemes in Pennar Delta and also in Non-delta area have been taken up and they are in progress. The Annual demand of the Drainage Cess is about Rs. 5.32 crores.

For Seventh Five Year Plan Period (1985-90), an outlay of Rs. 37.90 crores has been approved for K&GP D.D. Schemes, by the Planning Commission. The Government have enacted the A.P. Drainage Cess Act, 1985 in November, 1985 duly bringing the Pennar delta also under the purview of the Drainage Cess. Hence, the schemes in Pennar delta were not included in the draft proposals for Seventh Plan.

Since no separate provision exists for Pennar Delta Drainage Schemes, the funds required for this delta will be met from the above allotment only.

The grants released so far during 7th plan and the expenditure incurred are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Financial year	Amount allotted.	Amount released	Expenditure incurred.
		Rs. in lakhs		
1.	1985-86	4335.60	435.60	435.60
2.	1986-87	625.00	458.00	456.25
3.	1987-88	375.00	375.00	375.00
4.	1988-89	375.00	375.00	375.00
				Anticipated expenditure

Though the 7th Plan provision for drainage schemes is Rs. 37.90 crores, the grants released so far from 1985-86 is only Rs. 16.49 crores leaving a balance of Rs. 21.41 crores for the remaining financial year 1989-90. With such meagre allotments, effective improvements to the Drainage system can not be carried out. A mid term appraisal was made keeping in view the present design criteria and actual needs, and there is need to provide a grant of Rs. 15 crores for 1988-89 and 1989-90. However, Rs. 3.75 crores only were allotted for current financial year 1988-89. To carry out spillover works such as improvements to Upputeru, Kolleru channalisation scheme, B.M. drain, Guntur Nallah, Ogeruvagu, Kondavagu Upper and Lower arms etc., and to take up urgent necessary drainage works and also for purchase and mobilisation of old machinery, at least Rs. 12.00 crores are required for this financial year.

Modernisation of drains and structures in Krishna and Godavari Delta required about Rs. 200 crores. If funds to the extent of Rs. 20 crores are allotted every year, the Drainage system in Krishna, Godavari delta can be completely improved, (adopting the modified design criteria which is based on the present day needs) in about 10 years period. The benefits of improvements if this done can be derived from the very first year of the investment and additional food grains production of 1 million tonnes valued at Rs. 200 crores every year can be achieved. However, an amount of Rs. 6.00 crores only is proposed for the year 1989-90.

V. ENERGYSRISAILAM HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECT:

The Srisailam Hydro Electric Project was sanctioned in 1964. Almost all the works connected with Srisailam Project were completed except certain works like strengthening of dam foundations in certain blocks, protection of River bed down stream of Dam from Scouring action, providing shot creating to the hills side slopes on either flanks, protecting flanks from erosion due to hitting of jet expanding from the spillway bucket, formation of approach roads connecting spillway bridge are to be carried out.

For execution of the above works and for carrying out maintenance works, it is proposed to provide 1000.00 lakhs. It is also proposed to provide 500.00000 lakhs towards decretal charges connected with land acquisition cases pending in the Law courts. Thus, an amount of Rs. 1155600.00 lakhs is proposed to provide in the current year 1989-90 for Srisailam Hydro-Electric Project.

NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES IN ANHRA PRADESH

Non-Conventional Energy Sources comprises of Biogas, Biomass, Solar, Wind Energy, Human & Animal Power & the Urja Gram Concept.

NATIONAL PROJECT ON BIOGAS DEVELOPMENT:

Biogas is a clean and cheap fuel in the form of gas. It is produced from cattle dung in a 'Biogas Plant'. It saves lot of firewood by generating gas, slurry will be used as fertilizer, provides improved sanitation and clean environment, resulting less health hazards to women. Involvement of voluntary organisation in implementation of the programme provides self employment to Rate Contract Technicians by involving them in implementation of the programme.

COMMUNITY/INSTITUTIONAL BIOGAS PLANTS:

This project envisages setting up of plants to such of those beneficiaries who are not in a position to take up individual family size biogas plants and programme aims at the target group such as weaker sections, SC/ST beneficiaries and landless labourers.

BIOMASS:NATIONAL PROJECT ON IMPROVED SMOKELESS CHULHAS:

It is envisaged to set up improved high efficient wood burning stoves resulting in saving of 10% to 15% of the firewood that is being consumed through existing conventional wood burning stoves. Biomass production, conversion and utilization technologies are being taken up as demonstration projects.

URJA GRAM PROGRAMME:

Government of India has proposed to take up Urja Gram Projects in each parliamentary constituency throughout the country. This programme aims at providing mix of both conventional and non-conventional energy sources in achieving the energy sufficiency in rural areas. In Andhra Pradesh, it is envisaged to cover 52 projects.

NATIONAL PROJECT ON WIND ENERGY:

Through the Wind Energy Programme, it is envisaged to install wind mill pumpsets for pumping water for various uses. Provision is also made to generate power through setting up of wind farms.

NATIONAL PROJECT ON SOLAR ENERGY:

Provision has been made in order to take up experimental projects/pilot projects in the field of solar thermal systems, solar photovoltaic lighting system, solar cookers, solar desalination systems, solar dryers, power generation through solar route etc.

PLAN OUTLAY FOR 1989-90:

The Annual Plan for Non-Conventional Energy Sources in Andhra Pradesh for the year 1989-90 envisages a total outlay of Rs.35.00 lakhs.

ANDHRA PRADESH STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD:

The Programme for 1988-89 is as follows:

The Physical Targets expected to be achieved during 1988-89 are:

1. 22 KV net work, 413 Kms 220 KV lines are programmed for completion.
2. It is also proposed to complete 220 KV Sub-stations at Kurnool, Kondapally, Palancha, Warangal, Ramagundam and Bhimadole to meet the load demand.
3. About 662 CKMs of 132 KV lines and 15 Nos. 132 KV Sub-stations to cater to the bulk loads and to meet the demand at load centres are proposed to be completed in 1988-89.
4. An amount of Rs. 1500.00 lakhs is provided for Master Plan of twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.
5. Under Rural Electrification Programme, electrification of 1200 villages and energisation of 82,000 Agricultural pumpsets are also proposed for 1988-89.

As indicated above the A.P.S.E.B. may achieve the physical targets proposed for the year 1988-89.

It is proposed to have an outlay of Rs. 25,000.00 lakhs for the APSEB in the Annual Plan 1989-90. The details of the schemes are given below:

HYDEL SCHEMES:1) Srisaillam Hydro-Electric Scheme Stage-I (4 x 110 MW):

All the four units are in operation. An outlay of Rs. 70.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 for balance of works of Lower House handed over to A.P. State Electricity Board

2) Srisaillam Hydro Electric Scheme Stage-II (3 x 110 MW):

In view of the increased cost of generating units and other equipment, the estimate has been revised to Rs. 56.00 crores. An outlay of Rs. 1.00 crore is proposed for 1989-90 for meeting the balance payments to various companies.

3) Nagarjunasagar Pumped Storage Hydro Electric Scheme Stage-II (3 x 110 MW):

All the three units are in operation. The proposed outlay for 1989-90 is Rs. 50.00 lakhs for construction of quarters.

4) Pochampad Hydro Electric Scheme (3 x 9 MW):

The Power House is proposed to be located in the rear of Pochampad Dam which is an irrigation project at the head regulator of the Pochampad South Canal. An outlay of Rs. 0.10 crores is proposed for 1989-90.

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5) Nagarjunasagar Left Canal Hydro Electric Scheme (2 x 30 MW):

The scheme envisages installation of two units of 30 MW capacity each at Nagarjunasagar utilising the irrigation release into Left Canal for power generation. The latest estimated cost is Rs. 48.55 crores. An outlay of Rs. 20.50 crores is proposed for 1989-90. It is proposed to commission the two units in 1989-90.

6) Nagarjunasagar Right Canal Hydro Electric Scheme Third Unit (30 MW):

The latest estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 18.00 crores. An outlay of Rs. 7.00 crores is proposed for the year 1989-90. It is proposed to commission the unit in December 1989.

7) Tenna Ahobilam Hydro Electric Scheme (2 x 10 MW):

The latest estimated cost is Rs. 20.25 crores. The Dam civil works are held up until July 1987 due to legal dispute. Out of three power blocks, the civil works in one of the blocks are under progress. The commissioning of two units is rescheduled to September 1990 and March 1991. The proposed outlay for 1989-90 is Rs. 2.00 crores.

8) A.P. Power House at Ballimela (2 x 30 MW):

The Ballimela Dam project is a joint venture of Govt. of Orissa and Govt. of Andhra Pradesh. Due to the impediments being put by Orissa State Authorities in the execution of the project, it could not be implemented as per schedule.

The sanctioned cost of the scheme is Rs. 17.77 crores. The estimated cost is Rs. 31.15 crores. The expenditure upto the end of March 1988 is Rs. 18.99 crores. An outlay of Rs. 0.25 crores is approved for 1988-89 and the anticipated expenditure is Rs. 0.50 crores. An outlay of Rs. 0.25 crores is proposed for 1989-90.

9) Upper Sileru H.E.S. Stage-II (2 x 60 MW):

The Upper Sileru power house is situated on the Sileru River in Vizag district 2220 KMS from Visakhapatnam.

A provision of Rs. 11000.00 lakhs was approved by Planning Commission in 1983-89. But due to resource constraints, this provision could not be utilised. A provision of Rs. 0.10 crores is proposed for 1989-90 for taking up the works.

10) Srisaillam Left Bank H.E.S.:

The project has been approved in principle by the Planning Commission on 11-09-1986 for an estimated cost of Rs. 418.00 crores. This project is posed for external assistance and agreement was also signed for Japanese Yen Credit in Feb. 1988. An outlay of Rs. 6.25 crores is proposed for the year 1989-90.

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(11) THERMAL SCHEMES:

(1) Vijayawada Thermal Power Station Stage-II(2 x 210 MW):

It is proposed to commission the first unit in September 1989 and second unit in March 1990. The estimated cost is Rs. 450.00 crores. An outlay of 90.00 crores is proposed for 1989-90.

(2) Muddanur Thermal Power Station:

The Planning Commission gave clearance for the project in March 1988 for an estimated cost of Rs. 503.71 crores. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 crores is provided for 1988-89. Government of India was approached to pose this project for financial assistance under World Bank/A.D..B.. An outlay of Rs.20.00 crores is proposed for 1989-90.

(3) 33 MW Gas based combined power station at Vijjeswaram:

It is proposed to entrust the setting up of the 3 x 33 MW Gas based power station at Vijjeswaram to the Andhra Pradesh Gas Power Corporation Limited. Government of India has been addressed for approval and it is awaited. An amount of Rs. 3.25 crores is provided for 1989-90 under A.P.S.E.Board. This represents the equity contribution of A.I.S.E.Board.

NEW SCHEMES AWAITING APPROVAL:

(1) Vijayawada Thermal Power Station -- Stage-III( 1 x 500 MW):

Clearances from National Airports Authority, Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board and from Department of Environment, Government of India are received. Coal linkage for the project is awaited. Clearances from Central Electricity Authority and Planning Commission are also awaited.

(2) Coast based Thermal Power Station at Visakhapatnam (2 x 500 MW):

This was sent to Central Electricity Authority, Government of India in September 1988 for approval..

(3) Gas based combined cycle Thermal Power Station (3 x 100 MW):

This was sent to Central Electricity Authority, Government of India in September 1988 for approval..

A lumpsum provision of Rs. 10.00 crores is made for the above new schemes in Annual Plan 1989-90).

RENOVATION SCHEMES:

(1) Renovation of Kothagudem Thermal Power 'A', 'B' & 'C' Stations:

A scheme report has been formulated for Renovation of Kothagudem Thermal Power 'A', 'B' and 'C' stations at a cost of Rs. 44.34 crores to improve the performance of units, increase the capacity of the auxiliary plants and reduce pollution. The execution of these works are programmed in a phased

manner and are expected to be completed by 1989-90. The power finance corporation has approached for extending loan assistance for completion of this scheme. An outlay of Rs. 1.30 crores is proposed for the year 1989-90.

(2) Renovation of Ramagundem Thermal Power 'B' Station:

The latest estimated cost of this scheme is Rs. 5.19 crores. The proposed outlay for 1989-90 is Rs. 0.65 crores.

(3) Renovation of Nellore Thermal Power Station (to be approved):

An outlay of Rs. 2.00 crores is provided in 1989-90 for carrying out essential works like providing E.S.s. DM plant and Ash handling system.

TRANSMISSION SYSTEM:

It is proposed to complete 220 KV Sub-stations at Garividi, Nizamabad, Renigunta, Cuntur and Rajampet and switching station at Vijayawada. Second 100 MVA 220/132 KV Transformer are proposed to be commissioned at Miryalaguda and Ghanapur 220 KV sub-stations to meet anticipated load growth.

It is also proposed to complete 400 circuit KMs. of 220 KV lines at (1) Gazuvaka - Garividi, Ramagundem - Nizamabad, Tap line at Cuntur, Cuddapah - Renigunta during 1989-90. An outlay of Rs. 30.00 crores is proposed for 1989-90-

DISTRIBUTION AND SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS:

In 1989-90 the outlay on Distribution and System Improvements is proposed to be stepped upto Rs. 40.00 crores. This amount is equally divided between System Improvements and release of services Rs. 20.00 crores each. Out of Rs. 20.00 crores an amount of Rs. 15.00 crores is allotted for Master Plan of Twin Cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION:

To the end of 31.03.1988, 26,018 towns and villages forming 94.16 percent have been electrified. Out of 32,750 hamlets 13,643 Nos. hamlets have been electrified by 31-03-1988. The number of Agricultural pumpsets energised as on 31-03-1988 is 9,45,577.

It is proposed to electrify 750 villages (350 villages with solar panels and 400 villages already declared electrified with solar panels are proposed to be converted to conventional electrificational and energised 70,000 agricultural pumpsets. The targets are on the assumption that Rs. 66.00 crores would be available outside the plan. An outlay of Rs. 14.00 crores is proposed for 1989-90.

SURVEY AND INVESTIGATION:

It is necessary to investigate the economically and technically feasible sites for exploitation of major and micro Hydel Potential and Thermal Stations. An amount of Rs. 0.40 crores is proposed for 1989-90.



CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME:

220 KV Inter-State line from Lower Sileru - Upper Sileru - Balimela was sanctioned by Planning Commission on 31-07-1986 as ~~xxx~~ 100 percent Centrally Sponsored Schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 433.86 lakhs (Andhra Pradesh portion). An amount of Rs. 162.86 lakhs is proposed during the year 1989-90.

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## VI. INDUSTRY & MINERALS

### VILLAGE INDUSTRY AND MINERALS

#### COMMISSIONER OF INDUSTRIES:

##### Village & Small Industries:

District Industries: The District Industries Centres have come stay as an effective institution for promotion of small scale cottage and village industries in the rural areas and to provide all services and support to the perspective entrepreneurs under single roof. On the direction of Rural Industrialisation the District Industries Centres have been undertaking several programmes like identifying and motivating the entrepreneurs through industrial promotion campagne, training of artisans, assisting artisans are tiny sector units through various programmes. An analysis of the working of the D.I.Cs has revealed that they have become identifiable focal points for all entrepreneurs seeking help from State and Central Governments. The Govt. of India shares 50% of the expenditure subject to maximum of Rs.4.00 lakhs per District Industries Centre. The D.I.Cs will continue as centrally sponsored schemes till the end of Seventh Five Year Plan.

A sum of Rs.160.00 lakhs is needed under State Plan 1989-90 and an amount of Rs.80.00 lakhs will be the share of Central Government.

##### Providing Additional facilities to D.I.C. Buildings:

Buildings have been constructed to house the District Industries Centres. Some of the buildings constructed are still to be provided with fencing and compound walls. A provision of Rs.4.00 lakhs is provided in the year 1989-90.

##### District Information Centres.

Each D.I.C. has been equipped with a documentation wing manned by a trained person in the cadre of technical assistant, an amount of Rs.2.20 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1989-90 at the rate of Rs.10,000 per each District Information Centre.

##### Gramodaya Officers:

Self Employment Scheme for the educated unemployed announced by the Govt. of India is being implemented in the State under the name and style "Gramodaya Programme". This scheme is being implemented through the District Industries Centres. An amount of Rs.22.00 lakhs is proposed to meet the expenditure on salaries of the Gramodaya Officers, supporting staff and others contingent expenditure.

##### Strengthening of State level administration

Under the concept of single window agency clearance, APACE has been functioning to attend the work of large and medium industries.

An amount of Rs.4.00 lakhs is proposed to meet the expenses of salaries and other contingencies.

##### Rural Technological Demonstration-cum-training Centre, Sangareddy

With the assistance of NRDC, a Govt. of India undertaking, this centre has been established NRDC provided the necessary equipment for the Centre. This centre would help in transferring the fruits of technological developments to the rural areas to enrich the quality of life and to adopt the same to this best advantage.

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The State Government agreed to bear the recurring expenditure like salaries, raw-materials and other contingent expenditure for running the scheme demonstration-cum-training to cover the following areas:

1. Rural water purification system
2. Leaf cup making
3. Rope making
4. Paper salate making
5. Cattle & licks
6. 'Blawan' - Bullock cart of improved design
7. Domestic water purification system
8. Efficient wood-gunid stoves etc.

An amount of Rs.2.50 lakhs is provided for the year 1989-90.

#### Institute for conducting Entrepreneurial Development Programme

Programmes for entrepreneur ship development are being conducted through several organisations like AITCO, SISI, APFC, NISIBT and also banks. A systematic effort to pool infrastructure and expertise from various sources and making available a centralised agency, competent and well equipped in all spheres would improve the quality of our entrepreneurship development programme.

For the year 1989-90 an amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs is provided.

#### Marketing Intelligency Survey Trainial for Technocrat Entrepreneurs (M.I.S.T.E.)

Marketing intelligence reports or status reports on select product lines could be best utilised as base authentic data to establish new industries and prepare feasibility report of select product lines.

It would be worthwhile if such status reports providing market data are prepared through select prospective entrepreneurs themselves under proper guidance from an agency like APSTCO. This also provides good scope to the candidates in marketing of S.S.I.products and taking up this as a profession under self employment scheme.

The scheme MISTE will be a specialised programme exclusively designed under the normal entrepreneurial development programme. An amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs is provided for 1989-90.

#### Entrepreneur Development Programme for new Entrepreneurs including Salt and Marine based Industries

Entrepreneur Development Programme plays an important role in equipping the prospective entrepreneurs with necessary knowledge and techniques to run the unit managerial skills etc.

The average cost of each programme works out to Rs.80,000 and 5 Entrepreneur Development programmes are planned in 1989-90. The provision of Rs.2.00 lakhs is provided for 1989-90.

#### Testing and Development Laboratory for Diesel Engine and Engineering Products at Vijayawada

An amount of Rs.8.00 lakhs is proposed to cover the recurring costs and also to purchase balancing machinery to carryout left over minor civil works.

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Central Food Technological Research Institute Zonal Station  
at Hyderabad

It is envisaged to expand the present CFTRI experimental station located at Hyderabad, meeting a part of the cost from the State resources.

According to the arrangement agreed with CFTRI, the State Government will bear the non-recurring expenditure on land buildings, machinery, testing equipment, furniture and other essential services while the CFTRI will meet the full recurring expenditure. The share of State Government is Rs.40.00 lakhs towards non-recurring expenditure to be provided to the CFTRI. It is proposed to provide an amount of Rs.24.00 lakhs during 1989-90.

crucible

Product design & Development centre for Graphite ~~crucible~~ at Rajahmundry

India stands third in the production of Graphite crucibles in the World. A.P. accounts for about 75% of production in the country. This Industry, though a time honoured one, has not developed technological to an extent it could meet the requirement of consuming industries and the challenges of competition from imported items.

The Graphite ~~crucible~~ industry has a place of pride the industrial map of A.P. It produces 6,000 tonnes per annum of crucibles value at about Rs.5.00 crores providing employment to nearly 10,000 persons.

Rajahmundry figures on the Industrial map as manufacture of clay bonded graphite crucibles more than 80% of graphite crucible manufacturing units in the country are located in and around Rajahmundry.

A provision of Rs.1 lakhs provided during 1989-90.

Plastic Institute (CIPET):

The Central Institute of Plastic Engineering Tools, is establishing an extension centre at Hyderabad for Engineering plastics. The total cost of Rs. 330.29 lakhs out of which the share of the State Government comes to Rs.150.00 lakhs. 10 acres of land at Gajulamallaram village, Ranga Reddy district has been acquired for locating this Institute and the construction work is in progress.

In the current year 1988-89, the State Government has sanctioned an amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs and the same will be drawn and kept at the disposal of Director, CIPET.

An amount of Rs.24.00 lakhs is proposed during 1989-90.

Establishment of Model Salt Farm:

Salt Production in the State is confined to conventional methods which yield low production. It is proposed to introduce scientific methods in Salt farming. As a step towards this, it is proposed to establish a "Model Salt Farm". The site for the Field station was first selected at Napadu in Srikakulam District. Due to non-availability of infrastructure facilities etc., the site has been now selected at Devarampadu village at Ongole District.

An amount of Rs.3.00 lakhs is provided during 1989-90.

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Project Proposal Institute for C.N.C. Technology:

The proposed Institute for C.N.C. Technology will be a unique setup in the country and go a long way in building up a strong infrastructure base for high technology.

In the country, at present, there is no institution which can render such services both in terms of equipment and man-power. Through this proposed project the process of industrialisation, in the direction of high technology can be accelerated. Indigenisation can catch up the levels expected. A back up institutional service capable of extending High Technology Engineering is, therefore necessary to achieve the objectives.

A provision of Rs.1.00 lakh is provided during 1989-90.

Establishment of Testing Laboratory Indian standard Institution in Hyderabad.

The need for setting up I.S.I. Laboratory at Hyderabad is keenly felt by the Industry in the State.

The Director I.S.I. has furnished a tentative estimate of Rs.105.00 lakhs for the establishment of laboratory and requested the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh to share the cost of land and buildings and equipment.

It is proposed to provide an amount of Rs.1.00 lakh in the year 1989-90 pending finalisation of showing expenditure.

Multi-disciplined Engineering Laboratory at Vijayawada.

The prosperity and growth of any industry depends on the quality of the goods manufactured. In modern times customers are becoming more and more quality conscious no industrial unit can service without quality improvement on a continuous basis. This becomes much more important where one has to face international markets where the competition is very stiff. Quality has to be built into each and every step of manufacturing activity. In a technical sense quality depend upon the product design, manufacturing processes, skills of the workers, testing facilities etc.

A provision of Rs.1.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1989-90 for the establishment of the laboratory.

Mini-industrial estate under special component plan:

Mini Industrial Estates programmes have been designed attract qualified S.C. entrepreneurs to setup industries.

The amount of Rs.30.00 lakhs has been placed at the disposal of the corporation as Equity share capital.

It is proposed to cover 3 more districts in the year 1989-90 under MIE programme, namely Rangareddy district, Medak and Adilabad with a total cost of Rs.30.00 lakhs.

A provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is provided during 1989-90.

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Scheme of Adoption of Sick (SSI) units or large and medium scale industrial units and Health SSI units.

It is possible to revive sick units with the cooperation of medium large scale industrial units or healthy SSI units successfully, if a medium or large unit or other healthy SSI unit come forward to share this managerial sources/expertise to revive sick unit.

APITCO will be declared as the authorised agency for implementation of this scheme covering the following aspects.

- 1) Identification, diagnosis and drawal of action plan for revival of sick unit.
- 2) To locate and to motivate medium/large or healthy SSI units and to bring about adoption arrangements.
- 3) The APITCO will be paid Rs.5,000/- per unit doing the above work.

A provision of Rs.2.00 lakhs is provided for 1989-90.

Productivity cells for rural & Small Scale Industries in the Districts

It is proposed to organise productivity cells for rural and small scale industries at the district level with the sole aim of identifying various problems of productivity management operations and to find out solutions and extend assistance in implementing the solutions this arrived as to better the prospects of the ventures.

During 1988-89 two productivity cells One at Visakhapatnam and the other at Vijayawada will be organised.

An amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been provided for the year 1989-90 to complete the State share of funded in organising two productivity cells.

Preparation of Project Profiles:

An amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan 1989-90 to meet the cost of project profiles to be prepared by consultants or by appointment of experts on contract basis.

Establishment of Rural Service Guilds:

It is proposed to provide the essential facilities in Rural areas such as welding, tyre re-trading repairs to pumpsets etc.

An amount of Rs.10.0 lakhs is provided to cover 5 more districts out of the remaining 10 districts at the rate of Rs.2.00 lakhs for each guild.

Grants to Artisans under DIC programme:

Under this programme, small units and artisans who are below the poverty line are given training for acquiring knowledge in modern techniques and are also provided with facilities such as supply of tool kits, subsidy on machinery and equipments, workshed, and raw materials etc.

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For the year 1989-90 a provision of Rs.41.00 lakhs is proposed under State and Central share at the rate of Rs.2.00 lakhs for each DIC out of which Rs.22.00 lakhs will be provided by Govt. of India Ministry of India and Rs.22.00 lakhs by the State Government.

Documentation Centre at Commissionerate of Industries:

It is proposed to provide Rs.2.00 lakhs. This provision covered the Documentation centres functioning in each District Industries Centre in addition to the one in the Central Office.

Incentive Industrial Promotion campaigns including conferences, Publicity Exhibitions, workshops, Seminars management programme study tours of entrepreneurs and staff training

It is also proposed to organise workshops and seminars on topics of importance like quality control, modernisation, rehabilitation of sick units and special workshops on scope of various sectors of industries like chemicals drugs, ceramics, automobiles, plastics etc. through specialised agencies. It is also proposed to send Industrialists and prospective entrepreneurs to other industrialised states on study tours.

An amount of Rs.21.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1989-90.

House hold Electrical Appliances Quality control scheme, Musheerabad, Hyderabad

The Govt. of India have promulgated the House-hold Electrical Appliances Control Order, 1981 under the Essential Commodities Act in the interest of consumer protection against the sub-standard electrical goods being produced in the country. The Government have issued order constituting a State level implementation committee with Commissioner of Industries as Chairman.

Necessary action has already been initiated for acquiring testing equipments to carryout tests of electrical domestic appliances. To make the consumers quality conscious, it is also proposed to give wide publicity through Cinema Slides and Hoardings.

An amount of Rs.6.00 lakhs is required during the year 1989-90 for implementation of the scheme.

Industrial Cooperatives:

Share Capital Participation in Industrial Cooperatives Societies:

The Department has drawn upon Action programmes for re-utilisation of primary coop. societies at the rate of 5 societies per district. The Department has also proposed to take up Fruit processing Industrial Cooperative Society at Adilabad. Government have to contribute share capital contribution in a big way to achieve the objectives. The Fruit processing society comes under Tribal Sub-Plan while the Tapioca society comes under general societies.

In addition to this, 2 more production centres are proposed to be organised for SC match workers Industrial Coop. Society, Chittoor during the year 1989-90 with Government participation. This programme comes under Special Component Plan.

An amount of Rs.33.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

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Managerial Assistance to Industrial Coop. Societies:

Under this scheme Managerial Assistance is provided to those Industrial Co-operatives which are not able to meet the salary of the Manager and technical staff from their own resources.

An amount of Rs.11.00 lakhs is provided under this scheme for the year 1989-90 which includes Rs.1.35 lakhs for SCs and Rs.1.00 lakh for TSs.

Concessional Rate of Interest to Industrial Coop. Societies:

Government have provided similar facility to Industrial Coops. coming under the purview of the Industries Department. The societies which are financed by the DCC Banks will be provided interest subsidy to the extent of 2%.

An amount of Rs.4.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1989-90.

Share Capital/Working capital loan to Industrial Coop.Societies including salt societies.

The share capital which the members contribute is not sufficient to strengthen the share capital base of the society. For such cases, Government have been sanctioning share capital loans to members which are pooled in the society to raise the borrowing capacity of the Society.

It is proposed to provide Rs.4.00 lakhs during 1989-90.

Reimbursement of Sales Tax/purchase Tax to Industrial Coop.Societies:

An amount of Rs.4.00 lakhs is provided for the year 1989-90 under this scheme.

Financial assistance to purchase modernised equipment by Coir Cooperative Societies:

Under this scheme Coir Industrial Coop.Societies which are being organised in primary Sector will be provided equipment such as Ratts, Willowing machine, Crusher, Door Mat frames, soaking tanks etc. with Electrification & Installation arrangements at a cost of Rs.1,35,000/- per society. This accounts for Rs.8,10,000/-. The beneficiaries under the scheme will be 300 members.

A provision of Rs.6.50 lakhs is provided during 1989-90 as State Share and Rs.9.03 lakhs as Central Share.

A provision of Rs.0.58 lakhs is provided during 1989-90 as State Share and Rs.0.47 lakhs as Central share is provided for Managerial assistance for Coir Coop.Societies.

COIR INDUSTRY:

Share capital and working capital loan to Coir Co.op.Societies

Under Coir Co.op.Societies 6, Coir Co-op.Societies two district level marketing societies organised at Rajahmundry and Srikakulam during 1988-89.

An amount of Rs.100.00 lakh is provided during 1989-90.

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Share capital participation in Coir Co-op. Societies:

6 Coir Industrial Co-op. Societies and 2 District Level marketing societies were organised and assisted during 1988-89 and six more Coir societies are proposed in 1989-90. Share capital participation by the Govt. will enable the societies to purchase fixed assets like land and building, sheds etc. and to avail assistance for construction of godown etc., from the financial institutions.

Marketing outlets for sale of Coir products:

The scheme envisages for meeting the recurring expenditure such as rent of the sales outlets, salary of Officers incharge of the outlet salesmen, watch & ward. The centre on 50:50 basis.

A provision of Rs.1.80 lakh is made for the year 1989-90.

Rebate on sale of Coir production:

The scheme will be in operation for a period of (90) days in a year, during which period rebate of 20% on the Coir yarn and Coir products produced by the Coir Industrial Co-op. Societies and sold will be given. The Rebate amount will be shared by State and Central by 50:50.

A provision of Rs.50,000/- is made during 1989-90.

Survey of Coir Industry in Andhra Pradesh:

The State Government to draw up plans for conduct of statistical survey of Coir Industry. The expenditure will be shared by State and Centre by 50:50 basis. State share is Rs.17,00/- for the year 1989-90.

A.P. Small Scale Industries Development Corporation (A.P.S.S.I.D.C.):

A provision of Rs.25.00 lakhs is proposed for A.P. Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation during 1989-90. The Corporation proposed to utilise the plan funds for capital participation and marketing assistance schemes and general promotional activities. (The Corporation has maintained current year level budget).

A.P. Leather Industries Development Corporation (LIDCAP):

An outlay of Rs.45.00 lakhs is proposed for LIDCAP for 1989-90 which is same as current year's outlay. The scheme-wise details are follows:-

Roadside Bunks to S.C. Cobblers:

The Corporation has so far provided 242 roadside bunks in Twinnes of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, Vijayawada, Karimnagar, Medak, Nizam, Guntur etc., during the year 1977-79. The cost of each unit is estimated @ Rs.5000/- and the corporation is proposed to contribute as margin money and to recommend 20% as subsidy and the rest in shape of loans through commercial banks. This scheme will benefit to 500 S.C. candidates and an amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs is meant for scheme.

Training programme for leather artisans:

At Village and Taluk levels, the charkaras are lacking skills in manufacturing of footwear and tanning. As such the LIDCAI proposed to take up the Training programme. The corporation is giving training to 50 S.C.candidates in a centre, in manufacturing of footwear and four (4) such centres will be set up by the LIDCAI. The training will be for a period of 12 months. The cost of the scheme is Rs.10.00 lakhs.

Production units:

The corporation proposes to strengthen the ten production units already in existence and also proposes to open new unit for 100 S.C. workers in order to meet the demand of various Government Departments and public sector undertakings and also to face the open market competition. An amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme.

Self employment schemes:

Under these self employment schemes, the LIDCAI was able to cover about 2700 S.C.candidates from the beginning. The corporation helps 90 S.C.Families covering 3 regions of the State during the year 1989-90. Under this scheme Rs.3.00 lakhs is proposed.

Raw-hides collection-cum-training centres:

4 Raw-hides collection centres were started at Mangalagiri, Narasaraopet in Guntur district Eluru and Gannavaram in Krishna District in order to eliminate the middlemen and to get reasonable prices from the corporation. These centres are functioning well. To strengthen these, an amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

Opening of Raw material depots and modernisation of tanneries and existing units and preparation of project profiles schemes, the corporation has proposed Rs.12.00 lakhs for the next year (1989-90).

A.I.Khadi & Village Industries Board:

An outlay of Rs.40.64 lakhs is proposed for A.I.Khadi and Village Industries Board for 1989-90, for the continuing schemes of the Khadi and Village Industries Board.

Commerce & Export promotion:

An outlay of Rs.8.25 lakhs is proposed for continuing schemes of Commerce & Export Promotion Department which is same as current year provision.

HANDLOOMS AND TEXTILES:

The development programmes of Handlooms Industry envisage implementation of the schemes on

- i) increased coverage of weavers by cooperatives
- ii) ensuring effective and satisfactory functioning of the primary cooperatives for achieving the targets set for production and marketing, thereby improving earnings of weavers through minimising under employment
- iii) modernisation of Looms for diversification of production patterns
- iv) imparting new skills through training programmes for handlooms
- v) providing infrastructure facilities for preloom and post-loom processing both for cotton and blended fabrics

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- v) providing increased and smooth flow of credit for working capital; and
- w) arranging adequate supply of raw materials by strengthening and establishing new cooperative spinning mills.

The following are the on-going schemes and the new schemes for 1989-90.

Continuing Schemes:

State participation in Coop. Spinning Mills: Most of the cooperative spinning mills in the State are incurring recurring cash losses. To make the units viable, modernisation and rehabilitation schemes were prepared. The Central financial institutions are reluctant to consider funding of these schemes. They insist on the repayment of over dues. They have suggested that the amount required for payment of arrears of instalments in respect of the existing mills as well as other current liabilities like cotton suppliers etc., included as part of project costs to be funded by the State Government. A new Spinning mill at Arcilla is established.

It is proposed to provide an amount of Rs.800.00 lakhs during 1989-90.

Assistance to State Federation of Coop. Spinning Mills Ltd.

An amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme.

Loans for admission of outside weavers into cooperative fold:

A sum of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed under each of the State and Central plans for this scheme.

Share capital contribution to Primary Weavers Coops.

To achieve the production and marketing targets and to activate 2000 looms during 1989-90, a provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs is made each under State and Central plans for this scheme.

Modernisation/ Replacement of looms:

A provision of Rs.16.60 lakhs each is made under State and Central plans to achieve the target of 2000 looms in 1989-90.

Interest subsidy to Apex and Coop. Central Banks:

The NABARD is providing working capital credit to Apex and Primary Co-op. Societies at concessional rates of interest through the Coop. Central Banks with the stipulation that it should be passed to these Banks at the same rate of interest. As per the approved scheme the margin money foregone by the Coop. Central Banks aggregated three percent is being subsidised by the State Government.

An allocation of Rs.70.00 lakhs is made for this scheme.

Welfare-savings and Security scheme:

This Welfare measure for weavers is under implementation since 1985. The cumulative coverage would be 32,000 weaver members of cooperatives in 1989-90 including 90,000 weavers covered in previous years and proposed coverage of 8,000 weavers in 1989-90.

Central matching assistance is available for this scheme. An amount of Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme in the State plan.

Workshed - cum - Housing scheme:

This is also a Welfare measure for which Central assistance on matching basis is available. A provision of Rs.65.00 lakhs in State plan and equal amount in Central plan are made to reach a target of 2500 beneficiaries.

Assistance for appointment of paid Secretaries in Primary Weavers Coop. Societies:

A sum of Rs. 0.01 lakhs is provided as grant-in-aid for providing free services of departmental staff to the weavers co-operatives.

Rebate scheme:

The expenditure on account of Rebate would be borne by the State and Central Governments on 50:50 basis.

A sum of Rs.200.00 lakhs under each of the State and Central plans for 1989-90 is proposed.

Training programme to Handloom weavers:

It has been decided to establish 'TELUGU CHENETA ADHUNEEKARANA SIKSHANA KENDRAM' to be run by the department where batches of 25 to 50 weavers at a time will be trained. As part of this programme a Kendram was established at Hindupur during 1985-86. It has been decided to establish a second centre at Sircilla in Karimnagar district during 1988-89.

An amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed to meet the non-recurring spill over expenditure and recurring expenditure.

Share capital contribution to A.P.State Handloom Weavers Coop. Society Ltd.(A CO).

Central Matching assistance is available for this continuing scheme. To strengthen the equity base of the Apex Society a provision of Rs.0.01 lakhs is made under each of the State and Central plans.

Share Capital contribution to Dist.Wool Weavers Coop.Society:

A token amount of Rs.0.01 lakh is proposed.

Marketing promotional activities:

- a) Assistance for opening new Handloom houses and Sales Euporia and renovation of Sales depots; and
- b) Construction of Godowns  
pending clearance of the schemes by NCDC a token provision of Rs.8.00 lakhs made.
- c) Publicity and Exhibition:

It is proposed to subsidise part of the expenditure incurred by the Apex Society on publicity and propaganda.

A sum of Rs.0.01 lakhs is proposed.

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Share capital contribution to processing units:

A sum of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed under State plan.

Subsidy on Janatha Cloth production:

This is a Central sector scheme. The Govt. of India has been providing subsidy at 2.75 per square metre and the entire subsidy is provided by the Govt. of India.

The new textile policy announced by the Govt. of India envisaged the production of the entire controlled cloth (Janatha) on handlooms gradually by the end of the 7th Five Year Plan. Keeping in view, the enhanced subsidy rate as well as anticipated increased production a sum of Rs.1100 lakhs is proposed under Central plan for 1989-90 towards Janatha subsidy scheme.

Supply of Janatha sarees and Dhotis to Green Card Holders:

The scheme of supply of Janatha dhoties and sarees to Green card holders at 50 percent subsidised rates has been introduced in 1984-85 and about 32 lakh green card holders have availed of this facility. During the second and third year of its implementation 40.00 lakhs and 31.00 lakhs green card holders respectively were covered. During the year 1988-89 6 lakh green card holders are proposed to be covered and it is proposed to continue the scheme during 1989-90 also with a similar coverage of 6 lakhs green card holders.

An amount of Rs.400.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Organisational Expenses:

A provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for pay and allowances of staff of the training centres, District offices etc., and for purchase of vehicles under State plan.

Government of India have agreed to bear full cost of recurring and non-recurring expenditure on staff, vehicles etc. for implementing the Handloom (Reservation of Articles for production) Act, 1985 during the 7th plan period and on tapering basis afterwards. A sum of Rs.29.00 lakhs is also provided under Central plan for 1989-90.

Stipends to trainees of Indian Institute of Handloom Technology, Salem

A provision of Rs.0.35 lakh is proposed for this scheme.

New Schemes:

Share capital contribution to Primary Weavers' Coop. Societies for construction/opening of show rooms; godowns and show rooms-cum-godowns

The NCDC has decided to extend the above scheme to primary weavers, Coop. societies.

As per pattern of assistance the maximum ceiling is Rs.1.00 lakh per show room and 75% assistance will be sanctioned as loan to State Government and the remaining 25% as clear share capital or subsidy to the society.

A provision of Rs.2.50 lakhs under State plan and Rs.22.50 lakhs under Central plan is made for 1989-90.

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Token provisions are made for the following new schemes pending receipt of clearance from the Government of India.

- 1) yarn subsidy scheme
- 2) Strengthening of the supervisory arrangements in coop. Central Banks
- 3) Handloom Intensive development project
- 4) Medical assistance to the weavers

Equity assistance to A.P. State Textile Development Corporation Ltd. (ASTDC).

A token provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs is made as was done in 1989-90.

Power looms:

An allocation of Rs.3.00 lakhs is proposed.

NCDC, New Delhi has communicated its approval for creation of certain posts under the "Technical and Promotional Cell" by A.P. CO. NCDC will provide 100% cost of subsidy for first five years and 80% cost as subsidy for the next two years.

An outlay of Rs.1681.35 lakhs is proposed for Handlooms & Textiles in the Annual Plan 1989-90.

A.P. Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd.

An outlay of Rs.35.00 lakhs is proposed for the on-going schemes of A.P. Handicrafts Development Corporation for 1989-90.

Sericulture:

Sericulture is an agro based cottage industry providing employment opportunities to about 6.00 lakhs rural people directly and in its ancillary industries particularly in drought hit areas of the State like Rayalaseema, Rural economy is being invigorated with the development of sericulture in the State and A.P. ranks second position in the country in the development of sericulture. An outlay of Rs.400.00 lakhs is proposed for sericulture development under plan for 1989-90, out of which an amount of Rs.251.00 lakhs (236.00 + 15.00) lakhs is towards continuation staff and contingencies. The main schemes proposed are maintenance and additional facilities to the seed farms/drainages, silk reeling units and all other departmentally units for Rs.49.25 lakhs is proposed for this purpose. The other schemes are procurement of mulberry reeling cocoons from the sericulturists for conversion into raw silk to the departmental units (Rs.65.50 lakhs).

An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for procurement of mulberry seed cocoons. A provision of Rs.7.00 lakhs is made towards procurement of tasar seed cocoons for preparation and supply of taara layings to tasara rearers. For participation in fairs and exhibition Rs.0.25 lakhs and uzifly eradication programme Rs.2.00 lakhs is provided during 89-90. An amount of Rs.20.00 lakhs has been proposed to encourage Sericulture Coop. Societies towards share capital investment, thrift fund-savings security scheme sale of silk cloth and interest subsidy.

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ADDITIONAL ITEMS:

In order to enable that SERIFED to procure silkyarn over and above 1000 Kgs.per annum during 1989-90, a share capital of Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed under the plan programme of 1989-90.

It is proposed to organise and register (50) Sericulture growers Coop.Societies in the State during the current year in Rayalaseema, Telangana and Coastal districts. In order to increase the production of cocoons and increase the income of the farmers, the additional share capital required during 1989-90 for this purpose works out to Rs.20.00 lakhs.

Departments should allocate 1% of their budget for the Social Forestry Schemes. Therefore an amount of Rs.4.00 lakhs is tentatively proposed towards raising of mulberry/Tasar tree plantation under social forestry during 1989-90.

Abstract

Sl. No.	I t e m	Amount proposed (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Continuation schemes under regular plan programme	400.00
2.	<u>Additional scheme:</u>	
	a) Share capital contribution to new Sericulture Growers crop societies	20.00
	b) Share capital contribution to Federation of Sericulturists	20.00
3.	Mulberry/Tasar Tree Plantation under Social Forestry	4.00
	<b>Total:</b>	<u>444.00</u>

Thus, an amount of Rs. 444.00 lakhs is proposed to the Sericulture during the year 1989-90.

Large & Medium Industries  
Commissioner of Industries:

STATE INCENTIVES SCHEME:

Under this scheme, Govt. have selected and declared three districts from each region viz., Srikakulam, Mantapur and Adilabad as Intensive Industrial Development areas where higher percentage of incentives are offered. Besides the above, 20 Growth Centres in 7 districts (which are not covered under Central Subsidy scheme) of Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur and Rangireddy Districts.

In addition to the above, IFSTL is also available under Revised State Incentive Scheme to those units which have commenced production between 1.1.76 to 31.3.1984 besides Investment subsidy.

The following provisions are provided in 1989-90 under the State Incentives Scheme for promotion of Industries:

1. Investment Subsidy	Rs.250.00 lakhs
2. Interest Free Sales Tax Loan	Rs. 50.00 "
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	Rs. 300.00
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Tribal Sub Plan

For encouraging the tribal entrepreneurs to take up industries, the special incentives applicable to S.C. entrepreneurs are being adopted in respect of industries set up by the Tribals in the Tribal sub-plan areas.

A provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed during 1989-90.

Special Component Plan for SC Entrepreneurs:

With a view to generate enthusiasm among the S.C. entrepreneurs to set up industries, Govt. sanctioned a new scheme of incentives for S.C. entrepreneurs under Special Component Plan.

Following are the Incentives offered under the scheme:

- 1) Investment subsidy
- 2) Interest subsidy
- 3) Sales tax reimbursement

Establishment of Growth Centres:

The Govt. of India have been contemplating a review of the Central Subsidy scheme as recommended by the National Committee for Development of backward areas. One of the recommendations of the committee is establishment and development of growth Centres. Three (3) Growth Centres are likely to come up in Andhra Pradesh.



A token amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs is, therefore, proposed in the year 1989-90 towards State share of expenditure.

#### Incentives for quality certification of Small Scale Industries Products:

Small Scale Industries play a vital role in industrialisation of the State. It is essential that more and more industrial units take up measures to produce quality goods. It would be necessary to have a 3rd party guarantee for the consumers to get quality products. The State Govt. departments have also been insisting on ISI marked goods in their purchase programme.

Small Scale Industrial Units are not generally inclined to take up such ISI marking because of higher initial payment, certification fee, etc. for the limited production.

The Development Commissioner (SSI), Govt. of India has introduced certain incentives for quality certification of small scale industrial products.

There are nearly 640 large and medium industries and 66,000 small scale industries functioning in the State. It is the endeavour of the State Govt. to encourage SSI units to take an ISI licence for the products made by them.

It is proposed to provide an amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs for the year 1989-90 for this scheme.

#### A.P. Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd.

State Development Board constituted a committee for suggesting perspective plan for PIIC for development of industrial Estates/Industrial Development Areas considering the need for entrepreneurial development and balanced industrial development in the State based on the growth centres.

An amount of Rs.55.00 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 1989-90.

#### A.P. State Financial Corporation

The A.P. State Financial Corporation is committed to promote Small and Medium Scale Industries with particular emphasis on the Industrialisation of Backward areas. The Spl. Capital scheme for S.Cs & S.Ts entrepreneurs of the Corporation is designed to provide financial assistance to S.C & S.T. entrepreneurs who do not have adequate resources of their own for setting up industrial units. This assistance is to bridge the gap in the equity.

Total sanctions made by the corporation during the year 1987-88 were Rs.131.88 crores to 4002 industrial units. During the current financial year 1988-89 the corporation is poised to achieve sanctions of Rs.160.00 crores and is planning to achieve Rs.190.00 crores during 1989-90.

The soft loans under Spl. capital assistance scheme are operated by the corporation to bridge the gap in equity of Small Scale concerns promoted by the first generation technocrat entrepreneurs and also for units in

high-tech areas. The maximum assistance under this scheme has been raised from Rs.2.00 lakhs to 4.00 lakhs.

The Corporation has introduced "Women Entrepreneurs Scheme" to provide loans to Women Entrepreneurs at a concessional rate of interest with reduced margins. The corporation has also introduced a scheme for financing Hospitals, Nursing Homes to provide medical and allied services to the rural and Semi urban population. The outlay proposed during the Annual Plan 1989-90 is Rs.660.00 lakhs.

#### A.P.Industrial Development Corporation Limited:

The Corporation is promoting large and medium industries in collaboration with various Entrepreneurs who come forward to establish Industries in the State.

It is proposed to provide Rs.525.00 lakhs to the A.P.I.D.C in the Annual Plan 1989-90, which includes provision for Petro-Chemicals complex at Visakhapatnam.

#### A.P.Electronic Development Corporation (APEL)

An outlay of Rs.200.00 lakhs is proposed to the A.P. Electronic Development Corporation (APEL) for the Annual Plan 1989-90 for implementation of its programmes.

#### State Institute of Public Enterprises

An outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs is provided towards grant-in-aid to the Institute of Public Enterprises in the Annual Plan for 1989-90 which is same as current year.

#### State Contribution to other Govt. Companies:

An outlay of Rs.579.00 lakhs is proposed for the following companies/corporations for the Annual Plan for 1989-90.

1. Hyderabad Allwyn & Allwyn Nissan
2. Republic Forge Company
3. A.P.Scooters Ltd.,
4. A.P.Minorities Finance Corporation
5. Godavari Fertilisers and Chemicals.

#### Nizam Sugar Factory:

Under the provisions of the Dobbili and Seethanagaram Act 1986 the estimated liabilities to be discharged in 1989-90 are to the tune of Rs.251 lakhs representing the dues to workers, Cane growers and banks. One lakh is included in 1989-90 proposals.

A New Sugar unit of 2500 TCD capacity at Dobbili in place of the existing two units. The total cost of the new plant is estimated at Rs.25 crores. However a token sum of Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed for this project for 1989-90.

The Sugar unit of 1250 TCD capacity was established at Muthyampet, Metpally in Karimnagar Dist. in 1980-81. However, a token sum of Rs.1.50 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

As part of the expansion of Shikarnagar Sugar Unit/Expansion of madhunagar sugar unit an amount of Rs.2.20 lakhs is proposed.

The State Govt. handedover the company the two Govt. distilleries at Shikarnagar and Chagalla. The margin money to be provided by the Govt. is Rs.29.00 lakhs while the balance amount is proposed to be raised from NRDC.

A New Dist. distillery is proposed to be set up at Ladak at an estimated cost of Rs.365.00 lakhs. Against this the margin money to be provided by the Govt. works out to an amount of Rs.146.00 lakhs and this is proposed for 1989-90 for revival of plantation farms at Shikarnagar in order to provide the supplementary sources of irrigation, an amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed.

4. Non-Resident Indian Investment Corporation (NRICH):

The main objective of the Corporation is to extend service to Non-resident Indians in identifying specific projects for their participation. It is also assisting skilled and unskilled workers in securing employment in Gulf countries.

An outlay of Rs.13.00 lakhs is proposed to this Corporation as at current year i.e. 1988-89 level.

Director of Sugar:

A total sum of Rs.13.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90. It is proposed to utilise as indicated hereunder:-  
Rs. lakhs.

1) Share capital contribution to coop. sugar factories.	
a) For expansion/Reendorsement	75.00
b) For establishment of New Coop. Sugar Factories.	25.00
2) Loans to coop. Sugar Factories for Sugarcane Development.	30.00
	-----
	130.00
	-----

It is proposed to expansion of Coop. Sugar Factories in Chelavaram, Etikoppaka and Kovvur with State Govt., 32.5% Share capital contribution.

Some of them intend to avail of the Re-endorsement schemes in Nizamabad, West Godavari and Chittoor.

The utilisation of the installed crushing capacity of the Co-operative Sugar Factories need to be improved by developing more area under cane to meet optimum cane development requirement of the Sugar Factories.

Steel Plant, Visakhapatnam:

The State Govt., have been releasing amounts from the year 1970-80 onwards for implementing the rehabilitation scheme for persons displaced consequent on the acquisition of lands including dwellings for the Steel Plant, Visakhapatnam.

For rehabilitation centres during the second phase an amount of Rs.30.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

Ordnance Factory, Medak and Carriage Workshop at Renigunta:

An amount of Rs.30.00 lakhs for the Ordnance Factory, Medak and an amount of Rs.40.00 lakhs for the carriage workshop at Renigunta are proposed for payment of compensation to the land holders, in the Annual Plan 1989-90.

/// A token sum of Rs.0.10 lakh each has been proposed for other schemes viz., Expansion of NSF II & III at Shakarnagar and Madhunagar and setting up a plant for manufacturing portable liquor at Shakarnagar. Thus an amount of Rs.200.00 lakhs is proposed for Nizam Sugar Factory for the year 1989-90.

Water Supply to Godavari Fertilisers and Chemicals Ltd.  
and Nagarjuna Fertilisers and Chemicals Ltd.

Government have accorded administrative sanction for supply of water from Samalkot to Nagarjuna Fertilisers and Chemicals Ltd. and Godavari Fertilisers and Chemicals Ltd., at Kakinada through pipeline. The anticipated expenditure is Rs.577.70 lakhs.

An amount of Rs.52.00 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 1989-90.

MINING:

Mines & Geology:

The Department of mines and Geology is incharge of regulation and development of Mines and Minerals and Collection of Mineral Revenue. Necessary technical staff and machinery for computerisation is required for this purpose. For the Scheme of Direction and Administration Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed and for Research work Rs.1.00 lakh and for mineral exploration Rs.9.00 lakhs is proposed. These are continuing schemes. Thus an outlay of Rs.25.00 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 1989-90.

A.P.Mineral Development Corporation:

During the year 1988-89 the Corporation conducted the operations for Asbestos, Barytes, Black granite and clay in addition to the steps envisaged and carried out for the expansion and diversifications activities:

The schemewise details for the year 1989-90 are given below:

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
<b>a) <u>Continuing Schemes:</u></b>	
i) Development of Barytes project at Mangampet, Cuddapah District.	5.00
ii) Development of Black granite project at Warangal District.	5.00
<b>b) <u>New Schemes:</u></b>	
i) Clay, washery unit at D'Grumala, West Godavari District.	5.00
ii) Serpentine utilisation plant.	4.00
iii) Asbestos tailings processing plant.	5.00
iv) Development of Bauxite mines	5.00
v) Beach sand project.	2.00
vi) Prospecting	4.00
Total:	----- 35.00 -----

Prospecting work will also be taken up for new schemes like clay washery unit at D'Grumala, Serpentine utilisation plant at B'Palle, Asbestos Tailing processing plant at B'Palle, leasing of bauxite mines, processing plant for beach sands in collaboration with Indian Rare Earths Ltd.

Singareni Collieries:

An outlay of Rs.1000.00 lakhs is proposed for Singareni Collieries for the Annual Plan 1989-90 as an equity contribution of the State Government.

\* An outlay of Rs.35.00 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 1989-90 for the A.P.M.D.C.

VII. T R A N S P O R T

Minor Ports:

The Planning Commission, Government of India have approved a provision of Rs.600.00 lakhs for the development of Andhra Pradesh Ports during VII Plan as against the outlay of Rs.810.00 lakhs provided by State Government. The Working Group felt that the State Government should concentrate on development of Kakinada and Machilipatnam ports instead of spreading the allocation thinly for development of number of ports. Accordingly action has been taken to develop Kakinada and Machilipatnam ports.

The State Government appointed a Committee known as "Gole Committee" for the development of Kakinada port and accepted its recommendations for the provision of terminal facilities like transit sheds, wharf walls and jetties, extension of railway sidings, approach roads, roads, reclamation of low lying areas for stackyards, dredging, provision of navigational aids, extension of water supply etc. Accordingly, some of these schemes have been taken up during V, VI Plan periods. An amount of Rs.576.605 lakhs has been spent on the Gole Committee works for the development of Kakinada Port, upto the end of 1987-88. An amount of Rs.107.00 lakhs has been allocated for the developmental works during 1988-89. Hence, a total amount of Rs.683.605 lakhs would be spent on the above works upto end of 1988-89. A further amount of Rs.770.845 lakhs will be required to complete the balance works recommended by Gole Committee.

An amount of Rs.201.10 lakhs has been incurred during 1985-86 to 1987-88. An amount of Rs.107.00 lakhs has been allotted to carry out the developmental works of Gole Committee during 1988-89 and the allotted amount will be spent in full. For Annual Plan 1989-90, an amount of Rs.100.00 lakhs is proposed for taking up the following on going developmental works of Gole Committee at Kakinada Port so as to achieve the physical target of handling trade of 10,00,000 tonnes during 1989-90 at Kakinada Port.

	<u>Rs. in lakhs</u>
1. Survey and investigation	13.00
2. Navigational aids	5.00
3. Electrification (Providing 100 KVA Transformer and 63 KVA power generator)	4.00
4. Reclamation and hard surfacing	10.00
5. Three diesel engines	5.50
6. Wharf wall (100 M)	15.00
7. Transit Shed	15.00
8. Staff quarters	10.00
9. Five R.C.C.Jetties	10.00
10. Establishment	12.50
	-----
	100.00
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Government of India have agreed to give a loan assistances of Rs.10.00 crores for the development of Kakinada port during VII Plan period. Accordingly, a provision of Rs.500.00 lakhs is proposed during Annual Plan 1989-90 for the extension of breakwater which is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

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For the development of Machilipatnam Port, the State Government appointed a Committee known as "Expert Committee" to probe into the problems of this port for safe navigation at all tides. The Committee submitted its report to Government in 1967 and the Government have accepted the recommendation of the Expert Committee./ Accordingly, some of the work recommended by Expert Committee have been taken up during V and VI Plan periods. An amount of Rs.390.987 lakhs has been spent on the above works for development of Machilipatnam port upto end of 1987-88. An amount of Rs.68.00 lakhs has been allocated for the developmental works during 1988-89. Hence a total amount of Rs.458.987 lakhs would be spent on the above works upto end of 1988-89. A further amount of Rs.392.479 lakhs will be required to complete the balance works recommended by Expert Committee.

An amount of Rs.225.302 lakhs has been incurred during 1985-86 to 1987-88. An amount of Rs.68.00 lakhs has been allotted to carry out the developmental works of Expert Committee during 1988-89 and the amount will be fully spent. For annual Plan 1989-90 an amount of Rs.75.00 lakhs is proposed to take up the following on going developmental works of Expert Committee at Machilipatnam port.

	(Rs. lakhs)
1. Investigation	3.00
2. Closing of mouth.	25.00
3. Internal Water Supply	4.00
4. Hard surfacing	13.00
5. Administrative Building	10.00
6. Roads	10.00
7. Electrification	2.00
8. Establishment	8.00
	- - - - -
	75.00
	- - - - -

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

P.W. ROADS:

C.E. (Roads)

The outlay indicated for Roads and Bridges during the Seventh Five Year Plan is Rs.9,000.00 lakhs only. During 1985-86, the outlay was Rs.1,300.00 lakhs against which an expenditure was Rs.1,301.96 lakhs was incurred. In 1986-87, against the outlay of Rs.2,183.40 lakhs the expenditure was Rs.2,144.30 lakhs. In 1987-88, against the outlay of Rs.2,000.00 lakhs the expenditure was Rs.1,979.60 lakhs. The outlay for the period from 1985-86 to 1988-89 is Rs.7,883.42 lakhs and the anticipated expenditure is Rs.7,825.72 lakhs.

In the 7th Plan, it has been proposed to form missing links, bridging of a large number of un-bridged crossings on all important streams, replacement of existing sub-standard C.D.Works, strengthening weak pavements providing two lane carriageway to meet the growing Traffic needs and forming Roads in Tribal Areas, and Fisheries villages. In view of the above, the working group constituted by the State Government recommended for a minimum allocation of Rs.200.00 crores for P.W.D. roads in the 7th Five Year Plan. Government proposed a sum of Rs.90.00 crores for VII Plan. The spillover commitment to 1988-89 is Rs.67.01 crores. The amount allotted during 1988-89 is Rs.24.00 crores only which is quite inadequate to meet the growing demands of the public considering the minimum requirements for improving all roads, it is necessary to raise this allocation to a minimum of Rs.103.00 crores for the 7th Five Year Plan. For the year 1989-90 there is every necessity to provide at least Rs.24.00 crores considering the spillover needs for the works and a large number of pending requests of the public.

Construction and Improvement of Roads in Sugarcane Areas(DM)

In the Annual Plan 1988-89 an amount of Rs.19.00 Lakhs has been provided for construction and improvement of Roads in Sugarcane areas, which are frequently damaged due to heavy sugarcane vehicular traffic.

A similar amount of Rs.19.00 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 1989-90 for repairing Sugarcane Roads to a length of 357 KMs.

SUGAR CANE ROADS: C.E. (PR):

For the year 1985-86 an amount of Rs.86.76 lakhs was provided for construction of All Weather roads to cover a length of 47.00 Kms. around the sugar cane zones for the benefit of sugar cane Growers to transport their produce. The financial and physical targets were completely achieved.

During the year 1986-87 an amount of Rs.109.42 lakhs was provided for construction of All Weather roads to cover a length of 60.00 Kms. The entire amount was spent and physical targets were also achieved.

During the year 1987-88 an amount of Rs.106.00 lakhs was provided. The physical targets fixed for the construction of All Weather roads was to cover a length of 58 Kms. in the sugar cane area. The entire amount was spent and the physical targets were completely achieved by the end of year 1987-88.

For the year 1988-89 an amount of Rs.106.00 lakhs is allocated for the construction of All Weather roads to cover a length of 58 Kms. The entire amount will be spent and the physical targets will be achieved by the end of current financial year 1988-89.

For the year 1989-90 an amount of Rs.106.00 lakhs is proposed for the construction of All Weather roads to cover length of 58 Kms in sugar cane zones.

MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMMES: (ROADS): C.E.(PR):

During the year 1985-86 an amount of Rs.450.00 lakhs was provided for the construction of 240 Kms. length of A.W.Roads there by connecting 72 Numbers of villages conforming to M.N.P.Norms.

During the year 1986-87 an amount of Rs.450.00 lakhs was provided for construction of A.W.Roads to cover a length of 235 Kms. thereby connecting 71 numbers of villages conforming to MNP norms.

During the year 1987-88 an amount of Rs.500.00 lakhs was provided for the construction of 275 Kms. of A.W.roads. This amount was reallocated among the plain areas, S.C.Plan and Tribal sub-plan at Rs.337.75 lakhs, Rs.100.00 lakhs and Rs.62.25 lakhs respectively. The physical targets fixed for the above amounts were 183 Kms. 54 Kms. and 38 Kms. under Plain, S.C. and Tribal respectively.

For the year 1988-89, an amount of Rs.500.00 lakhs was provided for the construction of All Weather Roads for a length of 275 Kms. This amount was reallocated among the plain areas, S.C.Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan at Rs.337.75 lakhs, Rs.100.00 lakhs and 62.25 lakhs respectively. The physical targets fixed for the same amounts were 183 Kms., 54 Kms., and 38 Kms., under Plain, S.C.Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan respectively, thereby connecting 45 numbers, 36 numbers and 4 numbers of villages confirming to MNP norms.

For this year 1989-90 an amount of Rs.500.00 lakhs is proposed for the construction of All Weather roads for a length of 275 Kms. This amount will be distributed among the plain areas, S.C.Plan and T.S.Plan as Rs.337.75 lakhs; Rs.100.00 lakhs and Rs.62.25 lakhs respectively. The tentative physical targets fixed for the same amounts are 183 Kms., and 54 Kms., and 38 Kms., respectively, thereby connecting 45 numbers, 36 numbers, and 4 numbers of villages confirming to MNP norms. In the case of S.C.Plan the villages are connected by link roads only.



A.P.S.F.T.C.

The outlay of A.P.S.F.T.C. for 7th Plan is Rs.234.80 crores. This includes purchase of 7761 vehicles for Augmentation and replacement needs and an outlay of Rs.40.15 crores for infrastructural facilities.

Stress has been laid in the 7th Plan to take up the replacement programme of overaged buses in a big way and to bring down the backlog of replacement to nil by end of 7th Plan. Already steps have been taken in this direction and the backlog of the overaged buses has been cleared to a maximum extent in the 3rd year of the 7th Plan itself. In this direction, it is now planned to replace the vehicles as and when they fall due for replacement. The Corporation has replaced 1068 vehicles in 1987-88 and planned to replaced 1200 in 1988-89 and 900 vehicles in 1989-90.

As per the policy of the State Government, the Corporation proposes to nationalise step by step the remaining pockets where private buses are being operated at present. For this, the Corporation proposes to introduce 800 buses in 1988-89 and 700 buses in 1989-90 to meet the growth in traffic on existing routes and also for Augmentation during 1988-89 and 1989-90.

It is also envisaged to provide infrastructural facilities such as Depots, Work-shops, bus stations and Plant & Machinery to the tune of Rs.16.00 crores during 1988-89 and 1989-90.

An outlay of Rs.32.39 crores is proposed in the Annual Plan 1989-90.

Inland Water Transport:

The provision allotted for the I.W.T. Schemes in the 7th Plan is Rs.170.00 lakhs. The works proposed under State Sector are silt removal, breach closing works in canals, construction of wharfs, bridges, Inlets and outlets etc. The year-wise allocation and expenditure incurred so far are as follows:

S.No.	Year	Allocation	(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
			Expenditure
1)	1985-86	35.00	25.77
2)	1986-87	39.00	17.02
3)	1987-88	50.00	43.21

The amount provided in the B.E. 1988-89 is Rs.50.00 lakhs. This amount was distributed work-wise among the following circles.

	(Rupees in lakhs)
1) Guntur Circle	12.300
2) Nellore Circle	8.200
3) Vijayawada Circle	22.000
4) Dowlaiswaram circle	7.500
<b>Total:</b>	<b>50.000</b>

The expenditure incurred to end of 9/88 in Rs.10.29 lakhs. Considering the requirements of funds for the various works, the amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs will be spent in full during 1988-89. The amount proposed for 1989-90 is also Rs.50.00 lakhs.

GENERAL SECTOR SCHEMES (3056 PLAN)

In connection with declaration of rivers Godavari and Krishna as National Waterways, the Hydrographic surveys and Techno-economic studies of the above two rivers are undertaken with full financial assistance by the I.W.A.I. The total cost, expenditure detailed, amounts released by the IWAI and budget provision made during 1988-89 are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of work	Estimated cost	Expenditure incurred end of 3/88	Amount released by IWAI	B.E. 1988-89	R.E. 1988-89
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
( . . . . Rupees in lakhs . . . . . )						
a)	Hydrographic surveys of river Godavari	20.00	11.362	11.000	15.290	15.290
b)	Techno-economic studies for navigation river Godavari	8.320	1.664	2.080		

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
c) Hydrographic surveys of rivers Krishna (Reach from N.S. Dam to Prakasam Barrage-180KMs)					5.000			
d) Techno-economic studies for navigation on river Krishna	7.200			1.440		27.200	27.200	NIL
<b>Total:</b>	<b>55.520</b>	<b>13.026</b>	<b>19.520</b>			<b>42.490</b>	<b>42.490</b>	<b>NIL</b>

(a) Hydrographic Surveys of River Godavari:

M/s Rail India Technical and Economic Services Ltd., (RITES) have completed the Hydrographic surveys of River Godavari and furnished draft report on this in April '88. On the draft report certain remarks were communicated to the General Manager, RITES in June '88 with a request to modify the same in the light of Observations communicated to them. This is since received and is under scrutiny.

(b) Techno-economic studies for navigation on river Godavari:

The RITES have furnished the draft traffic report pertaining to River Godavari (Volume-I) in June '88. Since the report covers only 3 terms of reference out of total 10 terms of reference indicated in the agreement, the General Manager, RITES was requested in T.O.Lr.No.IWT/54138/88, dt. 7.9.88 to furnish the draft Techno-economic studies report in complete shape duly clarifying the points communicated therein. The same is awaited.

(c) Hydrographic surveys of River Krishna:

The RITES have concluded agreement with the department on 29.6.88 for conducting Hydrographic surveys of River Krishna. The construction of reference and (@ 1 KM internals on both banks) Bench Mark pillars (@ 10 KM internals on both banks) are under progress by the department. These are completed upto a length of 20 KM on both banks from N.S. Dam to end of August '88.

(d) Techno-economic Studies for navigation on River Krishna:

Sanction of the Chairman, I.W.A.I. was conveyed to the proposal of undertaking Techno-economic studies for navigation on river Krishna between Kurnool and Vijayawada vide Secretary IWAI Lr.No.44-IWT(5)/86-N<sup>w</sup>, dt. 20.8.87. Accordingly RITES were requested in T.O.Lr.No.IWT/6262/87, dt. 29.11.87 to carryout Techno-Economic studies in this reach after concluding agreement with the department. But the agreement is not concluded so far by the RITES.

The RITES in their letter dt. 26.4.88 have informed that normally Techno-economic feasibility study is done on the water way stretch for which the Hydrographic surveys has been placed and requested, to modify the stretch as from N.S. Dam to Prakasam Barrage". Though the RITES were asked to carryout the studies in the reach specified by IWAI in their sanction letter, they are insisting that they will undertake Techno-economic studies in the reach from N.S. Dam to Prakasam Barrage only.

In view of the above the Government in this office Lr. No.IWT/62629/88, dt. 19.9.88 to address the I.W.A.I. for communicating their concurrence for taking up Techno-economic studies in the same reach in which Hydrographic surveys are contemplated ie. from N.S. Dam to Prakasam Barrage.

### III. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES:

The Inland Waterways Authority of India in their D.O. Lr.No.IWAI/PD/13-8/87, dt. 15.3.88 have requested the State Government to prepare and forward a comprehensive scheme for an integrated development of Kakinada, Eluru, Commamuru and Buckingham canal for having through navigation between Madras and Kakinada Ports. Accordingly proposals at an estimated cost of Rs.26.68 crores for taking up improvements of four canals as shown below are furnished to IWAI for obtaining approval of the Ministry of Surface Transport, Govt. of India, New Delhi.

	cost (Rs. in lakhs) (SSR 1987-88)
a) Improvements to Buckingham canal (Stretch between Tamilnadu border and Pedaganjam lock).	1990.00
b) Improvements to Commamur canal	144.50
c) Improvements to Eluru Canal	424.38
d) Improvements to Kakinada canal	108.98
Total:	Rs.2667.86

The Member (Technical) I.W.A.I. in his Lr.No.IWAI/PD-13(8)/87 dt.8.9.88 has informed that the schemes improvements to Kakinada canal and Eluru canal at an estimated cost of Rs.533.36 lakhs have been recommended for sanction by the Ministry of Surface Transport Govt. of India, Further, the I.W.A.I. have requested the Govt. of A.P. to prepare a project report for development of Commamur canal, Buckingham canal and to process the same in consultation with Government of Tamilnadu by engaging a common consultant. Instructions from the Government on this are awaited.

The I.W.A.I. in their Lr.No.IWAI/PW-13(8)/87, dt. 2.9.88 addressed to the Secretary, Ministry of Surface Transport, Govt. of India, New Delhi have indicated that the phasing of the expenditure as reported by the State Government is as follows.

(Rs. in lakhs)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Kakinada Canal</u>	<u>Eluru Canal</u>	<u>Total</u>
First Year	92.43	112.38	204.81
Second year	16.55	292.00	308.55
Third year		20.00	20.00
	108.98	424.38	533.36

After receiving clearance from the Government of India for the above proposals, the question of providing matching funds in the State budget has to be considered.

TRANSPORT COMMISSIONER:

The Transport Department has proposed the following Plan Schemes for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

Establishment of Driving Schools:

The main objective of driving schools is prevention of accidents (i) by imparting Scientific Training to persons before they are licenced to drive Motor Vehicles, (ii) to offer refresher courses to those, who are working already as drivers (iii) to establish a research wing for carrying out research in respect of all road safety related aspects and (iv) to provide training in fuel efficiency improvement and operational economy for reducing the cost of tyres, spares, etc.

At present, there are five driving schools at Hyderabad Vijayawada, Kurnool, Visakhapatnam and Warangal.

During the current year, 1988-89 an amount of Rs.28.00 lakhs was provided under this scheme. Out of this, an amount of Rs.7.29 lakhs was spent upto 31.8.88. The balance amount will be spent by the end of the financial year. The number of candidates trained during the current year, 1988-89 upto 31.8.88 is 375 as against 1500 target fixed. An outlay of Rs.30.00 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 1989-90.

C. Testing Stations:

Safety of road users can be ensured if Motor Vehicles are maintained in a Sound mechanical condition. To ensure the same, all transport vehicles are issued with F.C. after inspection by M.V.Is periodically. To make such inspections more scientific it is decided to equip the MVIs with modern scientific equipment and other facilities.

At present, there is one F.C. Testing Station at Hyderabad. During the current year 1988-89 an amount of Rs.17.56 lakhs was provided under this Scheme. Out of which Rs.20,700/- was spent upto 31.8.88.

The system of issue of Plastic Driving Licences in cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad has been

introduced in 1985 by using Drama Embossing Machines and it is functioning well. An outlay of Rs.16.95 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 1989-90.

Vigilance and Enforcement Wing:

To control corruption and to have effective control over the enforcement machinery such as the Flying Squad, Check Posts and regular enforcement staff in the Districts the Vigilance and Enforcement Wing was created and functioning with Head Quarters at Hyderabad in the Office of the Transport Commissioner, Hyderabad.

A sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs was provided for 1988-89 out of which an amount of Rs.73,626.60 was spent upto 31.8.88. An outlay of Rs.3.55 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 1989-90.

Heat Laminating System for issue of D.Ls with Plastic Pouches:

The system of issue of Driving Licences in plastic pouches to non-professional drivers is extended to all Districts in the State. This Scheme has been implemented in all the Districts except in twin cities w.o.f.l.7.88. During the current year, 1988-89, Rs.1.50 lakhs was provided under this Scheme for purchase of Plastic Pouches. An outlay of Rs.4.50 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 1989-90.

Computerisation of records:

To have basic data stored for easy recall and analysis, it is proposed to adopt computerisation of records in the Transport Department. During the current year 1988-89, a sum of Rs.7.44 lakhs was provided under this Scheme. An outlay of Rs.4.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

IX. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

Science and Technology:

(APCOST, S&T Cell and Society for conservation of Energy)

Research and Development programme:

This would be to promote Research and Development programme of Specific relevance to APCOST programmes particularly in the fields of

- (a) Water Resource Development & Management
- (b) Primary Education and
- (c) Primary Health Programmes

Support to Scientific organisations

Some deserving organisations will be given financial support for carrying out their activities adequately in the fields relevant to APCOST.

A.P. State Remote sensing application centre:

The APCOST has been entrusted with the task of setting up of an "Andhra Pradesh State Centre for Remote Sensing Applications" to act as a nodal agency for all remote sensing applications in the developmental programme.

Science and Technology training programme:

APCOST proposes to train different sections of the workforce of exclusively workers engaged in Rural Development, grass root level workers, farmers, artisans etc. in agriculture, rural industry, health and education.

Transfer of Technology:

The technologies developed by the research labs and other institutions are required to be transferred for taking full advantage by the people in rural areas. This needs demonstration projects to be taken up for the uplift of the rural population.

Amkethika Mandals Abhyudaya Pranalika (SMAP)

The objective of the scheme is to develop the selected (8) mandals covering the important sectors viz., Drinking water, health and hygiene, Education, Infrastructure, Agriculture and Industries. A mandal is reorganised as a unit for micro planning for integrated rural development. Integrated plans covering all the sectors at the village level are being prepared. The plans are prepared by discussing with local people and their representatives. Surveys of natural resources and conducting other studies are also taken up under SMAP.

Society for conservation of energy:

The main aim of the society is to optimise energy use, so as to accelerate the industrial social and economic growth of the State. The society is a nodal agency to undertake energy conservation activities in the State. Under Centrally Sponsored Schemes, the society preparing proposals for Research and Development projects such as Demonstration, Cold storage plant in remote villages using biogas as source of energy for storage of furnace of Khandasari or mills etc.

An outlay of Rs 51.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

## ENVIRONMENT AND POLLUTION CONTROL:

Environmental programmes of the Government have been categorised as follows:

1. Eco-development of Eastern Ghats.
2. Environmental awareness programmes
3. Krishna and Godavari basin studies and action plan for cleaning up.
4. Funding for Environmental cells in the universities and Environmental research programme.
5. Joint Effluent treatment plants.

### 1) Eco-Development of Eastern Ghats:

The Department of Environment and forests, Govt. of India has constituted a National body for the Development of Eastern ghats. The task force has formulated suitable schemes and identified priority areas for the research projects and sub-committee consisting of experts have also been formed. The State Govt. participates in the eco-development activities with the help of its institutions, like forest corporation and universities. For this purpose a provision of Rs.8.00 lakhs has been proposed in the plan for 1989-90.

### 2) Environmental Awareness programmes:

The ever increasing industrial activity has in its wake brought considerable amount of degradation of environment. To create an awareness among the general public for prevention of degradation of environment, it is desirable to conduct seminars, exhibitions and other activities. It is contemplated to take up these programmes even at school level through Audio Visual programmes. Universities and voluntary organisations have been identified to implement these programmes. For this purpose an amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Annual Plan for 1989-90.

### 3) Krishna Godavari Basin studies and Action plan for cleaning up.

A project for cleaning up Ganga water has been initiated by Govt. of India. On similar lines it was proposed by the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra to take up cleaning of river Krishna. It is also proposed to conduct water quality tests on different points and also to set up priority monitoring stations to maintain quality of water. A joint action plan for cleaning river Krishna has been submitted to Govt. of India for funding at an estimated cost of Rs.103.00 lakhs in the first phase.

An amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs is provided for this purpose in the plan for 1989-90, for the purchase of equipment for river monitoring.

### 4) Funding of Environmental cells in the Universities:

Since A.P. Council of Science & Technology have not spent the amount for the past 2 years and hence it is



proposed to divert these funds for joint effluent treatment plants which are being planned by APIIC on a large scale (Rs.10.00 lakhs).

#### 5) Joint Effluent Treatment plants:

The problem of pollution by the Industries particularly those located in the Industrial complexes/estates has become acute and unless efforts are made to control pollution by treating the effluents let out by the Industries. The present situation poses on grave health problems. To solve this problem is to have a joint effluent treatment plants in the industrial estates. A scheme of joint effluent treatment plant is being undertaken by the A.P. Pollution Control Board through the A.P. Industrial Estates in Hyderabad. Its cost will be borne by the Industries and the A.P. Industrial Infrastructure Corporation will execute the works on behalf of the A.P. Pollution Control Board. The amount will be placed at the disposal of the APIIC as the seed money towards revolving funds. An amount of Rs.20.00 lakhs is proposed in the Plan for 1989-90.

#### A.P. Pollution Control Board:

The A.P. Pollution Control Board is entrusted with the powers of implementing the provisions of the Water(P&C of P), Act, 1974 and the Air(Prevention and control of pollution) Act 1981(Both are central Acts). The Board has to monitor the effluents emissions from each of the Industries. The staff of the Board collects the samples from the effluent Industries and analyses in its laboratory to see whether the industries are keeping upto the standards prescribed by the Board. In cases where the industries fail to keep up the standards, these Industries are being presented in the court of law. Under the programme of Global Environmental Monitoring system the Board is monitoring 4 surface water stations and four ground water stations in the State every month.

The pollution control board is associating itself with NEERI on the carrying out of ambient air quality studies in major cities and Industrial areas in the State. Since the pollution control technology is a new one, officers and staff have to be trained. Full fledged laboratories containing sophisticated equipment are required in the board. A provision of Rs.80.00 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 1989-90.

The main aim of Kolleru Lake Development Scheme is to educate public about the importance of ecology and environment, consideration for the development of the Lake.

2. The Government have constituted a Task force to oversee monitor the execution of developmental activities in Kolleru with the members relating to several Departments. Government have also constituted Sub-Groups for preparation of Project proposals on the development and conservation of Kolleru Lake

3. For the first time during 1986-87 of the 7th Five Year Plan period an amount of Rs.6.00 lakhs was provided for Kolleru Lake Development. For each year during 1987-88, 1988-89 Rs.7.00 lakhs was provided for the development of Kolleru Lake. It is now proposed for a provision of Rs.8.00 lakhs for continuing staff, payment of professional charges, purchase of equipment during 1989-90.

#### A.P.Science Centre:

The main objective of the formation of A.P.Science Centre is to cater the needs of students and teachers by organising seminars, Science Quiz competitions for students for updating Scientific and general knowledge. It also organises Teachers Science workshops, students Lobby Centres, Lecturers etc., in addition to providing facility to teachers to experiment the basic principles of Science. The Mini museum-cum-laboratory established by the Centre is the base for organising the above Science programmes.

During the year 1989-90 an amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed to the A.P.Science Centre to continue present schemes developing the basic scientific knowledge from among the high school students and teachers.

X. GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICESSecretariat Economic Services:

Schemes costing Rs.244.02 lakhs are proposed during 1988-90 as detailed below as against the provision of Rs.113.00 lakhs made during 1988-89.

Strengthening, Monitoring and Reviewing:

It is proposed to provide Rs.0.23 lakhs towards State share. An amount of Rs.0.92 lakhs is also proposed for Evaluation studies.

Public Enterprises Management Board:

An amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed during 1989-90 also for conducting Seminars and Training Programmes to purchase of Books, stationery and to engage consultancy and Technical Services to Public Enterprises and Public Enterprises Management Board.

Research Schemes:

An amount of Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed for giving grants for Research Studies/Seminars, conferences and also to provide annual grants to Centres for Planning and Development studies, Andhra, Sri Venkateswara, Osmania and Sri Krishna Devaraya Universities. An amount of Rs.7.00 lakhs is also proposed as matching contribution to C.E.S.S.

Improvement of Information System in the State and District Administration - Maintenance of Computer Cells.

For improving the information system in Government Departments in decision making, a mini computer with terminals in various user departments has been established in the Planning Department and also computer cells are being established in all the districts by providing micro computers. As these machines are sophisticated proper upkeep of the machines is necessary. To ensure this, the Annual Maintenance contracts with the supplier companies after warranty period is over. Besides, for running these machines and storing the data, computer consumables, stationery and floppies etc., have to be provided. To meet this expenditure an amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed.

Strengthening of Planning Machinery at District level.

In the context of revival of District Planning Boards for each district in the State, apart from continuing the staff created in the district for District Planning work middle level officers of the rank of Joint Directors in the Bureau of Economics and Statistics and Deputy Commissioner, Panchayati Raj and Rural Development for coordinating and assisting it in the work of technical groups were created in 1985-86 and continued during 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89. An amount of Rs.125.00 lakhs for Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics and Rs.3.16 lakhs for Commissioner, Panchayati Raj and Rural Development is proposed for this for 1989-90.

Strengthening of District Planning Machinery in selected areas and establishment of Appraisal Evaluation and Monitoring Units at State and District level (Centrally Sponsored Scheme):

This is a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme sanctioned during 1988-89 with the approval of Planning Commission to build up Planning capabilities in keeping with the objectives of decentralised Planning by providing specialists both at State level and district level and the expenditure is to be borne in the ratio of 2:1 in respect of staff at State Headquarters and on 50:50 between Central and State in respect of staff appointed in the District Planning Offices. The scheme is intended to fulfil one of the basic objectives of the Seventh Five Year Plan to bring about decentralisation in the Planning process.

In order to continue this scheme during 1989-90 also, amounts of Rs.18.96 lakhs towards State's share and Rs.21.34 lakhs towards Central share under Centrally sponsored schemes are proposed in the Annual Plan for 1989-90.

Strengthening of Information and Communication System for Plan formulation - Installation of Telexes at District Headquarters:

To strengthen the communication system on Planning and plan formulation, installation of telexes in Planning Department and in all District Headquarters except Visakhapatnam, East Godavari Ranga Reddy and Hyderabad District had been sanctioned, Installation has been done in all sanctioned districts except Karimnagar and Nalgonda District.

In order to meet the expenditure on maintenance of telexes already installed and for installing telexes in four remaining districts a sum of Rs.7.00 lakhs is proposed.

Computerisation in Areas like Pension Payments, Compilation of Accounts of Revenue and Expenditure in Government Treasuries and A.P. Government Life Insurance Accounts and also to impart Training:

A new scheme with a cost of Rs.4.00 lakhs is proposed with the following objectives.

At present entire classification and Compilation of accounts at treasury level and subsequent consolidation of accounts at State level by A.G. is being done manually and large number of employees at Sub-treasury, Treasury and at State level are involved in this work. But still it is not possible to process the voluminous data besides the avoidable time consumed in the exercise. The compiled figures are being made available after considerable delay thus losing their relevance for Administration in taking corrective steps in most of the cases.

Similarly the process of Pension Payment through treasuries can be improved to a great extent by reducing delays, affecting prompt revision of pension rates etc., if the pension data are computerised at the Treasury level. Like-wise it is proposed for A.P. Govt. Life Insurance Scheme also at Treasury level.

The Treasuries & Accounts Department of the Government is responsible not only for administration of treasuries and Sub-treasuries but also for maintenance of accounts, budget preparatory and budget control in the offices of all Heads of Departments by providing services of accounts personnel on deputation. Similarly Local fund Audit Department is already taking up audit of all local bodies, universities, temple trusts, other societies receiving grants etc. Now it is proposed to widen the scope of State audit to cover many more local institutions. The existing training facilities for imparting training to accounts and audit personnel is highly inadequate. Keeping this in view, a separate training complex (1st floor of I.O.A. building) has been constructed with the help of VIII Finance Commission grants at a cost of about 16 lakhs. Steps are being made to purchase required training equipment and furniture etc. For this, the following non-recurring and recurring provision is proposed.

	<u>Non-Recurring</u> (Rs. in lakhs)	<u>Recurring</u>	<u>Total</u>
a. Computerisation of Treasury level accounts etc.	26.00	2.00	28.00
b. Improvement in training for Accounts & Audit personnel.	Nil.	12.00	12.00
<b>Total:</b>	26.00	14.00	40.00

So a provision of Rs.40.00 lakhs is proposed for computerisation and also for training in improved methods of accounts and Audit.

Establishment of Andhra Pradesh Office Technology Services Limited Share Capital contribution:

An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed towards Government contribution towards the share capital contribution to Andhra Pradesh Technology Services Limited.

Studies on Economic conditions and programmes of Minorities (A.P. Minorities Corporation):

The Government of India desired the State Governments to constitute Minorities Cell and also Research Unit. Accordingly a Minority Cell has been created. For establishment of Research Cell and Library, an amount of Rs.6.75 lakhs is proposed during 1989-90 for the benefit of minorities.

Tourism:

The main functions of the Tourism Department are compilation, production and distribution of Tourist literature running of Tourist Information Centres, maintenance of Tourist Rest Houses, conducting sight seeing tours, Development/Tourist places, arranging programmes of foreign cultural relations, approval of Hotel projects and co-ordinating with Government of India in implementing the Central tourism schemes in the State. The allocation for the year 1988-89 is Rs.15.00 lakhs. The proposed allocation for 1989-90 is Rs.15.00 lakhs.

A.P. Travel & Tourism Development Corporation:

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

The important activities of the Corporation can be classified as follows:-

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

The total amount for annual plan 1988-89 was Rs.85.00 lakhs for A.P. Travel & Tourism Development Corporation and for 1989-80 an amount of Rs.85.00 lakhs is proposed.

## SURVEY & STATISTICS

An amount of Rs.83.00 lakhs is proposed for inclusion in the Annual Plan 1980-90 under "Surveys and Statistics" for implementation of the continuing schemes of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics. A brief note on the objectives of each of the scheme proposed is given here-under:

### Installation of Computers:

In order to maintain the Direct Data Entry Systems, Computers line printer and Micro Processors an amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan for 1980-90. This includes provision of Rs.1.80 lakhs required towards purchase of Computer Stationery, Floppy diskettes, Magnetic tapes, ribbons etc.

### Conduct of the third Census of State Public Sector Employees:

The third Census of State Public Sector Employees has been organised with 31-3-1988 as the reference date. The Census work is in final stages of completion and the schedules are being scrutinised as and when they are received. In the Annual Plan 1980-90 a provision of Rs.2.50 lakhs is made - Rs.1.60 lakhs for tabulation charges and Rs.0.90 lakhs towards the continuation of the two Deputy Statistical Officer posts in Vizianagaram and Hyderabad Districts.

### Strengthening of In-service Training Unit:

The Inservice Training Unit in the Bureau of Economics and Statistics conducts training and refresher courses to all its Field Staff including Officers. Due to the filling up of a number of posts of Statisticians after reorganisation of administrative set-up, the training programmes have to be accelerated during 1980-90 to impart training to about 700 Statisticians, 60 Deputy Statistical Officers and 20 Officers. Apart from meeting T.A., and D.A. to all these officers, it is also proposed to provide honorarium to the Guest Lecturers. For this purpose an amount of Rs.2.50 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan 1980-90.

### Establishment of co-ordination-cum-design in the Bureau as Nodal Agency:

In order to continue this scheme during 1980-90 and to cover the expenditure for full year, an amount of Rs.2.50 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan 1980-90.

### Conduct of 14th Quinquennial Livestock Census:

The 14th Quinquennial Livestock Census was taken up with 15-10-1987 as the reference date. The field work was completed and scrutiny and tabulation of data is in progress. In order to continue the scheme during 1980-90 to attend to scrutiny, tabulation of data, preparation of reports an amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs is proposed for inclusion in the Annual Plan 1980-90.

State share of expenditure on the scheme Timely Reporting of Agricultural Statistics:

Under this scheme, the area estimates of nine principal crops viz., Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, Ragi, Maize, Groundnut, Cotton, Castor and Sugarcane in Kharif season and eight 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 per cent of villages. The estimates of area and production under high yielding varieties of paddy, Jowar, Bajra and Maize crops during both the seasons have also to be collected and furnished to Government of India.

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50:50 basis. An amount of Rs. 0.50 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan 1980-00 towards State Share of expenditure.

State share of expenditure on the scheme "Strengthening of Supervision of Area and Yield Survey":

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme aims at locating and identifying the deficiencies/variations in respect of area and yield statistics in the State through the Joint efforts of the Central and State authorities and to suggest remedial measures. Under this scheme, sample check on (1) area enumeration (2) aggregation of area figures from Adangal and (3) Crop Cutting Experiments are carried out by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics. As work under this scheme is of a continuous nature, it is proposed to continue the scheme during 1980-00 for which an amount of Rs. 7.80 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan as State share.

Establishment of a Technical Cell at the Headquarters of Bureau for collection of Data relating to Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes:

Government are implementing a number of welfare schemes for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections. With a view to study the impact of various programmes taken up for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes households a special cell was created in the Bureau of Economics and Statistics. During 1988-89 the following evaluation studies are taken up:

(1) Evaluation of the scheme of Rural Permanent houses constructed for the rural land less agriculture labour and rural artisans house holds (2) Evaluation of the scheme "Community Irrigation Wells for Scheduled Castes".

As the work under this scheme is of a continuous nature it is proposed to continue the scheme during 1980-00 also at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.50 lakhs.

State share of expenditure on the scheme "Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme" - Strengthening of Field Agency for conducting and Supervision of Crop Cutting Experiments:

Under this scheme, 13 crops viz., Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Ragi, Korra, Redgram, Greengram, Blackgram,



Horsegram, Groundnut, Castor and Gingelly are covered with Mandal as Unit. Govt. of India have agreed to bear 50 per cent of expenditure incurred on staff and other contingencies for conducting additional crop cutting experiments. For providing precise and reliable yield estimates at Mandal level, additional experiments have to be conducted requiring appointment of additional staff. Under the Scheme 469 Statisticians at Mandal level are being appointed, through Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission. In order to guide and supervise the work of the Statisticians at Mandal level 69 Deputy Statistical Officers were appointed at Divisional level.

As the work is of a continuous nature it is proposed to continue the scheme during 1989-90 also at an estimated cost of Rs.48.00 lakhs towards State share.

#### CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES:

##### 50 per cent Central Share:

The following schemes are Centrally Sponsored Schemes which are being continued on 50:50 matching basis:

- i) Timely Reporting of Agricultural Statistics;
- ii) Strengthening of Supervision of Area & Yield Survey;
- iii) Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme.

Towards the Central share of these schemes an amount of Rs.65.00 lakhs is proposed for inclusion in the plan for 1989-90.

##### 100 percent assistance:

##### Agricultural Census 1986-87:

The fourth census is now being conducted in the State as a Central Sector Scheme with 100 percent Central assistance with 1986-87 as the reference year. As a part of the main census, information on the use of major in-puts such as application of fertilizers manures and pesticides etc. is also being collected in a sample villages. The field work relating to the census is in progress. In order to attend to the residuary work of scrutiny, tabulation and report writing it is necessary to continue the scheme during 1989-90 also for which an amount of Rs.7.80 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan 1989-90.

##### Rationalisation of Minor Irrigation Statistics:

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with cent percent central assistance. This scheme is intended to attend to the following items of work:

- to organise on Quinquennial basis a census of Minor Irrigation Statistics.

2. to compile statistics of area irrigated under different crops according to seasons.
3. to explore the possibility of organising pilot studies to ascertain the increase in productivity due to irrigation projects.
4. to organise special surveys in between the censuses for estimating yard-sticks of additional area irrigated for different categories of Minor Irrigation Projects.
5. to take up studies regarding reconciliation of discrepancies in figures of area irrigated as reported by different agencies such as irrigation, agriculture and revenue etc.

An amount of Rs.8.00 lakhs has been included in the Annual Plan 1989-90 for expenditure under this scheme.

Conduct of 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 is intended to prepare estimate of yields and production of selected fruits, vegetables and other Minor crops like Mango, Onion, Turmeric etc. For continuing the scheme during 1989-90 an amount of Rs.5.15 lakhs has been provided in the Plan.

Special Component Plan for Scheduled Caste Agricultural Census:

This is part of the scheme "Agricultural Census" conducted on All India basis with cent percent central assistance. Under this scheme it is proposed to tabulate data relating to Scheduled Caste operational holdings from the World Agricultural Census data. The tabulation of data relating to Scheduled Castes operational holdings will also be taken up simultaneously alongwith tabulation of main census work. Hence the staff under the scheme will be continued during 1989-90 also for which an amount of Rs.1.58 lakhs is included in the Annual Plan 1989-90.

### CIVIL SUPPLIES

The Civil Supplies department is having two Plan Schemes viz. (i) Quality Control Cell; and (ii) Regional Extension Service Centre.

The Quality Control Cell is headed by One Deputy Director and objective is to strengthen the department for exercising better quality control during the procurement, storage, processing and sale of foodgrains etc., by different agencies.

The Government of India have enacted the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. This Act came into force on 26-12-1986, and according to the provisions of the Act, the State Governments are required to implement the Act by setting up a Consumer Protection Council at the State Level and also the State Commission and a District Forum for each district. The Government of India have informed that the provisions of the Act are required to be implemented by keeping this as a State Plan scheme. The Planning Commission has also indicated that it has no objection in permitting the State to include the "Consumer Protection" as Plan item in the remaining years of Seventh Plan and make necessary provisions by the State Government through inter sectoral adjustments. The Civil Supplies Department which has been now dealing with Quality Control Scheme is the implementing agency of Consumer Protection Act. This has been linked up with the Quality Control Cell, which is a continuing Plan Scheme.

The Regional Extension Service Centre has been set up as a technical wing of the Civil Supplies Department mainly for educating the Mill owners for modernising the Rice Mills and also for imparting training and conducting seminars for mill owners, operators etc.

A provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been made in the Annual Plan 1988-89 and an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 under Civil Supplies Department.

### Controller of Weights & Measures

The Department of Weights & Measures is a consumer protection organisation. During the year 1985-86, Government strengthened the enforcement machinery of the Department to safeguard the interests of the consumers and sanctioned additional posts of one Deputy Controller, Weights & Measures, three posts of Assis/ Controllers, 2 posts of Sr. Inspectors and 2 posts of inspectors along with the auxillary staff. To meet the cost of the continuing staff schemes, an outlay of Rs.8.00 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 1989-90.

XI. SOCIAL SERVICESGENERAL EDUCATIONSCHOOL EDUCATION

The Director of School Education is concerned with Elementary Education (Formal) and (Non-Formal), Secondary Education, Teacher Education and Training Programme.

An amount of Rs.13500.00 lakhs was proposed to the School Education Department for the 7th Five Year Plan period. An amount of Rs.3700.60 Lakhs was provided in the Annual Plan of 1985-86 and the expenditure for the year 1985-86 was Rs.2335.282 Lakhs. For the year 1986-87 an amount of Rs.4759.90 lakhs was provided with an expenditure of Rs.2839.777 Lakhs. For the year 1987-88 Rs.3600.00 Lakhs was provided against which an expenditure of Rs.3233.252 Lakhs was incurred. For the year 1988-89 an amount of Rs.3701.54 Lakhs was provided in the Plan Budget under state plan outlay.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION:-

As per the policy of the Government, Universalisation of Elementary Education is of Primary importance. By the end of 1990 the estimated population of children under age group of 6-11 and 11-13 is 89.38 and 37.59 Lakhs respectively. The enrolment during 1987-88 in the two age groups was 74.83 Lakhs and 15.44 Lakhs respectively. The anticipated enrolment during the year 1988-89 is 83.00 Lakhs and 21.29 Lakhs respectively. It is proposed to cover 5.00 Lakhs additional children in the age group of 6-11 and 2.66 Lakhs in the age group of 11-13 during the year 1989-90.

The following are some of the major and essential Schemes proposed for the year 1989-90.

1. Introduction of Audio-visual Techniques to the children of Classes I to V in 10,000 Primary Schools.
2. Providing Yoga Training to all the Primary School Teachers.
3. Opening of 100 Urdu Medium Primary Schools.
4. Construction of Primary School buildings with U.K. Assistance and construction of Primary School buildings under 9th Finance Commission Grant.
5. Strengthening of 800 existing Primary schools and opening of 400 Primary Schools in S.C. area.
6. Creation of 1571 SGBT posts for opening of new schools in the S.T. area.
7. Grant-in-aid to Private Primary Schools.
8. Creation of 263 Mandal Educational Officers posts at Mandal Headquarters.
9. Supply of uniforms & Text books to Children of Primary school. Classes I to III.

SECONDARY EDUCATION:

1. Merit awards to children passing Class.VII examination.
2. Building Grant APREIS.
3. Construction of Technical Training workshops. (Vocational)
4. Grant-in-aid to Local body and Private Secondary Schools.
5. Introduction of New Vocational Courses in Mandal workshops.
6. Science Education in SCERT.
7. Supply of Physical Education kits to High Schools.
8. Opening of Urdu medium High Schools.

For the draft Annual Plan Programme 1989-90 a total amount of Rs.19516.26 Lakhs is proposed towards Continuing and New Schemes. The Sector wise break up is as follows:

1. Elementary Education	-	10828.89 Lakhs.
2. Secondary Education	-	8687.37 "

Total State Plan Outlay proposed.	- - - - -	19516.26 "
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Apart from the above provision an amount of Rs.3298.97 Lakhs is also proposed towards Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

HIGHER EDUCATION PLAN SCHEMES 1989-90

The Director of Higher Education deals with Intermediate Degree and Post Graduate Courses offered in some of the affiliated Colleges in the State and administers the matters pertaining to Government and Private affiliated Colleges.

A sum of Rs.8061.00 lakhs has been allocated for the Higher Education Department for the Seventh Five Year Plan. The following amounts have been spent during the first three years of the Seventh Plan Period:-

1985-86	--	Rs.840.50 lakhs
1986-87	--	Rs.910.72 lakhs
1987-88	--	Rs.974.52 lakhs

An amount of Rs.1466.00 lakhs has been allocated for the year 1988-89 and an amount of Rs.5477.31 lakhs is proposed during 1989-90. of which Rs.1561.06 lakhs are for ongoing Schemes and Rs.3916.26 lakhs for new Schemes. The need to provide Rs.9.33 Crores for implementation of revised UGC scale Rs.1.00 Crore towards the Institute of Professional Studies Rs.20.87 Crores for grant-in-aid to Private Colleges which have now become eligible for the same are mainly responsible for considerable increase in the proposed outlay for 1989-90.

All the continuing schemes upto and new Plan Schemes of 1988-89 are proposed to be continued during 1989-90 also. Some of the Plan programmes are briefly explained below:-

State Council of Higher Education:-

In the National Educational Policy on Education 1986, it was observed that there is at present no effective machinery for Planning and Co-ordination of Higher Education at the State Level and the Co-ordination of State Level Programmes with

Institute of Professional Studies:-

With a view to encourage Private Institutions in starting of self financing Professional Educational Institutions of the highest standards in the State, an Institute of Professional Studies along with ancilliary industrial complex was constituted. The main thrust of establishing the Institute for Professional Studies is to set up industrial complex for practical training and service oriented hospital where students can earn while learning and to take measures for providing assistance to the economically weaker sections. Under this scheme the students can earn their maintenance expenditure by engaging in useful and productive work and finally to inculcate among student community a sense of self reliance and value of hard work and dignity of labour. For this purpose an amount of Rs.100.00 lakhs is provided during 1989-90 Plan Programme.

Constitution of Audit Board in the Directorate:-

It is proposed to constitute Audit Board to check the proper utilisation of Government amounts sanctioned to Private Colléges and to curb the misuse of amounts as most of the Private institutions divert the amount for other purposes and do not account for the receipt. For this purpose certain staff are required. An amount of Rs.1.25 lakhs is provided for this scheme.

District set up:-

There are no Officers at District level in the Department of Higher Education for effective supervision of Junior Colléges both Govt. and Private. For want of adequate staff most of the Colléges were not inspected from their inception and indiscipline has cropped up among the staff. To ensure proper functioning of the Colléges to the expected standard of education, one District Higher Educational Officer with supporting staff is required. An amount of Rs.34.05 lakhs is proposed in the Plan of 1989-90.

Establishment of Three R.J.Ds Higher Education and sanction of additional Staff to the existing Regional Joint Directorate Offices:

At present Zones I & II are looked after by Regional Joint Director of Higher Education, Rajahmundry and Zones V & VI are looked after by the Regional Joint Director of Higher Education, Warangal. The work relating to Zone VII is looked after by one of Joint Directors of this Directorate. There are 290 Colléges in Zones I & II consisting of 6 districts. and there are 266 Colléges in 9 districts in Zones V & VI. It is difficult to supervise these Colléges by one Regional Joint Directorate and hence there is imperative need for creation of separate Regional Joint Directorate for three zones. An amount of Rs.11.83 lakhs is required for these new offices which include expenditure for additional staff to the existing Regional Joint Directorate Offices.

Open Admission Colléges and Audio Visual Cell in Board of Intermediate Education:-

The Board of Intermediate Education has produce Audio

visual lessons covering the first year Intermediate syllabus. The work was under taken at the instance of the Government when it was proposed to start open Admission Colleges. Video lessons are produced in Economics, Civics, Commerce, History and Audio lessons in English, Telugu in addition to Economics Civics, Commerce and History subjects. For this purpose an amount of Rs.68.90 lakhs is provided in the Plan Programmes of 1989-90.

#### Creation of additional Posts of Junior Lecturers in Arts & Science Subjects:-

In a survey conducted by the Directorate, it was found that 332 Posts of Junior Lecturers are required in various subjects in Govt. Junior Colleges in the State. Out of these 332 Posts 89 Posts are found surplus and adjusted in the needy Colleges. Hence 243 Posts of additional Junior Lecturers are required. An amount of Rs.30.38 lakhs is required for this purpose during 1989-90.

#### Establishing Women's Educational Complex at Visakhapatnam:

A Women's Complex comprising a Women's Degree College, a Women's Polytechnic and a Women's I.T.I. are proposed to be built on 14 acres of land within the Mental Hospital Complex at Visakhapatnam. There is every need for opening of a Women's Degree College at Visakhapatnam which is one of the largest towns in Andhra. New and innovative Courses such as Hotel management etc., would be introduced. For this College an amount of Rs.8.15 lakh is proposed during 1989-90.

#### Non Recurring amounts to the Degree Colleges opened during 1987-88 & 1988-89:

Government have sanctioned to Government Degree Colleges with Arts subjects and One Govt. Degree College with Arts & Science subjects. An amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs for Arts College and an amount of Rs.2.25 lakhs for Arts & Science College were sanctioned during 1987-88. towards non-recurring expenditure. But this amount could not be drawn during 1987-88 as there was budget freeze and thus the above Colleges are not having required furniture and equipment. Towards this expenditure an amount of Rs.14.25 lakhs is required for 1989-90.

#### Grant in aid to Private Colleges:-

Government in their Orders Ms.No.424 Edn. dt. 19-9-85 have issued Orders that all the unaided Private Degree/Junior Colleges which were permitted by the competent authority and which complete 5/3 years of existance, Men and Women Colleges respectively as on 1-9-85 be admitted to grant in aid with effect from 1-9-85. All other such institutions existing as on 1-3-85 and complete the above stipulated period of existance will also be admitted to grant in aid and when they complete the prescribed period of existance. The admission of these Colleges to grant in aid is subject to fulfilment of certain onditions stipulated by Government. Some of the Private unaided Colleges have approached the

Court of law and the A.P. High Court has issued directions in respect of these Colleges to be admitted into grant in aid. Other Colleges which have completed 5/3 years of existence have become eligible to be admitted to grant in aid. For admission of these Colleges to grant in aid an amount of Rs.2086.56 lakhs is required during 1989-90.

New Residential Junior Colleges:- It is proposed to start 3 Residential Junior Colleges in general areas and 3 Residential Junior Colleges in SC area and one more Residential Junior College for ST Students with an amount of Rs.391.50 lakhs for 1989-90.

New Schemes under SCP & ST Programmes:-

The following new SCP & ST Plan Programmes have been proposed during 1989-90:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

(i) Creation of 3 Residential Junior Colleges at East Godavari Anantapur & Nizamabad Districts (SC area)	49.50
(ii) Construction of PG Hostels at PG Centre Kavali, PG Extension Centre Srikakulam (SC area) and PG Centre at University of Hyd.	20.00
(iii) Construction of Degree College Hostels at Amalapuram, Eluru, Hanamkonda & Mahabubnagar (SC area)	20.00
(iv) Providing infrastructure facilities to GJs (SC area) Ichapuram, Kothapeta, Punganuru Devarkonda, Tangatur, Sirpur-Kagaznagar.	30.00
(v) Starting of Vocational Sections in 10 GJs (SC area)	15.00
(vi) Opening of one new Residential Jr. College at Mardumilli (ST area)	27.50
(vii) Providing Infrastructure facilities to existing GJ in ST area	10.00
	172.00

ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAMME

The National Adult Education Programme was introduced on 2nd October, 1978. The State of Andhra Pradesh has joined in the task of eradication of illiteracy and formally launched the programme on 2nd October, 1978. The programme was actually started in 1980-81 with 23 projects in 23 districts with 6,900 centres in the State covering 2.07 lakhs of Adult illiterates. Since 1980-81 to 1987-88 the programme is being implemented in the State and at present 52 projects are functioning in the State covering 4.68 lakhs of Adult illiterates.



An amount of Rs.2500.00 lakhs is allocated for the VII Five Year Plan for implementing Adult Education Programme in the State.

The Physical target fixed for the VII Five Year Plan is 28.90 lakh adults to be made literate.

From 1980-81 to 1987-88 an amount of Rs.1337.474 lakhs and Rs.695.5 lakhs under Central and State Sectors have been spent to implement the Adult Education Programme and achieved 15.97 lakhs and 8.59 lakhs under central and State sectors respectively.

The State Plan outlay for 1988-89 was Rs.290.00 lakhs and the target was 4.68 lakhs. The achievement as on 30.9.1988 is 4.61 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure is Rs.290.00 lakhs.

The proposed outlay for 1989-89 under State and Central sectors and targets are shown below:

Central Sector:	Rs.974.10 lakhs	4.5 lakhs
State Sector :	Rs.444.57 "	4.5 "
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		9.0 lakhs
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REGISTRAR OF PUBLICATIONS:

The Office of the Registrar of Publications was setup under the provisions of Andhra Pradesh Press and Registration of Books Act etc. The Office receives three copies of all publication including news papers under the provisions of the Act. It transmits one copy to the Parliament Library, reference library of the Department. An outlay of Rs.2.80 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 as against a provision of Rs.6.15 lakhs in 1988-89

A.P.GOV'T. TEXT BOOK PRESS, HYDERABAD:

There are no "New Schemes" in this Department. There is only one continuing scheme in this Department under "Plan", i.e., Expansion Programme - Additional Machinery purchased from G.D.R. through the P.E.C., of India Ltd., New Delhi, on deferred payment basis. The total commitment for the purchase of additional machinery is Rs.302.61 lakhs, from 1981-82. According to the agreement 15% of the P.O.B. value of the machinery had to be paid in advance and the balance 85% in 16 half-yearly instalments with interest at 8% per annum. An amount of Rs.222.88 lakhs has been paid during the 6th Five Year Plan i.e., 1980-85. The balance amount of Rs.79.73 lakhs has to be paid during the 7th Five Year Plan i.e., 1985-90. An amount of Rs.80.00 lakhs has been provided in the 7th Five Year Plan. Government have provided an amount of Rs.49.75 lakhs in the Budget of 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 and it was drawn and paid to the P.E.C. of India Ltd., New Delhi towards 7th and 8th, 9th and 10th, 11th and 12th instalments of the cost of additional machinery and interest. An amount of Rs.15.31 lakhs has been provided in the Budget for 1988-89 towards 13th and 14th instalments. An amount of Rs.7.73 lakhs has been drawn and paid in the month of May, 1988 to the P.E.C. of India Ltd., New Delhi towards 13th instalment. The 14th instalment has to be paid in the month of November, 1988. As per the agreement the half-yearly instalment have to be paid in the month of May and November of the year. As per the terms and conditions of the agreement, an amount of Rs.14.67 lakhs has to be paid to the P.E.C. of India Ltd., New Delhi towards 15th and 16th instalments during 1989-90.

JAWAHAR BAL BHAVAN:

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

An outlay of Rs.55.00 lakhs was provided in the Annual Plan for 1988-89. A similar provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 also. The provision is mainly intended for grant-in-aid to the District Bal Bhavans and opening off Bal Kendras in Mandal Headquarters.

In addition, a provision of Rs.1.50 lakhs is proposed for assistance to A.P. Balala Akkademi which is now brought under the jurisdiction of Jawahar Bal Bhavan authorities. Previously, this was under the Director of Cultural Affairs and the same amount of assistance was provided in the Annual Plan for 1988-89..

#### NATIONAL CADET CORPS (N.C.C.):

National Cadet Corps is a youth organisation which encourages the students to take part in activities like N.C.C. so that they get the feeling of involvement in their social activities as well as in the development of their character and discipline. An amount of Rs.25.00 lakhs was provided in 1988-89 and the same provision is made available for the 1989-90 to strengthen their activities.

#### TECHNICAL EDUCATION:

An outlay of Rs.16.15 lakhs was tentatively approved including an amount of Rs.654 lakhs under capital account for the VII Five Year Plan period 1985-90 for Technical Education Department.

The outlay and expenditure for the Annual Plans 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 in respect of the Department of Technical Education during VII Five Year Plan period are as follows:-

	Rs. in lakhs	
	Allocation	Expenditure
i) 1985-86	338.50	185.52
ii) 1986-87	400.00	265.88
iii) 1987-88	516.00	422.84
iv) 1988-89	509.00	509.00
		(Anticipated)

An amount of Rs.1509.00 Lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90 out of which an amount of Rs.469.00 lakhs is earmarked for under Capital account and the balance of Rs.1040.00 lakhs is under Revenue account. The increase of Rs.10 crores in the proposed outlay for 1989-90 is mainly due to making provision for upgradation of existing institutions by provision of buildings, equipment and machinery and staff so as to make them eligible for recognition by the All India Council for Technical Education as indicated below:

#### Details of additional outlay for 1989-90

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Buildings programme	469.00
2. Equipment and machinery	100.00
3. Library and books	10.00
4. Scholarships	5.00
5. Staff required to meet the norms as per AICTE pattern.	201.75
6. Maintenance expenditure at the rate of Rs.500/- per student per year as per AICTE norms.	39.00

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7. Provision made for the New schemes announced by Hon'ble Chief Minister for implementation by the Dept.	111.32
8. Provision for release of matching share of State Government to Jawaharlal Nehru Technical University on schemes approved by University Grants Commission.	23.93
	<u>1000.00</u>

The programmes are briefly explained below:

Direction & Administration:

There has been large scale expansion of Technical Education facilities in the State due to establishment of new institutions and introduction courses, besides increased investment on developmental programmes to improve standard and quality of Technical Education. Further, in the context of the All India Council for Technical Education Act, 1987, the Directorate has to concentrate on around development and consolidation of the existing institutions besides carefully planning for the growth of the new institutions. The Department has also to gear up its activities to successfully implement the National Policy on Education, 1986, in respect of Technical Education by evolving such schemes as are being included in the programme of action drawn up by the Department. There is therefore a felt need for strengthening of Directorate by creation of additional Director at the headquarters with necessary supporting staff to share the responsibility of the Director of Technical Education in daily routine administrative matters leaving ample time to the Director of Technical Education for Planning, monitoring, reviewing the various programmes and development activities. The scheme is included under this head besides the continuing schemes.

Hence a provision of Rs.20.00 lakhs is made for the purpose.

2. Training: nil.
3. Research: nil.
4. Inspection:

In order to ensure regular inspection (both academic and administrative) of the various Polytechnics and other institutions under the control of this department to improve the standards in order to decentralise the administration for the effective implementation the various schemes, Regional Offices were set up each headed by an Officer of the Joint Director level at Kurnool, Kakinada and Warangal during the year 1986-87.

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Provision is made this continuing scheme in the Annual Plan 1989-90. Besides, these Regional Offices have to be strengthened for their effective functioning and supervisory control of the institutions within their jurisdiction. It is, therefore, proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 19.00 lakhs for the purpose under this head of development.

#### 5. Assistance to Universities for Technical Education:

Provision is made expenditure on revival of part-time degree courses at University Engineering Colleges and for introduction of part-time degree courses in various disciplines in the State to provide vertical mobility to diploma holders. Besides, provision for matching grant to Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University against University Grants Commission grants already released and grants to Andhra University for conduct of under graduate courses in Pharmacy (Part-time) respectively for the improvement of qualifications of diploma holders in Mining Engineering and Pharmacy has to be made. Provision is also made for release of matching grant to J.N. Technological University for establishment of Computer Centre at J.N. Technological University and to set up of Micro Computer labs at Colleges of Engineering, Kakinada, Anantapur and Hyderabad. It is also proposed to release matching grant to construct additional buildings required for J.N. Technological University.

Total provision of Rs. 142.00 lakhs is made for these schemes.

#### 6. Technical Schools: nil.

#### 7. Assistance to Non-Government Technical Colleges

Provision is made in the Annual Plan 1989-90 for payments of grants to Regional Engineering College, Warangal for its new courses, for introduction of degree in Metallurgy and Chemical Engineering for diploma holders and construction of Compound wall to provide security and safety to Campus.

Hence a provision of Rs. 16.00 lakhs is made under Revenue account for the purpose.

#### 8. Polytechnics:

The policy of Government is to establish atleast one boys Polytechnic in each district by the end of VII Plan period 1985-90. The said policy is implemented in almost all districts except in West Godavari district. It is proposed to establish a Government Polytechnic for boys in West Godavari District. At present the Policy of the Government is to establish atleast one Women's Polytechnic for every two districts. This policy is being implemented during the VII Five Year Plan. It is, therefore, proposed to start one Women's

Polytechnic at Srikakulam, Karimnagar and at Secunderabad by conversion of Domestic Science Training College. It is also proposed to introduce post diploma courses in certain disciplines for diploma holders in the related fields so as to enable them to get absorbed in the industries concerned. It is also proposed to introduce new and diversified courses in the existing older Polytechnics.

It is also proposed to start 3 Model Residential Polytechnics for Backward Classes in three regions of Andhra, Telangana and Rayalaseema areas in collaboration with the Department of Backward Class Welfare which has agreed to share the non-recurring expenditure upto 90%.

Government have taken a policy decision to start one Polytechnic at Bellampally to correct the imbalances in the State and a Agricultural Polytechnic at Palem in Mahabubnagar district. It is also proposed to create one more Associate Lecturer in English in each Polytechnic where more than 3 courses are offered. Provision is made for continuance of construction of permanent buildings for the Polytechnics listed out in Annexure.

It is also proposed to take up construction for permanent buildings and hostel for the existing and newly started Polytechnics and Polytechnics which are at present accommodates in private buildings. It is proposed to modernise the labs and workshops of Polytechnics by procuring the equipment in order to provide better and also equint with Lab. training for the students. It is proposed to create the second phase of Posts of Administrative Officers in Polytechnics.

It is proposed to create posts of drivers for the institutions for which, vehicles were purchased during 1985-86/1986-87. It is proposed to create Hostel staff for hostel attached to Government Polytechnic for Women, Dheemunipatnam and other older Polytechnics where the posts were not created earlier.

Posts of Head of General Sections were created at certain Polytechnics to control and supervise the work of staff in General Sections. It is proposed to take up the second phase of creation of such posts by conversion of Lecturers in Mathematics in certain Polytechnics during 1989-90.

It is also proposed to start a State-wide Institute Film and Television Technology at Hyderabad in Collaboration with Andhra Pradesh State Film Development Corporation and Department of Information and Public Relations.

Hence, a provision of Rs.1,197.62 lakhs is provided including an amount of Rs.729.62 lakhs under Revenue Account and an amount of Rs.468.00 lakhs under Capital Account.

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### 9. Book promotion:

With the establishment of new Institutions and introduction of diversified courses and post diploma courses in the existing policy and change the needs of Curricula, the libraries in the Polytechnics need to be strengthened. In order to benefit students belonging to S.Cs., S.Ts., and B.Cs. students and other Weaker Sections of the society it is proposed to establish book banks in selected Polytechnics. An amount of Rs.15.00 lakhs is provided under Revenue account.

### 10. Scholarships:

In view of the establishment of a number polytechnics, introduction of diversified courses and post diploma courses in the existing polytechnics provision is made for scholarships to the students admitted under these schemes.

Hence a provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been provided under Revenue Account.

### 11. Examinations: Nil

### 12. Engineering/Technical Colleges/Institutes:

Government have taken a policy decision to start two Government Engineering Colleges in the backward districts of Mahabubnagar and Karimnagar, to remove the regional imbalances and to develop backward areas in Telangana areas.

It is proposed to introduce new and diversified courses like Automobile Engineering, Textile Technology, Computer Science, Printing Technology, Ceramics Electronics etc., in these Colleges.

Hence a provision of Rs.80.00 lakhs has been provided under Revenue Account.

### 13. Other Expenditure:

Provision is being made for the continuing expenditure on the revision of staff structure at Domestic Science Training College, Secunderabad and Girls Vocational Institute, Warangal and Hyderabad.

Administrative sanction has been accorded for the construction of permanent buildings. The work is nearing completion. It is also proposed to set up a Central Educational Library-cum-Audio Visual Cell at the Directorate. Hence, a provision of Rs.8.50 lakhs is made for the purpose including an amount of Rs.1.00 lakhs under capital account and Rs.7.50 lakhs under Revenue account.

Thus, the total outlay proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90 is Rs.1509 lakhs including an outlay of Rs.1040 lakhs under Revenue Account and Rs.469 lakhs under Capital account.

Special Component Plan:- An amount of Rs.226.35 lakhs constitutes Special Component Plan of the department for the Annual Plan 1989-90 forming part of the total expenditure of the department, out of which Rs.113.00 lakhs is through direct flow with the balance of Rs.113.35 lakhs pertaining to indirect flow.

Tribal-Sub-Plan:- An amount of Rs.90.54 lakhs is the allocation for Tribal Sub-Plan for 1989-90 of the Department of Technical Education.

SPORTS AND YOUTH SERVICES:

In the Annual Plan for 1988-89, an amount of Rs.148.00 lakhs was provided for schemes under Sports and Youth Services. An outlay of Rs.286.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90. The increase in outlay is mainly due to provision of Rs.100.00 lakhs for establishment of State level non-formal Training Institute and due to enhanced provision for training programmes.

(i) Sports Authority:

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has abolished the erstwhile Andhra Pradesh Sports Council which was constituted in 1958 and promulgated an ordinance "A.P.Sports Authority 1987 (Ordinance 9 of 1987) which shall come into force from 1-11-1987 with the object of development and popularisation of sports in the State on 3 tier set up i.e., State, District and Mandal level for the promotion of sports in general and to create suitable incentives to sportsmen and women to improve the standards and to bring laurels to the state in the National and International Sports arena. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has allocated Rs.98.00 lakhs under Plan schemes during 1989-90 and the details of the schemes are shown in the annexure attached and a brief note on the schemes are as follows:

1. Rural Sports:- To unearth the talent among the Rural Youth, the Sports Authority is conducting Rural Sports in Mandal, District and State level in four groups in various disciplines. TA/DA will be paid to the participants and Coaches at State meet. After conduct of State meet, State teams will be selected and given intensive training to participants in all India Rural Sports meet conducted by the National Institute of Sports, Patiala. For this purpose a sum of Rs.5.50 lakhs has been provided in 1989-90 to implement the scheme.
2. Women Sports:- On the lines of Rural Sports mentioned at Item No.1, Women Sports are being conducted every year at Mandal, District and State level. State teams will be participating in National Sports Festival for Women conducted by the National Institute of Sports, Patiala. A sum of Rs.3.50 lakhs has been provided in 1989-90 to implement the scheme.
3. Tribal Sports:- It is proposed to conduct Inter-district tournaments for Tribal Youth in various games/sports to tap hidden talent among Tribals. All players will be paid TA/DA, Uniform/Dress etc. For this purpose a sum of Rs.1.50 lakhs has been provided in 1989-90 to implement the scheme.
4. Residential Coaching Camps:- Before participation in the Nationals the State senior, junior and sub-junior teams will be provided with expert coaching and good diet for a period of 14 days. The State team will also be provided with uniform at Rs.40/-per head. For this purpose a sum of Rs.1.50 lakhs has been provided in 1989-90 to implement the scheme.



5. Summer/Annual Coaching Camps/Orientation Course:- The Sports Authority will conduct coaching camps during summer vacations from 1st May to end of May of each year in various disciplines in the rural areas with the help of coaches of Sports Authority of Andhra Pradesh, N.I.S. etc. It is proposed to conduct orientation course to PETS during this year. For this purpose an amount of Rs.1.00 lakh has been provided in 1989-90 to implement the scheme.

6. Annual and Special Grants to National and Zonal Competitions:- The State Sports/Games Associations have to send State teams for National/Inter State meets for men/women boys and girls. They have to conduct Inter-district meets also every year. In the recent past many players have been selected to represent in International meets from the State as Technical delegates, Officials Refrees etc. Annual Grant of Rs.6000/- per annum is to be granted to each sports and games Association which are affiliated to Sports Authority. For this purpose an amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been provided to implement the scheme during 1989-90.

7. Appointment of Coaches:- It is proposed to appoint Coaches in a year during Plan period and post them in various districts. To meet their salaries, TA, DA etc. a sum of Rs.6.50 lakhs has been provided during the 1989-90 financial year to implement the scheme.

8. Sports Material/Equipment:- Proper sports equipment is important to train the talented sportsmen/women. The Sports Authority is purchasing sports materials for coaching centres at Hyderabad/Secunderabad and also in all districts in various games/sports. To implement the scheme a sum of Rs.6.50 lakhs has been provided in 1989-90 financial year.

9. Cash Awards/Scholarships:- Government have approved this scheme of awarding cash awards to the sportsmen/women who won 1st place in National Championship and 1,2nd and 3rd places in International and Asian Games. To implement the scheme, a sum of Rs.2.50 lakhs has been provided in 1989-90.

10. Financial assistance to Sportsmen/Women who are in indigent circumstances:- The Sports Authority is extending financial assistance to the Sportsmen/Women who are old and no source of income. For this purpose a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh has been provided in 1989-90 to implement the scheme.

11. Financial assistance to Regd.Youth Clubs for Sports Material:- Some of the Sports Clubs in the State are contributing for promotion of sports and games by giving training and conducting competitions. To encourage such private (Regd.)Clubs, the Sports Authority is sanctioning financial assistance for the conduct of competitions and providing training facilities to the players. For this purpose a sum of Rs.1.00 lakh has been provided in 1989-90 to implement the scheme.

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12. Sports Medicine:- It is proposed to set up research wing in sports medicine hall at Hyderabad to evaluate the performance of Sportsmen/Women scientifically in addition to clinic run by Sports Authority of Andhra Pradesh. A sum of Rs.1.00 lakh has been provided in 1989-90 to implement the scheme.

13. Construction and maintenance of Stadia, Indoor Stadia and S.Pools:- It is proposed to construct (1) Main Stadia (2) Swimming Pools (3) Indoor Stadia in each district headquarters and one international standard multi-purpose stadium at Gymkhana grounds, Secunderabad in the State to provide infrastructure in bassed manner during the 7th Five Year Plan period. There are many proposals approved by Sports Authority, and Government of India. Government of India has also approved and released first instalment of grant sanctioned. Sports Authority has also to sanction matching grant to the stadia under construction at districts. For this purpose a sum of Rs.50 lakhs has been provided in 1989-90 to implement the scheme.

14. Improvement to the existing Stadia and Play Fields:- It is proposed to maintain the existing stadia and play fields at district headquarters in the State, for which a grant of Rs.15,000/- to each stadia and Rs.7500/- for Indoor Stadia and Swimming Pool and other play fields in the State are required. For this purpose a sum of Rs.2.50 lakhs has been provided in 1989-90 to implement the scheme.

15. TA/DA to Employees:- An amount of Rs 2.50 lakhs has been provided in 1989-90 to meet the expenditure on TA to staff and coaches of Sports Authority of Andhra Pradesh and N.I.S. coaches due to implementation of various schemes.

16. Development of Play fields in S.C.Colonies and S.C.Hostels:- In order to give Special Component Plan for scheduled Castes for development of Play fields in S.C. Colonies and S.C.Hostels, an amount of Rs.1.00 lakh has been provided in 1989-90 to implement the scheme.

17. Supply of sports material and equipment to SC hostels and SC Youth Clubs:- In order to give Special Component Plan for SC hostels and SC Youth Clubs for supply of sports materials and equipment, a sum of Rs.0.50 lakhs has been provided in 1989-90 budget to implement the scheme.

18. Furniture and Fixtures:- An amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs has been provided in 1989-90 budget to meet the expenditure for purchase of furniture at headquarters and as well as at districts to set up new offices.

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(ii) Youth Services:

An amount of Rs.14.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90, which is the same as previous year's provision.

## 1. Construction of Youth Club buildings in Rural areas on 50% subsidy: (Rs.2,62,000/-):

This Department has been extending financial assistance to the Registered Youth clubs towards the construction of youth club buildings for implementing various youth welfare programmes and activities on 50% matching assistance. The remaining 50% estimated cost of the building will have to be borne by the concerned youth clubs. The Government vide their G.O.Ms.No.555 Education dated 24-6-1982 have released the matching assistance to 10% only in case of scheduled caste youth clubs. The financial assistance to be extended will be about Rs.5,000/- to each youth club depending upon the financial capabilities of the youth clubs. The amount ranging Rs.10,000/- to Rs.30,000/- will be released to each of the districts. The District Collectors will also take a declaration from the registered youth clubs indicating that the buildings will be kept at the disposal of Government for conducting youth welfare programmes and activities.

An amount of Rs.2,62,000/- has been provided under this item during the year 1989-90. This amount will be utilised for completion of youth club buildings.

## 2. Assistance for recreational, sports and cultural activities:- (Rs.2,12,000/-)

There is a large demand from the Districts for providing financial assistance for purchase of sports and games material exercise and recreational equipment with a view to encourage the talents of the youth. The District Collectors will identify active youth clubs and release the amount.

## 3. Construction and maintenance of Youth centres at State/District/Block/Headquarters: (Rs.1,80,000/-)

a) State Youth Centres:- The Directorate of Youth Services has been allocated a land in survey No.67 of Bandlaguda (Jagir) village of Rajendranagar taluk of Ranga Reddy district. The Collector, Ranga Reddy district has also allocated 4 acres and 22 guntas of land and handed over the possession to this Department towards the construction of State Youth Centre. The State Youth Centre would have full-fledged library with a text book bank together with provision for recreation and indoor games. When it comes up with all the facilities it would be a project costing about Rs.25.00 lakhs. The proposal is to take it up in a phased programme. So far this department has released an amount of Rs.4,20,000/- to the Collector, Ranga Reddy district towards the construction of State Youth Centre at Bandlaguda village as detailed below:-

1983-84	:	20,000/-
1984-85	:	2,00,000/-
1985-86	:	2,00,000/-
		-----
		4,20,000/-
		-----

An amount of Rs.0.50 lakhs will be spent during the year 1989-90 on the project. The remaining amount will be utilised towards the construction of district/block youth centres.

b) District and Block Youth Centres:- The District Youth Centre buildings would be fully financed by this department. They would be the assets of Government. The estimated cost of each building would be around Rs.3.00 lakhs. In the previous year funds were released to almost all districts for this purpose. Proposals are being received for making certain additions to the existing buildings and to complete the same. These District Youth Centres have already been constructed and started functioning at Srikakulam, Kakinada, Khammam, Guntur, Nellore, Ongole, Eluru, Mahabubnagar, Siddipet, Visakhapatnam, Karimnagar, Anantapur, Vizianagaram, Kurnool and Nizamabad. In the other districts the buildings for these centres are under construction. To meet this demand provision has been made during the year 1989-90.

4. Youth Festivals, Seminars, Symposia, Workshops, Youth Camps including Youth Leadership Training:- (Rs.2,70,000/-)

a) District Youth Festivals:- The District Youth festivals will be celebrated in each district as usual. Each district will be sanctioned Rs.10,000/- to Rs.13,000/- for this purpose. The programmes like flag-hoisting, pledge-taking, sports, games, debates and cultural programmes will be organised for the benefit of youth.

This will enable District Collectors to select teams for participating in the State Level Youth Festival also. These festivals are mainly intended to spot out the talent among the youth in various cultural and sports activities. This will also help the student and non-student youth to meet together at the district level and also create awareness among them about the various programmes taken up by the State Government for the benefit of the young community.

b) State Youth Festival:- After completion of District Youth festivals at District level, it is proposed to celebrate a State Youth Festival at Hyderabad. Selected youth from all the Districts will be participated in this festival.

c) Seminars:- This Department has also proposed to conduct seminars on youth problems involving the youth from various youth clubs/associations of the district.

d) Youth Leadership Training, Workshops, Youth Camps, Symposia:- The amount proposed under this scheme will be spent on for conducting youth leadership training, symposia, workshops and youth camps by involving active youth clubs of the rural areas.

5. Youth activities for village and community development programme:- (Rs.1,75,000/-)

This department has proposed to create assets in rural areas by involving the youth in villages and

community development activities viz., laying of roads, deepening of wells "each one teach one programme", sanitation drive, plantation of trees, engaging of rural youth in the eradication of social evils such as dowry, casteism, communalism and promotion of family welfare schemes.

6. Short Term training programmes for rural youth: (Rs.1,50,000/-):- It is proposed to establish rural work centres to impart short duration training to the rural youth in occupation skills. The centres are proposed to be developed as training-cum-production centres in carpentry, doll-making, pumpset repairs etc. These training programmes would be dovetailed with the activities, of the existing agencies.

7. Incentive Awards to Deserving Youth in the field of Education and outstanding work in Rural Development and Adventure: (Rs.95,000/-):- Several youth clubs have been registered in the Districts and some of them are functioning effectively in order to motivate the youth through the Youth clubs for participation in the promotion of Rural Development, Adult literacy and adventurous activities. It is proposed to provide incentives for outstanding work. After judging the performance of youth clubs incentives in the nature of equipment, books etc., are proposed under this head.

8. Maintenance of Youth Hostel, Secunderabad: Rs.56,000/-

The Youth Hostel, Secunderabad has been taken over from the Control of Tourism Department. Now it is under the control of this department. In order to maintain the youth hostel a sum of Rs.56,000/- has been provided.

(iii) Ways & Means

An outlay of Rs.174.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 as against an allocation of Rs.36.00 lakhs during 1988-89.

i) Maintenance of Directorate: Rs.6.00,000/-

In order to meet the expenditure on maintenance of Directorate including TA & DA to the State Level Committee, Perks to Chairman, the sum of Rs.6,00,000/- is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90 also as per last year.

ii) Training of initial Organisers: Rs.68.00 lakhs

This is an ongoing training programme being imparted in the available I.T.Is. and Polytechnics of seven selected districts 1. Srikakulam, 2. Visakhapatnam, 3. Krishna, 4. Chittoor, 5. Adilabad, 6. Khammam and 7. Karimnagar. The 2nd batch of training with 700 candidates will be completed in March, 1989.

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The anticipated expenditure upto the end of 31-3-1989 works out to Rs.68.00 lakhs (Rs.30.00 lakhs + Rs.38.00 lakhs additional proposed) for imparting training to the 2nd batch in the following trades:-

1. Rural Electrician, 2. Rural Technician,
3. Rural Auto Technician, 4. Rural Electronic Technician,
5. Rural Home Management.

In view of the decision taken in the meeting held on 21-4-1988 in the chambers of Chief Minister necessary proposals for additional allotment of Rs.38.00 lakhs are under the consideration of the Government.

To impart training to 700 candidates, a sum of Rs.68.00 lakhs has been proposed under this item for the year 1989-90 also towards boarding, lodging, tools and equipment to be given to trainees etc. The State Level Committee was decided to give training to 1200 candidates of the remaining 15 districts @ 80 candidates per each district. But as the Government has instructed to formulate proposals for the Annual Plan 1989-90 assuming the same allocation as in the current year's (1988-89) Budgeted Plan, the same number of 700 candidates will have to be trained during 1989-90 also.

- iii) Establishment of State Level Non-formal Training Institute :- Rs.100.00 l khs.

In view of the decision taken during the meeting held in the Chambers of Chief Minister on 21-4-1988 a sum of Rs.100.00 lakhs has been proposed for establishment of State Level Non-formal Training Institute.

The year the Industries Department has already surrendered the said amount. The estimated cost of the Project is Rs. 200.00 lakhs.

ART & CULTUREDirector General of State Archives:

An allocation of Rs 83.00 lakhs was made in the Seventh Five Year Plan for the State Archives. During the year 1988-89 provision was made for Rs 11.74 lakhs and the same amount is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Director of Public Libraries:

The Department of Public Libraries was allocated a sum of Rs 296.00 lakhs originally for the entire VII Five Year Plan period. Out of this allocation, a sum of Rs 259.00 lakhs was sanctioned in the previous years including Rs 100.00 lakhs during the current year 1988-89.

An outlay of Rs 100.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 which would be just sufficient to continue the on-going schemes during 1989-90. No new schemes have been suggested for implementation during 1989-90 i.e., last year of VII Five Year Plan owing to lack of funds.

During the 1st and 2nd years of the VII Five Year Plan, the Government have sanctioned 634 Branch Libraries at Mandal Headquarters where there were no library facilities hitherto. These libraries were opened and their continuance during the last year of VII Five Year Plan and also subsequent years is essential. The other on going schemes are aimed at improving library service in the State in general and rural areas in particular.

All the on going schemes are staff oriented and job oriented. The amounts required for the on-going schemes and for their continuance during 1989-90 are indicated below. The necessity for continuance of each of the on going scheme is also discussed below:

I. STRENGTHENING OF THE DIRECTORATE

Provision  
Rs. 1.95 lakhs

The Government have sanctioned the following staff during 1985-86 to strengthen the Directorate of Public Libraries:

1) Deputy Directors	Two
2) Librarian Grade I	One
3) Librarian Grade II	Two
4) Card Writers	Two
5) Attender	One

A separate Department for the Public Libraries was created in the year 1960. Presently there are no

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posts of Deputy Directors or Joint Directors and consequently the Director of Public Libraries is burdened heavily in the matter of conduct of enquiries, taking decisions on the disciplinary cases, inspection of the Libraries and other related matters. Further, it was proposed to organise centralised classification and cataloguing which is one of the functions entrusted to the Director of Public Libraries. The Director of Public Libraries has to administer, supervise and inspect the Libraries functioning in the system under various managements including the Government Libraries. It was also proposed to centralise the Book acquisition required by various Libraries functioning in the Department. In order to assist the Director of Public Libraries in the above functions the posts of Deputy Directors and the Technical section sanctioned to the office, for implementation of the Centralised Classification, cataloguing and Book acquisition are essential.

II. CONTINUANCE OF THE POST OF LIBRARIAN IN THE CADRE OF DEPUTY DIRECTOR IN THE STATE CENTRAL LIBRARY,, HYDERABAD	Provision Rs 0.45 lakhs
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There was a post of Curator in the State Central Library, Hyderabad in the cadre of Deputy Director, besides a post of Assistant Curator in Class II Gazetted cadre. Later the post of Curator was downgraded to Class II Gazetted Cadre and the post of Assistant Curator was abolished by the Government.

The State Central Library is the apex library in the Library system, envisaged in the Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act, 1960. Several technical functions were entrusted to the Librarian of the State Central Library. During the later years it was observed that there was a slight deterioration of library service to the readers on account of down grading of the post of Curator as a Class II Gazetted Cadre post. The State Library Committee, constituted for advising the Government in the matter of libraries Department has also resolved to recommend to the Government for the revival of the post of Librarian in the cadre of Deputy Director, for improvement of Library service, by giving technical guidance to libraries functioning in the system and also to have an effective dialogue in the technical matters with the Government and other functionaries in the system.

III. STRENGTHENING OF REGIONAL LIBRARIES	Provision Rs 1.30 lakhs
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This scheme is aimed at rendering more effective Library service to the Public at the Regional and District levels. The Offices of the Regional Libraries were not



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given any Ministerial Staff to attend to the routine work. This scheme is aimed at strengthening the Offices of the Regional Libraries and the Mobile Library, Eluru. The five Typists posts created in the Offices of the Regional Libraries are meant for typing the catalogue cards, preparing book lists and also to attend to the correspondence in the Regional Libraries, besides attending to the clerical work in the Offices. The Regional Library, Nizambad was sanctioned a post of Gazetted Librarian as other Regional Libraries are manned by Gazetted Librarians. In order to maintain uniformity in the establishments of Regional Libraries and also for running effective library service the post of Gazetted Librarian was created at the Regional Library, Nizambad.

The Government Mobile Library, Eluru has not been provided with adequate technical staff though the service points of this library has been increased manifold. The Librarian of the Mobile Library was expressing great difficulty to attend to the needs of the readers at those points. Hence, the Government have sanctioned one post of Card Writer during 1986-87 for attending to the Technical work of the Mobile Library and as well as to assist the Librarian of the Mobile Library at the service points.

#### IV. MAINTENANCE OF 634 BRANCH LIBRARIES

Provision  
Rs 95.20 lakhs

Out of 1104 Mandals, 634 Mandal Headquarters were not having any libraries to render library service to the people in the Mandals. Hence the Government decided to establish libraries at all Mandal Headquarters, where there were no libraries and accordingly 634 Branch Libraries were sanctioned at the Mandal Headquarters. These Libraries have been named Telugu Vigyan Sanschaya Kendras. The object of the scheme is that every Mandal should have a library and render library service to the literates and Neo-literates. These libraries also should contain literature on the schemes offered by the Government for the uplift of the downtrodden. As all the posts of Librarians of these 634 Branch Libraries are expected to be filled in by the beginning of the next financial year this amount of Rs 95.20 lakhs is required during 1989-90.

#### V. MAINTENANCE OF SILLERT:

Provision  
Rs 1.10 lakhs

The following staff were sanctioned to the Silart, Hyderabad during the year 1986-87:

- |              |     |
|--------------|-----|
| 1) Principal | One |
| 2) Lecturer  | One |

- |               |                   |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 3) U.D. Stone | One               |
| 4) Attender   | One               |
|               | (By redeployment) |

So far there is no Institution under the control of the Department offering in-service training course to the employees working in the Public Libraries.

This Institution inter-alia conducts pre-service and in-service training courses, evaluates the syllabi, conduct common examinations for the student undergoing preservice training course in CLSc., prepare text books for the students of C.L.Sc and create conditions by providing material to those who are conducting research in the field of library service. This Institution required to be strengthened by providing a library. A provision is made to purchase of books to this library.

#### DIRECTOR OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND MUSEUMS

An outlay of Rs 90.00 lakhs is fixed to this Department for the VII Five Year Plan. Out of this, a sum of Rs 10.00 lakhs each was provided for 1985-86 and 1986-87 and a sum of Rs 15.00 lakhs each for 1987-88 and 1988-89 leaving an outlay of Rs 40.00 lakhs for 1989-90. Out of this Rs 40.00 lakhs, draft Annual Plan 1989-90 is formulated for only Rs 20.00 lakhs. A brief write up of each scheme of 1989-90 is given in the succeeding paragraphs.

#### 1. Development of Hyderabad, Regional, District and Site Museums (Rs 10.49 lakhs)

This scheme is meant for educating the people of all levels and make them to understand the ancient culture and tradition by establishing regional museums, one museum at each District Headquarters and site museums at important Archaeological Sites in the State. Construction of District museums at Warangal, Anantapur and Nalgonda has been completed. New construction works of museums buildings at Guntur and Visakhapatnam and strong room in the State Museum which have been started in 1988-89 have to be continued. Further, it is proposed to start construction of museum building at Tirupati in 1989-90.

#### 2. Purchase of Arts and Antiquities (Rs 0.20 lakhs)

This Department is purchasing most deserving arts and antiquities every year to display them in the established museums of this department. For this purpose, a sum of Rs 0.20 lakhs is proposed in 1989-90.

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### 3. Survey, Exploration and Conservation of Monuments (Rs 1.51 lakhs)

This scheme is intended to undertake survey, exploration and conservation of important monuments. There are more than 450 protected monuments under the control of this department at present and many other deserving monuments will be protected under the A.P. Act VII of 1960 in the ensuing years. It is proposed to undertake minor conservation works to some of the deserved monuments in 1989-90.

Under this scheme, one post each of Senior Caretaker, Caretaker and Foreman have been sanctioned. Hence, a sum of Rs 1.51 lakhs is provided for this scheme.

### 4. Development of Historical Forts (Rs 2.00 lakhs)

This scheme is meant for developing and conserving the forts having historical and archaeological importance which are under protection of this Department. There are number of important forts like Kondapalli, Kondeveedu, Rachakonda, Medak, Khanapur, Rangiri Forts etc., which are in dilapidated condition. It is proposed to undertake conservation works to some of the forts in 1989-90 and an amount of Rs 2.00 lakhs is proposed.

### 5. Development of Qutub Shahi Tombs and Gardens (Rs 1.24 lakhs)

The Qutub Shahi Tombs situated in Hyderabad are protected monuments. It is proposed to preserve these archaeological remains in tact and to beautify the spot further by developing the gardens etc. 6 Gardeners are employed on daily wages for maintaining the gardens. It is proposed to take some minor conservation works to the Qutub Shahi Tombs during 1989-90. Further, it is proposed to purchase some plants, manure, garden material etc. Hence a sum of Rs 1.24 lakhs is needed for this scheme in 1989-90.

### 6. Conservation of Ancient temples and other religious edifices (Rs 3.00 lakhs)

This scheme is meant for conserving the ancient protected temples having great architecture and archaeological importance to preserve them for posterity. There are a number of temples which need immediate repairs through out the State. It is proposed to take up conservation works to some of the temples at Nidikonda, Nagulpad,

Kusumanchi, Jakeren, Ramenujapuram and Ghanapur during 1989-90. For this purpose, an amount of Rs 3.00 lakhs is required.

7. Development of Archaeological Libraries  
(Rs 0.20 lakhs)

This Department is having 5 Libraries at Hyderabad, Rajahmundry, Kakinada, Warangal and Vijayawada. It is proposed to develop these libraries as reference libraries by purchasing some valuable books on the subjects like Art, Architecture, excavations, coins, History, Archaeology, Culture etc., and make them useful for referencing by scholars, research students and by the departmental personnel. A sum of Rs 0.20 lakhs is required for this scheme during 1989-90.

8. Village-wise survey and preparation of Directory of monuments and Research Cell (Rs 1.36 lakhs)

This scheme is intended for establishing a research cell to undertake research work in the Department. Besides, a survey of all the monuments in the State has been started in 1986-87 employing 4 Research Assistants on payment of consolidated remuneration of Rs 1,400/- each per month. It is also proposed to prepare a Directory of monuments etc., with historical data and descriptive notes of each monument with their photographs etc. An amount of Rs 1.36 lakhs is required for this scheme in 1989-90.

DIRECTOR OF ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS LIBRARY AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE

An amount of Rs 75.00 lakhs was provided during the Seventh Five Year Plan. Out of this an amount of Rs 4.00 lakhs was provided in the year 1988-89 and the same provision has been made for 1989-90 also.

CULTURAL AFFAIRS

The Department of Cultural Affairs has started functioning as an independent Department from 21-7-1981, with the following functions:

- i. Coordinating the activities of various cultural societies.
- ii. Administration of Govt. College/Schools of Music and Dance in the State.

- iii. Conduct of State functions and Cultural Festivals
- iv. Promotion of Cultural activities through the private cultural organizations.
- v. Assisting men of letters and arts in indigent circumstances

For the year 1989-90 a sum of Rs 101.76 lakhs is proposed for meeting the expenditure for continuing schemes of the Department.

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH  
MEDICAL EDUCATION:

The amount provided under Plan for 1988-89 under Medical Education Schemes is Rs.275.00 lakhs which is just sufficient for continuing ongoing Schemes.

The Director of Medical Education has prepared a Blue Print for establishment of a Multi Super Specialities hospitals and it envisages construction of Buildings, Purchase of equipment, sanction of Posts as per yardstick fixed by Government for the balance period of 1989-90 of VII Five Year Plan.

The bed strength in the teaching General Hospitals and also accommodation has not been improved in proportion to the rising population and consequently in-patients increased enormously. So much so every where floor beds are provided. Added to it, there is demand on the Teaching Hospitals for treatment by the specialists. To relieve congestion, it is proposed to sanction 2,375 new beds in the teaching hospitals in various places in the State during VII Five Year Plan period (1985-90).

The provision in the Annual Plan 1988-89 is Rs.275.00 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.710.96 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 1989-90.

A.P. UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES, VIJAYAWADA:

The A.P. University of Health Sciences was established and functioning with effect from 11-11-1986. It took over the Siddhartha Medical College, Vijayawada from Siddhartha Academy of General and Technical Education, a private management, on 21-12-1986. The administrative control of Government General Hospital, Vijayawada and T.B. Hospital, Mangalagiri (now converted into University General Hospital, Vijayawada and University General Hospital, Mangalagiri respectively) were also transferred to the University with effect from 1-3-87.

For the year 1988-89, Government have allocated an amount of Rs.150.00 lakhs under plan for meeting expenditure on staff of Siddhartha Medical College, University Office and for the scheme "improvements to General Hospital, Vijayawada" and other expenses besides construction of buildings and development in Siddhartha Medical College, University General Hospital, Vijayawada, University General Hospital, Mangalagiri and University office buildings. Against this, the anticipated expenditure will be Rs.341.11 lakhs.

For the year 1989-90 a barest minimum amount of Rs.392.46 lakhs is absolutely essential for the continuing schemes and on going works. Hence, an outlay of Rs.392.46 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 1989-90.

THE NIZAM'S INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES (NIMS):

The Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences is being released grants in aid by the State Government for development to attain the level of reputed centres of patient care, research and training in superspeciality medicine.

During 1988-89, a budget allocation of Rs.100.00 lakhs

was made for The Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences. A specific commitment was made by the State Government to the Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences at the time of transfer of Government hospital to the Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences to assist it each year through a plan provision of Rs.200/- lakhs for developmental activities such as strengthening of the existing departments, addition of more super specialities, purchase of sophisticated diagnostic and surgical equipment. The Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences is taking up expensive diagnostics and surgery specially in Cardiology and Cardiothoracic surgery Departments, in view of the sophisticated equipment it has and the expertise it developed, which is not available in other hospitals in the State. It was rendering such services free of cost to poor patients. To partly compensate it for such heavy expenditure, a special financial assistance of Rs.25.00 lakhs was announced. In view of these factors the budget provision of Rs.100.00 lakhs for the current year has been agreed to be enhanced to Rs.225.00 lakhs and most part of it is already released to the Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences.

To enable the Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences to make available sophisticated equipment both diagnostic and surgical in the ensuing year as also compensate it partly for the costly treatment being rendered free of cost to poor patients, the appropriation to the Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences for 1989-90 is sought to be maintained at Rs.225.00 lakhs including Rs.25.00 lakhs for free treatment of poor patients in Cardiology. Hence an outlay of Rs.225.00 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 1989-90.

A.P. VAIDYA VIDHANA PARISHAD:

A.P.V.V.P. was formed with effect from 1.3.1987 as an autonomous body by transferring 140 Medical institutions (Allopathy) from the control of the Director of Health & Family Welfare, A.P., Hyderabad. Therefore there was no separate outlay for this organisation for the VIIth Five Year Plan 1985-90. During 1987-88 Government have provided an amount of Rs.120.85 lakhs as grant-in-aid. For the year 1988-89, the plan provision was initially Rs.150.85 lakhs which was raised to Rs.184.89 lakhs by approving certain schemes.

There are 45 on going schemes which require an amount of Rs.219.23 lakhs. The essential additionalities are proposed as follows amounting Rs.190.00 lakhs totalling to Rs.409.23 lakhs.

1. To increase the bed-strength of Tq.Hospital, Siddipet by sanctioning 50 additional beds.
2. To sanction staff and certain equipment to Tq. Hospital, Kothapet where O.P. block is coming up.
3. To upgrade Tq.Hospital, Gudivada to make it a 100 bedded area hospital.
4. To upgrade Tq.Hospital, Chirala into a 100 bedded area hospital.
5. To upgrade Tq.Hospital, Jagtial, Karimnagar Dist. into a 100 bedded area hospital.

6. To upgrade Tq. Hospital, Bhainsa, Adilabad Dist.
7. To add 10 more beds to Tq. Hospital, Danswada where buildings have come up under grameens kranti patham.
8. To upgrade Dist. Hqrs. Hospitals Eluru, Cuddanah, Alzarabad and Srikakulam which will serve as referral hospitals for all P.H.Cs., Tq. Hospitals etc. in the Dist.
9. It is proposed to renew T.B. Ward at Appanpalli by sanctioning 20 beds under Dist. Hqrs. Hospital, Mahaboobnagar.
10. To add 30 additional beds to Dist. Hqrs. Hospital, Mahaboobnagar where accommodation is lying vacant.
11. It is proposed to sanction 70 additional beds to Dist. Hqrs. Hospital, Vizianagaram to utilise the new hospital building fully.
12. For construction of New Hospital, Block at Dist. Hqrs. Hospital, Chittoor.

Hence an outlay of Rs. 409.23 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 1989-90.

DIRECTOR OF HEALTH - NON-TEACHING:

Taluk Hospitals and Dispensaries:

Provision during 1988-89 is Rs. 424.15 lakhs. Out of this, Rs. 180.00 lakhs is proposed for reappropriation to M.N.P. for establishment of 194 New Primary Health Centres sanctioned by Government in March, 1988. Thus, an amount of Rs. 244.15 lakhs will be available for Non-Teaching Hospitals during 1988-89. Out of this, Rs. 60.00 lakhs is allotted for capital works and this amount is placed at the disposal of Chief Engineer (H&S).

For 1989-90 the minimum requirement is Rs. 271.12 lakhs. The Government have accorded sanction for construction of additional wards in 47 Institutions in March, 1986. These works are in progress and new wards in respect of at least 20 Institutions will be ready for occupation during 1989-90. Hence, lumpsum provision is made for Staff, Equipment, diet, Non-Recurring Expenditure etc. to these institutions. The staff required for these institutions will be as per the yard-stick fixed by the Government and no surplus staff is asked. The rates for drugs, diet Non-Recurring are fixed by the Government and these are claimed as per norms fixed. Increase of bed strength is suggested in order to provide better Medical Service in Urban and Rural areas. It is considered necessary that there should be minimum 30 beds in the Hospitals located at Taluk level. With this in view, construction of additional wards are sanctioned in March, '86. One of the new schemes under-taken is providing Post-mortum facilities in Primary Health Centres particularly on National Highway as there are number of accidents and it is very difficult to send these cases to other nearby Hospitals. Hence, a provision



of Rs.30.00 lakhs is made for this scheme. Wherever buildings have come up, provision is made for staff and equipment etc.

#### NON-PLAN P.M. SCHEMES:

The provision made for 1988-89 is Rs.105.00 lakhs. Most of the schemes are on-going schemes. Same provision of Rs.105.00 lakhs is made for 1989-90.

#### M.N.P.:

Under M.N.P., a provision of Rs.1233.00 lakhs is made for 1988-89. Out of this, Rs.200.00 lakhs is for capital spill over construction work which is placed at the disposal of Chief Engineer (R&D). Thus, only Rs.1033.00 lakhs is available for Revenue Schemes. The anticipated expenditure during this year will be Rs.1413.00 lakhs; which includes the expenditure for newly sanctioned 200 PHCs during 1987-88 for which there is no provision this year. It is proposed to reappropriate Rs.180.00 lakhs from Taluk Hospitals to M.N.P.

In order to continue all on-going schemes and new schemes, an outlay of Rs.1781.06 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

#### 50% State Share on Centrally Sponsored Schemes:

The provision available during the current year (1988-89) under 50% state share on Centrally sponsored schemes was Rs.650.00 lakhs. The same outlay of Rs.650.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90.

#### FAMILY WELFARE

Family Welfare Programme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 100% Central assistance. The provision in the annual plan 1988-89 is Rs.4388.37 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.5149.17 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 1989-90.

The reasons for increases made in the proposed outlay for the year 1989-90 compared to that of 1988-89 are as follows:-

- i) Additional amount of Rs.30.00 lakhs is required towards expenditure on the implementation of Universal Immunisation Programme in 5 more Districts; Urban Revamping Scheme and also training of Dayas;
- ii) The Government of India have fixed a target of 6,00,000 sterilisation operations during 1988-89 for which the payment of compensation, etc., is roughly estimated to Rs.1200.00 lakhs. These targets may considerably go up during the year 1989-90. Hence, an additional amount of Rs.300.00 lakhs is proposed during the year 1989-90;

iii) 10% additional provision is required for the

during the year 1988-89 towards extra expenditure on leave travel concession (Home Town), sanction of Dearness Allowance, sanction of normal annual grade increments to the Officers as well as staff, expenditure on P.O.L., etc.

#### INDIAN MEDICINES AND HOMOEOPATHY DEPARTMENT.

In pursuance of the National Policy to provide for a minimum package of Health Care Service and enlarging the scope of modern medicines and medical techniques, the traditional systems of medicine of Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy cannot be overlooked not only because they are available for a large section of Society that are under privileged and below the poverty line at a lower cost but also because they are efficacious and available at a less cost.

In the traditional system of medicine, three disciplines are broadly recognised i.e., Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy. These systems are gaining much popularity in the rural areas.

The following Institutions are functioning under the control of this Department:

	<u>AYURVEDA</u>	<u>UNANI</u>	<u>HOMOEOPATHY</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1. Hospitals:	6	4	4	14
2. Beds:	344	200	215	759
3. Pharmacy:	1	1	-	2
4. Colleges:	3	1	3	7
5. Research Units:	1	1	1	3
6. Dispensaries:	387	192	275	854

Besides the above, there are about (631) Subsidised Rural Dispensaries and (192) Rural Medical Practitioners are working in the State.

With a view to develop the Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy, a provision of Rs.220.00 lakhs has been provided in the year 1988-89. Out of which, a sum of Rs.217.00 lakhs was allocated for the continuing schemes and Rs.3.00 lakhs for new schemes.

At present in (451) I.S.M. and Homoe Dispensaries only a Medical Officer is working on daily wages and they are facing great difficulties to run the dispensaries, without compounders and Scavenger-cum-sweeper. Therefore, there is dire necessity to fill up the posts of Compounders and Scavenger-cum-Sweeper at (451) I.S.M. and Homoe Dispensaries. Therefore, during the year 1989-90 a sum of Rs.340.00 lakhs is absolutely required to meet the expenditure on continuance schemes, including the Capital Provision of Rs.15.25 lakhs for on going Construction Work. Hence, an outlay of Rs.340.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

#### CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES:

(a) There are two posts Graduate Courses functioning under the Control of this Department under 100% Central Assistance.

1. P.G. Education in Ayurveda at Govt. Ayurvedic College, Hyderabad.
2. P.G. Education in Unani at Nizamia Tibbi College, Hyderabad.

For the above schemes, a sum of Rs. 14.00 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan for the year 1989-90 under 100% Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

(b) DEVELOPMENT OF I.S.M. PHARMACY: DRUG TESTING LABORATORY INCLUDING HERBAL FARM IN AYURVEDIC AND UNANI

There are two Pharmacies functioning, one for Ayurvedic and another for Unani system. The functions of these Pharmacies is to manufacture the medicines and supply to the Hospitals and Dispensaries functioning through-out the State. Government of India have been releasing since the last two years certain amount as a 100% Grant for this purpose. During 1987-88 a sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs was released by Government of India and during 1988-89 a sum of Rs. 0.72 lakhs was released. Therefore, an outlay of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90 under 100% Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

DRUGS CONTROL ADMINISTRATION:

The Laboratory at Headquarters at Hyderabad is being expanded in the recent years since formation of the Department on the lines suggested by Government of India for taking up the analysis of all categories of Drugs. A Laboratory at Regional level at Vijayawada has been established to facilitate and strengthen the Department in achieving the target of analysis of 3000 drug samples per annum as suggested by the Government of India. At present the Laboratory at Headquarters comprises of Units of Chemical, Microbiological and Pharmacology and Pharmacognosy. In the Annual Plan, 1989-90 an outlay of Rs. 32.72 lakhs is proposed under Drugs Control Administration.

INSURANCE MEDICAL SERVICES (ESI):

The ESI Scheme is a contributory scheme governed by ESI Act. The expenditure on ESI Scheme is shareable between the State Government and ESI 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 ESI Act is extended to the new areas depending upon the growth of Industries and residential concentration of workers. Responsibility of implementation of ESI Scheme in such areas is with the State Government. The ESI Corporation has prescribed certain yardstick and norms for establishment of Medical, Para-Medical and other staff required for Medical attendance to the beneficiaries. Basing on the yardstick, norms and growth of industries and residential concentration of workers, it is necessary to propose establishment of certain new dispensaries. The scheme has to be extended for all the workers covered under ESI Act irrespective of Caste, Class and Community for which no separate funds are required

for B.Cs., S.Cs., and S.Ts. This scheme is not covered under minimum needs programme.

The ESI Scheme is being extended to the new areas and when the Number of insurable workers exceed 500 in a particular centre. The approved outlay for the year 1988-89 was Rs.10.00 lakhs. For the year 1989-90 proposals for Rs.22.58 lakhs are submitted which is as follows:-

1. Ongoing Schemes	Rs. 9.88 lakhs
2. Increase of Expenditure on item No.1 likely to be increased	Rs. 8.48 lakhs
3. New schemes proposed for 1989-90.	Rs. 4.22 lakhs
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Total	Rs. 22.58 lakhs
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#### INSTITUTE OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE:

1. The head of this Institute is notified as Food Healths Authority and is entrusted the work relating to its implementation. The provision in the Annual Plan 1988-89 is Rs.55.00 lakhs. The same outlay of Rs.55.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 also.

An outlay of Rs.39.65 lakhs is for ongoing schemes and the balance of Rs.15.35 lakhs is for strengthening the existing units and for new schemes.

2. It is proposed to take up the following schemes to further strengthen the vaccine units of the Department:

- i) Purchase of Machinery and Equipment for Anti Rabic Vaccine and Tetanus Toxoid units worth Rs.3.00 lakhs each to increase the production to 35.00 lakhs ml. and 25.00 lakhs ml.
- ii) Machinery & Equipment purchased and installed in the New Cholera Vaccine block worth Rs.3.00 lakhs and production will be shifted to A.K.D. system.
- iii) Besides the above, Virology unit will be strengthened and a Generator will be purchased to maintaining constant supply of power to test vaccines lest the vaccine loose their potency. Beginning will be made for the establishment of Anti Snake Venom unit at I.P.M., Nacharem for which a token amount of Rs.1.00 lakhs is provided during the year 1989-90.

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION:WATER SUPPLY:PUBLIC HEALTH:

In Andhra Pradesh State, the Public Health and Municipal Engineering Department headed by the Chief Engineer (Public Health) is incharge of Investigation, Design and execution of Water Supply and sanitation schemes in the Two Municipal Corporations of Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada and in all the other 110 Municipalities and the 3 Notified Areas.

The Water Supply and Sewerage Schemes are financed partly from the Grants sanctioned to the Municipalities by Government and partly from the Loans secured by the Municipalities from the L.I.C. of India. The operation and maintenance of the completed water supply schemes is attended to by the respective Municipalities which derive the benefit of Revenue.

Due to restricted plan outlays, sewerage schemes are not being taken up for execution in the recent years. However, on a large scale, low cost sanitation schemes are taken up for execution in many Municipalities.

Though provision is being made in the allocations under this Department for the low cost sanitation schemes, the implementation of the schemes, however rests with the concerned Municipalities.

As per the Programme of International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, the Targets fixed are (i) 100% coverage of Urban Population with Water Supply facilities. (ii) 80% coverage of urban population with sanitation facilities.

The outlay for the annual plan 1985-86 for the schemes under the control of the Chief Engineer (Public Health) was Rs.1400.00 lakhs, which included the L.I.C. loan component of Rs.256.00 lakhs. The said proposals envisaged a provision of Rs.863.00 lakhs towards execution of water supply schemes in 35 Municipalities, Rs.500.00 lakhs towards Low Cost Sanitation in 45 Municipalities and Rs.37.00 lakhs for Direction and Administration and Training Programme.

The target achieved during the annual plan 1985-86 was the completion of 10 Nos. of water supply schemes and partial coverage of 45 towns by Low Cost Sanitation Schemes.

The outlay for the annual plan 1986-87 was Rs.1500.00 lakhs. The outlay envisaged a provision of Rs.897.00 lakhs (including the L.I.C. Loan component of Rs.281.00 lakhs and the amount of Rs.100.00 lakhs released under additionality) towards the execution of on-going water supply schemes in 25 Municipalities together with cost of the Land Acquisition in Narsapur and Kadiri Municipalities (where water supply schemes were executed earlier) and laying, transmission line in Cuddapah Town and Rs.550.00 lakhs towards Low Cost Sanitation Schemes in 50 Municipalities. The balance amount of Rs.53.00 lakhs was towards Direction and Administration

and Training Programme.

The target proposed during the annual plan 1986-87 is to cover partly 50 towns by Low Cost Sanitation Schemes and to complete the on-going water supply schemes in 18 Municipalities. However, since the L.I.C. has not released the loan amount of Rs.2.81 crores during the financial year, these water supply schemes were completed in 1987-88.

The outlay for the annual plan 1987-88 was Rs.2400.00 lakhs. This outlay envisaged a provision of Rs.315.00 lakhs (including the L.I.C. Loan Component of Rs.309.00 lakhs) towards the execution of the 12 on-going water supply schemes, Rs.1000.00 lakhs towards implementation of Phase-I of Master Plan Water Supply Schemes and Rs.506.00 lakhs towards Low Cost Sanitation Programme in 48 Municipalities. While the balance amount of Rs.79.00 lakhs was towards Direction and Administration, training programme etc.,

The target proposed during 1987-88 was the completion of 7 Nos. of ongoing water supply schemes and part coverage in 48 Municipalities by Low Cost Sanitation Schemes

The outlay, as approved for the Annual Plan 1988-89 is Rs.2400.00 lakhs.

Out of the outlay of Rs.24.00 crores during 1988-89, an amount of Rs.278.92 lakhs is proposed under L.I.C. Loan assistance for the Water Supply Scheme in Municipalities, as per Loan eligibility.

The draft proposals for the Annual Plan 1989-90 are formulated for an outlay of Rs.24.00 crores, as detailed below:-

<u>A. Direction and Administration:</u>		(Rs. in lakhs)
a)	Establishment charges of Public Health Circle, Guntur.	57.00
b)	Establishment charges for Low Cost Sanitation Programme.	50.00
c)	Establishment charges of World Bank Cell Constituted in Head-Quarters Office	8.00
d)	Warangal Water Supply Impts. Scheme (Part-A Works) and Establishment charges of Public Health Circle and Special Division at Warangal.	25.00
E.	Survey and Investigation	5.00
F.	Research	nil
G.	Training	5.00
H.	Machinery and Equipment	nil

F. Water Supply Schemes:

a) Ongoing schemes	511.82	
b) New Schemes	603.18	
c) Phase-I of Master Plan Schemes.	620.00	1735.00

G. Low Cost Sanitation Schemes: 515.00

TOTAL: 2400.00

At the beginning of the 7th Five Year Plan there are 35 Water Supply Schemes under execution. Full amounts have been released for completion of 10 schemes during the 1st year of Plan 1985-86, 13 schemes during 1986-87, and 7 schemes during 1987-88 respectively. For 2 schemes full amounts have been provided during 1988-89. Since no New Schemes have been taken up for execution during 1st three years of 7th Five Year Plan, only 3 Schemes would be left over. An amount of Rs. 511.82 lakhs has been proposed for these 3 schemes viz., Guntur Water Supply Improvements Schemes (Krishna River's source), Machilipatnam and Guntakal Water Supply Improvements Schemes during the annual plan 1989-90.

For some of the towns, the water supply Augmentation schemes are working out with huge costs. Similarly, in respect of the newly constituted Municipalities, the Municipal finances are not permitting to taken up the schemes on their own. Keeping the above aspects in view, some of the schemes are proposed to be taken up with the usual method of financing viz., with government grants and L.I.C. loan assistance. It is also pertinent to note that not even a single new water supply scheme has been taken up during the VII Five Year Plan period so far with the normal method of financing. An amount of Rs. 603.18 lakhs has been therefore proposed for taking up the new water supply schemes under normal plan. It is proposed to seek loan assistance of Rs. 4.00 crores from the L.I.C. of India for the ongoing and new water supply schemes.

An analysis of the existing water supply position in various Municipalities indicated that the per capita supply obtained in most of the Municipalities is below the National Standards. For want of adequate allocations to the water supply sector in the various Annual Plans, much head-way could not be made in improving the status of water supply in these Municipalities. A tentative assessment of requirement of funds for improving the water supply facilities in all these Municipalities has been made which comes to around Rs. 600.00 crores. It is proposed to implement this Master Plan in phases.

In the first instance, it was proposed to take up phase-I of the Master Plan schemes in 49 Municipalities at a cost of Rs. 44.00 crores. Instead of solely depending upon the Government grants for implementing the programme, the possibility of mobilising internal resources of the Municipalities has been studied. It is broadly proposed

to finance these schemes on the basis of 50% of the cost of the schemes as grant by the State Government and the balance 50% as contribution from the Internal resources of the Municipalities.

This programme is launched during 1986-87. No government grant, however, has been released during 1986-87.

Depending upon the deposition of Municipal Contribution the State Government have released an amount of Rs.5.80 crores during the year 1987-88.

During the year 1988-89, an amount of Rs.10.00 crores as government share is provided.

Thus the balance Government share of Rs.6.20 crores, out of the total share of Rs.22.00 crores is provided in the Annual Plan 1989-90.

In accordance with the policy guidelines given by the State Government, more thrust is being given for the low cost sanitation programme. This programme would benefit indirectly the Scheduled Caste Population, by eliminating the system of scavenging. During the Annual Plan 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 the provisions made for this programme are Rs.500.00 lakhs, Rs.550.00 lakhs, Rs.506.00 lakhs and Rs.515.00 lakhs respectively.

During the year 1989-90 also the provision for Low Cost Sanitation Programme is proposed to be maintained at the same level i.e., Rs.515.00 lakhs. With this provision, it is proposed to continue the Stage-I of the Low Cost Sanitation Schemes in the Municipalities i.e., conversion of existing dry latrines into water seal pour flush latrines. These schemes are taken up under programmes viz., Vimukthi Programme and the Centrally Sponsored Scavenging Elimination Programme.

The position of underground Drainage in the State is far from satisfactory. At present, certain parts of Municipal Corporations of Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada and 4 Municipalities viz., Eluru, Guntur, Tenali and Nellore have been provided with sewerage schemes.

With a view to cover at least certain important areas of Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada Corporation towns, an amount of Rs.5.00 crores has been provided in the VII Five Year Plan out of the agreed outlay of Rs.120.00 crores.

However, due to meagre annual plan allocations during the first four years of VII Five Year Plan, no provision could be made for the sewerage schemes.

As such, a provision of Rs.5.00 crores, as envisaged in the VII Five Year Plan Proposals, is made in the Annual Plan 1989-90.

The Low Cost Sanitation Programme, on completion ultimately leads to the elimination of scavenging profession of a section of the Scheduled Caste People. As such the total provision of Rs.5.15 crores provided for Low Cost Sanitation Programme has been proposed under Special Component Plan.



**RURAL WATER SUPPLY :****CHIEF ENGINEER (RURAL WATER SUPPLY):**

During VIIth Five Year Plan (1985-90) it is aimed to cover 2226 N.C. villages and 13608 P.C. villages for full coverage with an amount of Rs.406.00 crores which covers 15747.60 thousand population. This programme envisages to provide spot source for every 250 persons and 40 to 70 litres per capita per day in case of P.W.S. Schemes.

Against the above requirement State Plan allocation is Rs.200.00 crores and equal amount of Rs.200.00 crores is expected from Government of India under A.R.W.S. Programme and thereby it covers almost the population aimed for VIIth Five Year Plan (1985-90).

The objective is to cover all 15834 problem villages during VIIth Five Year Plan for that an amount of Rs.406.00 crores are required from 1985 to 1988 an amount of Rs.167.73 crores released under M.N.P. & A.R.P. for which 8134 problem villages were covered. The balance 7691 problem villages to be covered in the year 1989-90.

To cover the above 7691 villages an amount of Rs.238.00 crores are required as per VIIth Five Year Plan and as per the Action Plan Rs.237.00 crores are required.

Hence for the year 1989-90 it would be better atleast an amount of Rs.85.00 crores under M.N.P. (State Plan) and Rs.85.00 crores under A.R.W.S. (Govt. of India) may be provided.

The Proposals for the Draft Annual Plan 1989-90 were formulated assuming the same provisions of the current year 1988-89 for both M.N.P. and A.R.W.S. Programmes, i.e. Rs.2600.00 lakhs under M.N.P. and Rs.2600.00 lakhs under A.R.W.S. programme and the coverage envisaged is 1200 problem villages under M.N.P. and 1300 problem villages under A.R.W.S. programme.

**RURAL SANITATION:**

For the VIIth Five Year Plan, it is aimed to cover at least 25% of rural population with sanitation facilities and accordingly a target of 13020 thousands population is fixed to cover 12500 villages with 25000 individual latrines and 6250 community latrines with an amount of Rs.110.00 crores. The Government have allocated Rs.50.00 crores for VIIth Five Year Plan against the requirement of Rs.110.00 crores.

Out of the allocation of Rs.1540.00 lakhs from 1985-86 to 1988-89 an amount of Rs.305.00 lakhs was kept at the disposal of the Managing Director Weaker Section Housing Corporation and Rs.87.15 lakhs was kept at the disposal of

Chief Engineer (T.W.D.) Hyderabad for execution of works allotted to their departments by the Government.

During the last three years (1985-1988), 7724 individual latrines and 280 community latrines have been provided under Rural Sanitation by this department duly covering a population of 1.10 lakhs. And for 1988-89 it is proposed to provide 15000 individual latrines and 400 community latrines to cover 1.50 lakhs population.

An outlay of Rs.400.00 lakhs is allocated for 1989-90 under Rural Sanitation Programme to cover a physical target of 15000 individual latrines and 400 community latrines to cover a population of 1.50 lakhs in 650 villages.

#### HYDERABAD METRO WATER WORKS

The provision available to Hyderabad Metro Water Works in the Annual Plan 1988-89 is Rs.2500.00 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.3500.00 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 1989-90 also. The scheme-wise details are:-

#### Extension and improvements of Water supply:

In order to extend water supply to ill-served, un-served and extended areas, pipe lines are to be extended each year as per necessity. This is a continuous process to extend pipe lines and replacement of old and leaky pipes.

An outlay of Rs.47.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

#### Water Supply to Slums:

An amount of Rs.10.00 lakhs is required for 1989-90 to provide water supply to Slums, under Special Component Plan, which will be identified. Hence an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

#### Diversion of surplus water from Himayathsagar to Osmansagar:

This scheme is taken up to divert surplus water of Himayathsagar to Osmansagar in order to integrate the supplies from both these reservoirs. The major works are completed and pumping of surplus water from Himayathsagar to Osmansagar has also been resorted to during this year. A provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs is made in the Annual Plan 1989-90 which will be spent on works already completed and contractual obligation.

The scheme has been commissioned after installing the existing pumps. It is required to instal one more pumpset to fully utilise the capacity of existing pumping main laid. The cost of installing one more pumpset capable of discharging 20 mgd. and other connected works is estimated as Rs.25.00 lakhs. Hence, an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

The Manjira W.S.S. Phase-II was commissioned in the year 1981 to supply 30 MGD. of water. There are payments to be made towards enhanced land acquisition charges and claims under Arbitration Act. Hence, an outlay of Rs.44.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

#### Remodelling of water supply distribution system:

The remodelling of water supply distribution system has been taken up to lay main transmission and distribution mains including construction of Service Reservoirs. Major works are completed.

M/s. TATA Consulting Engineers who have prepared project report on Stage-II of Manjira W.S.S. Phase-III have identified certain works to strengthen the existing distribution system to facilitate equitable distribution of water on commissioning of Singoor Project which will provide additional supply of 60.MGD. Therefore these works are to be taken up.

An outlay of Rs 50.96 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90 to start the works identified in the project report prepared by M/s TATA Consulting Engineers.

#### Water Supply to Ordnance Factory:

This scheme is taken up to supply another 17 lakhs gallons in addition to the existing supply of 8 lakhs gallons. The works are nearing completion and the factory authorities are constantly representing for supplying enhanced quantity of water. This scheme is expected to be completed during the year 1988-89. An outlay of Rs.3.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 to meet the payments under contractual obligations and hence an outlay of Rs.3.00 lakh is proposed for 1989-90.

#### Manjira Water Supply Scheme-III(Singoor Project):

The Manjira Water Supply Scheme Phase-III is proposed to be completed in two stages. The Stage-I works are expected to be completed by March,1989. This scheme is to be commissioned after storage of water in Singoor Dam in the rainy season of 1989. The provision of for stage-I works is required to arrange payments on works to be completed.

The Manjira Water Supply Scheme Phase-III- Stage-II is proposed for World Bank Assistance. This stage envisages to supply 30 mgd. of water and is estimated to cost Rs.70.876 crores as per project report submitted for World Bank Assistance. This cost excludes certain works already taken up by the Department costing about Rs.19.20 crores. Therefore the total cost of Stage-II works comes to Rs.70.876 + 19.20 = 89.896 crores, out of which our expenditure of Rs.4.89 crores was incurred by March,1988.

.../

The Stage-II works are to be completed in a span of three years from 1988-89 onwards and for this purpose an annual plan allocation in order of Rs.28.00 crores will be required. In the year 1989-90 it is proposed to take up works duly obtaining clearance of World Bank on inviting bidding as per their guidelines. A provision of Rs.27.75 crores is required for the year 1989-90 for Manjira Water Supply Scheme phase-III. An outlay of Rs.27.74 crores for Manjira Water Supply Phase-III is proposed for the year 1989-90.

Augmentation of W.S. to Twin Cities from River Krishna:

The detailed investigation work to bring on additional water supply of 260 mgd. from Nagarjunesagar as source of supply is taken up and project report on this scheme will be prepared. It is proposed to take action to acquire lands and take up preliminary works during 1989-90 for which an outlay of Rs.152.00 lakhs is proposed during 1989-90.

Remodelling of Sewerage Scheme:

In the Annual Plan 1988-89, a provision of Rs.400.00 lakhs has been made to meet the expenditure involved on the above works which will be fully utilised. These works are proposed to be completed during 1989-90 and also it is proposed to take up laying of the out fall sewer from Chadarghat to Amberpet treatment works. The anticipated expenditure for these works is estimated at Rs.392.04 lakhs. Hence an outlay of Rs.392.04 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

**HOUSING: (including Police Housing)****A.P.Housing Board:**

An outlay of Rs.590.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 for utilisation by the A.P.Housing Board on seed money to procure finance from HUDCO., UTI., etc., towards continuing Housing schemes.

**BUILDINGS (HOUSING):****Rental Housing - C.E.(Buildings)**

The construction of quarters under this scheme are meant for the benefit of the State Govt. employees.

The lack of adequate residential accommodation is causing difficulties to Govt. Employees particularly, in Mandal Headquarters (where private construction activities is slack) and in the towns growing at a fast pace such as twin & cities and Visakhapatnam etc., To solve the problem to some extent, an outlay of Rs.400.00 lakhs was approved during the Vith Plan. As against this an expenditure of Rs.92.32 lakhs was incurred.

Considering the spill over commitment of Vith Plan and the restriction Non Plan provision, an allotment of Rs.15.00 crores was indicated under VIIth Plan for housing. Whereafter, provision for construction of quarters for the staff of Judiciary, Medical and Jail Departments, were also included in the Plan.

The following works are in progress and they will be completed in 1988-89 and 1989-90:

S.No.	Name of works	Est. cost.(Rs.lakhs)
1.	Constn. of Residential quarters for Ministers at Road No.12, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad.	28.00
2.	Constn. of Residential quarters for Dt.Collector Jt.Collector & Supdt. of Police, R.R.Dt.Hyd.	22.00
3.	Constn. of Qrts., for Govt.Employees at Punjagutta, Hyderabad.	148.26

An outlay of Rs.381.27 lakhs - Rs.150.00 lakhs under Normal Plan and Rs.231.27 lakhs under Upgradation is proposed for 1989-90.

**LAND ACQUISITION FOR HOUSE SITES: (Dir.of Social Welfare)**

To continue to implement the scheme of acquisition of land for providing house sites to poor Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Weaker Sections of Society, an outlay of Rs.800.00 lakhs is proposed as against the provision of Rs.300.00 lakhs made during 1988-89 since the payment of this amount as compensation to the land has already become due, because the acquisition of the land for this scheme has already been initiated by the District Collectors.

WEAKER SECTIONS HOUSING PROGRAMME:

In the year 1983 a policy decision was taken to construct only permanent houses for the poor in the State under Weaker Sections Housing Programme by dispensing with the Hutting Programme under Sites and Services Programme.

The houses under Weaker Sections Housing Programme are taken up for construction on the assigned Government house sites/oncluster/colony basis and mixed colonies are encouraged to inculcate social integration among the Weaker Sections of the community. The beneficiary is involved in the construction of houses right from start to finish on self help basis to make him to identify with the scheme and to eliminate middlemen and contractors. The State Government have decided to construct 1.40 lakhs houses every year during the VIth FPlan period.

From the year 1987-88 the State Government have decided to construct 1,45,000 houses each year by increasing Urban permanent houses (Slum houses) from 15,000 to 20,000 per annum as detailed below:

(Rs. in lakhs)							
Sl. No.	Category	Unit Cost	No. of houses	Project cost	Govt. subsidy	Loan component	Beneficiary contribution
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	Semi-Permanent Rural	4000	12000	480.00	468.00	-	12.00
2.	Rural Permanent	(a) 8000	97000	7760.00	3637.50	3880.00	242.00
		(b) 9000	16000	1440.00	760.00	640.00	40.00
3.	Urban Permanent	12000	20000	2400.00	200.00	2140.00	60.00
			145000	12080.00	5065.50	6660.00	354.50

An amount of Rs.26,000.00 lakhs was approved for VIIth Plan. During the years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 the expenditure incurred year-wise was Rs.3998.35 lakhs, Rs.6713.33 lakhs and Rs.3964.29 lakhs respectively.

The number of houses taken-up during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 and completed as on 31-8-1988 are as below:

Sl. No.	Year	No. of houses	Completed	Balance
1.	1985-86 W.S.H.P.	1,29,200	1,24,306	4,894
2.	1986-87 W.S.H.P.	1,32,057	1,19,666	12,391
3.	1987-88 W.S.H.P.	1,45,262	55,594	89,668

The balance of the houses are to be completed shortly soon after receipt of the sanctioned loan from HUDCO.

For 1988-89 it is approved to construct 1.45 lakh houses with a total project cost of Rs.12202.05 lakhs out of which the State Government subsidy will be Rs.5188.00 lakhs, Institutional Finance 6660.00 lakh and with a beneficiary contribution of Rs.354.50 lakhs.

For 1989-90 it is also proposed to construct 1,45,000 houses with a similar project cost as was in 1988-89. An amount of Rs.5997.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose.

A.P. POLICE HOUSING

The Andhra Pradesh State Police Housing Corporation Limited was incorporated on 29-5-1971 as Private Limited Company registered under the Companies Act with a view to expedite the construction of quarters for police personnel.

At the time of inception of the Corporation (1971) quarters were available for only 13,764 Policemen. Since, inception the Corporation was able to construct quarters for another 15821 Police personnel out of which 2975 quarters were completed during the current year. Another 8,110 quarters are under progress and are expected to be completed by the end of this current financial year. When all these quarters are completed the percentage of housing satisfaction would go upto 66.14 from the present level of 51.90.

A programme for construction of 18,000 quarters for Policemen at an estimated cost of Rs.90.00 crores during the period commencing from 1986-87 to 1989-90 by obtaining loans for Rs.63.00 crores from various Financial Institutions at the rate of Rs.15.75 crores per year using the amount of Rs.6.75 crores to be provided by the Government in the Budget towards State Government contribution for raising the loans from Financial Institutions.

Accordingly, the following programme was undertaken by the Corporation.

Year	No. of Qtrs.	State Govt. Contribution	Borrowings from Financial Institutions.	(Rs. in crores) Total
1986-87	4,500	6.75	15.75	22.50
1987-88	4,500	6.75	15.75	22.50
1988-89	4,500	6.75	15.75	22.50
1989-90	4,500	6.75	15.75	22.50
	<u>18,000</u>	<u>27.00</u>	<u>63.00</u>	<u>90.00</u>

Against the above programme the Corporation has taken up 10,000 quarters combining the programme for the years 1986-87 and 1987-88 out of which 1552 quarters are completed and the remaining quarters are in progress and are expected to be completed by the end of this current financial year. Depending upon the total flow of funds from the financial institutions and the plan allocations the programme may undergo changes.

A sum of Rs.552.17 lakhs is proposed for A.P. Police Housing Corporation for 1989-90 comprising of Rs.450.00 lakhs under normal Plan and Rs.102.17 lakhs under Upgradation of standards of Administration.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT  
TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING COUNTRY PLANNING

The State is experiencing rapid urbanisation in the context of tempo of Industrialisation and also overall growth in other sectors of Development. As a result, there is unprecedented pressure on Urban Centres in the State, for providing more civic amenities like roads, housing, shopping, parks, recreational facilities etc.

In spite of the fact that these facilities are visualised in the Master Plans prepared, keeping in view the tendency of growth pattern, the Municipalities are not able to provide them immediately due to lack of funds. However, efforts are being made to provide amenities according to priority in these towns, both by the Municipalities and Government. There are as on date 112 Municipalities and 3 Municipal Corporations in the state.

It has been the continuous endeavour of the State Government to provide basic facilities to its citizens, especially the urban poor and downtrodden living in towns and cities proper housing, roads, water supply, sanitation and recreation facilities, but to regulate all these programmes, the need to have a Master Plan has been keenly felt as other-wise any scheme taken up should be dovetailed with a planned development instead of resorting to adhoc solutions.

To accommodate the inputs of various sectors of development of the Government programmes, Master Plans have been taken up by the State Town Planning Department. Till the end of Sixth Plan 19 Master Plans have been sanctioned by the Government and upto 1988-89 (till October, 1988) 45 Master Plans have sanctioned. Aerial Survey has been taken up for 51 towns already to expedite preparation of Master Plans.

The Urban Towns have high density of population but lacking recreational facilities. Considering the need for this important amenity and to serve as lung spaces provision has been made in the Master Plans for development of Parks in suitable areas. In addition even in the residential layouts 10% of the areas have been set apart for Parks and other community purposes. According to random survey made in about 93 Municipalities there are 1528 open spaces covering an extent of 955 Ac.

Municipalities are not in a position to develop or safeguard them from being encroached and is also being misused, as a result the purpose for which they are meant is lost.

To give an impetus to this important civic amenity to be within the reach of the common man, especially the urban poor who need fresh air and recreation after hard day's work, it is felt that Parks-Play fields should be developed in the urban areas. Further, to keep in tune with the National policy of development of green areas within and in the peripheries of towns it is felt necessary the development of green areas should be given priority.



An outlay of Rs.60.00 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 1989-90.

Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns is continuing from the Sixth Plan period. During the Vth Plan, 17 projects were approved by the Government of India. The committed expenditures by the Government of India is Rs.680.00 lakhs at the rate of Rs.40.00 lakhs per town, while the State also has to meet similar amount as its matching assistance.

For the Seventh Plan 8 towns were allotted to Andhra Pradesh, and already 8 projects were approved during 1985-86 and 1986-87 and instalments of loan was released. For the projects cleared during Seventh Plan the loan assistance eligible has been increased to Rs.46.00 lakhs and the total commitment will be Rs.368.00 lakhs ( 46 x 8 ). Thus, the total commitment is Rs.1048.00 lakhs for the projects already under execution from 6th Plan and for the projects sanctioned. Against this, the Government of India have released an amount of Rs.742.83 lakhs till the end of March 88 leaving a balance of Rs.305.17 lakhs.

As per the guidelines issued under the scheme the Government of India releases further instalment of loan only on submission of utilisation certificate of the amount earlier released. Due to land acquisition problems the entire money could not be drawn as anticipated.

An outlay of Rs.100.00 lakhs is proposed under Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns in the Annual Plan 1989-90.

The Government have established 7 Regional Offices for effective review and monitoring of the Plan schemes implemented by the Municipalities in the State and also to deal with the clearance of factory plans under the G.P. Act upto 50 H.P. In addition these Officers have also been made responsible for preparation of Indicative Land use plans of the Mandal Headquarters. The State Government have constituted 1105 Mandals for administrative units with a view to de-centralise the functions and to take the administration to the people. To achieve this objective all field officers of each department will be located at Mandal headquarters apart from other services like Police, Post Office, Godowns, Fire Station, Junior Colleges, Medical & Health facilities. Therefore it was felt essential to locate these agencies in planned and scientific basis and to prevent haphazard development and for this purpose Indicative Land use plans are being prepared. In addition, in order to expedite preparation of master plans for Municipal towns aerial survey has been entrusted to N.R.S. For 51 towns and controlled mossacis have been supplied to the department based on which line maps and land use maps are being prepared.

An outlay of Rs.40.00 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 1989-90.

Director of Municipal Administration:

(i) Environmental Improvement Scheme:- During the Year 1988-89 an amount of Rs.251.00 Lakhs has been provided in the Budget. The Physical Target fixed for 1988-89 is 83,566 slum population at the rate of Rs.300/- per capita.

For the Year 1989-90, it is proposed to provide an amount of Rs.251.00 Lakhs to provide amenities to 83,566 slum population at the rate of Rs.300/- per capita.

(ii) 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 Scheme slums having more than 50% of Scheduled Caste Population are being taken-up for development upto the Year 1986-87. No Separate Head of Account has been opened under Special Component Plan though substantial amounts have been utilised for Scheduled Caste Population. From 1987-88 onwards separate head of account has been opened.

During the Year 1988-89 an amount of Rs.125.00 Lakhs has been provided in the Budget for the benefit of 41,666 Scheduled Caste Population at the rate of Rs.300/- per capita.

It is proposed to take-up this Scheme for the benefit of 41,666 Scheduled Caste slum population during the year 1989-90 also for which an amount of Rs.125.00 Lakhs will be required.

(iii) Construction of School Buildings:- During the Year 1988-89 an amount of Rs.179.00 Lakhs has been provided in the Budget for construction of 100 School Buildings.

It is proposed to construct same number of School Buildings in 1989-90 also for which an amount of Rs.179.00 Lakhs is required.

(iv) Regional Offices:- During the Year 1988-89 an amount of Rs.30.00 Lakhs has been provided in the Budget to meet the expenditure relating to salaries and other recurring and non-recurring expenditure for seven Regional Offices in the State. It is proposed to provide the same amount of Rs.30.00 Lakhs in the Annual Plan for 1989-90.

(v) Regional Centre for Urban & Environmental Studies:- During the Year 1988-89 an amount of Rs.2.00 Lakhs has been provided in the Budget. A similar Provision of Rs.2.00 Lakhs is proposed during the annual plan for 1989-90.

URBAN BASIC SERVICE PROGRAMME

(HMA & UD Dept.)

Urban Basic Service Scheme has been introduced in 16 Municipal towns of 5 selected Districts viz., Ananthapur, Cuddapah, Mahabubnagar, Nalgonda and Srikakulam of Andhra Pradesh in May 1986.

The scheme envisages provision of Urban Basic Services such as Child care Health services, Water and Sanitation facilities and Income generating opportunities for mothers.

Immunization Programme has been given much priority in the State by which parents are motivated in a large number, medical check-up to children in Balwadis, Creches, Pre-Schools is being attended to periodically. Under this scheme, 262 Pre-Schools have been started and 175 Literacy Centres functioning, Women numbering 3409 were trained through Sewing Centres. 193 women were financially assisted involving them in Income generating activities.

Under this scheme, 1533 individual house-hold Latrines, six Community and 8 Latrines in Primary Schools were constructed. 4,955 Smokeless Chullas have been distributed to slum people. 104 Community Hand Pumps were installed. 42 Public taps were arranged in the slums in Mambubnagar town and 2,200 mtrs. of drainage was also constructed and 56 Community Halls were constructed and 19 Community Halls construction is under progress. 17 T.V. sets installed in Community Halls. Training was imparted to Masonery, Pumps repairing etc.

In view of the implementation of UBS programme in Municipal towns, lot of awareness has been created in the slum people.

The UNICEF has been reimbursing the salaries of Assistant District UBS Coordinators every year. In view of the above fact, a provision of Rs.2.50 lakhs was shown towards salaries of Asst. District UBS Coordinators. Hence, an additional amount of Rs.2.50 lakhs is required for 1988-89 and for next year i.e., 1989-90. This additional allocation of Rs.2.50 lakhs is proposed for the current year and for next Annual Plan for 1989-90 over and above the current year's allocation of Rs.15.00 lakhs.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF HYDERABAD.TWIN CITIES DEVELOPMENT:Road widening:

A total length of 450 K.M. was identified by HATS, the Consultancy firm Regional Engineering College, Warangal for widening of roads in twin cities after conducting intensive survey. Out of this 450 K.Ms., 139 roads of about 150 K.Ms. length were programmed for widening in the first instance and 119 roads comprising of 120 K.Ms. length taken up for execution by Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad from 1981 onwards. The total cost of widening of these 139 roads is about Rs.45.00 crores.

The details are as follows:

S.No.	Phase No.	No. of roads identified	No. of roads completed.	No. of roads in progress.	No. of roads not taken up
1.	I	29	13	16	-
2.	II	67	18	40	9
3.	III	43	11	21	11
TOTAL:		139	42	77	20

So far, 42 roads of 30 KM. length are completed incurring an expenditure of about Rs.4.00 crores. The widening of 77 roads at a cost of Rs.30.00 crores is in progress.

The amount so far spent upto March, 1987 is Rs.14.00 crores. The expenditure incurred in the year 1987-88 is Rs.270.00 lakhs. Rs.340.00 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan of 1988-89 for road widening. The expenditure incurred in 1988-89 upto end of September, 1988 is Rs.17.35 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.340.00 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 1989-90 under road widening works.

The following three works are proposed during 1988-89 as per the priorities fixed by the HATS, R.E.C. Warangal.

a) R.O.B. at Jamai Osmania	Rs.400.00 lakhs
b) R.O.B. at Seethaphalmandi	Rs.400.00 lakhs
c) Parallel Bridge across river Musi near muslinjung pool	Rs.300.00 lakhs
Total:	Rs.1100.00 lakhs

The proposed method of financing is as follows:

Govt. grants	Rs.505.00 lakhs
M.C.H.	Rs.245.00 lakhs
Railways	Rs.200.00 lakhs
QCSUDA	Rs.150.00 lakhs
Total:	Rs.1100.00 lakhs

In the Annual Plan 1988-89 a provision of Rs.320.00 lakhs is provided for the construction of R.O.B. at Khairatabad, R.O.B. at Janai Osmania, Seethaphalmandi, parallel bridge at Muslimjungpool across river Musi. An outlay of Rs.345.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

Green Belt programme:

Out of Rs.100.00 lakhs required, the government has so far released Rs.25.00 lakhs each during the years 1986-87 and 1987-88. An amount of Rs.25.00 lakhs is provided in 1988-89. For 1989-90 also the same outlay of Rs.25.00 lakhs is proposed.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT SCHEME:

The Hyderabad Slum Improvement Project Phase-II has been taken up with O.D.A. Assistance at a revised cost of Rs.1557.00 lakhs (Rs.887.00 (Original) + cost over works Rs.670.00 lakhs). Under this scheme 210 slums were taken up for providing amenities and this work is almost nearing completion. Out of Rs.1557.00 lakhs, the Government released so far Rs.1547.62 lakhs.

H.S.I.P. III is taken up for improving 300 Slums in a period of 4 years commencing from 1988-89 to 1991-92 at a cost of Rs.35.34 crores. The O.D.A., U.K. has cleared this scheme with an allocation of 15 million pounds. The phasing of this programme is as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of slums</u>	<u>No. families</u>	<u>Cost (Rs. in lakhs)</u>
1988-89	70	15000	686.26
1989-90	75	20000	903.347
1990-91	80	21000	939.90
1991-92	75	20000	999.85
	-----	-----	-----
	300	76000	3534.357
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Against Rs.680.26 lakhs, phased out in the year 1988-89 under H.S.I.P. Phase-III, an amount of Rs.150.00 lakhs is proposed since six months time during 1988-89 already passed. Thus, a total amount of Rs.673.46 lakhs is proposed in the Revised Estimate 1988-89 (Rs.340.00 + 183.46 + 150.00). An amount of Rs.940.00 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 1989-90 which includes the additional grant of Rs.600.00 lakhs.

URBAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

An amount of Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed during 1989-90 towards establishment charges under U.C.D.

Hence, a total outlay of Rs.1.65.00 lakhs is proposed during the year 1989-90.

Vijayawada Municipal Corporation:Recreation facilities and development of Greenbelt:

There are a number of open spaces reserved in the approved layouts for various public purposes like laying of Parks construction of school buildings etc., and are handed over to the Municipal Corporation. To keep these open spaces free from encroachments and to develop them into parks and green belts, it is proposed to construct compound walls at the lowest feasible cost to raise the level of the ground and develop them with greenery. During 1988-89, 20 open spaces are selected on priority basis and action is being taken to develop them into parks, besides development of greenery in the city. For the Annual Plan 1989-90, it is proposed for development of greenery in the city like plantation of Avenue trees with Tree Guards on the road margins and development of greenery on the canal berms. It is also proposed to provide play equipment etc., in the developed parks. An outlay of Rs.17.75 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

2. Water Supply Schemes:

In view of the growing population of the city it is proposed to install an additional 8 M.G.D. Plant to cater to the needs of the city. The public health Engineering Department has already prepared an estimate for Rs.121.00 lakhs and it is proposed to execute the scheme in a phased manner. The 2nd phase of the scheme has already been taken up out of the provision of Rs.30.00 lakhs besides Rs.6.41 lakhs for laying pipe lines in unserved areas is made in the Annual Plan for the year 1988-89. To continue the execution of the scheme a provision of Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan for the year 1989-90.

3. Sullage Diversion Scheme:

As the Western part of the city is not provided with under ground drainage system, the sullage water from the old city is let out into Eluru canal at 3 or 4 points. This is causing pollution of water in the Eluru canal which is being used for drinking purpose by the Villagers at the down stream of the canal. Therefore, to avoid this pollution a scheme has been drawn up to divert the sullage water from the old city to the sewage farm sites at Rajarajeswaripet. The cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs.67.25 lakhs and it is proposed to execute it in phased manner. A provision of Rs.15.00 lakhs was made for the year 1988-89. To continue the execution of the scheme in succeeding year a provision of Rs.8.42 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan for the year 1989-90.

4. Out fall drains:

The Sewerage system provided in the eastern part of the city was designed only to meet the conveying of the sewage and sullage coming from the dwelling houses. It was not designed to carry the rain water etc. Which is stagnated on the road margins. Due to lack of such convenience the rain water stagnated on the road margins and lowlying vacant house sites in causing much nuisance and health hazards. A lot of such public inconvenience is experienced due to the recent heavy rains in July/August 88. It is therefore, proposed to construct out fall drains for the disposal of sullage water from Katcha and Masonary drains which are already in existance in many parts of the town for disposal of the rain and storm water. For this purpose a provision of Rs.51.25 lakhs is proposed in the Annual plan for the year 1989-90.

### 5. Widening of roads etc.

In view of the growing population and its traffic, there is a continuous demand for widening of roads formation of link roads and providing service roads. There is also such need for widening of National High Way which are passing through the city where half of the expenditure on such widening has to be borne by the Municipal Corporation. To improve the traffic conditions nearly 83 works were identified on priority basis and they have been taken up during 1987-88. A provision of Rs.40.94 lakhs is made in the Annual Plan 1988-89 for the said on-going schemes. Almost all these works have been grounded and are in speedy progress. There are many more similar works including spill-over works which are to be executed in the succeeding years in the larger interest of public safety and convenience. Therefore, a provision of Rs.24.08 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan for the year 1989-90.

### 6. Traffic Islands:

There are several traffic islands in the city. It is proposed to develop them in a more technically designed manner to suit with the traffic convenience and to mitigate the traffic problems of the growing city. It is also proposed to develop these traffic Islands with the greenary arrangements to bring a face lift to the city and to attract tourists. The scheme is also proposed to be executed in two or three years consecutively. Four works have been taken up on priority basis with a provision of Rs.3.73 lakhs, made in the annual plan for the year 1988-89. Out of the four works, three works are in progress during 1988-89. Two more works are proposed in the Annual Plan for the year 1989-90. A provision of Rs.4.99 lakhs is made for the year 1989-90 including the spill over works.

### 7. Bridges:

In view of growing traffic needs of the city it is proposed to construct 4 bridges on Irrigation canals passing through the city. Tenders were called for and the works were let out to the contractors. The construction of the bridges is in progress. In respect of the other two bridges, the revised type design and drawings etc., are to be received from the Central Designs Organisation as the original designs are proposed to be revised so as to complete the construction during the Centenary celebrations of Vijayawada Municipal Corporation i.e., 1988-89 without any increase in the construction cost. A sum of Rs.45.44 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan for the year 1988-89 for this purpose. It is also proposed to construct one more bridge during 1989-90. Hence a provision of Rs.15.21 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan for the year 1989-90.

### 8. Budameru Flood Protection Work:

Whenever there are rains the Budameru Rivulet is getting floods and it is inundating the low laying areas of Ayodyanagar, Ramalingeswaranagar etc, where the weaker sections of the society are largely residing. As a result of this, the residents of these localities are subjected to inconvenience and health hazards due to floods of Budameru. It is therefore, decided to provide a bund to give relief to the inhabitants of Prakashnagar from Budameru floods. A provision of Rs.6.50 lakhs is therefore, proposed in the Annual Plan for the year 1989-90.

A total provision of Rs.150.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual plan 1989-90.

HYDERABAD URBAN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY:

Hyderabad Urban Development Authority was constituted under the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Urban Areas (Development) Act 1975. The jurisdiction of HUDA extends over an area of 1554 sq.kms including the Hyderabad Municipal Area of 169 sq.kms.

The powers and functions of the Authority include planning for development, development, regulation and control of development and coordination with the other Development Agencies.

The provision for HUDA in the Annual Plan 1988-89 is Rs.130.00 lakhs. In order to discharge its statutory functions, an outlay of Rs.430.00 lakhs including a special grant of Rs.300 lakhs for Inner Ring Road and Dredging of Hussainsagar Lake, is proposed for the Annual Plan for 1989-90 as shown below:

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Establishment	90.00
2. Planning and Development Oriented Studies.	10.00
3. Development of Greenbelt, Urban Forestry, recreational areas, approach roads.	5.00
4. Preparation and Revision of Master Plan and Z.D./Es.	5.00
5. Inner Ring Road	10.00
Inner Ring Road (Special Grant)	200.00
6. Truck Parking Lots	5.00
7. Buddhapurnina Project	5.00
8. Dredging of Hussainsagar Lake	100.00
TOTAL:	----- 430.00 -----



QULI QUTUB SHAH URBAN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY.

A provision of Rs.450.00 lakhs has been made in the Annual plan for 1988-89 for ongoing plan schemes to be implemented in the old city, Hyderabad. The old city area is thickly populated with narrow roads lanes and number of slums. The area is economically depressed and environmentally blighted. Due to over-crowding the existing civic amenities are insufficient to cater to the needs of the people. The details of schemes taken up by this Authority are outlined below:-

Widening of Roads: Improvement to Bridges:

During the 7th Five Year Plan, the Authority proposes to take up different road sections and 3 bridges works in the old city which needs immediate widening and the improvements. The total cost is estimated at Rs.17.04 crores, out of which the share of QQSUDA will be Rs.9.00 crores. The programme to be implemented in a phased manner commencing from 1986-87 during 1987-88 an amount of Rs.266.06 lakhs has been earmarked for the road widening programme and for construction of bridges 12 road widening works 3 bridges works is in progress. A provision of Rs.235.00 lakhs has been proposed for the road widening and for construction of bridges for 1989-90. A total length of 20 Kms. of roads is proposed to be widened, formed during 1989-90.

Construction of School Buildings:

During the 7th Five Year Plan the Authority proposes to take up construction of 18 new school buildings out of that 4 school buildings constructed. (1) Maisaram (2) Darul Uloom ready for handing over to Education Department. (3) Chaderghat and (4) Aliabad already handed over to Education Department and the schools are being run in these places and 10 school buildings at Falaknura, Hafez-Baba-Nagar, Moghalpura, Golconda, Darulshifa, Sultan Shahi, Uppuguda, Jumerath Bazar are in progress. During 1989-90 also more school buildings will be constructed at total cost of Rs.35.00 lakhs.

It is also proposed to construct a residential school exclusively for girls in the old city. A provision of Rs.25.00 lakhs has been proposed during 1989-90.

Improvement of Sanitary Condition:

In the old city Hyderabad it is estimated that about 30,000 houses do not have proper sewer connections. Therefore the Authority proposes to convert the dry latrines to wet latrines with the assistance of Government of India so far 2,600 dry latrines converted into wet latrines. Further, it is also proposed to provide water supply on existing public toilets and also to take up construction of public toilets at identified localities. For this purpose a provision of Rs.40.00 lakhs has been proposed for completion of all the works taken up.

∴ Hence, the Quli Qutub Shah Urban Development Authority, Hyderabad have prepared an Annual Plan for the year 1989-90 to the tune of Rs.450.00 lks for on-going schemes.

Development of Parks and Afforestation programme:

During 1989-90 the present programme of Quli Qutub Shah Urban Development Authority to plant trees where Government vacant lands are available and avenue plantation of roads already widened and improvement to parks and playgrounds will continue. For this a provision of Rs.25.00 lakhs has been proposed.

Programme for encouragement of Sports:

A programme to train young and promising school children below the age of 15 years in sports and games has been under taken by this Authority in collaboration with the Director of Sports. For this a provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been proposed in the annual plan 1989-90

URBAN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY:

An outlay of Rs.45.00 lakhs each to (1) Vijayawada, Guntur, Tenali UDA (2) Visakhapatnam UDA (3) Kakatiya UDA (4) Tirupathi UDA is proposed in the Annual Plan 1989-90 towards assistance to these UDA's for implementation of their programmes.

An outlay of Rs.33.00 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 1989-90 towards formation of New Urban Development Authority.

INFORMATION AND PUBLICITYDIRECTOR OF INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS:

With a view to enlist the active cooperation and enthusiastic participation of the people in the implementation of development schemes and welfare measures launched by the Government for the welfare of the people in general and Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes Backward Classes and other weaker sections of the society in particular, the department of Information and Public Relations makes a sustained effort to communicate authentic information to the people through the various mass media such as Press, All India Radio, Doordarsan, films, exhibitions, Song and Drama services, Publications etc.

The proposals for the year 1989-90 include not only the on-going schemes but also a few new schemes in view of the acute need for modernising the department to meet the new challenges thrown up by the revolution that has taken place in electronic media of mass communication. As part of modernising the department, computer services for data collection and Desk Top Publishing equipment for bringing out adhoc publications at short notice, photo transmission service to facilitate simultaneous release of photos to important publishing centres like Vijayawada, Tirupathi and Visakhapatnam along with Hyderabad and Light-and-Sound programme for projecting the history and cultural heritage of Telugus as well as developmental activities are proposed to be introduced during 1989-90.

Thus, a total provision of Rs.170.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 as against the provision of Rs.52.00 lakhs provided during the year 1988-89.

ANDHRA PRADESH STATE FILM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION:

The Andhra Pradesh State Film Development Corporation Limited has been implementing the schemes for promotion of film industry in the State like giving loans to Cinema halls, film studios, Infrastructural units, setting up Infrastructural Units under the State sector (i.e.) Film Development Corporation Complex, production of documentaries and newsreels and financial assistance to auditoria etc. Andhra Pradesh Entertainment Tax Act provides 7 percent of the Entertainment Tax proceeds for promotion of cinematograph films and arts. Necessary funds required for implementing various schemes by the Film Development Corporation are being released from out of the above 7 percent of Entertainment Tax proceeds. During the year 1988-89 various incentives schemes for promotion of film industry in the State have been announced. Andhra Pradesh State Film Development Corporation has been nominated as the single authority to deal with all matters concerned with film industry.

contd...

An allocation of Rs.207.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90 for the following schemes:

Sl.No.	Name of the scheme	Amount (Rs. lakhs )
1	2	3.
1.	Film Development Corporation Complex (including recording, dubbing and preview theatre and administrative building).	27.00
2.	Loans for construction of cinema theatres.	40.00
3.	Subsidy to cinema theatres under TCKV Scheme.	15.00
4.	Loans to infrastructural units.	20.00
5.	Incentives to low-budget Telugu films.	60.00
6.	Film Archives	3.00
7.	Film Festivals & Export of Telugu films.	2.00
TOTAL:		207.00

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND  
BACKWARD CLASSES

Welfare of Scheduled Castes:

During 1988-89, an amount of Rs 3881.00 lakhs has been provided within anticipated expenditure of Rs 4142.00 lakhs. An amount of Rs 5340.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

Under administration it is proposed to continue all of the temporary posts created under Plan and also to construct buildings for the offices of the District Social Welfare Officers and also Directorate for completing the construction of these buildings already taken-up and also to construct buildings to the 8 offices of the D.S.W.Os, an amount of Rs 78.00 lakhs under capital is proposed out of Rs 140.00 lakhs.

During 1988-89, the State Government have enhanced mess charges to the boarders in the Hostels by Rs 20.00 per month and cosmetic charges by Rs 2.00 per month, so the anticipated expenditure for maintenance of hostels opened during the VIIth Plan period has gone up to Rs 621.00 lakhs as against the provision of Rs 580.00 lakhs. For 1989-90 an amount of Rs 690.00 lakhs is proposed for maintenance of the hostels started under Plan and to open 55 new hostels. The provision for Scholarships to pre-matric students, I.T.I. students, post-graduate, medical and engineering students and Research Scholars will be continued on the existing level. Due to increase in the mess charges to the post-matric students in attached hostels also during 1988-89 by Rs 20.00 per month and also due to increase in pocket money to Professional and Post-graduate students from Rs 25.00 to Rs 40.00 per month an additional expenditure of Rs 160.00 lakhs is anticipated during this year. For 1989-90 also an amount of Rs 215.00 lakhs is proposed. In the supply of nationalised text books also, an additional expenditure of Rs 46.00 lakhs is anticipated during this year, though provision for 1989-90 is proposed on par with the provision made for this year. Under Residential Schools, an amount of Rs 1585.00 lakhs is proposed against the provision of Rs 804.00 lakhs made for this year. It is considered necessary to complete the construction of the buildings already taken up to some of the 68 existing schools and also to start construction of the buildings to those schools where it is not taken up, in order to create better environment for the students in these schools. So, an amount of Rs 1000.00 lakhs out of Rs 1589.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose. The maintenance of these schools has also gone up due to opening of one more section to full capacity because of the increasing demand for admission into these schools.

As the Government of India have declined to provide scholarships to the children of those engaged in unclean occupation studying from I to IV classes under the existing Centrally Sponsored Scheme, the State Government has to provide scholarships to these students from its own funds fully. So, the anticipated expenditure under the scheme has been estimated over Rs 69.00 lakhs against the provision of Rs 40.00 lakhs already made. For 1989-90 also, an amount of Rs 69.00 lakhs is proposed. Under A.P.S.C. Cooperative Finance Corporation, the marginal subsidy, investments have been increased to Rs 60.00 lakhs and Rs 612.00 lakhs respectively for 1989-90 from the provision of Rs 50.00 lakhs and Rs 459.00 lakhs respectively made for 1988-89. These increases are made on the expectation that there will be corresponding increase in the Special Central Assistance of the Government of India for 1989-90. For all other schemes, the amounts proposed for 1989-90 are at the same level of 1988-89.

So, in all an amount of Rs 5340.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

Welfare of Scheduled Tribes:

The schemes for the welfare of the Tribal people and their children continue to consist of Educational Schemes, Economic Development Schemes and other Welfare Schemes. During 1988-89 a provision of Rs 2212.00 lakhs with an anticipated expenditure of Rs 2250.29 lakhs has been made. During 1989-90 an amount of Rs 2732.46 lakhs is proposed. The details of the same of the schemes are as below:

Incentives by way of supply of Text Books, Dresses to pre-matric S.T. Students and sanction of Books and Instruments to graduate students, post-graduate and Medical students, Polytechnic students and I.T.I. students will be continued during 1989-90 with a provision of Rs 11 lakhs.

It is proposed to continue the scholarships to the Day Scholars and also to the students admitted in Hyderabad Public School, R.K. Vidyalaya and in the best schools. An amount of Rs 141.28 lakhs for this is proposed. In Hyderabad Public Schools, Begumpet and Ramanthapur in addition to continuing the existing 35 students, 12 more students will get admitted during 1989-90. In the best schools in order to continue the existing 2759 students it is proposed to admit 1250 more students during 1989-90. In R.K. Vidyalaya in addition to continue the existing 50 students admitted during 1988-89, it is proposed to cover 25 more students during 1989-90 with an additional expenditure of Rs 1,40,000.

An amount of Rs 30.00 lakhs is proposed for post-matric scholarships to meet the enhanced scholarship amount and also to cover more students. The State Government has enhanced the rates of mess charges to the Boarders in the Hostels by Rs 20/- per month. Under the Plan, it is proposed to continue to maintain 9,969 boarders admitted in 52 new hostels opened during the VIIth Plan period and also others admitted during the plan under 5% increase. During 1989-90, it is proposed to cover 2,498 additional boarders which will be 5% of the existing strength. An amount of Rs 234.51 lakhs in all is proposed for this during 1989-90.

It is proposed to maintain the 16 Ashram schools during the Plan period and also the additional boarders admitted during the plan period altogether totalling 5,200 students. It is also proposed to admit 2,260 boarders and also to create 512 additional posts of teachers to fulfill the norms of teacher-pupil ratio during 1989-90. An amount of Rs 260.35 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

As there is necessity to maintain the buildings constructed by the department in good condition, it is proposed to have a provision of Rs 100.00 lakhs for this purpose during 1989-90. In order to complete the spillover works of the various institutions being constructed by the department an amount of Rs 623.00 lakhs is provided. For construction of girls hostels an amount of Rs 57.59 lakhs is proposed towards the state share.

It is proposed to sanction 20 new posts for Ghanshyam schools at a cost of Rs 4.78 lakhs per annum. It is also proposed to make a beginning in Training of Tribal youth as commercial pilots. A provision of Rs 0.30 lakh is proposed for this purpose.

Under Economic Development Schemes, greater emphasis is attached to the proper maintenance of Coffee plantations being raised by the tribals in the scheduled areas in order to make the plantation as remunerative as possible in order to attract more tribals to undertake Coffee cultivation. An amount of Rs 30.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

the provision of Rs 16.68 lakhs made in 1988-89. Much importance is also being attached for rehabilitation of primitive groups of Yanadis and Chencus. Suitable schemes are formulated to their economic upliftment. An amount of Rs 20.00 lakhs for Yanadis and Rs 35.00 lakhs for Chencus is proposed. It is considered that the provision of minor irrigation facilities will give immediate tangible economic benefits to the tribals. So an amount of Rs 200.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 against Rs 30.00 lakhs provided for 1988-89. So in all an amount of Rs 2732.46 lakhs is proposed for the welfare of tribals and their children during 1989-90.

#### Welfare of Backward Classes:

As per the Socio Economic Survey conducted, the Backward Classes population of the State is estimated at 213.39 lakhs which comes to about 38% of the total population of the State. Article 15(4) of the Constitution of India enjoins the State Govt. to make special provisions for the advancement of socially, educationally Backward Class citizens as distinguished from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Sri Muralidhara Rao's Commission appointed in 1960 for this purpose by the State Government has recommended to ameliorate the conditions of Backward Classes, by improving the educational standards to them on one side and to also improve the economic conditions of Backward Classes on the other side.

Although the State Government have taken up certain schemes for the amelioration of these Backward Classes Communities on the above lines, substantial and tangible uplift could not be done so far because the entire expenditure is to be borne by the State Government only.

This year an amount of Rs 2401.00 lakhs has been provided. Against this, the expenditure is anticipated at Rs 2880.00 lakhs. For 1989-90 an amount of Rs 2966.00 lakhs is proposed.

The schemes proposed to be taken up are broadly educational schemes and economic development schemes. The Backward Class students who are studying in post-matric courses and whose parents/guardian's income does not exceed Rs 12,000/- per annum, are exempted from payment of tuition fees and special fees. The loss foregone by the Educational Institutions due to the exemption have to be reimbursed by the Department.

The tuition fees in respect of private institutions viz., Junior Colleges, Degree Colleges, Law and B.Ed., Colleges are reimbursed to the extent of not exceeding double the rate of fees adopted by the University concerned. In respect of private Engineering Colleges and Private Polytechnics, the tuition fees are to be reimbursed at the rates fixed by the Government from time to time and the Special fees are reimbursed as claimed by the institutions.

The rates of tuition fees in private Engineering Colleges was increased to Rs 6,500/- from the academic year of 1987-88 and the rate of tuition fees has been raised from Rs 3,000/- to Rs 14,000/- to private polytechnics from the academic year of 1988-89.

So, an amount of Rs 328.00 lakhs is anticipated expenditure against the provision of Rs 100.00 lakhs during 1988-89. For 1989-90, an amount of Rs 230.00 lakhs is proposed. During 1988-89, the State Government have increased the Mess charges from Rs 100.00 per month to Rs 120.00

per month and Cosmetic charges by Rs 2.00 per month to the Boarders in the hostels. So, it has become necessary to increase the anticipated expenditure for maintenance of hostels from Rs 500.00 lakhs to Rs 751.00 lakhs during 1988-89. A provision of Rs 735.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90. Due to increase in maintenance costs, the provision for Ashram schools is also increased from Rs 25.00 lakhs to Rs 50.00 lakh. The other schemes are to be implemented over the existing level of activity.

It is also proposed to have three new schemes during 1989-90 at a cost of Rs 52.00 lakhs as below:

1. Opening of Residential polytechnic. ....	(Rs lakhs) 40.00
2. Construction of Community ... halls.	10.00
3. Stipend to B.C. candidates ... undergoing training in Flying Clubs.	2.00

So, in all, Rs. 2966.00 lakhs is proposed for Welfare of Backward Classes during 1989-90.



## POPULATION AND LABOUR WELFARE

A provision of Rs 57.30 lakhs was made in the Annual Plan for 1988-89 for the schemes under Commissioner of Labour. An outlay of Rs 67.51 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 for the continuance of the on going schemes.

### I.L.O. Creation of Population Cell in the Office of the Commissioner of Labour, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad

A population Cell was created in the Office of the Commissioner of Labour, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad with Commissioner of Labour as Project Coordinator and a Senior Joint Commissioner of Labour as Project Director assisted by two Training Officers (in the cadre of Deputy Commissioner of Labour). Subsequently one post of Training Officer has been upgraded to that of Joint Commissioner of Labour and designated as Additional Project Director and one Accounts Officer, one Superintendent, one Audio Visual Incharge, one Senior Assistant, one Steno with 3 Attenders. The population Cell is **working** with full compliment. Further the expenditure towards the scheme will be met according to the following pattern by Government of India:

- 1st year at 100%
- 2nd year at 75%
- 3rd year at 50%

It aims at encouraging all elements of the organised Sector, Government/Employers and organisations, Trade Unions as well as relevant Health, Welfare Educational Institutions and Voluntary Organisations in the State to work together to support a broad based Family Welfare Programme.

The first step in the programme is the orientation of Government and Union Officials at all levels followed by Seminars/Training of these persons particularly drawn from Industries. The core of work of the programme i.e., Education and motivation of the workers and their family members which is carried out by Plant Level Educational Officers and Worker Motivators supported by local Departmental Officials.

Among the 10 Projects going on the India assisted by I.L.O./UNFPA Project, this is the only project entrusted to the State Labour Department for implementation which is full and complete.

The entire project is working at unified goal with the District Authorities vested with authority and power for individualistic functions. One of the important step of the project is to improve the couple

protection rate of 25% over and above that which existed at the commencement of the Project. About 2,40,500 have undergone Tubectomy and Vasectomy operations in the six districts of the State selected for the programme.

In order to motivate the workers for undergoing sterilisation, the I.L.O. and UNFPA conducted number of Seminars, orientation Training Classes to educate various levels of Factory Managements, Trade Unions leaders and factory workers. The thrust of the Government of Andhra Pradesh towards accelerating Family Welfare Education Programme as a contribution to the National effort is helping in a big way in Project implementation through the collaboration of the Project with the District Collectors, in the Project areas. The Government have allocated an amount of Rs 6.01 lakhs during 1988-89. An outlay of Rs 6.58 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

2. Strengthening of Administrative Machinery of Labour Department for effective implementation of Minimum Wages under Agriculture

At the 31st Session of Labour Ministers Conference held in July, 1988 with regard to implementation of Minimum Wages under Agriculture should be pursued vigorously as it is one of the items under 20 Point Economic Programme. It was also proposed that there should be a separate machinery for implementation of minimum wages in agriculture in particular at District and Taluq levels.

As at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan the total strength of Assistant Labour Officers in the State was 145. To cover the 312 taluqs in the State, it was proposed to create 146 circles of Assistant Labour Officers during Seventh Five Year Plan along with 6 circles of Labour Officers and 1 post of Joint Commissioner of Labour with staff in Head Office.

But, the Planning Commission has agreed for creation of only 76 circles of Assistant Labour Officers, 3 circles of Labour Officers at Zonal level and 1 post of Joint Commissioner of Labour with staff in Headquarters Office. All the 76 posts of Assistant Labour Officers with supporting staff and the post of Joint Commissioner of Labour and the 3 Labour Officers have been filled up.

The Government have cleared the Scheme through G.O.Ms.No.315, dated 2-9-1985 Labour, Employment and Technical Education Department, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

A sum of Rs 51.29 lakhs was included in the Annual Plan for 1988-89. An outlay of Rs 60.93 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 for continuation of the scheme.

### DIRECTOR OF FACTORIES

The Factories Department is concerned with the implementation of Factories Act and allied legislation for ensuring safety, health and better working conditions of workers employed in factories. The State has more than 19,800 factories registered under the Factories Act, which include pharmaceutical, chemical and electronic industries. The Department has to tackle varied problems relating to industrial safety, health and welfare in view of the rapid industrialisation.

An amount of Rs 12.00 lakhs was included in the Annual Plan for 1988-89 for implementing the schemes of the Director of Factories. A similar provision of Rs 12.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 for continuation of the existing plan schemes.

#### 1. Enforcement of Safety Standards in Industries Establishment

This scheme was originally sanctioned during the year 1985-86 and new Offices of Inspectors of Factories were created at Jeedimetla, Mahabubnagar and Cuddapah with supporting staff. As the scheme is mainly intended to look after the welfare of industrial workers, there is an imperative need to continue the scheme for 1989-90 also.

The total expenditure will be Rs 4.00 lakhs for 1989-90.

#### 2. Strengthening of the Directorate: (Two posts of Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories)

This scheme was originally sanctioned during 1986-87, and two posts of Deputy Chief Inspectors of Factories (which were abolished during 1983) were revived and since then continuing. The two Deputy Chief Inspectors of Factories are assisting the Director at Headquarters in implementing the Factories Act more effectively. There is need to continue the scheme during 1989-90.

The total expenditure will be Rs 1.20 lakhs for 1989-90.

3. Monitoring and control of Hazards in Industrial Establishment (Setting up of Industrial Hygiene Laboratory under UNDP)

The Government have sanctioned an amount of Rs 60,000/- (Rs Sixty Thousands Only) for setting up of an Industrial Hygiene Laboratory. Out of the sanctioned amount only an amount of Rs 23,000/- towards Air conditioning was incurred. Conversion works could not be taken.

During 1988-89 proposals were sent to Government for sanction of staff attached to this scheme - Chemical Inspector of Factories (1), Lab Assistant (2) Senior/Junior Lab. Attendant (1).

The recurring expenditure on account of this scheme will be Rs 0.30 lakhs and non-recurring expenditure will be Rs 3.00 lakhs.

4. Full Safety Control System in Hazardous Industries:

During 1987-88 Government have accorded sanction for setting up of a Cell for Full Safety Control System in Hazardous Industries. The posts of Technical Officers, two posts of Technical Assistants and two posts of Attenders were sanctioned under this scheme. The posts sanctioned under this scheme could not be filled due to administrative reasons such as finalisation of adhoc rules of the posts etc. Further, all the posts sanctioned under this scheme are to be filled up by recruitment but not by redeployment.

The proposed recurring expenditure on account of this scheme is Rs 0.40 lakhs and non-recurring expenditure will be Rs 2.70 lakhs.

DIRECTOR OF BOILERS

The Director of Boilers is responsible for ensuring standards of safety in industrial establishments and is statutorily required to conduct annual inspections of the boilers. As per the norms set by Central Boilers Board, one Inspector is expected to inspect 150 boilers in his jurisdiction in a year, since 3 or 4 types of inspections are required for each boiler before a certification is done for its use. Based on these norms the Department needs 30 Inspectors of boilers as against 5 Inspectors of boilers functioning in the State at present. Provision has been made in 1988-89 to create 3 posts of Inspectors of Boilers with skeleton staff of one Junior Assistant, one L.D. Steno-Typist and two Attenders to each office. The provision of Rs 3.00 lakhs for 1989-90 is towards continuation of this staff during 1989-90.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

A total outlay of Rs 48.00 lakhs was approved for Employment Schemes during Seventh Five Year Plan period (1985-90). Out of this, an amount of Rs 25.00 lakhs have been spent (including anticipated expenditure of Rs 10.70 lakhs during 1988-89) leaving a balance of Rs 23.00 lakhs.

Computerisation of operations of Employment Exchanges have been taken up under Centrally Sponsored Schemes. So far Computer Systems have been purchased and installed at three Employment Exchanges as Plan Schemes during 1986-87. Purchasers of Systems for 2 more Employment Exchanges is in progress. Messrs. Andhra Pradesh Technology Services has been requested to arrange for purchase of hardware, development of Software, purchase of Computers consumables, Site Preparation supply of Computerised formats for capturing Data etc. So far the Government of India released Rs 5.00 lakhs and the State Government Rs 6.05 lakhs. The entire amount of Rs 11.05 lakhs has been kept at the disposal of M/s. Andhra Pradesh Technology Services. M/S. Andhra Pradesh Technology Services indicated that the expenditure so far booked is around Rs 16.00 lakhs. This includes the expenditure on cost of Hardware, Software development of formats, Site preparations at 3 Employment Exchanges including A.C. Machines, furniture, consumables etc.

There is a need to consolidate the Computerisation work at the five five Employment Exchanges so far taken up by providing all the requirements including data entry charges to export agencies. As such schemes are prepared both on-going and new-propising utilisation of the remaining amount of Rs 23.00 lakhs under Employment Schemes.

ONGOING SCHEMES:Career Study Centre:

The Career Study Centre is set up to develop occupational information literature and its distribution among Vocational Guidance Units in the Employment Exchanges for use by them in guiding applicants visiting the Employment Exchanges. It co-ordinates with all the Vocational Guidance Units in the State and ensures their proper functioning.

Development of Career Literature, for use by the Vocational Guidance Officers and applicants is one of the main functions of the Career Study Centre. For this purpose the services of an artist will be required to design posters, cover pages of pamphlets, etc. Instead of appointing an artist it is proposed that an amount

of Rs 20,000/- will be required to meet the expenditure towards remuneration to artists whenever their services are requisitioned on recurring basis.

The Career Study Centre has also to purchase various newspapers and periodicals which are required to collect information useful to Vocational Guidance Officers and applicants. Therefore, a provision of Rs 2.80 lakhs is required for 1989-90.

#### NEW SCHEMES:

##### I. Extension of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Computerisation of operations of Employment Exchanges to one more Employment Exchange

Government of India and the State Government are particular to computerise the operations of as many Employment Exchanges as possible. Government of India offered assistance of Rs 1.00 lakh for each Employment Exchange where the scheme is introduced. 3 Employment Exchanges in the State were covered under this scheme in 1986-87. An amount of Rs 2.00 lakhs was released by Government of India to extend the scheme to 2 more Employment Exchanges i.e., Warangal and Chittoor by the end of 1988-89.

It is proposed to extend the scheme to one more Employment Exchange during 1989-90. To implement the scheme an amount of Rs 6.50 lakhs (including Central share of Rs 1.00 lakh) is required towards purchase of computer hardware, computer consumables, site preparation, data entry charges. Government of India will give Rs 1.00 lakh as matching assistance. Extension of the scheme to one more Employment Exchange requires an amount of Rs 5.50 lakhs as State Government share.

##### II. Supply of Card Index Cabinets to the Employment Exchanges

The live register i.e., the cumulative records of individuals registered with the Employment Exchange, is very important set of documents which requires to be arranged systematically. These records are to be arranged in prescribed manner in the Cabinets, both for safety and for easy location whenever they are required. The Employment Exchanges were supplied with such Cabinets about 15 to 20 year back. During the last 6 to 7 years the Live Register has increased many fold but the Exchanges were not supplied with any Cabinets to file records of such increased Live Register. This is causing lot of operational problems for the Employment Exchanges. It is

therefore proposed that the Employment Exchanges will be supplied with Card Index Cabinets in a phased manner covering each year two Employment Exchanges. Each Cabinet with 10 drawers is likely to cost about Rs 5,000/- and it is proposed to supply three Cabinets to each Employment Exchange. Six Cabinets will be required to supply three Employment Exchanges during the year 1989-90 at an estimated cost of Rs 0.30 lakhs including transportation to

#### Craftsmen Training Schemes:

Craftsmen Training Schemes are meant to provide skilled manpower required at the base level and production processes. An amount of Rs 142.00 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan for 1988-89. An outlay of Rs 438.00 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 for continuing the on-going schemes and taking up new schemes. The provision of Rs 200.00 lakhs for modernising of equipment in I.I.Is and Rs 15.00 lakhs towards the new women I.T.I. wings, towards the State's share under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Rs 37.00 lakhs for establishment of new ITIs for S.C. mainly account for the increase in the Plan outlay for 1989-90.

#### Special Employment Schemes:

The Special Employment Scheme (SES) is meant to help the educated unemployed candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs) Scheduled Tribes (STs); Listed Backward Classes (L.B.Cs) and Economically Backward Classes (E.B.Cs). The scheme 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/ITI Qualifications, who are on the Live Registers of Local Employment Exchanges, with skill and entrepreneurial talents to ensure self-employment or paid employment.

The Special Employment Scheme programmes are of three categories:

1. Training-cum-Self Employment
2. Training-cum-Employment; and
3. Manpower development programme

Margin money loans are also given without training to set up self-employment ventures.

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) in districts whose Chairmen are District Collectors and by the SETU for Twin Cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad in accordance with the guidelines issued from time to time and they are being implemented with the funds made available to them under S.E.S.

Special Employment funds have to be utilised in the ratio of 40% to SCs, 10% to STs, 25% to L.B.Cs and 25% to E.B.Cs. Similarly, physical targets also have been fixed in the same ratio.

The Budget provision of 1987-88 was Rs 395.00 lakhs. Out of this provision, Rs 100.00 lakhs was diverted for Yuvasakti programme under the control of Director of Sports and Youth Services (not released). A balance of Rs 295.00 lakhs was left for Special Employment Schemes programme. Out of this, Rs 294.00 lakhs was released. Against the physical target of 6,250 achievement was 12,165 beneficiaries. Among them 2,499 are S.C; 471 are S.Ts, 3042 are L.B.Cs and 4,153 are E.B.Cs.

An amount of Rs 300.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90. Out of this, Rs 200.00 lakhs are proposed under **Grant-in-aid** and Rs 100.00 lakhs proposed under margin money loans. A physical target of 7,650 beneficiaries is proposed. Of this target 3060 are for S.C., 765 are for S.T.s, 1912 are for L.B.Cs and 1913 are for E.B.Cs.

#### REHABILITATION OF BONDED LABOUR

As the Bonded Labourers belong to the poorest section of the Society, it is essential that freed Bonded Labourers are rehabilitated speedily. For the rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers an amount of Rs 6,250/- will be provided for each of the released Bonded Labourer. This is inclusive of the amount of Rs 500/- which is paid immediately after the release from Bonded towards subsistence allowance. For the year 1988-89 a sum of Rs 75.00 lakhs was provided for this scheme. For the year 1989-90, an amount of Rs 75.00 lakhs is proposed to cover 2,400 Bonded Labourers under State share and Central share, as it is a Centrally Sponsored scheme.



SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE:Welfare of Physically Handicapped:

A Plan outlay of Rs.300.00 lakhs has been approved for 1988-89 for the schemes relating to welfare of Physically Handicapped. For 1989-90 the same order of outlay i.e., Rs.300.00 lakhs is proposed for continuance of the existing Plan schemes of the Directorate of Physically Handicapped including investments in A.P.Vikalangul Cooperative Finance Corporation. A brief description of the schemes is given below:-

1. Headquarters Office:- The Directorate for the Welfare of Handicapped was started during the year 1983. Since then it is functioning only with a skeleton staff catering to the entire State. It is proposed to strengthen the Directorate with the required sections and with necessary supporting staff to enable it to cater to the ever growing work load in the office. An amount of Rs.7.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.
2. District Offices:- Although a separate Department was started there were no district offices till 1985-86. Four district offices were sanctioned during the year 1985-86, 3 in 1986-87 and 8 in 1987-88. During the year 1988-89 it is proposed to start remaining 8 district offices, and these proposals are pending with the Government. Though 15 district offices are presently functioning only skeleton staff was sanctioned for these offices without sufficient supporting staff. An amount of Rs.30.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme in the Annual Plan 1989-90.
3. Secondary School for defectives:- Under this head, at present 5 Residential Schools for handicapped (three for Visually Handicapped at Visakhapatnam, Mahaboobnagar and Hindupur of Anantapur district and two for Hearing Handicapped at Miryalaguda in Nalgonda district and Bapatla of Guntur district) are functioning. It is proposed to start one more Residential school for Hearing Handicapped in Prakasam district. An amount of Rs.30.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90.
4. Scholarships to Handicapped students:- This scheme is for sanction of scholarship to handicapped students studying I to VIII classes. An amount of Rs.7.00 lakhs is proposed during the year 1989-90 under this scheme.
5. Assistance to unemployed handicapped:- This scheme is for sanction of unemployment allowance of Rs.50/-per month per person to the totally blind, totally crippled, Deaf & Dumb and persons who are deprived of the use of any two limbs. An amount of Rs.1000 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 1989-90.
6. Economic Rehabilitation of Handicapped:- This scheme is for sanction of an amount of Rs.3,000/- each to handicapped persons, whose parent's/guardian's annual income does not exceed Rs.6,000/- to start petty business

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like panshop, Kiranashop, Vegetable shop to purchase typewriter, milch animals etc., in order to eke-out their livelihood. An amount of Rs.30.00 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan 1989-90.

7. Maintenance and opening of New Hostels:- At present, there are 23 hostels for handicapped students functioning in the State and there are about 1800 handicapped students both boys and girls residing in these hostels pursuing studies in schools. It is proposed to start one more hostel for handicapped during the year 1989-90 in Prakasam district. An amount of Rs.30.00 lakhs is provided for maintenance of existing hostels and for opening of one new hostel in the Annual Plan 1989-90.

8. Supply of Text Books to pre-Matric Students:- An amount of Rs.1.00 lakh is provided under this scheme during year 1989-90.

9. Book Banks in Homes & Hostels:- An amount of Rs.0.25 lakh is provided in the Annual Plan 1989-90 for this purpose.

10. Excursions to Hostel Inmates:- There are 39 homes & hostels at present and the inmates of these homes and hostels are being taken on educational tours and excursions. An amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan 1989-90 under this scheme.

11. Supply of Note Books to Hostels:- Note Books and braille paper are being supplied to the inmates of the homes and hostels on par with their counterparts in Social Welfare Departments.

An amount of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed under this scheme during the year 1989-90.

12. Reimbursement of Tuition Fees to Pre-Matric Students:- Under this scheme an amount of Rs.25/-per month is being sanctioned to the handicapped students studying from 1st to Xth Classes, whose parent's/guardian's annual income does not exceed Rs.12,000/-. An amount of Rs.0.50 lakh is proposed for the year 1989-90.

13. Reimbursement of tuition fees to Post-Matric Students:- Under this scheme an amount of Rs.500/-per annum is being sanctioned to handicapped students studying post matric courses whose parent's income does not exceed Rs.12000/- per annum. An amount of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed under this scheme for the year 1989-90.

14. Scholarships to Mentally Retarded Children:- An amount of Rs.1,000/- per annum is being sanctioned to mentally retarded children whose parent's income does not exceed Rs.12,000/- per annum and who are studying in the special schools meant for them. An amount of Rs.1.75 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90 under this scheme.

15. Scholarships to Research Scholars:- Under this scheme an amount of Rs.400/- per month towards scholarship and Rs1,000/- per annum for contingency expenditure is being sanctioned to the handicapped students who are doing M.Phil or P.hd. who do not receive aid from any other source. An amount of 0.50 lakh is proposed for the year 1989-90 under this scheme.

16. Books and instruments to I.T.I. & Polytechnic Students:- Under this scheme books and instruments are being supplied to handicapped students who are studying in Polytechnic and I.T.I. courses.

An amount of Rs.0.50 lakh is proposed for the year 1989-90 for this scheme.

17. Financial assistance to Advocates:- An amount of Rs.700/- towards enrolment fees and Rs.1,000/- for purchase of Law books is being sanctioned to the handicapped Law Graduates who desire to set up practice under this scheme. An amount of Rs.0.50 lakh is proposed for the year 1989-90 under this scheme.

18. Coaching for competitive and Typewriting/Shorthand Examinations:- Under this scheme financial assistance is being sanctioned to the handicapped persons who are undergoing coaching in typewriting, shorthand and for competitive examinations to get better employment opportunities. An amount of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1989-90.

19. Supply of musical instruments to Professionals:- Under this scheme an amount of Rs.1,000/- or the actual cost of the musical instrument whichever is less will be provided to the handicapped professionals in music or who are studying in the Music Colleges. An amount of Rs.0.50 lakh is proposed for the year 1989-90 under this scheme.

20. Incentive Awards for the marriages between disabled and normal persons:- Under this scheme Rs.3,000/- will be sanctioned as an incentive for the marriage between disabled and normal person. It is proposed to cover 162 applications during 1989-90. Hence, an amount of Rs.5.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90 under this scheme.

21. Financial assistance to voluntary organisations/Associations working for the cause of handicapped:- Under this scheme financial assistance will be sanctioned to the voluntary organisations/Associations who are working for the welfare of handicapped in the State. An amount of Rs.0.50 lakh is proposed for the year 1989-90 under this scheme.

22. Celebrations of the World Day of Disabled:- Every year the third Sunday in the month of March is being celebrated as the World Day of the Disabled. On this occasion, sports, games and skill competitions are being conducted for handicapped in the State. An amount of Rs.4.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90 under this scheme.

23. Discretionary Grants:- Under this scheme grants are being sanctioned to Visually Handicapped Associations to celebrate the Birthday of Louis Braille and also grants to any voluntary organisations which could not be met in the normal schemes. An amount of Rs.1.00 lakh is proposed for the year 1989-90 under this scheme.

24. Regional Teachers' Training Centre of Visually Handicapped:- A training centre for Teachers to teach Visually Handicapped students has been started under the joint auspices of National Institute for Visually Handicapped, a Government of India Organisation and the State Government on 50:50-basis. Every year 20 teachers will be imparted special training in this centre. An amount of Rs.3.00 lakhs is proposed as State Government share for the year 1989-90.

25. Construction of Buildings for Homes/Hostels/Schools for Handicapped:- It is proposed to release funds for construction of buildings which were already taken up, and also for the buildings for which necessary estimates and plans were approved. Hence an amount of Rs.17.00 lakhs is proposed for construction of buildings for Homes/Hostels/Schools for Handicapped during the year 1989-90.

26. Construction of Buildings for Directorate and Corporation Offices:- It is proposed to release an amount of Rs.3.00 lakhs for taking up construction of buildings for the Directorate and Corporation offices during the year 1989-90 as against the total estimated cost of Rs.40.20 lakhs and of which an amount of Rs.1.00 lakhs has already been provided.

#### Women Development and Child Welfare:

The activities of the Department of Women Development and Child Welfare have been stepped up considerably in recent years. These cover preventive, curative, rehabilitative and other socio-economic services including employment generating training schemes. The Services are rendered through its institutions like Creches, Women and Child Welfare Centres, ICDS Projects, Children Homes, Service Homes, Home for Aged Women, Vocational Training Centres, Tailoring Centres etc.

The Seventh Plan outlay proposed for this programme is Rs.2235 lakhs. An amount of Rs.513 lakhs was provided during 1988-89 for the implementation of Women Development and Child Welfare Schemes. A similar amount of Rs.513 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90 also for implementation of the following programmes.

enable them to prepare for gainful employment, in the trades like tailoring, mat weaving, printing and dyeing, cane and bamboo work, tape weaving and rope making etc.

There are 10 CTCs under non-plan. Under plan one CTC and four District CTCs are functioning.

Rs.3.287 lakhs were provided during 1988-89 and it is now proposed to provide Rs.3.287 lakhs to continue the scheme during 1989-90.

#### REHABILITATION OF WOMEN IN DISTRESS:

This is a Government of India scheme with Central and State participation along with Voluntary Organisations at 45:45:10 percent of the cost respectively to rehabilitate destitute women and other departmental children through vocational training and through residential care, wherever necessary, so that these women can become economically independent. It is thought imperative that voluntary organisations also be involved in the departmental process and to participate in the field of social services.

There are 5 training centres of this nature in the State under plan.

During 1988-89, Rs.5.00 lakhs was provided (i.e., Rs.2.50 lakhs under State Plan and Rs.2.50 lakhs under CSS) to continue the ongoing units. Same allocation is proposed for 1989-90 also.

#### REGIONAL TAILORING CENTRES:

In these Centres unemployed women are given job oriented training in tailoring to appear for technical examinations in tailoring and to enable them to take up Craft Instructress job or to set up their own tailoring units. Out of 3 RTCs in State, 2 are under non plan and one is under plan.

To continue the above scheme, Rs.1.60 lakhs were provided during 1988-89. For 1989-90 also it is proposed to provide Rs.1.60 lakhs to continue the RTC.

#### MOBILE CRECHES:

These Institutions are for the benefit of children (below 6 years) of the women of low income group who are engaged in agriculture and other casual labour work. The services provided are nutritious food, clothing and also non-formal pre-school education and other child care facilities.

During 1988-89, Rs.14.216 lakhs was provided to run the 46 ongoing Mobile creches. Same amount is proposed for 1989-90 also to continue the scheme.

#### CHILDREN HOMES:

These Homes provide a homely life and protect the interest of the orphans and semi-orphans and children of disabled parents and ex-servicemen in the age group of 6-18 years and fulfil the basic needs including

women, helpless widows and deserted wives. Rehabilitation will be made through job courses and training cum production units in these Homes.

There are six Service Homes and four State Homes under non plan and one State Home is under plan.

During 1985-86; three new courses, like Printing press at Service Home, Vijayawada, Radio and TV course at Service Home Nellore and Warangal and Silk screen printing course at Service Home, Kannapuram and State Home Kurnool were introduced under plan schemes.

An amount of Rs.7.075 lakhs was provided during 1988-89 to continue the above courses. To run the above courses during 1989-90 it is proposed to provide Rs.7.075 lakhs.

#### HOME FOR COLLEGIATE GIRLS:

These Homes cater to the needs of the girls, who pass Xth class from the Children Homes on merit. For those in pursuit of higher education by providing free boarding and lodging and other facilities for their studies up to degree level, thus making them self-reliant and more competitive in securing jobs, specially under 30% reservation for women employment.

There are six Homes, 3 under non plan and 3 under Plan with a total sanctioned strength of 270 covering only 6 districts in the State, 3 in Andhra, 2 in Telangana and 1 in Rayalseema.

During 1988-89, Rs.7.950 lakhs were provided to run the 3 Homes under plan. For the annual plan 1989-90 it is proposed to provide Rs.7.950 lakhs for continuing 3 existing Homes under plan.

#### WORKING WOMEN HOSTELS:

These Hostels have been sanctioned with objective of providing social security for those working women, who are unmarried, widowed and deserted and have taken up employment and away from their nearest kith and kin, with an income of less than Rs.2,000/- per month. They are provided with food shelter and other amenities for comfortable living on payment of charges, fixed by the Government.

There are 18 Hostels in the State (ie., 14 under non plan and 4 under plan) with an intake of 50 in each Home. Rs.10.310 lakhs was provided during 1988-89 to run the 4 hostels under plan.

It is proposed to provide Rs.10.310 lakhs to continue the 4 existing hostels.

#### CRAFT TRAINING CENTRES INCLUDING DISTRICT C.T.Cs.:

In these Centres training in local crafts to the women belonging to low income group is imparted to

SOCIAL SECURITY:Social Welfare Fund:

To enable the A.P. Social Welfare Fund to sanction grants to voluntary organisations to undertake welfare works, an outlay of Rs.13.00 lakhs is proposed

Rehabilitation of Beggars:

An amount of Rs.8.00 lakhs is proposed on par with the provision made for this year.

Old Age Pensions:

The destitute persons who are aged 65 and above and who have no means of livelihood and physically handicapped, indigent persons irrespective of age, are being paid an Old Age Pensions at Rs.30/- per month. For the year 1989-90, an amount of Rs.32.00 lakhs is proposed to cover 8,888 people.

Government Children Home (for Orphans) Buildings for Children Homes:

46 New Government Orphanages at the rate of two in each of the 23 Districts of the State, one for Boys and another for Girls with a strength of 100 boarders in each home have been opened. A sum of Rs.150.00 lakhs has been provided for these Homes in 1988-89. Out of which an amount of Rs.108.00 lakhs is required for maintenance of 46 Homes. It is proposed to construct 7 buildings (6 for Boys and 1 for Girls) at the rate of Rs.6.00 lakhs per for Boys and Rs.8.88 lakhs per building for Girls. Thus, a total amount of Rs.150.00 lakhs is proposed for Annual Plan 1989-90.

OWN YOUR RICKSHAW SCHEME FOR RICKSHAW PULLERS:

This scheme is a Specific Welfare programme for Rickshaw Pullers with a provision of subsidy at the rate of 20% of the cost of the Rickshaw for the purchase of Rickshaws. For the above purpose the scheme is being implemented through SETWIN in Twin Cities and the Special Employment Scheme Organisations (STEP) in the Districts. For the Annual Plan 1989-90, an amount of Rs.23.00 lakhs is proposed to cover about 7,666 Rickshaw Pullers at an average rate of Rs.1,500/- per rickshaw.

SUPPLY OF DRESS TO RICKSHAW PULLERS:

Government introduced a scheme for supply of dresses to Rickshaw Pullers i.e., one necker and a shirt at Rs.50/- per pair every year commencing from 1-4-1988 in the State. It is estimated that there are about 2,40,000 Rickshaw Pullers/Drivers in the State. An amount of Rs.120.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme in the year 1988-89. For the year 1989-90, a sum of Rs.120.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme.

PENSIONS TO LANDLESS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS:

Landless Agricultural Labourers who have completed (60) years of age and who are residing in rural

areas of the State of Andhra Pradesh for a continuous period of (3) years will be entitled for Landless Agricultural Worker Pension at Rs.30/- per month. For this purpose, an amount of Rs.300.00 lakhs was provided for 1988-89. A sum of Rs.300.00 lakhs is proposed for the Annual Plan 1989-90 for the benefit of 83,000 persons.

### WOMEN & CHILD WELFARE

#### HEAD QUARTERS OFFICE:

During the financial year 1988-89 an amount of Rs.1.208 lakhs has been provided for the continuance of the eight posts, sanctioned during 1985-86. It is proposed to provide an amount of Rs.1.208 lakhs for the financial year 1989-90 to continue the posts sanctioned during 1985-86 in the Headquarters Office.

#### REGIONAL OFFICES:

One Regional Assistant Director's Office at Vizianagaram was sanctioned during 1985-86 to cope-up with the workload in Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam districts and was continued in 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89. During 1988-89, Rs.4.464 lakhs was provided in the budget. For continuing the scheme during the financial year 1989-90, an amount of Rs.4.464 lakhs is required.

#### DISTRICT OFFICES:

During the year 1985-86, 23 posts of Senior Assistants were sanctioned at one post to each district office to cope up with the work load in the district offices and were continued during 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89. During 1988-89 an amount of Rs.3.400 lakhs was earmarked. To continue these posts during 1989-90, an amount of Rs.3.400 lakhs is required.

#### VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRES:

The Vocational Training Centres provides job oriented technical training courses, mainly to the inmates of the Departmental institutions like typewriting and shorthand.

Under Plan Schemes Nurses Training Course was introduced in the Vocational Training Centres during 1986-87 and continued during 1987-88 and 1988-89.

During 1988-89, an amount of Rs.8.495 lakhs was provided for // of the Nurses Training Course. For the Annual Plan 1989-90, it is now proposed to provide Rs.8.495 lakhs to continue the above scheme.

#### STATE HOMES AND SERVICE HOMES:

The State Homes are meant for women discharged from Correctional Institutions and who are in moral danger and unable to protect themselves from adverse social forces and also for destitutes and deserted wives etc. who voluntarily seek shelter.

The Service Homes are not meant for destitute

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education of the above category of children as well as the children whose parents are below poverty line. Free food, clothing and shelter including all amenities are provided in these Homes. After completion of school education, further opportunities are provided for higher education or vocational training to enable them to be self reliant.

There are 79 Children Homes with a total sanctioned strength of 4,950 covering all the districts, at 2-4 in each district, of them 67 Homes are under Non-plan and 12 Homes are under plan.

Rs.26.241 lakhs was provided to continue the existing 12 Children Homes under plan during 1988-89. Some allocation is proposed for 1989-90 to continue the scheme.

#### WOMEN AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES:

These Centres promote child care facilities including immunisation, pre-school education, mid day meals and snacks along with a glass of milk each. Training is given to the women and school dropouts in craft, nutrition and child care education.

There are 46 Women and Child Welfare Centres under plan. Of them 33 are for SCs and 13 are for STs.

During 1988-89, an amount of Rs.21.16 lakhs was provided to continue the above centres. For 1989-90 it is proposed to provide Rs.21.160 lakhs to continue the above scheme.

#### BUILDINGS:

##### I (a) Buildings for Telugu Bala Mahila Prangathi Pranganams:

In the year 1986-87, Government have evolved a novel scheme by name 'TELOGU BALA MAHILA PRANGATHI PRANGANAMS'. Under this scheme, a building complex with an area about 10 acres of land at an estimated cost of Rs.55.00 lakhs will be constructed to impart training for 200 deserted destitute and poor women in various trades and courses and to provide employment opportunities. In the first phase, the scheme is being implemented at one Telugu Bala Mahila Prangathi Pranganam for each district preferably at district headquarters, depending upon the availability of land. So far Government have sanctioned 13 Telugu Bala Mahila Prangathi Pranganams, out of which 8 buildings sanctioned during 1986-87 have been completed. 5 buildings sanctioned during 1987-88 are under construction. Further the clearance of Government for the sanction of 5 pranganams proposed for 1988-89 is awaited.

As it is proposed to cover all the districts before the end of the 7th plan period, it is proposed to provide funds for sanction of 4 pranganams to cover the remaining districts.

For 1989-90 it is proposed to provide Rs.216.390 lakhs i.e., Rs.196.390 lakhs for spill over works of 5 pranganams of 1988-89 and Rs.20.00 lakhs for 4 new pranganams to be sanctioned during 1989-

### ANDHRA PRADESH WOMEN'S COOPERATIVE FINANCE CORPORATION:

The Andhra Pradesh Women's Cooperative Finance Corporation, Hyderabad was established on the eve of International Women's year 1975. The main objective of the Corporation is to extend financial assistance to the Women of weaker sections by launching various scheme/activities. It has taken up the construction of Working Women Hostel during 1987-88 in order to provide protection for the employees of low income groups and those working women who are far away from their families etc. Under this scheme 75% assistance will be available from Government of India.

The A.P. Women's Cooperative Finance Corporation is also imparting training in various trades in Telugu Bala Mahila Pragathi Pranganams for the deserted, destitute and Orphan women and courses for the educated unemployed matriculate girls with the assistance of Sri Padmavathi Mahila Viswa Vidyalayam. The Corporation assists in getting employment under 30% reservation of jobs for women in the public sector, or private sector jobs after successfully completing the courses in the Pranganams.

### TELUGU BALAMAHILA PRAGATHI PRANGANAM:

This Programme is an unique scheme conceived to bring atleast 100 deserted, destitute and Orphan women and 30 Orphan children under one roof in the first phase and to impart training in various trades, to acquire skills in eking out their livelihood by way of self/ wage employment. The trades selected so far are Tailoring, Bakery, Carpet weaving, Soap making, Printing and Book binding, Silk weaving, Toy making, Pickles making, Agarbathi, Miniature auto lamps, Pins and File tags and Chalk crayons. The trades are having mostly market tie-up and viability in the job market.

During their stay in the Pranganam, the inmates will be provided free food and shelter along with recreational and cultural activities. In addition, they will be given training in functional literacy, non-formal education, various methods of cooking, sramadanam and garden activities etc. The products manufactured in these pranganams will have a direct linkage with local Governmental institutions, hostels, homes etc.,

The pre school children (Below 5 years) of Pranganam inmates are also allowed to stay with their mothers. The Pranganams are running various Diploma certificate courses covering 100 educated unemployed drop scholars under the affiliation of the A.P. Mahila Viswa Vidyalayam. The courses offered are (1) Technician, (2) A.N.M. (3) Secretariat practices (4) Sanitary Inspector (5) Computer programming (6) Radio and T.V. (7) Electrical Appliances (8) Certificate course in postal management (9) Sericulture (10) Diploma in Rural Women Development and Child Welfare etc. After successful completion of the courses they will be considered for absorption under 30% reservation of jobs for women in the public sector, as per the existing Government policy.

In the first phase eight districts have been covered under this Programme. Buildings for the 5 Pranganams sanctioned during 1987-88 are under construction. During 1988-89 proposals have been sent to Government for sanction of five more Pranganams for which clearance from the P.P.C. is awaited.

As it is proposed to cover all the districts in the State before the end of VII Plan under this scheme, it is proposed to provide funds to open the 4 Pranganams during 1989-90.

During 1988-89, Rs.139.00 lakhs were provided for Women's Cooperative Finance Corporation.

For the Annual Plan 1989-90 it is proposed to provide Rs.162.970 lakhs for implementation of the above schemes.

## Correctional Services (I.G. of Prisons)

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Correctional work has come to be known as "Social Defence programme" and has always been included in the various Five Year Plans, albeit with meagre provisions. Schemes such as Probation services, certified schools/Children Homes, observation Homes, Child Guidance Bureau, Borstal Schools, Welfare Services in prisons, welfare programmes for the prisoners etc., formed part of Social Defence Programme in previous plan period. The concept of social defence is more or less of recent origin and it envisages creation of machinery and services to implement various social legislations intended to correct behavioural deviants amongst social individuals and groups so that they could be disciplined and enabled to conform to socially accepted norms and patterns of behaviour and to strengthen social cohesion, school drop-outs, Juvenile vagrancy and delinquency, adolescent crime and their treatment and rehabilitation form part of social defence. Social legislation such as the probation of offenders Act 1958, the A.P. (Andhra Area) children Act, 1920 the A.P. (Telangana Area) children Act, 1951, the A.P. Borstal School Act, 1958, and the A.P. Prisons Act, 1894 are already in operation in the State. With the bringing into force the A.P. Children Act 1979 with effect from 1.9.1986 the former two sets of Children Act were repealed. Like-wise, with the bringing into force the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 into force in our State with effect from 2.10.1987, the A.P. Children Act, 1979, was also repealed. Thus, the Department of Prisons and Correctional Services, hitherto known as Dept. of Prisons, has to formulate the schemes in consonance with the Acts being implemented by the L.G. & I.G. of Prisons and Director of Correctional Services, who is functioning as Head of Department under the control of Home (Prisons) Department. The schemes proposed in the Seventh Five Year Plan are intended to strengthen the existing services and to extend them to all the three regions in the State in a rational manner so that the provisions of the legislation could be implemented in all parts of the State on an uniform basis.

There are 10 continuing schemes including the innovative schemes viz., Vocational Training Programme to inmates of certified schools and Borstal Schools, Juvenile Home for boys, observation Homes etc. at a provision of Rs.71.00 lakhs.

Thus, the total Annual Plan for 1989-90 for the Department of prisons and Correctional Services is proposed for Rs.71.00 lakhs.

SAINIK WELFARE:

The Department of Sainik Welfare looks after the Welfare of Ex-Servicemen and their families for their rehabilitation and reconstruction and also the welfare of serving Armed Forces personnel of the State. Hon'ble Minister for Labour and Employment is the Minister-in-charge of this Department. The entire expenditure of this Department is shared between State and Centre at the ratio of 50:50 both under Non-Plan and Plan.

In the Annual Plan 1988-89 a provision of Rs.16 lakhs has been made for Sainik Welfare towards the share of State Government. A similar provision of Rs.16 lakhs is proposed for 1989-90.

During the financial year 1989-90 the following schemes are proposed to be taken up:-

i) Strengthening of Directorate of Sainik Welfare, Hyderabad:- This is a continuing staff scheme. The staff shall attend the entire work relating to employment, self-employment of ex-servicemen as well as the work pertaining to Special Fund and Flag Day Fund.

ii) Creation of New Zilla Sainik Welfare Offices in the State and continuation of the Zilla Sainik Welfare Offices already established:- This is also a continuing staff scheme, to continue 9 Zilla Sainik Welfare Offices already established and to create 3 Zilla Sainik Welfare Offices in the districts of Adilabad, Karimnagar and Nalgonda so as to ensure that the Welfare, Resettlement, Rehabilitation of ex-servicemen is properly looked after.

iii) Promotion of self-employment ventures for ex-servicemen and their Widows - Supply of Metal Bunks: It is proposed to get 20 Metal Bunks prepared and provide them to the deserving Ex-Servicemen and their widows to start their own petty business. A sum of Rs.1.00 lakh has been provided under Plan Budget for this purpose.

iv) Preparing Ex-servicemen for Self-Employment (PEXSEM):- It is proposed to train 80 Ex-Servicemen and provide subsidy to raise bank loans for starting self-employment. For this purpose a sum of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been provided under Plan Budget towards the State share of expenditure.

v) Construction of Sainik Bhavans in the State:- It is proposed to construct Sainik Bhavan at Hyderabad to cater to the needs of Ex-Servicemen and their dependents who visit Hyderabad for Medical Treatment, attend court cases or for settlement of their personal problems relating to pension, education of their children etc. It is proposed to accommodate the Directorate of Sainik Welfare and the Offices of Zilla Sainik Welfare Office, Bellary, Raichur and Hyderabad in the same building to extend all facilities to Ex-Servicemen under one roof. For this purpose a sum of Rs.3.00 lakhs has been proposed from the State Plan Budget for the year 1989-90.

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### 3. Rehabilitation and Economic Development of Jogin Women:

In order to wean away Jogin Women from traditional occupations and rehabilitate them by providing better standards of life on par with the other people in the society, Government are implementing training programmes and giving financial assistance to them to eke out their livelihood by setting up of some petty trades. A sum of Rs.50.00 lakhs was provided for this scheme for 1988-89.

An amount of Rs.50.00 lakhs is proposed for the year 1989-90 also to implement this scheme.

### Nutrition:

An outlay of Rs.447.00 lakhs is proposed for the Nutrition Programmes for the year 1989-90, to maintain the same level of activity as in 1988-89.

### Special Nutrition Programme in I.C.D.S.

Special Nutrition Programme is one of the prime services rendered under ICDS to cater to the needs of malnourished children in the age group of 0-6 years and pregnant and nursing women in the age group of 15-45 years and to bring down the infant mortality rate.

There are 99 ICDS projects sanctioned upto 1985-86 covering 9 lakh beneficiaries. 13 more new projects are proposed to be grounded during the financial year 1988-89.

This programme will be implemented for 300 days in a year. Two agencies are supplying food viz., i) REPRON food factory is supplying ready to eat food and ii) The CARE Organisation is supplying CSM (Corn, Soya bean and Milk) free of cost and oil. The cost of condiments and additional charges are met by the State Government.

Out of the 99 Projects 79 are being covered from the funds provided under Non-Plan and 20 projects from the Plan budget.

During 1988-89, an amount of Rs.228.00 lakhs was provided to implement the scheme in 20 Projects under Plan. For the year 1989-90, it is proposed to provide an amount of Rs.228.00 lakhs.

**Wheat based Nutrition Programme:-** The new centrally sponsored wheat based supplementary nutrition programme for pre-school children and nursing expectant mothers is meant to enlarge the existing nutrition programme by covering additional beneficiaries in drought prone areas, highly populated in SC, ST and BC areas, with ultimate aim of reducing the infant mortality rate, and severe malnutrition prevailing in slums and rural areas.

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This scheme was introduced in 1985-86 in 50 non-ICDS blocks on the norms of ICDS projects and is being continued covering 4,20,000 beneficiaries. Clearance from the Government of India is awaited to start this scheme in 50 more blocks during 1988-89.

Central assistance in the form of free supply of wheat, through FCI godowns and grant-in-aid to the State Government not exceeding Rs.0.50 paise per beneficiary per day for 25 days a month is expected, as per the pattern of the scheme. The cost of wheat will be deducted from the grants-in-aid released to the State Government as payment for wheat cost will be made directly by the Government of India to the FCI. The processed supplementary food will be supplied by the A.P.Foods Factory, Hyderabad. The wages to helpers, transportation charges and food processing charges etc., are included in the grant-in-aid of Rs.0.50 paise to each, beneficiary, per day under Central funds.

The State Government will provide the honorarium to organisers at Rs.100/- per month each, utensils at Rs.800/- and stationery at Rs.100/- per centre will be provided by the State Government.

During 1988-89, Rs.140 lakhs under State Budget and Rs.1008.00 lakhs under Centrally Sponsored Scheme were provided.

For the Annual Plan 1989-90, it is proposed to provide Rs.140.00 lakhs under State Budget and Rs.968.00 lakhs under Centrally Sponsored Scheme to continue the scheme.

Maternity assistance to Agricultural Labour Women and Casual Labourers: -----

This scheme is being implemented to provide supplementary income to Agricultural labour women in rural areas, as well as casual labourers in urban areas during the crucial months before child birth and thereafter when they are laid off their work. This scheme was sanctioned during 1985-86 and continued during 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 covering 2,92,300 beneficiaries upto 1988-89.

The assistance is given at the time of 1st and IIInd order of pregnancy only, for 3 months, i.e., 8th and 9th months of pregnancy and one month after delivery. Rs.40/-pm for 3 months in Non-ICDS areas and Rs.20/-pm in ICDS areas is given towards maternity assistance. The amount for the three months is sent by money order at one time, to avoid delay and enable disbursement during their crucial period.

During 1988-89 an amount of Rs.79.00 lakhs was provided in the budget towards this scheme. For the Annual Plan 1989-90, it is proposed to provide Rs.79.00 lakhs to give this scheme a wider coverage.

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1.2.3:

This is a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme where a package of services is provided to children 0-6 years of age, and pregnant and lactating mothers. The package of services is as follows:

1. Supplementary Nutrition.
2. Immunisation.
3. Health check up.
4. Referral services.
5. Nutrition and health education.
6. Non-formal education.

As per the scheme, children of age group 0-6 years and women of the age group of 15-45 years are the target group to be assisted in the project area. Based on the population of the project Anganwadi Centres will be established. Each Anganwadi Centre will cater to a population of 1000 in rural and urban projects, and 500 in tribal projects.

The scheme is being implemented in 90 Central Projects under Plan and 9 State Projects under Non-Plan. Out of the 90 Central Projects, one project is being run by a Voluntary Organisation i.e., Rayalaseema Seva Samithi, Tirupati. As against 99 projects 23 are tribal and 14 urban projects, for immunization and health programme 100% coverage is prescribed. Under pre-school education programme minimum enrolment of children prescribed is 50% of the 3-6 years age group children or maximum 40 children in each Anganwadi Centre.

During 1988-89, it is proposed to start 13 projects. During 1988-89 an amount of Rs.1246.00 lakhs was provided for implementation of the ICDS in the State.

It is proposed to provide Rs.1358.09 lakhs i.e., Rs.1183.56 lakhs for the continuance of 90 ongoing projects and 13 projects to be sanctioned during 1988-89 and Rs.174.53 lakhs for starting 10 more new projects during 1989-90.



XII.GENERAL SERVICESSTATIONERY & PRINTING:

The Printing Wing of the Department of Printing, Stationery and stores purchase consists of three main presses i.e., Government Central Press, Hyderabad with a sub-unit in Secretariat and Government Presses at Kurnool and Vijayawada. There is need for its strengthening and modernisation to achieve the anticipated results and to meet the vast demand for Printing and Stationery items in the State. The machinery in the Government Press, Hyderabad and Government Press, Kurnool is also quite old and it requires replacement by new machinery with latest technology. The staff structure also needs to be strengthened so that both qualitative and quantitative results can be achieved.

Thus, a total plan provision of Rs.15.00 lakhs is provided for 1989-90.

BUILDINGS (UNDER GENERAL SERVICES)

Under General Services, provisions are made for construction of administrative Buildings, including Court buildings, Jail buildings etc., considering the dearth of accommodation to meet the requirements of the Government in respect of the above buildings to the end of 6th Plan worked out to Rs.41.00 crores.

Considering the spill over commitment of 6th Plan and restrictions on plan provision of the State especially under buildings sector an allotment of Rs.46.00 crores was indicated under VII Plan for General services. In addition, to this, provision of Rs.24.22 crores has been made separately under plan budget for the works pertaining to upgradation of standards of administration in different departments of Government as per the award of the VIIIth Finance Commission ending by 31-3-1989. For the first year of IXth Finance Commission award, a provision of Rs.371.81 lakhs is indicated. The break up is Rs.230.30 lakhs for judicial administration, Rs.29.41 lakhs for training administration, Rs.12.96 lakhs for Jail administration, Rs.29.98 lakhs for Treasuries and Accounts administration, Rs.47 lakhs for Tribal administration, and Rs.21.66 lakhs for District and Revenue Administration. These outlays have been proposed in the Annual Plan 1989-90.

The following buildings works were completed during 1987-88.

Sl.No.	Name of the work	Estimate amount
		Rs. in lakhs
1.	Construction of office building complex at Tank Bund (opp. Director of Fisheries)	697.00
2.	Construction of Court building complex at Gudivada.	16.25
3.	Construction of buildings for Judicial Academy(Phase-II) in City Civil Court Compound at Secunderabad.	16.77

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4. Construction of Collectorate complex at Karimnagar. 197.00
5. Construction of Arrack bottling schemes at 15 places in the State. 840.00

The following building works are in progress during 1988-89.

S.No.	Name of the work	Rs.in lakhs Estimate cost
1.	Construction of buildings for State Institute of Administration, Yousufguda, Hyd.	117.20
2.	Construction of buildings for Borstal School, Anantapur.	52.93
3.	Construction of buildings for Collectorate Complexes, Vizianagaram & Kurnool.	102.00
4.	Construction of buildings for Secretariat as per Master Plan.	367.55
5.	Buildings for Judicial, Jails, Treasuries and Accounts Dept.; under VIIIth F.C. award upgradation of standards of administration proposed to be completed by 3/89.	1525.01
6.	Construction of Accounts Training College in the premises of State Institute of Administration, Yousufguda, Hyderabad.	11.00
7.	Construction of Regional Hospital at Visakhapatnam.	71.46
8.	Construction of Women's Polytechnic, Hindupur	
9.	Construction of 50 bedded hospital, Gudivada	49.40
10.	Construction of buildings for City Criminal Courts, Nampally, Hyderabad.	90.00
11.	Construction of Administrative block Legislature Assembly building.	45.77

An outlay of Rs.971.81 lakhs - Rs.600.00 lakhs under Normal Plan and Rs.371.81 lakhs under upgradation works has been proposed in the Annual Plan 1989-90.

Mandal Buildings: (Chief Engineer - Buildings):

The provision available for Chief Engineer (Buildings) under "Mandal Buildings" in the Annual Plan 1988-89 is Rs.200.00 lakhs. An outlay of Rs.1000.00 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan, 1989-90.

Mandal Praja Parishad Buildings: (C.E., Panchayati Raj):

An amount of Rs.1000.00 lakhs was provided in the Annual Plan 1986-87 for M.P.P. and M.R.O. buildings, but no amount is released.

During the year 1987-88, an amount of Rs.539.00 lakhs was provided in the budget and an amount of Rs.200.00 lakhs only was released and the entire released amount was spent. During the year, 221 Mandal Praja Parishad buildings were grounded and 6 numbers were constructed and rest are under progress.

An amount of Rs.300.00 lakhs was provided in the Annual Plan 1988-89 and during this year 12 works were completed and the rest are under progress.

An amount of Rs.1606.00 lakhs is required during 1989-90 for the completion of all the 351 Mandal Prasthiti projects sanctioned in the year 1986-87. Therefore, an outlay of Rs.16.00 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 1989-90.

#### COMMERCIAL TAXES:

The Commercial Taxes Department is the single largest revenue earning department in the State. The budget estimate of 1987-88 account for Rs.1,267.23 crores (AFGST 1013 + CST 195 + APET 44.08 + HRBT 3.15 + P.T. 10.00 L.T. 2.00 Crores). This Department has proposed expenditure under Plan schemes only during 1987-88 and has been mainly dealing with its administrative problems under Non-Plan. There has been growing need to make an effective plan of the administration with a minimum infrastructure to deal with various methods adopted by the traders towards evasion and avoidance of taxes due to the State. Computerisation of these items of work has been introduced at a total cost of Rs.120.00 lakhs. To combat the same by way of tightening of administration to prevent evasion/avoidance, it was felt necessary that the Government should supply the important statutory forms prescribed under the Act to make obligatory on all the dealers to maintain the account of used or unused forms to enable the departmental officers for proper verification of the transactions with the accounts of the dealers ultimately, leading to improvement of tax revenue.

With the above objective in view the Government have decided to set up a separate Printing Press to cater to the needs of Commercial Taxes Department with the twin objectives of improving the administration and preventing evasion of taxes.

It has been decided to set up Integrated check posts at 5 places in the second phase at an estimated cost of Rs.30.44 lakhs.

The proposed outlay for 1989-90 for this Department is Rs.50.00 lakhs.

#### INSTITUTE OF ADMINISTRATION

The Institute of Administration was established in the year 1976 and has been catering to the training needs of Government officials by way of imparting operational skills at lower and higher levels. It has been addressing itself to inducting training programmes for various levels i.e., I.A.S., Probationary Officers allotted to Andhra Pradesh, Officers recruited for Group-I and II Services, programmes on special areas of State Administration, Specialized programmes of certain Departmental officers, Managerial Courses for mid-career personnel etc.

A provision of Rs.15.00 lakhs was made in the Annual Plan 1988-89, which includes Rs.5.00 lakhs as State's share in the Centrally Sponsored Scheme under 50% share. An amount of Rs.21.63 lakhs inclusive of State share of Centrally Sponsored Schemes is proposed in the Annual Plan 1989-90.



S. No.	Category	Candidates remaining on the rolls of employ- ment exchanges at the end of March, 1988
II.	Graduates (Arts, Sc. & Commerce)	1,47,942
III.	Matriculates & Under-graduates	11,30,591
IV.	<u>Engineering-Diploma holders</u>	41,892
a.	ICE	11,149
b.	LMD	12,389
c.	LEE	7,605
d.	Other Engg. Diploma holders	19,749
V.	Ex. ITI Trainees	1,09,847
VI.	B.Eds.	22,956
VII.	Typists	68,484
VIII.	Stenos	11,340
IX.	Secondary Gr. Teachers	14,712
X.	Other Educated applicants	1,50,811
XI.	All other categories including unskilled	9,45,404
	Total:	26,81,820

During the first three years of the Seventh Five Year Plan, the organised sector in the State provided additional employment to about one lakh persons as indicated below:-

Total employment in the organised Sector in Andhra Pradesh

(lakh persons)

End of	Public sector	Private sector	Total
1984-85	12.27	3.31	15.58
1985-86	12.59	3.40	15.99
1986-87	12.93	3.48	16.41
1987-88	13.06	3.51	16.57
Additional Employment during first three years of Seventh plan	0.79	0.20	0.99

contd...

~~Bulk of the additional employment generated in the organised sector is attributable to implementation of the plan schemes~~

part from the regular employment that is provided in the organised sector, a large volume of casual employment is generated under the plan programmes. The employment opportunities generated in the un-organised sector on account of implementation of plan schemes has been of the order of 1591 lakh person-days in 1987-88 while the employment generation during 1988-89 is anticipated at 2210 lakh person-days. The annual plan for 1989-90 has an employment potential of about 2325 lakh person-days, the sector wise break-up of which is indicated below:

Sector-wise break-up of Employment Potential for 1989-90

(in lakh person-days)

S.No. Name of the sector	Casual Employment (in lakh person-days)
1. Agriculture and allied activities	34.14
2. Rural Development	379.37
3. Irrigation & Flood Control	1109.24
4. Energy	30.40
5. Industry and Minerals	1.22
6. Transport & communication	103.82
7. Social services	667.25
Total:	2325.44

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