

**SIXTH
FIVE YEAR PLAN
1980-85**

ANDHRA PRADESH

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Sub. National Systems Unit,
National Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration
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1. AGRICULTURE

About 70% of the people of the State are dependent on Agriculture and there is no likelihood of any substantial change occurring in this position in the near future. Achievement of full employment in rural areas and removal of poverty are the basic objectives of the Sixth Plan. As Agriculture is the Primary Sector of the Economy employing the largest segment of the working population, the highest priority has to be accorded to the development of agriculture in the State during the Plan period. Programmes designed to increase Agricultural production and productivity will help in the realisation of the Plan objectives directly by raising the level of incomes of the rural population and indirectly by providing larger employment opportunities, through irrigated agriculture and adoption of improved techniques of cultivation.

The development of Agriculture involves several agencies. At the Government level, apart from programmes implemented by the state Agriculture Department and Agricultural University, many other programmes implemented by different Agencies, like Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation, Command Area Development, Soil Conservation, Warehousing and Marketing, Integrated Rural Development, Cooperation and Community Development, Investments in Agricultural and Financial Institutions, Rural Electrification, Rural Roads, Transport etc., have important supporting roles in ensuring the achievements of the overall Agricultural Targets. It is needless to add that the success of the programme also depends to a very large extent on the effort and initiative of millions of Agriculturists working in the fields throughout the State as well as on the vagaries of weather. However, to the extent that the attitudes of the Agriculturists are moulded along the desired lines through intensive extension work and fluctuations in output are minimised by the application of Science and Technology, it will be a measure of success of the plan effort and investments.

Review of Progress during 1974-80 :

The programmes implemented by the Directorate of Agriculture and A.P. Agricultural University involved an expenditure of Rs. 939.63 lakhs during the period 1974-80. Out of this the Agriculture Dept., spent an amount of Rs. 469.73 lakhs on Crop Husbandry schemes as against an amount of Rs. 469.90 lakhs spent by the Agricultural University on Agricultural Education and Agricultural Research.

Agricultural Production :

The Agricultural Production targets and achievements of the State for the Fifth Plan period are shown below:—

(Figures in lakh tonnes)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Crop</i>	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	<i>Foodgrains:</i>						
	Target ..	84.00	87.00	92.00	92.00	98.00	102.00
	Achievement	90.86	94.28	74.79	89.85	106.67	91.72
2.	<i>Oil Seeds:</i>						
	Target ..	14.50	15.40	16.65	16.65	18.00	13.50
	Achievement	16.29	11.89	6.56	10.91	12.27	13.76
3.	<i>Cotton: *</i>						
	Target ..	2.85	3.90	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.00
	Achievement	4.82	2.39	2.59	2.20	3.49	4.00
4.	<i>Mesta: †</i>						
	Target ..	3.30	3.55	3.80	4.50	9.50	9.70
	Achievement	5.24	5.96	9.22	8.61	8.81	9.37
5.	<i>Tobacco:</i>						
	Target ..	2.15	2.29	2.44	2.60	2.60	2.25
	Achievement	1.60	1.30	1.33	2.63	1.90	1.28
6.	<i>Sugarcane:</i>						
	Target ..	122.00	127.00	133.00	133.00	140.00	110.00
	Achievement	144.96	103.32	102.81	128.47	90.44	90.00

*Lakh bales of 170 Kgs.

† Lakh bales of 180 Kgs.

As may be seen from the above statement the production of Foodgrains registered a significant increase in 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1978-79. The tempo of production achieved in 1975-76 could not be sustained during the subsequent two years i.e., 1976-77 and 1977-78 when the State recorded substantial shortfalls in production in relation to the plan target due to natural calamities like cyclone and drought which disrupted the agricultural economy. In spite of these set backs, the State was able to achieve a Foodgrains production of 89.85 lakh tonnes in 1977-78 against a target of 92.00 lakh tonnes. During 1978-89 an all-time high of 106.67 lakh tonnes of foodgrains was achieved which is considered as a landmark in Agricultural production in the State. During this year the State also registered a production of 74.32 lakh tonnes of Rice which is a high-water mark in the history of Rice production in the State. The foodgrains production exceeded the target of 98.00 lakh tonnes in 1978-79 and also in the earlier years of 1974-75 and 1975-76. During 1979-80 there

was extensive drought in the State as a result of which the targetted production of 102.00 lakh tonnes could not be achieved. However due to alternative contingency production programmes more than the normal production was achieved (91.72 lakh tonnes). This can be considered as a commendable achievement in the context of wide-spread desiccating drought that prevailed during the Kharif season.

Oilseeds :

The major oilseeds in the State are groundnut, castor and sesmum. The performance under Oilseeds was discouraging throughout the plan period except in the first year *i.e.*, 1974-75 and in 1979-80. Groundnut is the most important oilseed crop in the State and absence of improved varieties is the biggest constraint in enhancing oilseeds production. The crop is grown predominantly under rainfed conditions. The seasonal conditions and damage due to pests and diseases also contribute to low production. During 1979-80 a massive groundnut production programme was taken up in RABI under tanks and in non-traditional areas and Seed was specially procured and supplied for encouraging RABI groundnut cultivation. These measures resulted in extra production.

Cotton :

The crop is largely cultivated under rainfed conditions resulting in instability in yield. A record production of 4.82 lakh bales was achieved in 1974-75 against a target of 2.85 lakh bales but the production declined due to fall in prices in 1975-76 and due to severe cyclones in 1976-77 and 1977-78. However, there is a recovery of production in 1978-79 and 1979-80 due to remunerative prices and expansion of irrigation facilities. The achievement has exceeded the target in 1979-80 due to the above factors. Andhra Pradesh has assumed considerable importance in the cotton map of India due to cultivation of superior long staple cotton.

Mesta :

An upward trend has been registered in Mesta production during the Fifth plan period. The production increased from 5.24 lakh bales in 1974-75 to 9.37 lakh bales in 1979-80 due to favourable prices and several incentives extended under Intensive Mesta District Programme in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts.

Tobacco :

There was considerable decline in production due to reduction both in area and yield on account of un-remunerative prices and adverse seasonal conditions except in 1977-78 and 1978-79. There was glut in production of Natu Tobacco during these years which has resulted in Government stepping in and purchasing stocks to help the farmers. During 1979-80 this problem did not arise on account of reduction in area under Natu Tobacco.

Sugarcane :

The performance was unsatisfactory during the Fifth plan period and in 1979-80 due to un-remunerative cane prices, infestation of pest

and diseases like Red rot and Scale -insect and also natural calamities like cyclones in 1976-77 and 1977-78 and drought in 1979-80.

Thus the adverse seasonal conditions were largely responsible for the fluctuations in the production levels for all the major crops during the period under review.

Sixth Plan Objectives and Strategy :

As the largest sector of the State economy, the objectives for the Agricultural Sector would have to subserve the overall objectives of the State's Sixth Plan. Accordingly the objectives of Agriculture Development may be stated as

(1) Realisation of Self-sufficiency in foodgrains with special emphasis on oilseeds and pulses and other important Agricultural Commodities at the National level :

(2) Creation of surpluses of commodities which have high growth and export potential, and through strategies and methods that could achieve better distribution and social justice in the rural sector by emphasising on programmes intended to benefit the small and marginal farmers and adopting labour intensive technologies.

The broad strategy will be to develop irrigation as rapidly as possible and optimally utilise land and water as well as other local resources including human resources in a co-ordinated manner. For this, a comprehensive area development approach would be adopted with special attention to the poorer sections in the rural areas. Mixed farming would be promoted extensively as a means of increasing investment, employment and income per unit of land and integrating crop production, animal husbandry, forestry and fisheries. The diversification of the production base through this process would be particularly relevant for developing the economy of the small and marginal farmers whose present economy is subsistence farming with marginal investments. Apart from ensuring a balanced supply of food, fodder and other raw materials, mixed farming give larger returns per hectare and also enable maximum investment per hectare leading to higher economic return. The development policy will lay emphasis on the production of foods of higher nutritive value with a view improving the nutrition and health of the rural population.

The comprehensive approach would incorporate elements such as technology, institutions and services, which are required for improved and modernised agriculture. In the development of the infrastructure and other services, due care will be taken to safeguard the interests of the small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers and ensure that the facilities earmarked for them are made available to them in full measure.

Keeping in view the expected demand for various Agricultural commodities and the production possibilities in Andhra Pradesh by 1984-85 the following peak level targets for 1984-85 have been worked out for Foodgrains, Oilseeds, Cotton, Mesta, Tobacco and Sugarcane, taking into consideration 1979-80 as the base year as suggested by the Government of India. The production figures for 1979-80, are departmenta

estimates. The peak level projected targets for 1984-85 in respect of the items given below have been worked out taking into consideration the peak level targets of 1982-83 and All India Annual compound growth rates adopted for mid-term plan. The table given below gives the peak level targets along with annual compound growth rates for various Agricultural commodities.

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Level of Production in 1979-80	Peak target for 84-85	Annual compound growth rate adopted in formulation of State Sixth Plan for All India level for mid term Plan.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Foodgrains	lakh Tonnes	91.72	116.00	4.80	3.61
2.	Sugarcane	"	90.00	146.00	10.20	3.28
3.	Cotton	Lakh Bales of 170 Kgs	4.00	5.65	7.20	6.35 4.34
4.	Oilseeds	Lakh tonnes	13.76	18.00	5.50	to 4.56
5.	Mesta	Lakh bales of 180 Kgs.	9.37	12.00	5.10	4.41
6.	Tobacco	Lakh Tonnes	1.67*	2.60	9.20	....

* Average of six years is taken, since and production is as low as 11.28 lakh tonnes in 1979-80.

The above higher levels of Production targets have been fixed for 1984-85 basing on adoption of better management of various inputs and favourable weather conditions. A higher growth rate has been assumed for pulses among foodgrains, inspite of poor performance during Fifth Plan period to achieve self-sufficiency in pulses.

The main strategy to attain the targetted production levels will consist of increase in irrigated areas, increase in gross cropped area, cropping intensity as well as a large application of inputs. Emphasis will also be laid on improving rainfed farming to bring about greater stability in production and increase in productivity.

In order to achieve self-sufficiency in food and commercial crops, crop diversification is proposed through growth in gross cropped area and optimum use of land and water. At present large areas are left fallow during Rabi after the harvest of the main Kharif crop due to late harvesting and lack of residual moisture to support a successful Rabi crop. In these areas it is proposed to advance Kharif sowings raising short duration varieties. In the crop production strategy, emphasis will be laid on increasing the area under Rabi pulses and Oilseeds which are in short supply. Pulse crops will be introduced as a catch crop in the rotation to improve soil fertility also. Special attention will also be paid to Cotton crop in the production programme. The areas under these crops are proposed to be increased through multiple cropping in irrigated areas and mixed cropping in rainfed areas. Some area may also be diverted from low yielding cereals (like Samai, Varagu) to pulses. The inadequate supply of seeds in respect of pulses, Oilseeds, Cotton etc., which has been a major constraint for increasing production, will be remedied by taking up suitable seed production programme under the aegis of National Seeds Corporation and Andhra Pradesh State Seeds Development Corporation.

Cultivation of cereals would be advocated in suitable lands for improving productivity and for ensuring economic return to the farmer. Marginal lands and areas having medium to low rainfall would be recommended for cultivation of coarse cereals, Oilseeds and pulses. In areas with irrigation support, multiple cropping will be adopted for higher and diversified production. In rainfed areas where a water availability is a constraint, mixed cropping could be advocated to utilize the potential in these areas. Integrated water-shed management approach will be tried on a much larger scale in this plan for moisture conservation and prevention of soil deterioration.

The gross cropped area is anticipated to increase from 131.21 lakh hectares in 1978-79 to 146.00 lakh hectares by 1984-85 mainly as a result of higher irrigation ratio and multiple cropping. Higher levels of irrigation for paddy and commercial Crops like Cotton, Groundnut, Sugarcane, etc., are contemplated, the ratio being 60 % for wet and 40% for I.D. crops. The gross irrigated area is expected to grow from 46.98 lakhs hectares in 1978-79 to about 52 lakh hectares. In the allocation of acreage among crops appropriate increases have been allowed for pulses, Oilseeds, Cotton, and Sugarcane as well as Rice.

The demand for fertilisers of N.P.K. has been estimated at Rs. 9.25 lakhs tonnes for various crops in 1984-85. This demand implies an increase of 2.15 lakh tonnes over the levels of 1979 -80 and an annual compound growth rate of 5.4% as against the growth rate of 4.5% observed during the Fifth plan period.

The salient features of the above strategy are summarised below:

- (1) Maximisation of production of principal crops like rice and Jowar under which there are extensive areas in the State and for which suitable varieties are now available.
- (2) Increasing the production of pulses by introducing them in the crop rotation irrigated areas and as inter-crop in rainfed areas.

- (3) Development of Commercial crops like Cotton, Sugarcane, Mesta etc.
- (4) Emphasis on better water management practices and proper coordination with other departments like Comand Area Development, Irrigation, Co-operation etc, and on dry farming technology in drought prone areas.
- (5) Early planting of Rice crop in consonance with early water releases. The advantage of community nursery programme is to be availed in this regard.
- (6) Suitable cropping pattern as per localization for new irrigation projects and for new areas.
- (7) Drafting of contingency plans for all rainfed and tribal areas.
- (8) Strengthening of pest Surveillance organisation for effective pest forecasting and control measures thereon.
- (9) Adoption of whole village approach to saturate with improved seed for higher production.
- (10) Adoption of seed village concept for generating adequate quality seed.
- (11) Organisation of mass campaigns for effective control of serious pests like RHC, BPH, etc. involving the farmers.
- (12) Balanced and adequate fertilization with improved management practices.
- (13) Seed exchange programme to help the economically weaker farmers to go in for High yielding Varieties and Hybrids.
- (14) In select compact areas for increasing productivity and production minimum yield guarantee schemes on selected rainfed crops like Jowar, Pulses, Groundnut are proposed.
- (15) package approach on groundnut and other oilseed crops along with seed production programmes for castor, pulses etc.
- (16) Inter cropping of oilseeds with pulses.
- (17) Organisation of problem oriented demonstrations.
- (18) Expansion of Credit facilities.
- (19) Fixing up responsibilities for extension tasks.
- (20) Re-organisation of extension administration to cope with the enlarged responsibilities for agricultural production (T&V System)

Programme Details :

As per the decision of the National Development Council some time in 1979 the Centrally Sponsored Schemes which were under implementation were divided into three categories.

1. Schemes which would continue to be under Centrally Sponsored Schemes for which funding would be 100%.
2. Schemes which would continue to be under Centrally sponsored Schemes for which financing would be on cost sharing basis of 50:50.
3. Schemes which would Cease to be Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Consequent on this decision, several of the schemes were transferred to the State Sector and no scheme implemented by the Department came into category (1). In respect of the continuing schemes which came into category (2) 50 % matching contribution was provided in the budget from 1979-80 onwards. However, there were two schemes implemented by the Department with 100% assistance under Central sector.

Consistent with the policy of according primacy to agriculture in the Sixth plan, a higher order of outlay has been proposed for the period 1980-85. The allocation for Agricultural programme implemented by the Director of Agriculture for Sixth plan is Rs 2100.00 lakhs for Crop Husbandary programmes. This outlay consists of Rs. 1700.00 lakhs for Crop Husbandary programmes and Rs. 400.00 lakhs for Soil Conservation. The outlay given here includes 50% share towards the ongoing Centrally sponsored Schemes that are implemented by the Department. The 50% share on account of Centrally sponsored Schemes is Rs 612.00 lakhs on Crop Husbandary programmes and Rs 97.70 lakhs on Soil Conservation totalling to Rs. 709.70 lakhs. The balance amount of Rs. 1390.30 lakhs is under State plan constituting Rs. 1088.00 lakhs under Crop Husbandary and Rs. 302.70 lakhs under soil Conservation. A brief description of programmes included in Sixth Plan is given below.

DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE :*(i) Direction and Administration:*

The schemes included during 1979-80 like strengthening of district Administration and creation of Zonal Offices of Senior Joint Directors of Agriculture for six Zones as a measure of decentralisation as approved by the Government have been included in Sixth plan. The new scheme requiring specific mention relates to strengthening of Agricultural Extension Administration in Andhra Pradesh (Training and visit system) for which a provision has been made for 4 years from 1981-82 to 1984-85. In fact Govt. of India accorded administrative approval during Fifth plan but this could not be implemented to due certain administrative difficulties. The total amount provided for these schemes is Rs. 328.45 lakhs.

(ii) *Multiplication and Distribution of seeds :*

The Andhra Pradesh State Seeds Development Corporation which was established in 1976 has taken up the production and distribution of improved and hybrid seeds in the entire State. The department is providing adequate funds for purchase and distribution of seeds under non-plan. The schemes included under this programme are continuing schemes like seed exchange programme and demonstrations and trails with a view to step up the coverage under high yielding varieties. The provision under seed exchange programme has been stepped up from Rs. 5.00 lakh to Rs. 10.00 lakhs in 1980-81 and enhanced at the rate of Rs. 50.00 lakhs per year in subsequent years to achieve the object of higher coverage with special emphasis to cover small and marginal farmers. The new schemes included are (1) share-capital participation in A.P. State Seed Development Corporation by the State Government (2) Grant-in-aid to A.P. State Seeds Certification Agency and (3) Risk fund for contingency cropping programme. The experience gained in implementing the contingency cropping programme revealed that seed of required quantities of contingent crops has to be procured and kept ready for implementing the contingency cropping programme, the moment such a situation arises. If the season is normal the seed will be left un-utilised and it may have to be disposed of as grain resulting in loss. To cover such losses it is necessary to have a provision to cover the risk without which the contingency programme cannot be formulated and implemented with success. An amount of Rs. 34.40 lakhs has been provided for four years. The total provision made under this head is Rs. 161.40 lakhs.

(iii) *Agricultural Farms:-*

An amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been provided for strengthening State Seed Farms by providing suitable infrastructure facilities and amenities to the staff which are lacking at present. The provision has been stepped up from 1981-82 onwards to meet the additional requirements of adoptive research and seed production.

(iv) *Manures and Fertilisers:*

In the year 1979-80 provision has been made for strengthening of F. C. O. laboratories and also Pesticides Testing laboratories both for buildings and scientific equipment, besides staff. Under the above programme to strengthen these quality control laboratories at Rajendranagar, Tadepalligudem, Bapatla, Warangal, Guntur and Ananthapur a provision of Rs. 46.00 lakhs has been made towards spillover commitments and continuance of staff. A provision of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been made under National Seed Project, for quality control and expansion of laboratories under World Bank assisted National Seeds Project. Two new schemes, one for establishment of seed testing Lab. at Tirupathi and two for Establishment of two pesticides testing laboratories at Warangal and Tadepalligudem have been included from 1981-82 with a provision of Rs. 35.00 lakhs. The total outlay proposed is Rs. 72.50 lakhs under the above head.

(v) *Plant Protection :*

The schemes included relate to replacement of obsolete Plant Protection equipment and purchase of plant protection spares for the existing equipment. It is also proposed to strengthen the present building

of S.I.P.P. and P.S. by suitable additions to the existing building. Under this programme, 50% share towards eradication of pests and diseases in endemic areas and control of B.P.H. etc., has been included. The new schemes of extension of integrated pest management with a provision of Rs. 40.00 lakhs for four years has been included. The overall provision comes to Rs. 121.10 lakhs which is inclusive of Rs. 51.60 lakhs of 50% share on Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

(vi) *Commercial Crops:*

The schemes included relate to Cotton, Oilseeds, Mesta, Sugarcane and pulses. A new scheme for development of Cotton in Gowrani tract of Adilabad District has been included as the area is not covered by any of the existing cotton development schemes. Schemes for development of SUVIN cotton in Guntur and Prakasam districts, development of cotton in Pochampad Project area and distribution of improved pulses seed on subsidy have also been included. The allocation under Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Cotton has been stepped up to include additional three units for KC. Canal area of Cuddapah District, H.L.C. of Anantapur district and rainfed area of Adilabad district from 1981-82 onwards and two additional units for Nandigama area of Krishna District and rainfed areas of Adilabad district from 1982-83. The emphasis will be laid on Oilseeds and pulses conforming to National priorities. The amount provided under the programme comes to Rs. 637.60 lakhs, out of which 50% share of the State Government on Centrally Sponsored Schemes is about Rs. 528.80 lakhs.

(vii) *Extension and Farmers Training :*

There are 15 Farmers training Centres in the State. Two new farmers training centres are established in Prakasam and Khammam Districts during the year 1980-81. With the establishment of these two centres, 5 Districts remain without the benefit of a Farmers Training Centre. During the Sixth Plan, it is therefore proposed to establish new F.T.C.S. in the remaining five Districts of Vizianagaram, Krishna, Cuddapah, Medak and Adilabad, in a phased programme to cover the entire State. It is also proposed to strengthen the existing F.T.Cs with up-to-date equipment and buildings etc. for which a provision of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been made for four years. An amount of Rs. 89.60 lakhs has been provided for all the above schemes.

(viii) *Agricultural Economics and Statistics :*

An amount of Rs. 9.00 lakhs has been provided. This includes grant to Universities and Research bodies to undertake special studies of Agro-Economic nature which are of vital importance to the Department. It is also proposed to strengthen the existing statistical units in the Head office and districts to meet the growing requirements of the Department.

(ix) *Horticulture:*

An amount of Rs. 240.15 lakhs has been provided for the various programmes under Horticulture out of which Rs. 31.60 lakhs is 50% share on Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The schemes are mostly of continuing nature. Out of the above amount, Rs. 111.00 lakhs has

been earmarked as State share for the cashew project to be implemented with the World Bank Assistance. The schemes included in 1979-80, for the development of Mango, Banana, Citrus are continued during the plan under review. One new scheme for production of superior plant material at selected centres at a cost of Rs. 24.00 lakhs for four years commencing from 1981-82 has been included.

(x) *Others :*

The schemes included are strengthening of off-set press located at the State Institute of Plant Protection and pest surveillance and construction of additional accommodation to the existing office building of the Director of Agriculture. Provision has already been made during 1980-'81 for the above schemes and amounts also have been provided in the remaining years of the plan to complete the works already started. The amount proposed is Rs. 10.20 lakhs.

Physical Targets :

(i) *Foodgrains :*

The maximum production level of Rs. 106.67 lakh tonnes of food grains was already achieved in the year 1978-79. Taking into consideration this record achievement and the demand for food-grains in 1984-85, a peak level target of 116 lakh tonnes for the State for Sixth Plan is fixed. The performance in 1979-80 would have been better but for the extensive drought.

The productivity of Rice is generally more in Rabi than in Khariff in the State. Almost the entire area in Rabi is saturated with the High yielding varieties. The major constraint for low production in Kharif in major rice growing coastal districts has so far been lack of suitable High Yielding Varieties and consequent low coverage. There is greater scope now for increasing production in Kharif season due to availability of suitable H.Y.Vs. Besides the programmes like community nurseries, increased area under irrigation, higher intake of fertilisers etc., are also expected to contribute to higher production of rice. The maximum production of rice already achieved in 1978-79 is 74.32 lakh tonnes. In respect of Jowar also, new suitable High Yielding Varieties and Hybrids are available for Kharif season. The coverage under High Yielding and Hybrids of Jowar will go up with the implementation of schemes like seed exchange programmes, minimum yield guarantee schemes on Jowar etc. The main thrust under High Yielding Varieties programme would be to continue better seed with proper agronomic and managerial practices to exploit their inherent potential to maximum extent with expanded coverage as rapidly as possible. Location of specific varieties suitable for each agro-climatic zone would be suggested for higher production. Pulses production will also go up in view of special emphasis being laid on schemes like Seed production, distribution, distribution of Rhizobium culture, pre-sowing treatment and plant protection measures to overcome the shortfalls. The two major crops among foodgrains are Rice and Jowar which contribute about 80% of the total foodgrains production in the State. It is proposed to achieve the target by intensive efforts in respect of these two major cereals and pulses.

The following is the tentative breakup of the peak level targets, among different foodgrains crops :—

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Crop.</i>	<i>Production in lakh tonnes (peak level 1984-85) proposed</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	
1.	Rice .. ..	..	76.75
2.	Wheat .. ..	..	0.25
3.	Maize .. ..	..	5.25
4.	Jowar .. ..	..	16.50
5.	Bajra .. ..	..	5.25
6.	Other cereals .. ..	..	6.50
7.	Pulses .. ..	..	5.50
Total :			116.00

(ii) *Sugarcane :*

The peak level target suggested is 146.00 lakh tonnes for Sixth Plan period. During this plan period, six new sugar factories are expected to be established in the State which require a minimum area of 12,000 hectares under the crop requiring 9 lakh tonnes of cane. Some of the existing factories will also expand their capacities which may require about 8 lakh tonnes of cane additionally. As early maturing good varieties are now available, the factories are enable to start early crushing with good recovery. The existing disease prone varieties will also be replaced with resistant varieties like COA 7701, COA 6907, COA 7602 etc. Due to introduction of these new drought and disease resistant varieties, implementation of schemes like seed production programme, control of pests and diseases and creation of additional irrigation potential, the productivity will go up. Therefore it may not be difficult to achieve the envisaged production target of 146.00 lakh tonnes.

(iii) *Mesta :*

In 1976-77, the State produced 9.22 lakh bales of Mesta which increased to 9.37 lakh bales in 1979-80. With the better prices prevailing the area under Mesta is expected to go up by about 10 to 15 thousand hectares. The productivity will further improve due to effective implementation of Intensive Mesta District programme in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts. Hence the target of 12.00 lakh bales can be achieved.

(iv) *Oil Seeds :*

The maximum production of groundnut which is the major oil seed crop in the State was achieved in 1974-75 which stood at 14.13 lakh

tonnes. A declining trend was noticed in respect of both groundnut and castor in recent years due to lack of quality seed and incidence of Pests and diseases as a result of which the target could not be achieved. Therefore the target of 18.00 lakh tonnes set forth for 1982-83 has been suggested for the peak year of the Sixth plan. During 1979-80 the production of groundnut was effected adversely due to widespread drought in Kharif season. To compensate the loss in Kharif production cultivation of groundnut in Rabi was taken up on a massive scale under contingency production programme, not only under tanks, localised areas under I.D. but also in non-traditional areas. This programme was very well received by the farmers and resulted in bringing more area under the crop and production. Larger area under groundnut is expected under irrigation commands of major and medium irrigation commands of major and medium irrigation projects as well as under wells. Special emphasis is being placed on oilseeds production to overcome shortage in edible oils. The minimum yield guarantee scheme in select areas on groundnut will be taken up to step up production.

(v) *Tobacco* :

No target has been suggested by the Government of India. However the Fifth plan target of 2.60 lakh tonnes has been adopted. A higher target may not be desirable in view of declining trend in production.

AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY :

The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University is the basic instrument for carrying out research in agricultural and allied fields in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The organisational infrastructure of carrying out the research activities is provided by 42 off-campus research stations besides the three Seed Farms and the research units located at the three college campuses at Rajendranagar, Bapatla and Tirupathi.

Except 4 or 5 Research stations which have been started by the University, the remaining research stations were transferred by the Government during 1966. Presently the APAU participates in 35 co-ordinated projects, 7 other schemes 2 World Bank projects, 1 project sponsored by IDRC besides over 100 State schemes. These represent an increase of over 50 Projects over those inherited from the State Government during 1966.

Taking into consideration the existing situation, the following items of infrastructural facilities need provision on a priority basis.

Additional Land :--Only at the Regional Agricultural Research Station, Rudrur and the Agricultural Research station (DF) Anantapur, about 100 Acres of land has been acquired besides 130 acres at palem. However, due to expanded research activities there is an imperative need for acquisition of additional land at the research stations at Nandyal, Maruteru, Lam, Razolu Anakapalle, Adilabad, Kadiri etc. For acquisition of additional land required at the various research stations, it is tentatively estimated that an amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is required.

Farm Development.—At some stations like Rudrur, Anantapur etc., although adequate land is available, it needs proper shaping, levelling fencing and such other operations to bring it under cultivation. Acutely lack of fencing at many research stations is leading to cattle trespass, loss of valuable experimental material etc. Farm development is, therefore, urgently required at many of the research stations. For this purpose, an outlay of Rs 20.00 lakhs is proposed.

Irrigation & Drainage Facilities.—There is need to augment irrigation and drainage facilities to the Research stations at Rudrur, Maruteru, Kovvali, Amberpet, Lam, Kovvur, Amadalavalasa, Anakapalli, Vuyyur, Rastakuntabai, Nandyal, perumallapalli, Machira, Karimnagar, and Rajendranagar. An amount of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose.

Farm Machinery and Implements.—Many research stations like Anantapur, Lam, Perumallapalle, Rudrur, Anakapalli, Vuyyur, Nandyal, Amberpet, Rajendranagar etc., are handicapped due to inadequate provision of farm machinery and implements. For providing appropriate farm implements and machinery, other dead stock articles, livestock etc., an amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed.

Laboratory Equipment.—Basic items like frigidaires, coolers, instruments, sensitive balances, ovens, autoclaves, sterilizers, gas plants, equipment for plant protection work and analysis of samples etc., is needed on a massive scale. For meeting these equipment an amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed.

Residential Buildings.—The existing residential buildings at the research stations are not only very few but also too old. There is an urgent need to effect repairs including replacement of electrical and sanitary fittings and leak proofing. Besides this, there is also a dire need to provide additional residential accommodation at the research stations. A provision of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is set apart for this purposes.

Non-Residential Buildings.—It is a fact that many laboratories, offices, etc., are located in rented buildings. The non-residential buildings at many research stations, owned by the University are old and require repairs and renovation. For this purpose an amount of Rs, 20.00 lakhs is proposed.

Transport Facilities :

The existing transport facilities are quite inadequate. The assistance given by I.C.A.R. for the purpose is also not adequate. It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs for purchase of new buses and also replacement of worn out vehicles.

Campus Development :

The three campuses at Rajendranagar, Bapatla and Tirupathi have not yet been fully developed. A good deal of land shapping, laying of roads, planting of trees, and other amenities are still to be provided. New quarters are coming up and extension of water supply and electrical lines upto the new quarters have to be taken up. Hence a token provision

of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is included under State plan for this purpose. Out of the outlay of Rs. 460.00 lakhs made for Agricultural University, Rs. 23.00 lakhs for Agricultural Education, Rs. 175.00 lakhs for co-ordinated Research schemes, Rs. 249.22 lakhs for other Research schemes and Rs. 12.81 lakhs for new schemes is allotted.

The scheme-wise particulars of the Sixth Plan 1980-85 and the Annual Plan 1981-82 programmes are furnished below :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Outlay for 1980-85			
		State plan	50% share on Centrally Sponsored Schemes.	Total	1981-82
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(a) Director of Agriculture :					
1. Crop Husbandry					
(i)	Direction & Administration	328.45	..	328.45	50.00
(ii)	Multiplication and Distribution of seeds.	161.40	..	161.40	19.00
(iii)	Agricultural Farms	30.00	..	30.00	3.00
(iv)	Manures and Fertiliser	72.50	..	72.50	22.00
(v)	Plant protection	69.50	51.60	121.10	25.00
(vi)	Commercial crops	108.80	528.80	637.60	112.76
(vii)	Extension and Farmers Training.	89.60	..	89.60	15.50
(viii)	Agricultural Economics and Statistics.	9.00	..	9.00	2.00
(ix)	Horticulture	208.55	31.60	240.15	47.74
(x)	Others	10.20	..	10.20	3.00
Total -I. :		1088.00	612.00	1700.00	300.00
(b) A.P. Agricultural University :					
(i)	Agricultural Education (Spill-over schemes)	23.00	..	23.00	4.75
(ii)	Extension (Co-ordinated Research schemes) 25% State Share.	175.00	..	175.00	28.92
(iii)	Other schemes on Research	262.00	..	262.00	36.33
Total-II. :		460.00	..	460.00	70.00

A. P. STATE AGRO-INDUSTRIES CORPORATION :

Andhra Pradesh State Agro-Industries Development Corporation, Ltd., was set-up in March 1968 as a joint venture between the Government of Andhra Pradesh and Government of India, the former holding 51% and the latter 49% of the shares. The authorised share-capital of this Corporation is Rs. 7.00 crores and the subscribed share-capital Rs. 5.5 crores.

The Corporation was established with the objective of helping the growth and modernisation of agriculture, horticulture, forestry, sericulture, pesticides and poultry farming by various means. As the name indicates, it constitutes a bridge between agriculture and industry. The charter of the Corporation is very wide and includes importantly :

Manufacture and sale of agricultural machinery and equipment including tractors.

Undertaking systematic land development.

Distribution of fertilisers, pesticides, fungicides and other inputs.

Promotion of agro-based industries either by establishing units, undertaking joint ventures or giving financial assistance to existing units. In this regard, it is a sectoral Corporation for industrial development.

The activities that were transferred and entrusted to the Corporation, viz., Drilling and Land Development were mainly service oriented in nature. The Corporation could not enhance the tariff substantially to make the activities remunerative because, such enhancement would make the tariffs unattractive to the farming community. The Corporation did not also get the 30% subsidy element on which the Land Development Tariff was structured when the activity was under the control of the Government.

Agro Industries :

To achieve the objectives in a planned manner, the Corporation, with a view to identify, promote, and develop agro-industries in the State, has prepared schemes for expansion of some of the existing Agro-Industries and establishment of new Agro-Industries in the State with a total commitment of Rs. 500.00 lakhs during the Sixth Plan period. An outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakhs is made in the Plan. The schemes proposed to be taken out of this outlay is given in Annexure.

The total requirement for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 are as given below :

<i>Sector.</i>	<i>Outlay.</i> (Rs. in lakhs)
(a) Director of Agriculture	1,700.00
(b) A. P. Agricultural University	460.00
(c) A. P. State Agro-Industries Corporation	500.00
Total	2,660.00

ANNEXURE

Andhra Pradesh State Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Agro Bhavan, Hyderabad.

Capital outlay for the next Five-Years for the purpose of promoting the Agro based Industries.

Sl. No.	Details of the Projects.	Corporation's commitment.	1981-82
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Fruit Preservation Factory (Expansion) ..	10.00	8.00
2.	Beverage bottling unit ..	20.00	8.00
3.	Paramount Agro Chemicals (P) Ltd., (Zinc Sulphate Plant) ..	1.70	1.70
4.	Animal Feed Plant ..	12.00	..
5.	Circar Dehydrates ..	4.50	4.50
6.	B.H.C. Technical Plant ..	35.00	4.00
7.	A.P. Corn Products ..	7.00	4.00
8.	Paper Plant ..	15.00	8.00
9.	Cytozyme A. P. Limited ..	4.30	4.30
10.	Cashew Nut shell liquid ..	4.50	3.00
11.	Papain Concentrate ..	2.00	..
12.	Essential Oil processing unit ..	0.50	..
13.	Malathion-technical plant ..	45.00	..
14.	Groundnut complex ..	20.00	..
15.	Edible Rice Bran oil ..	33.50	..
16.	Monocrotophos ..	40.00	..
17.	Pesticides Formulation Unit ..	28.00	..
18.	Quinolphos ..	20.00	..
19.	Canning Industry ..	40.00	..
20.	Glucose & Dextrose ..	20.00	..
21.	Modern Dall Mills ..	10.00	4.50
22.	Coconut complex ..	20.00	..
23.	Mango Processing unit ..	10.00	..
24.	Soft drinks from Lime, ginger, cahsew, apple and bottling of coconut water ..	10.00	..
25.	Citrus Fruits processing unit ..	7.00	..
26.	Hyderabad Chemicals and Fertilisers. ..	80.00	..
		500.00	50.00

2. LAND REFORMS

Speedy implementation of Land Reforms is an important objective of the Sixth Plan. As is well-known a reduction in glaring inequalities in the ownership of land is regarded as an essential requirement which has to be met in order to secure social justice. The major task consists in focussing attention on bringing about changes designed to eliminate legal and procedural bottlenecks and circumvention of the ceiling law. It will be necessary to ensure that :

- (i) the land declared surplus to the Ceiling is taken over by the State ;
- (ii) it is distributed and physically delivered to the eligible categories expeditiously ;
- (iii) the land records are mutated to reflect their rights ; and
- (iv) the allottees are given adequate financial, material and technical assistance to bring the land under productive cultivation.

Similarly tenancy reform is also equally important and it will be necessary to ensure that the interests of tenants and share-croppers are protected by recording suitable entries in the land records so that they may be enabled to avail the benefits of improvements effected in the tenancy laws.

It will thus be seen that the updating of land records is crucial to development of a healthy agriculture which reflects the socio-economic aspirations of the people. It is for this reason that the outlay on preparation of land records and their continuous updating has to be accepted as an investment on agriculture and should not be judged as expenditure on schemes which yield no return.

Review :

The A. P. Land Reforms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Act, 1973 has been brought into force from 1st January 1975. For the implementation of Act, Land Reforms Tribunals headed by an Officer in the cadre of Deputy Collector assisted by a Tahsildar and a full complement of sub-ordinate staff have been set up through out the State and a total number of 4,43,759 declarations have been received under the Act. Verification of all these declarations has been completed by the end of June 1976. Upto the end of July, 1978, the land Reforms Tribunals have disposed off 4,41,300 cases, of which 59,677 are surplus cases.

The Record of Rights Act 1971, has already been enforced in 100 taluks from 15th August 1978 and sanction has been accorded for the

creation of necessary staff in these taluks. For settlement parties and for printing of Diglot Registers, maps and for the conduct of special survey parties for the Record of Rights, survey amount has to be provided during the Sixth Plan period. Agency survey mapping process in the districts of Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari supplemental survey in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts Resurvey in Anantapur district, Tentative sub-division work under S.J.P. and Record of Rights in the districts of East Godavari, Prakasam, Nellore, Guntur and Anantapur have to be carried out during the Sixth Plan period. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 300.00 lakhs has been proposed.

The amount proposed for the above purpose during the Annual Plan 1981-82 is Rs. 60.00 lakhs.

3. MINOR IRRIGATION

The Minor Irrigation potential of the State is estimated at about 20.2 lakh hectares under Surface Irrigation sources and 18.2 lakh hectares under ground water sources thus accounting for 38.4 lakh hectares or 37.2% of the total irrigation potential of the State as per the report of the second Irrigation Commission, 1972. But the estimates of the National Commission on Agriculture of ground water potential is higher, being 22 lakh hectares.

REVIEW

The total expenditure incurred on the development of Minor Irrigation in the State amounted to Rs. 120.96 crores during 1951-80 constituting about 4.0% of the total plan outlay for the period. The Plan-wise particulars of expenditure incurred on Minor Irrigation reads as follows

<i>Sl No.</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Expenditure incurred (Rs. in crores)</i>	<i>Percentage to total plan outlay</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)]	(4)
1.	First Plan (1951-56)	5.00	5.2
2.	Second Plan (1956-61)	8.11	4.3
3.	Third Plan (1961-66)	28.93	8.2
4.	Annual Plans (1966-69)	16.00	6.8
5.	Fourth Plan (1969-74)	19.24	4.3
6.	Fifth Plan (1974-78)	23.23	2.3
7.	Annual Plans (1978-80)	20.45	2.2
Total		120.96	4.0

In considering the outlays on Minor Irrigation it has to be noted that the outlay for 1974-80 does not include loans for construction of irrigation wells, installation of electrical pump sets etc., which have been included in the earlier Plans but are now routed through financial institutions.

A potential of 8.28 lakh hectares has been created under the Minor Irrigation schemes during 1956-80 including stabilisation and new

potential, Plan-wise details of which are indicated below:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Period.</i>	<i>Ayacut benefited (in lakh hectares.)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Second Plan (1956-61)	1.28
2.	Third Plan (1961-66)	1.88
3.	Annual Plan (1966-69)	2.42
4.	Fourth Plan (1969-74)	1.49
5.	Fifth Plan (1974-78)	0.78
6.	Annual Plans (1978-80)	0.43
Total :		8.28

The outlays incurred by Public Works and Panchyati Raj Departments relate to Minor Irrigation tanks including restoration. The State Irrigation Development Corporation is implementing both Lift Irrigation schemes and tube well sinking programmes. The Ground Water Directorate is primarily concerned with undertaking ground water surveys and investigations as well as with the technical clearance of various ground water Programmes, the implementation of which is taken up by various other agencies.

SIXTH PLAN—OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES :

The Plan objectives in respect of Irrigation are discussed under the chapter Major and Medium Irrigation and they hold good in respect of Minor Irrigation also but as stated by the Planning Commission in the Draft Sixth Plan, the first requirement in respect of Minor Irrigation is to make an assesment of the potential of both ground and surface water on the basis of which programmes for development of Minor Irrigation and the conjunctive use of different water sources can be prepared.

A scientific well sinking programme has to be taken up supported by an adequate data on Ground Water potential. These works have to be undertaken especially in areas having low percentage of irrigation facilities and lacking in potential under Major and Medium Projects. The drought affected and backward areas in the State have to be given priority in the matter of selction of Minor Irrigation works.

Similarly areas having concentration of small and marginal farmers have to be given priority over other areas. Basically the programmes for Minor Irrigation which are executed through a number of agencies in

in respect of both surface and ground water have to be coordinated with the programmes for Major and Medium Irrigation with a view to reducing regional imbalances. As part of the strategy for taking up greatly enlarged programmes of Minor Irrigation, considerable reliance will have to be placed on Institutional finances.

PROGRAMME DETAILS :

The Sixth Five-Year Plan for 1980-85 in respect of Minor Irrigation envisages an outlay of Rs. 92.00 crores as indicated below :

<i>Agency.</i>	<i>Outlay. (Rs. in crores)</i>
1. Chief Engineer (Minor Irrigation)	60.00
2. Chief Engineer (Panchyati Raj)	2.50
3. A. P. State Irrigation Development Corporation.	23.00
4. Ground Water Department.	6.50
Total :	<u>92.00</u>

In fact the actual investment on Minor Irrigation will be much larger than what is indicated above. For instance, the programmes proposed to be taken up by the A.P. Irrigation Development Corporation will be costing about Rs. 58.00 crores though the State Govt. share is only Rs. 14.50 crores. The balance is expected to be financed through A. R. D. C. and other financial institutions. Again, it is proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 23.48 crores to the A. P. Co-operative Agricultural Development Bank through the purchase of special debentures which will be in turn enable the implementation of programmes costing Rs. 92.00 crores relating to the sinking of wells and energisation of pumpsets.

Thus the total size of the Minor Irrigation Programme to be taken up during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period will be of the order of Rs.255.00 crores while the State Govt.'s commitment in this regard will be limited to Rs. 100.50 crores.

CHIEF ENGINEER (MINOR IRRIGATION):

An outlay of Rs. 60.00 crores has been proposed for this sector in the next Plan. According to the latest orders, the scope of Minor Irrigation Works was enhanced to include all the schemes having an ayacut of 2,000 hectares. As a result of this, 12 schemes which were classified as Medium Irrigation schemes are now included under Minor Irrigation category. Out of the outlay of Rs. 60.00 crores, a sum of Rs. 50.00 crores is allotted on Minor Irrigation Schemes, Rs. 2.00 crores on works undertaken exclusively in tribal areas, Rs. 1.00 crore on Scheduled Castes, Rs. 0.50 crore on Lift Irrigation Schemes and Rs. 6.50 crores on Investigation of Minor Irrigation Schemes which shows the degree of importance given to this item of work. These works are expected to result in the creation of an additional irrigation potential of 81,000 hectares during to Sixth Five-Year Plan period besides stabilising an extent of 9,000 hectares.

Chief Engineer (Panchyati Raj):

The Panchyati Raj Department restores Minor Irrigation Sources having an ayacut of 25 acres and below. At the beginning of Fifth Five-Year Plan (1974-79) there are 36,010 un-restored Minor Irrigation Tanks having an ayacut of 5.10 lakh acres. During the Fifth Plan period, 1,718 Minor Irrigation Sources were restored having an ayacut of 32,330 acres. Thus, at the beginning of Sixth Plan period (1980-85) there are 34,292 un-restored Minor Irrigation Sources having an ayacut of 4.77 lakhs acres. An outlay of Rs. 2.50 crores is provided in the State Sixth Five Year Plan. With this outlay, 1693 Minor Irrigation Sources will be restored bringing an extent of 10,000 hectares under stabilisation.

ANDHRA PRADESH STATE IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION:

The Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation has been formed as a State Government Undertaking on 7-9-1974 with an authorised capital of Rs. 10.00 crores. The Corporation's main task is exploitation of Irrigation potential in the State through various methods. At present, the Corporation has taken up Lift Irrigation Schemes on different rivers, streams, drains and canals etc., for exploitation of the surface water; likewise, ground water exploitation has also been taken up by sinking different types of tube wells.

The Corporation has taken over a number of tube wells for commercial exploitation which are constructed by State Ground Water Department and Central Ground Water Board in various Districts under their exploratory programmes. The Corporation is taking up drilling of deep bores of 1000 ft. deep., costing more than a lakh of rupees each for irrigating 70 to 80 acres under each borewell in soft rock areas in Khammam, East Godavari, West Godavari and Warangal Districts. In hard rock areas such as Vizag, Srikakulam, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Chittoor and Nellore Districts, the Corporation is taking up shallow to medium tube wells upto 150 ft. costing up to Rs. 60,000 each and capable of irrigating 20 to 40 acres.

Government have fixed debt equity ratio at 3:1 for obtaining finances from various banks for the construction of Lift Irrigation and tube well Schemes. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have so far (upto May 1980) released a sum of Rs. 852.436 lakhs as share capital. In addition the Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture have also sanctioned Rs. 95.00 lakhs towards share capital.

Review of Plan 1974-80:

During the Plan covering the period 1974-80, 72 Lift Irrigation Schemes have been taken up in various Districts of State. The estimated cost of these Lift Irrigation Schemes is Rs. 941.20 lakhs. On completion of the Lift Irrigation Schemes, an additional irrigation potential of 31,081 hectares in Khariff and 18,862 hectares in Rabi will be created. Out of the above the Corporation has already commissioned 24 Lift Irrigation Schemes

creating an irrigation potential of 12, 618 hectares in Khariff and 11,012 hectares in Rabi.

The total tubewells targeted during the Fifth Plan is 1216 wells. So far 679 tubewells have been completed creating an irrigation potential of 24,537 hectares. The balance of tube wells are under various stages of construction. In addition to the above, 20 wells are completed in Rayalaseema Districts under Six point Formula Schemes at a total cost of Rs. 12.00 lakhs.

Programme and Achivement:

The number of Schemes taken up so far (up to 3/80) and those commissioned are indicated below:

I. Lift Irrigation Schemes :

No. of schemes taken up	72
No. commissioned	24
No. in execution	48
No. under investigation	269

During the year (July, 1979, to June, 1980), 48 Schemes with a proposed ayacut of 18,463 hectares in Kharif and 7850 in Rabi are under execution at an approximate cost of Rs. 597.70 lakhs.

II. Tubewells Schemes:

No. of wells taken up	829
No. of wells commissioned	358
No. of wells in execution	329
No. of points under Investigation	1427

In addition, 248 deposit works at an estimated cost of Rs.40 lakhs were taken up for execution.

During the year 1979-80, 419 wells with a proposed ayacut of 12,961 hectares are under execution at an approximate cost of Rs. 353 lakhs. During 1980-81, it is tentatively proposed to execute 411 wells with an ayacut of 12,324 hectares, at a cost of Rs. 538 lakhs.

Sixth Plan Proposals (1980-85) :

*Lift Irrigation and Tube Wells Schemes:—*The programme for Sixth Five-Year Plan commencing from 1980-81 envisages the construction of 2055 tube wells and 288 Lift Irrigation Schemes which cost about Rs. 5,800 lakhs. According to the existing pattern of financing, Govt. provides 25 per cent of the capital cost of the schemes as equity and the

balance 75% of the capital cost is met from the institutional finance provided by Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation through Commercial Banks. Hence, Govt. have to provide Rs.1,450 lakhs towards share capital during the Plan period as shown below :

<i>Item.</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. lakhs)</i>
1. L.I. Schemes	2,968
2. Tube Wells Schemes	2,832
Total cost of the L.I & T.W.Schemes	5,800
25% as Share capital	1,450

With an outlay of the above order it is expected to create an irrigation potential of 61,620 hectares through ground water programmes and 1.48 lakh hectares through Lift Irrigation programmes.

Tribal Sub-Plan (1980-85):

Lift Irrigation & Tubewell Schemes in Tribal areas have been taken up during 1979-80 at a cost of Rs. 83 lakhs creating an irrigation potential of about 1100 hectares.

During the Sixth Plan, it is proposed to take up schemes in Tribal areas at a cost of 740 lakhs, which are expected to create an additional irrigation potential of 21,700 hectares.

Development of Backward Areas :

Preference is given in taking up L.I. & T. W. Schemes in backward areas, subject however to the limiting factors, such as availability of water for exploitation on commercial scale and technical feasibility. The speedy execution of these schemes is facilitated by the financial assistance extended by the District Development Authority, Small Farmer's Development Agency, Integrated Tribal Development Agency of the respective areas.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes :

The Govt. of India approved a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for strengthening the State organisation for survey, planning and design of Ground Water and Surface Water sources. The scheme sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 36.57 lakhs was implemented during 1976 to 1979. The Government of India have since given their clearance for continuing the scheme, upto 1981-82. Under this scheme, a Research & Development Wing has been formed, specially to study the various problems arising in the day-to-day functioning and to run the Corporation in a most economical way. Provision is made at Rs. 10 lakhs per year to be provided as grant by the State Government. The Government of India have been approached for matching grant and in case the Govt. of India agree to provide funds, the outlay on the Research & Development Wing would be stopped up to Rs. 20 lakhs a year.

Subsidy On Water Rates :

Besides giving 25% of the capital cost of the schemes as share capital, Government is giving a subsidy in water rates at Rs. 88/- per acre for Khariff Paddy and Rs. 53 per acre for Rabi (I. D). Government have decided that the subsidy on water rates in respect of acreage developed upto 1978-79 should be provided in Non-Plan and the subsidy for the acreage developed from 79-80 onwards under Plan. Accordingly, the subsidy for the acreage proposed to be developed during the Sixth Plan period (Rs. 850.00 lakhs) has been provided under Plan.

GROUND WATER DEPARTMENT

Hydrogeological and geophysical surveys.

An area of about 76,000 Sq. kms. was covered through preliminary and detailed investigations during the Fifth Five Year Plan period and a further area of 21,000 Sq Kms. was covered during the last two years 1978-80, to identify potential limestones, valley fills etc. by which hitherto un-explored new areas could be identified to be the potential for deep tube wells/borewells.

The results of investigations carried out so far have proved, for the first time, the high ground water potential of limestones, valley fills and fractured granites and shales, most of them situated in some of the hard core drought-prone, backward and tribal areas of the State viz., Anantapur, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Nellore, Prakasam, Khammam, Warangal and Nalgonda districts. The potential zones delineated in these areas have proved to be suitable for shallow, (10-60 metres depth), medium to heavy duty borewells and tubewells each having an irrigation potential of 10 to 30 hectares of irrigated dry crops.

Technical Evaluation of Minor Irrigation Programmes.—

The Department has evaluated the technical feasibility of minor irrigation programmes formulated by various financial institutions under International Development Agency (IDA) and Agricultural Refinancing and Development Corporation (ARDC) programmes and energisation programmes formulated by Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) and cleared the following programmes, valued at Rs. 350.65 crores for implementation.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Items cleared.</i>	<i>Units cleared.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Dugwells	3,03,715
2.	Tubewells/Filterpoint wells	55,843
3.	Development of old wells	1,75,067
4.	Installation of pumpsets	4,35,051

The programmes cleared, on implementation, will bring an additional area of 8.00 lakh hectares under groundwater irrigation.

Hydrological Studies:

Detailed studies have been carried out on determination of suitability of drain waters of Krishna-Godavari delta system for re-use for irrigation.

Exploratory drilling-cum-production well construction programme:

A total number of 512 exploratory wells were drilled of which 351 are successful production wells together with an irrigation potential of about 3,000 hectares of irrigated dry (II) crops.

INTENSIFICATION OF GROUND WATER SURVEY AND EXPLORATION,

Hydrogeological, geophysical and hydrological surveys:

While the coverage by hydrogeological investigations will be continued at the same rate as during the Fifth Plan i.e., 20,000 Sq.km-yea. (of which 10,000 Sq. kms. are by detailed surveys and 10,000 sq. kms. by preliminary investigations), greater emphasis is proposed to be laid on conducting more detailed surveys in areas where the groundwater development has reached a critical stage, with special reference to aspects concerning the introduction of groundwater legislation and on providing extension service for location of sites for construction of various types of wells on scientific lines.

Exploratory drilling-cum-production well construction programme:

So far, about 512 exploratory wells have been drilled in the State at an average of about 1 for about 500 Sq. kms. which is too meagre. The slow pace of exploration in the State to delineate deeper aquifers for the exploitation is proposed to be made good by strengthening the exploration wing by purchasing additional rigs. At present, the existing 15 rigs which are in-adequate to explore the new promising areas. Any intensification of Tube-well programme on scientific lines should have supporting data on the interference effects of wells tapping deeper aquifers. This information is now totally lacking. It is proposed to carry out the studies with the eight new rigs proposed to be procured during the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85). The programme envisages bringing the coverage by exploration to 200 Sq. kms./well at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan.

Proposed Programme of Work:

The programme of survey and exploration work proposed in the State during the Sixth Five Year Plan is as follows:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Item of work.</i>	<i>Target.</i>
(i)	Hydrogeological surveys followed up by geophysical surveys.	1,00,000 Sq. kms.
(ii)	Detailed investigations in critically exploited areas.	2,000 Sq. kms.
(iii)	Hydrogeological and geophysical surveys to select sites for medium to heavy duty tubewells to be constructed by Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation, community irrigation wells under Drought Prone Areas Programme, Integrated Tribal Development Agency, etc. and for irrigation, industrial, urban and rural water supplies.	18,000 Sites.
(iv)	Delineation of saline water fresh water interface in deep aquifers.	Along the Coast
(v)	Electrical logging	Tubewells drilled by the department and Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation Limited.
(vi)	Detailed water balance studies for estimation of hydrologic parameters.	Basins-20
(vii)	<i>Exploratory drilling-cum-production well construction programme:</i>	
(a)	<i>Exploration in hard-rocks:</i>	Sites
1.	Drought Prone Areas	500
2.	Tribal and backward areas	250
3.	Other areas	150
	Total (a)	900
(b)	<i>Exploration in soft-rocks:</i>	Sites
1.	Tribal areas	50
2.	Drought Prone Areas	600
3.	Backward areas	100
4.	Other areas	100
	Total (b)	850
	Grand Total (a&b)	1,750

From the exploratory wells drilled alone, it is expected that an additional area of 17,000 hectares irrigated dry crops can be irrigated, apart from throwing up many new areas for intensive groundwater exploitation by Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation and other agencies.

Strengthening of the Groundwater Department:

The field work is carried out presently by three-Regional Offices with Headquarters at Hyderabad, Cuddapah and Rajahmundry with the help of seven Branch Offices established at Sangareddy, Warangal, Nalgonda, Nellore, Eluru, Anantapur and Visakhapatnam. Besides, there are four special Project Offices—three for Ground Water Monitoring Programme, one each for SriRamSagar Project at Karimnagar, Nagarjunasagar Project at Vijayapuri (North) and for Tungabhadra Project at Anantapur and one for Drought Prone Areas Programme at Anantapur. The Regional Office, Hyderabad comprises of ten districts and of Cudapah, seven districts and the Rajahmundry office has six districts. With the increase in the tempo of groundwater development and as the groundwater investigations and exploration are proposed to be intensified considerably, the jurisdiction of the present set up of the Branch Offices is too large and as such under the Sixth Plan Programme it is proposed to establish Branch Offices in each district during 1982-83 for operational efficiency.

Procurement of Equipment:

The details of capital expenditure on machinery and equipment during the Sixth Five Year Plan are as given below.

Sl. No.	Name of the item.	Nos.	Cost. (Rs. in lakhs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I. Rigs and Supporting Equipment:			
1.	Down the Hole Hammer Rigs..	.. 4	60.00
2.	Rotary Rigs .. .. .	.. 2	26.00
3.	Compressors for development High pressure 300 Cfm.-250 Psi 2 Nos.	} 4	12.00
	Low pressure 250 cfm-100 psi 2 Nos./ 4 Nos.		
4.	Pumping equipment (turbine/submersible pumps) with generating sets ..	5	5.00
5.	Welding Sets .. .. .	.. 3	2.60
6.	Water Tankers .. .. .	.. 7	1.40
	total I.		107.00

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
II. Motor Vehicles:			
1. Trucks	..	.. 7	14.00
2. Jeeps with trailers (for drill site investigations for enforcement of groundwater legislation and for the district offices).		40	28.00
Total II.			42.00
III. Hydrogeological and Geophysical Equipment!			
1. Hydrogeological and Geophysical equipment	1		3.50
2. Resistivity meters with accessories	..	1	6.50
Total .. III.			10.00
IV. Work Shop:			
Mobile workshop, workshop equipment and spares for machinery and miscellaneous.			11.00
Total IV.			11.00
Grand Total ..			170.00

The procurement of most of these equipment will be done during the first year to put these schemes on ground. With the procurement of the additional 8 Rigs, it is proposed to provide one Rig for each of the 23 districts of the State for exploration and production well construction.

Financial Out-lays in the Sixth Plan:

During the Fifth Plan, against a total provision of Rs. 268.98 lakhs the expenditure incurred was Rs. 279.64 lakhs. The following new schemes are proposed to intensify groundwater surveys in order to see that the benefits of investigation and exploration reach the weaker sections. Therefore the outlay of Rs. 650.00 lakhs earmarked in the Sixth Plan can be best utilised on the groundwater surveys and exploration.

		(Rs. in lakhs)	
		1980-1985	
Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Proposed outlay	Capital content.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Scheme for exploratory and production well drilling.	390.00	150.00
2.	Scheme for intensification of ground-water surveys including extension service to Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation Limited (A.P SIDC).	90.00	19.00
3.	Enforcement of Ground Water Legislation in notified areas.	10.00	1.00
4.	Scheme for extension and customer service to benefit farmers in rural areas on pilot basis.	50.00	
5.	Scheme for detailed studies in problematic and over-exploited areas including studies of artificial recharge.	15.00	..
6.	Scheme for Grants-in-Aid to Universities, Research Institutes etc.	10.00	..
7.	Scheme for construction of production wells to benefit Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.	85.00	..
Total		650.00	210.00

PLAN PROPOSALS AT A GLANCE.

The Sixth Five Year Plan for Minor Irrigation covers an outlay of Rs. 92.00 crores. The particulars of schemes proposed for implementation by the different agencies are shown below:

Agency/Programmes	Outlay Proposed (Rs in lakhs)	
	1980-85 (2)	1981-82 (3)
(1)		
I. Chief Engineer, (Minor Irrigation)		
(i) Minor Irrigation schemes & establishment.	5,000.00	600.00
(ii) Minor Irrigation schemes in Tribal areas.	200.00	45.00
(iii) Minor Irrigation schemes in Scheduled Castes areas.	100.00	15.00
(vi) Lift Irrigation schemes ..	50.00	10.00
(v) Investigation of M.I. schemes ..	650.00	130.00
Total-I ..	6,000.00	800.00

(1)	(2)	(3)
II. Chief Engineer, Minor Irrigation (P.R.)		
(i) Surface flow schemes	} ..	250.00 20.00
(ii) Survey and Investigation		
(iii) Establishment.		
Total-II	..	250.00 20.00
III. A.P. Irrigation Development Corpn. (State Govt.'s contribution):		
(i) Lift Irrigation schemes	} ..	1,450.00 159.00
(ii) Tube well schemes ..		
(iii) Subsidy towards water rate in respect of above schemes.	..	850.00 91.00
Total-III	..	2,300.00 250.00
IV. Ground Water Department:		
(i) Scheme for Exploratory and Production well drilling.	..	390.00 44.00
(ii) Scheme for intensification of ground water surveys including extension service of A.P. State Irrigation Development Corporation.	..	90.00 9.00
(iii) Enforcement of Ground water Legislation in notified areas.	..	10.00 ..
(iv) Scheme for extension and customer service to benefit farmers in rural areas on pilot basis.	..	50.00 3.00
(v) Scheme for detailed studies in problematic and over exploited areas including studies of artificial recharge.	..	15.00 ..
(vi) Scheme for grants-in-aid to Universities etc.	..	10.00 ..
(vii) Scheme for construction of production wells to benefit scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.	..	85.00 14.00
Total IV	..	650.00 70.00
Grand Total I + II + III + IV)	..	9,200.00 1140.00

4. COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT

The Command Area Development Department was formed during 1974 on the guidelines issued by the Government of India with the main object of maximising Irrigation utilisation in the select command areas and optimising the agricultural production. Four Command Areas in Andhra Pradesh namely Nagarjunasagar Right Canal, Nagarjunasagar Left Canal, Sriramasagar Project and Tungabhadra Project Complex with a total gross command area of 14.00 lakh hectares have been selected for intensive area development and modernisation of agriculture under irrigation. Four Command Area Development Authorities in each have been established at the project level with the necessary multi-disciplinary technical staff.

The Command Area Development Programmes in the above four select command areas also form part of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development Loan Agreement concluded in June 1976 with the Government of India. This, while envisaging the Command Area Development coverage in the four select command areas also provides a net work of ayacut roads in the N.S.P. Command Area covering a length of 1575 Kms. An expenditure of Rs. 1665.17 lakhs was incurred in the Command Area Development Programme upto 1979-80. The physical achievements include coverage of 6.82 lakh hectares under intensive agricultural extension Programme, systematic Land development over an area of 70,332 hectares construction of field channels over an area of 1,54,709 hectares and construction of ayacut roads over 402 Kms.

STRATEGY:

With the experience gained so far the emphasis on the Sixth Five-Year Plan is laid on the equitable, timely and assured water supply to all the farmers under an outlet through the construction of field channels and introduction of Warabandi. During the Sixth Five-Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 4025.00 lakhs in the State Plan sector and Rs. 897.00 lakhs in the Central sector have been provided for the various C.A.D. Programmes.

OBJECTIVES:

The basic objectives of the Command Area Development Programmes are to bridge the gap between the creation of irrigation potential and its utilisation and to promote higher water use efficiencies. To achieve this primary item of physical work, the construction of field channels from the outlet to each individual holding within the outlet command is necessary. This has to be coupled with Warabandi or rotational supply of irrigation water to ensure equitable and timely delivery of water to each farmer. Areas requiring land levelling/shaping to ensure controlled application of water, are to be covered by on-farm development works.

The salient features of the C.A.D. Schemes proposed for Sixth Five-Year Plan are discussed below:

(A) Organisation:

(i) *C.A.D. Commission Office.*—It has been proposed to create a post of Command Area Development Commissioner with necessary staff

at the headquarters level to co-ordinate activities of the Administrators of the four select command areas. An amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been provided for this scheme in the Sixth Plan of which 50% Central Assistance will be available from Government of India.

(ii) *Administration Establishment*:—For implementing the multi-disciplinary activities, an organisational net work for the various programmes at the project level headed by an Administrator is established. The programmes are also continuously monitored and evaluated at project level for which a separate monitoring and statistical cell is attached to the Project Administrator. A provision of Rs. 125.00 lakhs is provided under the State Plan and an equal amount for the organisation is provided under Central Assistance.

(iii) *Command Area Development Cells in Collector's Office*:—In order to extend the Command Area Development Programme in the non-select command areas of all the districts, it has been proposed to establish separate Command Area Development Cells in the offices of the District Collectors. These cells will assist in organising, directing and implementing the C.A.D. concepts in the command areas of the various projects in the Districts. An amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been proposed for the scheme in the Sixth Plan period.

(iv) *New C.A.D. Projects*:—It has been proposed to take up Command Area Development activities in command areas of some of the new projects for intensive development during the Sixth Plan period. Some of the Medium Projects in Tribal areas are also planned to be covered by Command Area Development activities. An amount of Rs. 85.00 lakhs has been proposed for inclusion of these new projects under C.A.D.

(B) *Integrated Water Management*: (Warabandi)

(1) *Systematic operations, maintenance and modernisation*:—The experience in most of the command areas has revealed that there is always abundant supply of water in the upper reaches of the system while the lower reaches have either no supplies or inadequate or irregular supplies. While these deficiencies are due to various reasons, it is necessary that the entire localised area under a particular major/distributory is served with the designed discharges or available flow. For this purpose, an integrated water management approach by suitable rotational supply of water both below and above the outlet should be evolved, according to which the supplies are regulated in such a way that water is made available to all the minors under a Major by suitably closing the minors in a pre-determined regulated way and to all the farmers in a *chak* in a pre-determined schedule specifying the day, time and duration of supply to each farmer in the *chak* in proportion to his land holding. The essential features of this scheme are that every farmer in a *chak* is ensured equitable supply of water, dependability of supply on a pre-determined day and ensuring this activity through a collective approach in which groups of farmers with common interest take effective action. Experience has shown that Warabandi can help in the full development of the command area, each *chak* and also ensures efficient use of Irrigation water. This approach will enable the tail-enders also to have the benefit of irrigation. During 1980-81 the programme of Integrated Water Management in the system has been taken up in about 105 majors covering an area of 1.30 lakh

acres particularly in Nagarjunasagar Left Canal Command Area. In the Sixth Plan it is proposed to take up this programme in an area of 10.00 lakh acres.

During 1980-81 Warabandi below the outlet is programmed to be covered over an area of 94,300 acres in 4 select command areas in 335 minors. During the Sixth Plan period the programme is proposed to be extended to an area of 5.00 lakh acres in the select command areas as detailed below:

Sl. No	Command Area	Area (lakh Acres)
1.	Nagarjunasagar Project ((Left)	0.75
	(Right)	0.75
2.	Sriramasagar Project	2.00
3.	Tungabhadra Project	0.75
4.	Other commands	0.75
Total ..		5.00

A minimum of Rs. 50 per acre is needed for implementing the programmes and thus a total provision of Rs. 290.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Sixth Plan period out of which 50% Central assistance will be available.

(ii) *Construction of Field Channels*:—According to the Government orders the construction of Field channels forms part of the project work and hence it forms part of the present cost. Hence only a token provision has been made for this scheme in the Command Area Development Department budget. It is tentatively assessed that an outlay of Rs. 4000.00 lakhs is required for undertaking the field channels programmed in the 4 select command areas of which 50% will be met by the Government of India.

(iii) *Conjunctive use of Ground Water*:—In the command areas also the areas prone to water logging are being identified so that corrective steps can be taken in time. So far about 40 villages in the command areas of Sriramasagar Project, Nagarjunasagar Left Canal have been identified. The regular monitoring is done in about 750 open dug wells in four select command areas selected at random and this is proposed to be continued during the Sixth Five Year Plan at a total outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs.

(C) *Systematic Land Development*:

(i) *Topographical Survey and supervision*.—Systematic Land Development is an important function for efficient water utilisation. To attend to this work Engineering and Agricultural Divisions with necessary staff are functioning at the project level. It is programmed to cover an area of about 88,200 acres during 1980-81 and an extent of 5.00 lakh acres during the plan period by making use of the financial assistance

Sub. National Systems Unit,
National Institute of Educational
Planning and Administration
 17-A, Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi-110016
 DOC. No.....

from the credit institutions and also by the efforts of the farmers themselves. An amount of Rs. 800.00 lakhs has been proposed for the staff to conduct Topographical Survey and supervision etc. 50% of this expenditure will be met by the Government of India.

(ii) *Soil Survey*:— For the conduct of soil survey operations also, necessary staff has been employed. An amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Sixth Plan Period. The scheme is also entitled for 50% Central assistance from the Government of India.

(iii) *Aerial Survey in Command Areas*:—Aerial photography operations have been conducted by the Survey of India in the command areas to obtain the surface features which are useful for the land development work. An amount of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme out of which 50% will be met by the Government of India.

(iv) *Registration staff for development of ayacut*:—An amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been provided for the staff of the Registration Department working in the command areas to attend to the work relating to the registration of documents etc.

(v) *Purchase of Machinery for Systematic Land Development Works*:— The systematic Land Development operation is organised through the A.P.State Agro-Industries Corporation in which a separate land development division for C.A.D. has been constituted. Already 65 tractors of 47 H.P. have been purchased and supplied to the Corporation for land development activities. In addition 45 bulldozers which were in sick condition have been re-conditioned to augment the capacity for taking up extensive land development activities during Sixth plan period and an amount of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been proposed to strengthen the machinery units of the Agro-Industries. 50% of the amount will be met by the Government of India.

(vi) *Loans to State Agro-Industries Corporation*:—An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided as token towards the working capital for the Command Area Development Wing of the State Agro-Industries Corporation.

Credit requirements:—During the Sixth Plan period a target of 88,200 acres has been adopted for Systematic Land Development Programme for each year and 50% of this area has to be provided with institutional Credit for development. Thus the total financial outlay for each year of the Sixth Plan period has been assessed at Rs. 643.86 lakhs for development of 44,100 acres at the average cost of Rs. 1,460 per acre. Provision is required to be provided for the following items under credit.

(vii) *Special Loan Account*:—According to the revised pattern of central assistance communicated by the Government of India the contributions to Special Loan Account have to be shared by the Central Government, State Government and Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation at the rate of 37.5%, 37.5% and 25% respectively. The requirement towards Special Loan Account would be Rs. 57.95 lakhs per year and the share of the State and Centre would be Rs. 21.73 lakhs per year. At present an amount of Rs. 130.00 lakhs is available under Special Loan Account. As the flow of funds has not yet commenced for want of Andhra Pradesh Command Area Development legislation and other reasons, no provision is required during 1980-81

and 1981-82. For subsequent years 1982-83 to 1984-85 a total provision of Rs. 65.20 lakhs has been provided towards the share of State Government contribution for Special Loan Account during the last three years of the Sixth Plan period.

(viii) *Subsidy to Small/Marginal/Medium Farmers*:— As per the revised pattern of Central Assistance, subsidy requirements have to be shared equally between the State and Central Governments. The subsidy to medium farmers has been recently introduced and an amount of Rs. 16.10 lakhs is necessary for the year 1980-81. For the Sixth Plan period a total amount of Rs. 128.80 lakhs is necessary towards payment of subsidy to farmers. 50% of this expenditure will be shared by the Government of India.

Debenture Programme:— The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Agricultural, Development Bank Limited, Hyderabad floated Special Development Debentures against the loans advanced to eligible farmers. The State Government contribution for these debentures will be provided under the head "Investments in Agricultural Financial Institutions".

(D) *Agricultural Production :*

(i) *Agricultural Extension Programme*:— In order to educate the farmers in modern techniques of Agriculture for increasing production, Intensive Agricultural Programmes known as "Training and Visits System" has been introduced in the 4 Select commands to cover an area of 12.60 lakh hectares phased over a period of 5 years. By 1978-79 an area of 6.82 lakh hectares was covered. During 1979-80 additional area as envisaged could not be covered for want of additional staff. It is proposed to extend this scheme to additional areas of about 5.78 lakh hectares during Sixth Plan period, at an estimated cost of Rs. 570.00 lakhs.

(ii) *Strengthening of Soil Testing Laboratories and other Miscellaneous items* :—Soil testing plays an important role from the point of view of rational use of fertilisers and much importance has therefore been attached for strengthening the existing laboratories in the command areas. An amount of Rs. 12.00 lakhs has been proposed for the scheme.

(iii) *Plant Protection Training Centre*:— A token grant of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been proposed for the plant protection training centre located at Hyderabad for taking up Intensive Agricultural Extension Programme for the Command Area Development staff.

(E). *Training, Demonstration and Studies :*

(i) *Project Development and Demonstration Farm (Chelgal)*:— A project development and Demonstration Farm has been established Chelgal in Sriramsagar Project Command Area to educate and demonstrate to the farmers the latest agricultural technology. An amount Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme.

(ii) *Irrigated Dry Cropping Demonstration in Command Areas*:— There has been a general feeling among the cultivators that I.D.cultivation in black soil areas will make the land unfit for cultivation over a period of time on account of development of salinity and alkalinity.

To dispel this erroneous impression from the minds of farmers, demonstration schemes are put into operation. An amount of Rs. 24.00 lakhs has been proposed for the scheme.

(iii) *Water Management Adoptive Research and Training*:— For effective implementation of Water Management practices it is necessary to have adequate research support. As no specific research is being done at present in this direction it has been proposed to establish a water use Management Research Training Centre to train the technical personnel. An amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been proposed for the scheme in the Sixth Plan.

(iv) *Agricultural Farms under Ayacuts*:— Project Development and Demonstration Farms are functioning in the Command Areas to demonstrate Agricultural practices. Although these farms are functioning, improvements like land development, net work of irrigation and drainage channels, proper farm-lay-out, adequate machinery and buildings etc., are necessary. An amount of Rs. 42.00 lakhs has been provided to meet these requirements.

(v) *Training Centre at Chelgal*:— A Tractor training centre is in operation at Chelgal in Sriramasagar Project Command Area to provide training for the staff engaged in Systematic Land Development and Water Management Practices. An amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been provided for this centre.

(vi) *Soil and Water use Management Projects (N.S. Right Canal Command Area)*:—A soil and Water use Management Project is functioning in Nagarjunasagar Right Canal Command Area to demonstrate different types of Systematic Land Development works, water management techniques and improved Agricultural practices. The scheme is likely to get assistance from the Ford Foundation also. An amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been proposed for the scheme in the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

(vii) *Farmers Training Centres*:— Farmers Training Centres have been established in the Command Areas to impart intensive training in modern Agriculture. An amount of Rs. 11.00 lakhs has been proposed for these centres.

The Government of India will provide 50% central assistance for the scheme mentioned at items (I) to (VI) above.

(F) *Ayacut Road Programme*:

(i) *Ayacut Roads in Nagarjunasagar Project Command Area*:— According to the agreement entered into with the World Bank, Roads programme covers a length of 1576 K. Ms., in Nagarjunasagar Project Command Area. Due to various reasons the programme could not be taken up as originally scheduled and this has been recently reformulated so as to complete it by 1987-88. Upto the end of Sixth Plan period it is proposed to cover a length of 1021 K. Ms., with a total outlay of Rs. 2000.00 lakhs.

(ii) *Ayacut Roads in Sriramasagar Project Command Area*:— The ayacut road programme in Sriramasagar Project Command Area is a part of the earlier World Bank agreement. It was originally programmed

to take up roads to a length of 460 K.Ms., of which a length of about 400 K. Ms., have been completed by the end of 1979-80. An amount of Rs. 175.00 lakhs has been proposed for the ayacut roads in Sriramasagar Project Command Area.

In order to meet any unforeseen committed expenditure for the ayacut and market roads in other command areas token provisions have been made.

(G). *Other schemes :*

(i) *Localisation of ayacut (Sriramasagar Project Command Area):—* After the actual excavation of main canal under its command, it was found that the area already localised needs revision, because some of the lands are at elevation and consequently there is no possibility to irrigate such lands. To take up the relocalisation work in Sriramasagar Project Command and amount of Rs2.00 lakhs had been tentatively proposed.

(ii) *Azmoish staff of Commissioner of Land Revenue (Other Establishment):—* The Azmoish staff of the Commissioner of Land Revenue has been working in Nagarjunasagar Right Canal Command Area to attend to the work relating to intensive azmoish of the lands benefitted under the Nagarjunasagar Project in order to safe-guard the Land Revenue and settlement of water disputes etc. An amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been provided for this scheme during the Sixth Plan period.

(iii) *Building Programme in Command Areas :—*It has been felt necessary to provide accommodation to the personnel working in the Command Areas. An amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been provided for the scheme. The Command Area Development Programmes have been implemented uniformly in all the areas and therefore, whatever schemes are taken up, will benefit the backward areas and the small and Marginal Farmers.

[Statement]

Thus a total amount of Rs. 4,025.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided for the Command Area Development Programmes during Sixth Five Year Plan period 1980-85. The scheme-wise details are given below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Scheme.	TOTAL PROVISIONS PROPOSED FOR SIXTH PLAN PERIOD OF 1980-85.			Proposed outlay for 1981-82
		State's share.	50% Central assistance.	Total.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
A. Organisation:					
	(i) C.A.D. Commissioner's Office ..	15.00	15.00	30.00	3.00
	(ii) Administrator's Establishment ..	125.00	125.00	250.00	30.00
	(iii) Staff in Collector's Office to attend C.A.D. work. ..	50.00	..	50.00	10.00
	(iv) Extension of C.A.D. Project in other command areas. ..	85.00	..	85.00	10.00
B. Integrated Water Management.					
	(i) System operation maintenance and Modernisation. ..	145.00	145.00	290.00	35.00
	(ii) Warabandi. ..	..	..	..	..
	(iii) Construction of field channels ..	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01
	(iv) Conjunctive use of ground water ..	30.00	..	30.00	6.00
C. Systematic Land Development:					
	(i) Topographical Survey and Super- vision. ..	400.00	400.00	800.00	80.00
	(ii) Soil Survey ..	15.00	15.00	30.00	3.00
	(iii) Aerial Survey in command areas ..	20.00	20.00	40.00	2.50
	(iv) Registration staff for development of ayacut. ..	25.00	..	25.00	5.00
	(v) Purchase of machinery and mate- rials for S.L.D. works. ..	20.01	20.00	40.01	2.00
	(vi) Loans to A.P.State Agro Industries Corporation. ..	1.00	..	1.00	0.01
	(vii) Contribution for Special Loan Account. ..	65.20	..	65.20	0.1
	(viii) Subsidy to Medium, Small and Marginal farmers. ..	64.40	64.40	128.80	16.00
	(ix) Special staff for updating revenue records. ..	0.01	..	0.01	0.01
	(x) Revolving fund for S.L.D. ..	0.01	..	0.01	0.01
	(xi) Consolidation of holdings ..	0.01	..	0.01	0.01
	(xii) Crop compensation ..	0.01	..	0.01	0.01

(Rs. in lakhs)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
D. Agricultural Production:					
(i)	Agricultural Extension ..	570.00	—	570.00	110.00
(ii)	Strengthening of soil testing laboratories and other miscellaneous items.	12.00	—	12.00	2.50
(iii)	Establishment of Market complexes	0.01	—	0.01	0.01
(iv)	Plant protection training centre at Hyderabad for taking up Intensive Agricultural Extension Programme for the C.A.D. staff.	1.00	—	1.00	0.50
<i>Training Demonstration and Studies. :</i>					
(i)	Project Development and Demonstration Farm, Chelgal.	25.00	25.00	50.00	5.00
(ii)	Laying of I.D. Cropping Demonstration in command areas.	12.00	12.00	24.00	3.00
(iii)	Water Management adoptive Research and Training.	10.00	10.00	20.00	2.00
(iv)	Agricultural farms under ayacuts	21.00	21.00	42.00	4.00
(v)	Training Centre, Chelgal	15.00	15.00	30.00	3.00
(vi)	Soil and Water use Management Project (NSRCCA).	10.00	10.00	20.00	3.00
(vii)	Strengthening of farmers training centres.	11.00	—	11.00	2.50
(viii)	Studies Study—tours and deputation of staff for training outside the state.	1.01	—	1.01	0.01
<i>Roads:</i>					
(i)	Ayacut roads in N.S.P. command Area.	2,000.00	—	2,000.00	463.88
(ii)	Ayacut roads in Sri Ramasagar Project command area.	175.00	—	175.00	80.00
(iii)	Ayacut and market roads in Command areas other than N.S.P. and Sriramsagar Project.	0.01	—	0.01	0.02
<i>Others:</i>					
(i)	Localisation of ayacut	2.00	—	2.00	0.01
(ii)	Other Establishment (Azmoish staff C.L.R.)	50.00	—	50.00	10.00
(iii)	Building Programme in command areas.	50.00	—	50.00	8.00
Total		4,025.69	897.41	4,923.10	900.00

5, SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

Soil conservation prevents the top soil from being eroded through run off water and thereby helps in the maintenance of soil fertility status of agricultural lands in the catchment areas. It also prevents the inflow of silt into the reservoir beds of the River Valley projects and there by ensures their longevity. Soil conservation plays a vital role in securing better crop performance in the low rainfall areas, *i.e.*, areas receiving less than 76 cms of annual rainfall.

In Andhra Pradesh nearly 70% of the cultivated land is under rainfed conditions and subject to recurring droughts, resulting in frequent crop failures. These lands are subject to various degrees of erosion. It is estimated that an area of 80.13 lakh hectares needs soil conservation measures for ensuring stability of production. The distribution of lands needing these measures according to severity of erosion is indicated below :

<i>Degree of erosion</i>	<i>Percentage of top soil lost</i>	<i>Area (in lakh Hectares)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
Severely eroded	More than 50%	23.07
Moderately eroded	25 to 50%	46.13
Slightly eroded	Less than 25%	10.93
	Total ..	80.13

The area covered under various soil conservation measures aggregated to only 5.40 lakh hectares upto end of 1979-80. In spite of the urgent need to treat the entire area subject to erosion with soil conservation measures, considering the magnitude of the problem and keeping in view the constraint of funds, it has been decided to implement this programme on select basis in a phased manner.

The soil conservation programme which was limited to light black and red soils, has been extended to deep black soils also with the advance in technology. The programme which was aimed originally as a labour-oriented programme and designed to provide employment in rural areas during off seasons, has been subsequently modified and implemented as production-cum-labour generating programme in conjunction, with intensive extension agency. The programme has become an integral part of the other important major schemes like D.P.A.P., R.V.P., S.F.D.A., I.T.A., and is being implemented on "water shed basis" with an integrated approach.

REVIEW ;

An expenditure of Rs. 247.35 lakhs has been incurred on the soil conservation programmes during the Plan period 1974-80 by Forest and Agriculture Department in the State. The expenditure incurred by Agriculture Departments was Rs. 204.85 lakhs and an extent of 1.40 lakh hectares has been covered by the Soil conservation measures, increasing the total area covered under the programme from 4.00 lakh hectares at the end of the Fourth Plan to 5.40 lakhs hectares by the end of 1979-80. The Forest Department has also incurred an expenditure of Rs. 42.87 lakhs on soil and water survey measures undertaken in the forest areas during the years 1974-80. The physical achievements under this programme include the raising of 220 hectares of coffee plantations 1080 hectares of Minor Forest produce and 1643 hectares of other Forest trees. The coffee plantations are raised in tribal areas to provide gainful employment to the tribals and to wean them away from shifting cultivation. The minor Forest produce programme includes the planting of trees such as Mango, Jack, Tamarind etc., in the abandoned podu areas. The other plantation consisted of silver oak (680 hectares) Bamboo (878 hectares) Bursera (50 hectares) Abnus (15 hectares) and pastures (20 hectares).

OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGY :

Broadly, the objectives of the soil and water conservation programme are;

(1) To cover the dry farming areas on priority basis with soil conservation programme to enable soil and moisture retention;

(2) To take up soil conservation works on priority basis in chronically drought affected areas not only as protective and productive venture for agriculture but also as an activity which provides additional employment in the rural sector to the agriculture labour who are particularly underemployed in the dry areas;

(3) To take up soil conservation in catchment areas of certain major irrigation projects to prevent silting;

(4) To wean the tribals from shifting cultivation and to raise plantations in the abandoned podu areas in the tribal regions; and

(5) To take effective steps to prevent the occurrence of fires in forest areas since fire is the most powerful cause of erosion in forest areas.

The rainfall pattern in most of the dry land areas is such that 75% of the total annual precipitation is received in a short period of about four months. It is therefore necessary to conserve water and moisture in the soil for a longer period so as to sustain the crops when the rainfall is scanty. The lands therefore need proper land use pattern depending upon topography and soil condition, besides adoption of soil and moisture conservation measures. It is proposed to take up soil conservation programme on watershed basis by dividing the bigger watersheds into smaller or micro-watersheds of about 1,000 to

2,000 hectares comprising land which drains into a small rivulet or nallah and to integrate it with water management in these areas. The integrated watershed approach consists of soil conservation works improved agronomic practices, conservation hydrology including flood protection works, conservation forestry and other developmental activities like Fisheries, Animal Husbandary, etc., depending on the needs and capacities of the watershed.

The watersheds are delineated and selected with the help of topographic sheets and then, micro-watersheds are demarcated. The multi-disciplinary technical group will draw up watershed management Plans after inspecting the areas to get optimum benefit from the available resources in the watershed areas. The watershed plans cover measures such as contour bunds, gully-plugging, construction of farm ponds and check dams for water harvesting, suitable cropping pattern anti-flood measures, afforestation, farm forestry, grass lands, development of animal husbandry and fisheries etc. If there are alkaline or degraded lands in the watershed areas reclamation measures will also be included in the Plan.

At present, the soil conservation programme is executed with the voluntary participation of farmers in the selected areas. In the absence of legislation, the programme is facing lot of difficulties in execution due to unwillingness of the farmers. As the programme is a community programme benefiting all the farmers in the watersheds area through enhanced production, enactment of comprehensive legislation covering all aspect of land improvement is necessary and the same is now under the active consideration of the Government.

Programme details :

The Sixth Plan programme for 1980-85 envisages an outlay of Rs. 400.00 lakhs on soil and water conservation programme, for the Agriculture Department constituting Rs. 302.30 lakhs under State Plan, Rs. 97.70 lakhs as 50% share on Centrally Sponsored Schemes while the remaining amount of Rs. 75.00 lakhs is towards conservation measures undertaken in forest areas. The amount of Agriculture Department is divided among the following programmes.

- (1) Soil and water conservation programmes in Agriculture lands and education.
- (2) Soil Testing.
- (3) Others (Rainfed farming project).

The programmes of the Agriculture Department contemplates bringing under soil conservation measures an additional area of 0.52 lakh hectares., during the Plan period, raising the total area to be covered under the programme to 5.92 lakh hectares by 1984-85. The cost of this part of the programme relating to soil conservation works including followup maintenance and education is estimated at about Rs. 266.00 lakhs.

There are two soil conservation training centres in the State to impart training in soil and water conservation to the Assistant Agricultural Officers and Sub-Assistants. There is need to provide multi disciplinary composition in the teaching aspect. Therefore it is proposed to provide competent persons in the disciplines of Soil Conservation Engineering, Agronomy etc. The institutions are at present located in private buildings and there is need to provide permanent buildings for these institutions including hostel buildings in a phased manner. An amount of Rs. 13.00 lakhs is provided for this purpose.

There are 23 soil Testing Laboratories including Mobile Soil Testing Laboratory in the State. The equipment in these laboratories is old and often goes out of order. Therefore there is need to provide additional equipment for these laboratories. At present, these labs are stationed in private rented buildings. It is proposed to provide permanent buildings to these institutions in a phased manner. Therefore, an amount of Rs. 14.00 lakhs has been provided during this Plan period.

A World Bank assisted project on Rainfed farming is proposed to be implemented from 1981-82 in Rangareddi, Chittoor and Visakhapatnam districts for around development of the selected areas on watershed basis including subsidiary occupations to improve the economic conditions of the area. The State share of the project is Rs. 50.00 lakhs per year which has been included.

Under the Forest Department there are two schemes one relating to afforestation in the Machkund basin and Sileru basin and the other relating to Pilot Project to arrest shifting cultivation through developing fruit orchards and developing land for wet cultivation. The Schemes implemented upto date have given very good results and it is proposed to continue these schemes during the Sixth Plan also. A scheme for afforestation in the Machkund basin is a part of such scheme in the River Valley Project under which plantation of Silver oak, Coffee etc. are being raised. A provision of Rs. 75.00 lakhs is made in the Sixth Plan.

Plan Proposals at a glance :

The Sixth Plan for Soil Conservation envisages an outlay of Rs. 475.00 lakhs as per the scheme-wise particulars indicated below.

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>proposed outlay for 1981-82</i>	<i>outlay for 1980-85</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I. Director of Agriculture :			
1.	Strengthening of Soil Testing laboratory equipment and chemicals.	1.00	10.00
2.	Strengthening of SCTCs. at Hyderabad Anantapur, building and equipment	2.00	13.00
3.	Soil conservation works in Agricultural lands.	19.40	129.30
4.	Revised farming project with World Bank assistance.	10.00	150.00
5.	RVPs. Nizamsagar, Nagarjunasagar and Pochampad Projects (50% share towards C.S.S.)	17.60	97.70
Total		50.00	400.00
II. Chief Conservator of Forests:			
	Soil and water conservation (Machkund basin-River Valey Project.)	15.00	75.00
Total I+II		65.00	475.00

6. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Animal Husbandry occupies a vital role in the rural economy of Andhra Pradesh.

The Planning Commission has emphasised on the need to implement the recommendations made by the National Commission on Agriculture in their interim report relating to Animal Husbandry Sector in order to achieve self sufficiency in respect of milk, eggs, meat and mutton. In fact the need to provide minimum requirements as per Nutritional Standards for hum in consumption requires no further stress. The livestock not only contributes to the nutritional requirements but also provides motive power for carrying on Agricultural operations successfully. Production of livestock and livestock products has become one of the important occupations and source of income in the rural sector. The Animal Husbandry sector has thus attained prominence and attracted attention at all levels. It is an admitted fact that there is a vast scope for increasing the contribution by livestock in Andhra Pradesh as it is predominantly an Agricultural State.

The National Policy for Development of the weaker sections of the farm population also dictated large scale adoption of mixed farming by the Small and Marginal Farmers. About 70 to 75% of the house-holds maintaining cattle fall under this category. Surveys show that Small Farmers can derive 20 to 60% of their total increase in income from livestock and the income by adoption of mixed farming can be as high as 61%. A rapid expansion of rearing of improved milch cattle has, therefore, to be accorded high priority to improve the economy of the weaker sections of the rural population.

REVIEW :

The total expenditure incurred from Second Five Year Plan to end of 1979-80 was of the order of Rs. 1186.51 lakhs. During this period a number of veterinary and livestock and Poultry Development institutions have come into operation. The amount was spent on schemes like Cattle, Poultry, Sheep, Piggery developments, providing veterinary and Education Research and training schemes and on strengthening the department. The egg production registered an increase of 155 millions while the Wool Production increased to 25.76 lakh Kgs. The number of Intensive Cattle Development Projects functioning in the State is 10. The frozen semen stations are functioning at Visakhapatnam and Nandyal. During the Fifth Plan period, the number of Artificial inseminations performed with exotic bulls was 1.20 lakhs and the exotic cross breed calves born were 20,000. The Sheep breeding farms are 4 ; the Sheep and Wool extension Centres are 114; the Intensive Sheep Development Projects are 5 ; The Pig breeding units/farms are 5 ; The number of Veterinary Hospitals functioning are 436 while the veterinary dispensaries (Graduate Institutions are 1030 and the non-Graduate Institutions are 2290).

The total livestock population in the State as per the 1977 Livestock Census is 31.36 million, comprising 12.02 million cattle, 7.16 million buffaloes, 7.07 million sheep, 4.36 million goats and 0.75 million pigs. The poultry population was 21.5 million. The State has the highest poultry population in the country and occupies, second place in Cattle population. There is increase in poultry population while there is a fall in sheep as per the census of 1977 over 1972.

SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1980-81 TO 84-85 :

The approach of the State during the Sixth Plan would be (1) firstly to concentrate on providing breeding facilities for production of better livestock, adopting improved management practices and topaying special attention in forage production. (2) Secondly to provide adequate and universal animal health facilities, (3) thirdly to provide proper facilities and assistance for gainful avocation to Small & Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers by integrating with the scheme like Small Farmers Development Agency, etc. Thus in a nutshell the approach will involve providing general minimum facilities over the whole area, and improved and concentrated efforts in select areas with package programmes.

From the past experience in the field of Planning and the achievements in the previous plan periods it can be concluded that the programmes under Sixth Five Year Plan have to be formulated largely for the exclusive benefit of weaker sections with an ultimate aim of increased production of milk, egg and meat etc. With this end in view, the following objectives for the Sixth Plan under Animal Husbandry Sector are proposed :

1. To bring about a qualitative improvement in the animal health facilities enabling adequate support for introduction of new programmes.
2. to ensure adequate production of milk through Cattle Development Programmes to enable the dairy Plants in the state to run at optimum levels.
3. to increase the production of animal proteins in the form of meat and Eggs, through sheep, Poultry and Piggery Development programmes.
4. to design the programme in such a way that the Small Marginal farmers & Agricultural Labourers in particular and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes derive maximum benefit through Animal Husbandry in rural areas.

STRATEGY :

The department has already built up a good hierarchy for taking up various programmes in the districts, as such the strategy in the Districts in the Sixth Plan period is:—

1. To improve the existing Animal Husbandry Institutions at all growth centres and to provide village level institutions in the areas which are not adequately covered at present and in tribal areas.

2. To improve the technology particularly in the cattle development programmes, resorting to latest technique of frozen semen.
3. To improve the extension programme thereby disseminating modern methods of livestock production to farmers at large and providing them opportunities to see these methods in the advanced areas.
4. extending assistance to weaker sections of the rural community for economic upliftment, adopting a cluster approach, and by establishing linkages with agencies and organisations started for their welfare and development.

PROGRAMME DETAILS :

To achieve the objectives outlined earlier and to adopt the strategy the following programmes are envisaged :

Cattle Development :

The objective of the Cattle Development Programme is :

1. to increase Milk Production of the State from level of 2.10 Million tonnes in 1979-80 to 2.70 Million tonnes in 1984-85.
2. to preserve and further improve the Indigeneous breeds of Ongole and Deoni Cattle in their Breed tract.

Breeding Policy :

The State Government convened a meeting of experts in Animal Breeding and have evolved the following long range breeding Policy.

1. Most of the Cow population of the State is non-descript. As such it is proposed to bring this population under Cross breeding using Jersey or Holstein Friesian breed depending upon agro-climatic conditions of the various Districts. It is found that while 90% of the coverage would be by Jersey breed, only 10% of the target population would be covered by Holstein Friesian breed in the deltaic areas of Krishna, Guntur, East and West Godavari Districts.

2. The State is the home tract of world famous Ongole Breed. To preserve and further develop this breed, a programme of pure breeding will be taken up in selected areas of Ongole and other deltaic areas of Coastal Andhra Pradesh.

3. The Western belt of Andhra Pradesh adjacent to Maharashtra and Karnataka States have Deoni type of Cows. The Bullocks of this breed are in good demand for agricultural operations in the heavy soils of the area. The tribals in this area are traditional breeders of this breed. In view of this demand, and also as vocation for these breeders, breeding with Deoni breed will be taken up in this area adopting distribution of breeding bulls for Natural breeding.

4. The Buffaloes in the entire State will be graded up using Bulls of Murrah Breed.

5. While adopting Cross-breeding, the exotic blood level in the generations will be maintained at not more than 62.5% and for this purpose Cross-breed bulls will be produced and utilised.

Infrastructure :

The State has already established an exotic Farm with Jersey animals at Banavasi with Australian assistance. This Farm will meet the estimated needs of 25-30 Bulls per year of this breed for the State. Arrangement for further breeding on this Farm are made through use of imported Frozen semen stocked at Central Frozen Station, Bangalore. The I. D. C. have established a Holstein Friesian herd at Hydeabad. It is felt that the comparatively smaller needs of Holstein Semen can be met from this herd.

The Cross-bred jersey Bull will be produced in the Livestock Farms. Foundation stock of Ongole is being collected at Govt. Dairy Farm, Vizag under the Indo-Swiss Project. In keeping with the breeding policy of the State this Project will take up Jersey as the exotic breed and the Ongole Jersey Bulls will be produced here. Similarly a Malvi herd at the Cattle Breeding Farm, Karimnagar will be used for production of Malvi Jersey Crosses for the cross-breeding operation in Telangana area.

The Government Livestock Farm, Banavasi along with the Progeny Testing Unit, Banavasi is being used for production of Murrah Bulls for the Artificial Insemination Programme.

During 1979-80 the State had 2311 Artificial Insemination Centres. These were supplied Liquid Semen through 19 Centralised Semen Collection Centres. These Institutions are covering a total of 14.18 lakhs Breedable Cows and Buffaloes which form 18% of the total Breedable Bovine population. During the year 1979-80 following number of Inseminations were conducted.

	lakhs.
Exotic	1.36
Indigeneous	0.88
Buffaloes	2.70

Frozen Semen Technology :

During the Sixth Plan it is proposed to Switch over the entire Artificial Breeding Programme to the use of Frozen Semen Technology. Two Frozen Semen Bull Stations with Indo-Swiss and Indo-Danish collaboration have already been established and have gone into production. Two Liquid Nitrogen Plants (cap. 40 lit./hour) fabricated by Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels, Vizag are under erection at Mahabubnagar and Tirupathi, in addition to 3 smaller plants of 5 Lit./hour capacity attached to the Frozen Semen Bull Station. Liquid Nitrogen is also being obtained from other sources like Industrial Gases Ltd., Palvancha, and Fertiliser Corp. of India's Plant at Ramagundam. In 1979-80, 256

field Artificial Insemination centres have taken up use of Frozen Semen. Another 500 A.I. Centres have either taken up or, are now taking to the use of Frozen Semen after 1-4-1980.

Future Programme :

It is proposed to take up the following programme which is inter-linked.

Sl. No.	Item.	1979-80	1984-85
1.	No. of field Artificial Insemination Centres.	256	3380
2.	No. of Dist. Semen Depots.	Nil	22
3.	LN2 Plants	2	3
4.	Frozen Semen Bull Stations.	2	4 (including one station exclusively for buffaloes.)
5.	Breedable population proposed to be covered. (Lakhs).	14.18	22.00
6.	No. of Artificial Insemination using Frozen Semen (Lakhs).	0.59	14.72

A provision of Rs. 245.73 lakhs is proposed during the Plan period for this purpose. It is anticipated that Cattle Development inputs of this type would be taken up in the Milk collection routes of 14 districts in the State Under Operation Flood II programme. When this programme comes up it is expected that the needs of cryogenic equipment in about 50% institutions suggested in the master plan, will be met under the Operation Flood II and to that extent (about Rs. 60 lakhs) the requirements could be reduced. In implementing this master plan, the frozen semen technology is being superimposed on the existing infrastructure and no additional manpower except marginal needs of transport and plant maintenance is being contemplated.

With a view to preserving the cross-breed calves and upgraded buffalo calves, it is proposed to undertake calf rearing in Government Livestock Farms to the age of maturity. This will help in building up the strength of cross-breed cows and buffaloes in farms for ultimate supply to weaker sections under socio-economic Programmes.

Considering the transport difficulties and scattered cattle population it is proposed to supply cross-breed exotic bulls and Murrah or graded murrah bulls in interior particularly tribal areas of the State.

It is an admitted fact that the noted Ongole breed is being neglected from several years in the home tract Ongole district. There is demand for

Ongole breed of cattle and Ongole bull semen from other countries. To preserve and further develop this breed, a Cattle Breeding Farm has been started at Ramathiratham in the breed tract, in year 1979-80. This farm will be continued in the Sixth Plan period. Similarly Deoni is an important breed of parts of Medak district. On popular demand of the farmer of this district a Farm will be established in this District for the development of this breed.

The existing Govt. Livestock Farms have to play an important role in Cattle Development by producing bulls for breeding programmes and milch animals for supply under scheme. It is proposed to improve the farms by developing the land, exploit the underground water, streamline the water management, and provide new machinery like tractors and pumpsets. These steps are necessary to improve the functioning of the farms.

A Cattle Development programme of a wide base needs use of the very best Bulls of proven inheritance. When it is proposed to use about 400 Breeding Bulls over a breedable cow and Bullock population of about 20 Lakhs it is necessary to take up progeny testing of a large No. of bull in cows and buffaloes in Farm and field conditions. This needs Registration, milk recording and Statistical analysis of the resultant data. A programme of Progeny Testing costing about Rs. 200.00 lakhs is proposed.

Targets of Milk Production :

The State did not have a reliable machinery for assessing the total milk production. The estimates hitherto were based on a survey conducted by the Institute of Agricultural Research Statistics in 1965-66 by adding up the increased production in Intensive Cattle Development projects and the historical trend in other areas. A reliable data is now available for the year 1978-79 as a result of the Sample Survey scheme. Accordingly the total milk production of the State in year 1978-79 is placed at 2.04 million tonnes and is estimated at 2.10 million tonnes in 1979-80.

It is expected that by the intensification of Artificial Insemination particularly by adopting the Frozen Semen technology, about 0.14 million additional cross-breeds would be in milk by the year 1984-85 along with an equal No. of graded murrachs. At the average rate of 1.5 tonnes of milk per year per animal the additional milk production is expected to be 0.42 million tonnes. It is anticipated that with the marketing incentive, and other extension methods the yield from other stock would also improve. As an aggregate of all these efforts the target for milk production for year 1984-85 is proposed at 2.70 million tonnes.

Considering the vital importance of Cattle developments programme it is proposed to implement the following new schemes during the Sixth Plan period with a view to enhancing Milk Production in Andhra Pradesh.

1. Introduction of Frozen Semen in existing Artificial Insemination Centres.

2. Establishment of Frozen Semen Bull Stations.
3. Calf rearing in Government Farms.
4. Supply of Cross Breed Exotic Bulls and graded Murrah bulls in interior areas.
5. Development of Ongole breed in Ongole tract by establishing a Farm and introducing Registration scheme.
6. Establishing a Farm for Deori breed and its development in breed tract.
7. Progeny Testing Programme on a wider base.
8. Strengthening of Government Livestock Farms.
9. Continuing the Centrally Sponsored Cross-bred Calf rearing programme.

Animal Health :

The Animal Health Programme consist of following schemes :

1. Strengthening of Veterinary Biological Research Institute, Hyderabad and Samalkota.
2. Starting and developing a Zoonotic wing.
3. Poly clinics in all District Headquarters and major towns.
4. Provision of Veterinary Compounder and Attendant for Livestock Supervisory Units.
5. In-patient shed and Operation sheds at Taluk hospitals.
6. New Rural Livestock Units in Tribal areas.
7. Provision of Livestock Assistants in (50) Rural Livestock units.

The Veterinary Biological Research Institute is already felt to be outdated for the present day needs as such a complete reorientation of the institute is proposed.

In 1976-77 the department has re-distributed the available manpower by avoiding duplication of the Veterinary Institution in the field and by providing not more than one functionary at every institution, except taluk Veterinary Hospitals. While improving and widening the coverage in this manner the efficiency of certain institutions had to be sacrificed leading to many complaints from the farmers at many important places. It is now proposed to strengthen these institutions by providing Veterinary Compounders and attendants basing on definite yardsticks. Out of about 889 such institutions where there are no Veterinary Compounders, 250 will be provided with Veterinary Compounders during the Sixth Plan period. Similarly the Rural Livestock Units, which are the lower most unit of the department, have only a Veterinary Compounder or Livestock Assistant without any other assistance. In an Animal Health Institute it is necessary to have assistance of atleast unskilled class, not only for the neat and clean maintenance of the Institute but also as the minimum assistance in handling and treating the sick animals presented. Nearly 850 such R.L.U.s. do not have any assistance, and it is proposed to provide one attendant to each of these Rural Livestock Units in a phased manner.

The National Commission on Agriculture has recommended to upgrade certain institutions into polyclinics so that expertise is available atleast at the district headquarters, in every branch of Animal Science

It is proposed to implement this recommendation by starting such poly-clinics in 21 district headquarters, as other 2 districts are having poly-clinics now.

Two mobile animal health clinics Ambulatory Clinics have been started in 1979-80 at Adilabad and Peddakammavaripalem in Krishna district. Provision is made to continue them in the entire Sixth Plan Period.

An outlay of Rs. 443.93 lakhs is made for this programme in the Sixth Plan period. In 1981-82 an outlay of Rs. 36.14 lakhs is proposed.

Fodder Development :

The Fodder Development Programme consists of the following schemes :

1. Establishment of seed multiplication Units in Government Farms.
2. Establishment of Fodder plots through mini-kit programmes for preservation of fodder.
3. Establishment of a fodder pelletisation plant.
4. Establishment of a Fodder Development wing.

There is already shortage of Fodder in State for the livestock. Further with the decrease of area for grazing and with the introduction of many cash crops which have lower yields of straws, availability of fodder is going down. It is essential to introduce nutritious fodder varieties particularly legumes in the cropping patterns. It is also necessary to encourage farmers who have small dairy units to undertake regular fodder production. For this purpose the non-availability of fodder seed is a major lacuna. It is proposed to establish forage seed multiplication units in Government Livestock Farms. It is now envisaged to establish an exclusive expertise in Animal Husbandry Department by setting up a fodder wing.

Targetted area for Fodder Production :

The strategy proposed is to increase the coverage for fodder production approximately to 4.00 lakh hectares. Of this 2.00 lakh hectares would be under traditional leguminous forages like pillipesara (*phaseolus atropurpureus*) and Sunhemp. It is proposed to cover 1.00 lakh hectares under perennial forages like N. B. 21 and para and the remaining 1.00 lakh hectares under improved high yielding varieties of annual forages which can be introduced into existing cropping pattern. 30,000 hectares will be covered by Departmental agencies and 70,000 hectares through natural spread.

Other Livestock Development :

Extension and Publicity : The Extension Programme to enlighten farmers consists of following schemes :—

1. Strengthening of Publicity and Extension Wing in State Headquarter and in Districts.

2. Farmers training on improved Animal Husbandry practices by providing Animal Husbandry specialist in the 13 Farmers training centres in the State.
3. Publicity and extension material on Animal Husbandry subjects.

Publicity and Extension Programmes in Animal Production have been admittedly the weakest link. There is dearth of material particularly in Telugu language to convey the improved animal management techniques to the farmers. Most of the rural population is ignorant of the developed management practices to be adopted to earn more out of livestock and it is essential to expose as many of these farmers as possible to such practices through leaflets and booklets. It will enlighten and bring social change in the rural areas which is essential to make better use of the institutional infrastructure which is already existing.

Sheep Development:

The Sheep development programme consists of the following schemes :

1. Continuance of Large Scale Sheep Breeding Farm at Mamidipalli.
2. Establishment of Nellore Sheep Farm in the Breed tract.
3. Sheep Development Centres in high density sheep districts.
4. Supply of improved and cross-bred rams.
5. Special Livestock Production Programmes—Sheep rearing

In the past plans no significant programme for development of sheep could be taken. It is seen that the Sheep population in the State has decreased. With the increase in cost of mutton, and the important role of sheep rearing in weaker sections programmes, it is necessary to provide substantial outlay for Sheep Development. A provision of Rs. 45.6 L. khs is made in the Sixth Plan for the continuance of the Large Scale Sheep Breeding Farm Mamidipalli, established for production of Cross-bred Corriedale rams.

It has been found advisable to improve the large No. of sheep in the Nellore breed zone through selection rather than by cross-breeding. The decision was taken after prolonged discussion with experts in Sheep breeding while formulating the sheep breeding policy for the State and is in conformity with the recommendations by N. C. A. For this purpose it is now necessary to establish a Farm of Nellore Sheep where rams of outstanding quality could be produced for use in the farmer's flocks. Provision is made for establishing such a farm.

In the past intensive measures on Sheep development have been taken up under D. P. A. P. in certain districts covered by this programme. But, no such programme could be taken up in district which have a high density of Sheep and are outside the D. P. A. P. It is proposed to take a package programme in these districts covering breeding, management and health coverage. For this purpose it is proposed to cover units of one lakh sheep, wherein improved rams will be

supplied and better management and health coverage will be provided through intensive visits by a team of Veterinary Officer and 10 Sheep Assistants. It is proposed to cover about 8 lakh sheep under this programme during the Plan period.

Targets for Wool and Meat production during Sixth Five-Year Plan :

The Deccani and Bellary sheep population is about 32-40 lakhs and on an average produces 400 grams of wool for two clips. The total wool production per annum is roughly 12.50 lakhs of kgs. It is estimated that the wool production should be enhanced to 27.50 lakhs kgs. by the end of Sixth Five-Year Plan.

Goat Development :

Goats are an important source of mutton in the State, particularly around the twin cities. Though goats rearing is not desirable in free range system, it is felt that Goat rearing in confined system will be a remunerative proposition particularly for the marginal land holdings. It is proposed to take up units of Goat rearing on the pattern of S.F.D.A. during the Sixth Plan period with the strict understanding that these will be penned. A provision of Rs. 304.61 lakhs for the Plan period and Rs. 8.64 lakhs in 1981-82 is made for Sheep and Wool development.

Piggery Development :

The Piggery Development programme consists of the following schemes :—

1. Strengthening of Pig Breeding Stations.
2. Disease Investigation Officer (Pigs) at Model Piggery, Gannavaram.

The Animal Husbandry Department has a Bacon Factory at Gannavaram which is not working at its optimum capacity. Its exploitation would also provide subsidiary income to a large number of small and marginal farmers by taking up production and rearing of pigs. The entire programme needs a strong support by way of Strengthening of the Pig Breeding Stations and by periodic import of new strains of exotic pigs. In order to tackle disease problems, appointment of a disease Investigation Officer (Pigs) at Gannavaram is considered essential. These schemes will go a long way in improving the nutritional standards among the interested section of public and simultaneously provide income source to the members of weaker sections of the society. A provision of Rs. 30.30 lakhs for the Sixth Plan period and Rs. 2.64 lakhs in 1981-82 has been made.

Education & Training :

The Education and inservice Training Programme consists of following schemes :—

1. Veterinary Compounders Training.
2. Strengthening of Institute of Animal Reproduction, Mandapeta.

3. Provision for advanced training courses.
4. Strengthening of Livestock Assistants Training Centres in the State.
5. Deputation of staff in special lines in India.

Well trained men are required to man different schemes contemplated under Sixth plan and as such this aspect deserves high priority.

In view of the vital importance of manpower, it is proposed to train the selected candidates as Veterinary Compounders for a period of six months and also impart training to the Veterinary Compounders inservice for a period of 8 months to serve as Livestock Assistants in due course to be incharge of the basic units. These Livestock Assistants Training centres are located in congested Veterinary Hospitals where it has become difficult to impart effective training particularly in the management, fodder cultivation and A.I. aspect which are more important in the context of extension in Animal Husbandry. It is proposed to locate them in suitable Livestock Farms where better training material will be available. They are also to be provided with teaching aids and other essential equipment which is totally lacking.

Besides, strengthening of Institute of Animal Reproduction at Mandapeta is also proposed to impart inservice training in specialised subjects like A.I. with particular reference to Frozen Semen, Nutrition, Management to the Veterinary Officers and cadres above the rank. Nearly 1000 Veterinary Officers are to be imparted training in Frozen Semen and allied subjects. The present hostel accommodation is inadequate and needs improvement.

Administration :

The following schemes are proposed under Administration during the Sixth Plan period :

1. Strengthening of Regional and District Offices including Directorate level.
2. Strengthening of Accounts Branch in Directorate and District Office.

Due to the enormous expansion in the activity of Animal Husbandry Department the work load has increased in all the offices including Directorate. Prompt attention has got to be paid for disposal of service matters, accounts matters and also technical cases. The present ministerial, staff at the unit offices of Assistant Director (AH) is highly inadequate. It is therefore proposed to provide additional staff to these offices in the Regional, District and State level including Directorate during the Sixth Plan period.

In order to regulate the expenditure as per rules and prevent audit objections in course of financial transactions it is proposed to strengthen, the Accounts Wing in the Directorate. The monetary transactions, is increasing year after year and the need for regular audit inspection of subordinate offices has been felt. Provision of additional staff is considered necessary to meet the increasing load of work.

Financial outlay for Sixth Plan..

It may be seen that the programmes in the Sixth Plan aimed for providing more funds for technical and extension inputs than that on expansion of institutional base. It is expected that this would lead to facilities to the farmers where by they will be able to improve their income through livestock production and to that extent it will meet the general objective of the Sixth Plan for improving the village economy. An outlay of Rs. 23.50 crores has been made in the draft Sixth Plan for this sector. This includes an amount of Rs. 5.22 crores for the Technical Input Programmes of Dairy Development, Corporation transferred to the Animal Husbandry sector to avoid duplication and overlapping of operation of the schemes between these two organisations. For the year 1981-82 an outlay of Rs. 165.00 lakhs has been made.

The Andhra Pradesh State Meat and Poultry Development Corporation:

An Outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakhs has been made in the Plan towards share capital contribution to this Corporation. The schemewise details are given below:

Strengthening of State Poultry Farms for the Production of Layer chicks and Broiler chicks.

It has become such more essential because the Corporation has entered into tie up arrangements with beneficiaries under the scheme to supply the required chicks feed, and Market the eggs. Therefore there is a need to strengthen the existing (6) Regional poultry Farms by providing Hatchery buildings, sheds for parent stock modern incubator and Purchase of parent stock at high cost. Apart from this there is need to strengthen the grower accommodation in the Regional poultry Farms and District poultry Farms to meet the requirement of grower birds for the schemes. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 16.00 lakhs is proposed during the plan period.

Strengthening of Marketing Organisation in the Corporation.:

The present infrastructure is hardly sufficient to collect eggs in few scattered units in commercial farms in a limited area. The marketing organisation has to be strengthened, in view of the timely door supply of feed, collection of eggs and birds in time and their marketing wherever there is demand. An amount of Rs. 37.00 lakhs has been proposed during Sixth Five-Year Plan for this purpose.

Strengthening of Duck Breeding Farm:

Andhra Pradesh is one of the leading duck rearing States in the country, with about 25 to 30 lakhs of ducks confined mostly to paddy growing areas and Kolleru lake areas of Krishna and West Godavari Districts. At present lakhs of ducklings and ducks are brought from Tamilnadu areas at an enormous amount. There is need to produce at least (10) lakhs sexed ducklings every year to meet the present level of commercial duck farming in the State. A provision of Rs. 16.40 lakhs is therefore proposed in the Sixth Plan for this purpose.

Setting up of Customs Hatching Centres for Duck Eggs:

Ducks by themselves do not hatch their eggs. The duck eggs have either to be hatched under Desi Hens or have to be artificially hatched in the incubators. With the increased irrigation facilities under various irrigation projects the scope of duck development and duck farming has assumed greater importance. Therefore the need for establishing or setting up of customs Hatching centres for duck eggs covering wide areas in the state under the Corporation to be with in reach of Small and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers who can be roped into this profession. Therefore an amount of Rs. 6.10 lakhs has been proposed during the plan period.

Strengthening of Feed Mixing Plants:

The present capacity of the Feed Mixing Plants under the Corporation in its 11 units is of the order of 12 to 15 thousand Metric Tonnes whereas the requirement of Poultry Feed, if all the poultry schemes under the Special Employment Programme are completed, the requirement of feed will be of the order of 40 thousand Metric Tonnes per annum. Apart from this, there are poultry schemes functioning under various schemes like L.P.P., D.P.A.P., I.T.D.A., and others. This is only the present level of requirement. The future projections will be of much more higher order to which the Corporation is committed in view of its tie up agreement with Bankers and beneficiaries to supply in puts and market the outputs. The problems of collection, storage and Mixing of feed are enormous and the task is formidable in view of limited storage capacity, meagre resources of funds and small and out dated machinery available at present. To accomplish the above task there is need to create a greater infrastructure for the supply of adequate quantities of feed in time, therefore, the need to strengthen the existing feed mixing plants, at various points and establishment of three big feed mixing plants on regional basis has been felt. An amount of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been proposed during the plan period.

Setting up of Regional Dressing Plants:

In Rural Commercial Poultry Farming, disposal of spent hens, is generally a problem. As the uneconomically 'productive birds have to be removed at a time as their continuance in the farm for indefinite period will offset the meagre profits earned during economical laying periods. To accomplish the job the corporation itself should have enough infrastructure, like large scale holding pens to hold at least 5 to 10 thousand birds at a time with large dressing plants, chilling and deep freezing facilities with refrigerated transport vans for transport of dressed chicken and lorries specially constructed for safe and efficient transport of live birds with specially arranged cages either from the commercial farms to dressing plant or to Metropolitan cities to sell live birds whenever needed depending on the local situation such as space of holding pens, deep freezing cabinets etc. Therefore it is proposed to set up three regional large scale dressing plants in Andhra, Telangana and Rayalaseema areas. Therefore an amount of Rs.10.50 lakhs have been proposed during the plan period.

Setting up of Associated Commercial Hatcheries :

While strengthening of the state poultry farms is of dual role like producing day old chicks and rearing grower pullets to meet the demands under the schemes whereas the setting up of Associate Commercial hatcheries is to obtain commercial parent stock either from Government of India or from any private breeders to produce purely commercial layer chicks or broiler chicks on large scale basis. Therefore an amount of Rs. 13.00 lakhs have been proposed during the plan period.

Promotion of Egg & Poultry Products Consumption Promotion and Allied Activities :

The growth of poultry industry in the state is phenomenal with 20 to 25% growth rate per annum. The production of eggs and birds is more than the demand in the State. Majority of the eggs and spent hens produced in the state are being marketed in the neighbouring states of Maharashtra, Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. Some eggs are also sent to West Bengal and other northern cities but in course of time due to the growth of the poultry in the neighbouring States the market potentials for the eggs of the Andhra Pradesh are shrinking in the respective States, as a result of which the egg and birds cost is going down while cost of feed is going up. There is also need to make wide publicity placing emphasis on the nutritive value of eggs, chicken and broilers, through literature, poultry product competition, egg eating competitions, poultry farms etc. Therefore an amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs have been proposed during the plan period.

Establishment of Regional Poultry Training Centre :

The existing infrastructure facilities in the farms, under the Corporation are quite inadequate; where as the number of beneficiaries involved in the Training Programme are quite large. Apart from the beneficiaries involved in the schemes, general public and educated unemployed youth among urban population and educated unemployed youth from Rural population are also being trained to make them self reliant by taking up poultry farming on full time basis. There is need to create hostel facilities, accommodation for training classes transport for field trips to the trainees. Therefore an amount of Rs. 7.00 lakhs have been proposed during the plan period.

The total amount proposed during the Sixth Plan period is Rs. 150.00 lakhs as per the details shown below :..

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	1980-85	
		Proposed Outlay	Capital Content
1.	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Poultry Development :</i>			
1.	Strengthening of State Poultry Farms. (Layer Chicks and Broiler Chicks)	16.00	16.00
2.	Strengthening of Marketing orgn. ..	37.00	37.00
3.	Strengthening of Duck Breeding Farm.	16.40	16.40
4.	Setting up of customs hatching centres for ducks.	6.10	6.10
5.	Strengthening of Feed Mixing Plants ..	40.00	40 00
6.	Setting up of Regional Dressing Plants for Telangana, Rayalaseema and Coastal Andhra.	10.50	10.50
7.	Setting up of associated commercial .. hatcheries.	13.00	13.00
8.	Promotion of eggs and Poultry Products and Allied Activities. ..	4.00	4.00
9.	Estt. of Regional Poultry Training Centre	7.00	7.00
	Total ..	150.00	150.00

The total outlay provided for Animal Husbandry sector during the Sixth Plan will be Rs. 25.00 crores as per the details shown below :

Sl.No.	Sector	Outlay (Rs. in crores).
1.	Animal Husbandry schemes	23.50
2.	A.P.S. Meat & Poultry Dev. Corpn.	1.50
	Total ..	25.00

The enclosed statement gives programme -wise details of the outlay proposed under Animal Husbandry.

Statement showing outlay for Animal Husbandry during Sixth Plan.

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Item.</i>	<i>Outlay for 1981-82.</i>	<i>Outlay proposed for 1980-85.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Direction and Administration. ..	23.07	140.39
2.	Education & Trg. ..	0.75	14.50
3.	Veterinary Services and Animal Health. ..	36.14	443.93
4.	Veterinary Research ..	22.49	245.28
5.	Investigation & Statistics	5.50	35.88
6.	Cattle Development ..	61.27	974.11
7.	Sheep Development ..	8.64	304.61
8.	Poultry Development ..	..	56.00
9.	Piggery Development ..	2.64	30.30
10.	Other Development ..	4.50	73.70
11.	Fodder Development ..	..	18.45
12.	Additional allotment in 1980-81. ..	..	12.85
Total:		165.00	2,350.00

7. DAIRYING AND MILK SUPPLY.

A well organised Dairy Industry is sure to stimulate milk production in rural areas and lead to introduction of high yielding breeds of cattle and practicing of better feeding and management practices enhancing the production resulting in better income levels to the rural population. Priority is sought to be given to the dairy industry because of the impact it has on the economy of the small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers by way of generating larger employment opportunities and thus helping to increase their incomes.

The Fifth Five Year Plan and Medium Term Plan laid emphasis on the development of infrastructure and establishment of new dairy units in the State, so as to provide an assured market for the milk generated in the rural areas and to make the milk available to the urban consumers, while in the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-85) the main thrust will be to develop and strengthen the dairy units and the infrastructure created during the previous years, so that all the surplus milk produced in the rural areas is procured and conserved for proper use. The priority given to the dairy industry during the previous Plan periods is being further emphasised not only to increase the milk supply to the urban population but also to further the impact it has made on the economy of the small and marginal farmers by way of generating subsidiary employment. Hence the approach to the Sixth Five Year-Plan is to provide more employment opportunity to the small and marginal farmers and also to the educated unemployed through dairying. While the milk production in the State is being enhanced it is necessary to plan to conserve the surplus milk procured. It is therefore imperative that Milk Conservation Plants are also established during the Sixth Five-Year Plan which apart from conserving milk, will create further direct and indirect employment potential to the skilled, unskilled and educated unemployed in the State.

REVIEW :

The expenditure on dairying and milk supply was Rs. 34.43 lakhs in the Second Plan, Rs. 247.00 lakhs in the Third Plan, Rs. 335.75 lakhs in the Fourth Plan, Rs. 514.00 lakhs in the Fifth Plan, Rs. 355.00 lakhs in the two years *i.e.*, 1978-79 and 1979-80 of the Plans. It is expected that the expenditure in the Sixth Plan will be of the order of Rs. 1,000 lakhs.

Dairy Development in Andhra Pradesh is poised for a big leap forward. The year 1979-80 has seen the peak collection reaching 7.00 lakh litres per day with the total milk collection for the year at 1,540 lakh litres. The liquid milk sale has reached 3.00 lakh litres per day with a total of 1,082 lakh litres on an annual basis. The entire activity is carried out through 3,750 milk collection centres covering 187 milk

routes, and catering to the milk producers of more than 350 thousand families. This milk is handled through 68 Dairies / Chilling Centres. Apart from three existing Milk Product Factories, one more has been added at Prodduturu, another at Chittoor is ready for commissioning. Further, works on establishment of one more Milk Products Factory at Nandyal and second spray drying plant at Milk Products Factory, Vijayawada have already been taken up during the current year.

The State Government is considering the implementation of the operation Flood-II programme in the State with the financial assistance of the Indian Dairy Corporation. Under this programme it is proposed to cover the following 16 districts of the State :

1. Srikakulam
2. Vizianagaram.
3. Visakhapatnam.
4. East Godavari.
5. West Godavari.
6. Krishna.
7. Guntur.
8. Prakasham.
9. Chittoor.
10. Cuddapah.
11. Kurnool.
12. Medak.
13. Hyderabad.
14. Rangareddy.
15. Nizamabad.
16. Nalgonda.

For implementation of the Operation Flood-II programme in the project area comprising the above 16 districts of the State, the total financial outlay is expected to be of the order of Rs. 50 crores of which 30% will be as grant and 70% as loan, spread over a period of 7 years ; i.e., 1980 to 1986. Out of the total outlay indicated, Rs. 15 crores will be earmarked for Technical Inputs and the rest for infrastructure for milk processing, distribution and feed manufacture, etc.

As regards the Dairy development in the 7 districts which will be outside the Operation Flood-II project area, the State Government has to provide funds. The 7 "Non-Operation Flood-II districts" are as follows :

1. Nellore.
2. Anantapur.
3. Mahboobnagar.
4. Adilabad.
5. Karimnagar.
6. Warangal.
7. Khammam.

But, in view of the fact that the Government have not so far signed the agreement with the Indian Dairy Corporation for implementing the Operation Flood-II programme, it is decided to prepare a Plan for dairy development schemes in the State for seven "Non Operation Flood-II districts" as well as the thirteen "Operation Flood-II districts" which are presently under the Corporation, so that necessary provisions are made in the 6th Five-Year Plan for implementation of the schemes by the Corporation. Three districts viz., Visakhapatnam, Guntur and Cuddapah which are proposed under Operation Flood-II area do not figure in this proposal as these districts are not under Corporation, directly.

For the sake of convenience the proposals are discussed separately for 7 districts under the head as "non-Operation Flood-II districts" and 13 districts under the head as "Operation Flood-II districts". Further with the implementation of Operation Flood Programme in certain districts of State, necessarily similar programme in the rest of the districts have to be take up to avoid disparity. With the result the requirement of funds will also increase than the outlay proposed now. Therefore the entire amount of Rs. 10 crores proposed will be essentially required even after the implementation of the Operation Flood-II programme. The schemes for Dairy Development in Tribal areas which are State wide schemes are shown along with the proposals for Non-Operation Flood -II areas as the Operation Flood-II programme do not envisage any special component for tribal development and hence the State Government have to provide funds for such developmental activities. The efforts of the Corporation and other allied agencies is directed towards improving the economy of the dairy farmers in the State during the 6th Five-Year Plan period.

Programme Objectives :

- (1) to improve the economy of 550 thousand milk producers families, majority of them being small farmers, Marginal farmers and agricultural labourers.
- (2) To increase the per capita production of milk and provide additional income to the Harijan and Tribal families.
- (3) to improve the economics of operation of the existing infrastructure available for milk processing.
- (4) to increase the sale of liquid milk in all the urban centres in the State, in order to improve the per capita consumption of milk.

Programme Projections :

- (1) The milk procurement will increase from the present level of 0.74 lakh litres a day to 1.75 lakh litres in Non-Operation Flood-II area.
- (2) The milk procurement will increase from the present level of 2.9 lakh litres a day to 6.6 lakh litres in the Operation Flood-II area.
- (3) Milk collection will be organised in 751 new villages in the Non Operation Flood-II area and 978 new villages in the Operation Flood-II area.

- (4) Two more new Milk Chilling Centres and one Malted Milk Food Plant will be established in the Non-Operation Flood-II area while the programme in Operation Flood-II area is to provide second Spray Drying Plant at Vijayawada and to establish one new Milk Products Factory at Nandyal and providing of additional equipment for Milk Products Factory., Chittoor.

Programme Costs

1. *Non-Operation Flood-II Area* :—An outlay of Rs. 5 Crores is provided in the Plan for undertaking activities in Non-Operation Flood-II area. This consists of Rs. 260 lakhs for creation-expansion of processing-chilling facilities, Rs. 20.00 lakhs for expansion of dairy units in tribal areas, Rs. 35.00 lakhs for distribution system, Rs. 10.00 lakhs for Recombined Milk systems and Rs. 33.00 lakhs for improvement of Feed Mixing plants, Rs. 50.00 lakhs for milk transport system, Rs. 35.00 lakhs towards part of equity for Malted Milk Food Plant and Rs. 12.00 lakhs for improvements to the existing dairy units, and Rs. 15.00 lakhs for milk testing equipment and Rs.30.00 lakhs towards spill over schemes.

2. *Operation Flood-II area* .—The outlay is estimated to be about Rs. 5.00 crores which accounts for Rs. 258.30 lakhs towards 33 1/3 % equity for creation of processing infrastructure viz., establishment of Milk Products Factories at Nandyal, second Spray dryer at Vijayawada the total cost of which is about Rs. 775.00 lakhs. The other items are Rs. 125.00 lakhs for providing additional equipment at Milk Products Factory, Chittoor, Rs.50.00 lakhs for distribution system, Rs. 10.00 lakhs for improvements to the Feed Mixing Plants, Rs. 10.00 lakhs for systems for Recombined milk and Rs. 10.00 lakhs for Road Tanker (Transport system) Rs. 30.00 lakhs for spill over schemes and Rs. 5.00 lakhs for Milk testing equipment.

Benefits.

1. The plan will benefit a total of 6.5 lakh milk producers families in providing them additional income of about Rs. 350 per annum apart from creation of capital assets in the shape of milch animals and heifer calves.

2. Out of the total number of 550 thousand milk producers families a sizable number of families belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes will get special attention for increasing their house hold incomes through a systematic marketing of milk.

3. The plan will creat direct employment for about 1,600 persons and indirect employment for about 3,000 persons who would be self employed in milk collection, transportation, distribution, etc.

4. The present uneconomic units of the Dairy Corporation will become economic in their operations decreasing the over all burden on the Corporation.

DETAILS THE OF PLAN

I. Non-Operation Flood-II Areas.—The project area which is not covered by Operation Flood-II programme comprises of 7 Districts

having a geographical area of 1.07 lakh Sq.Kms. with a human population of 1.2 crores, of which 19.83 lakhs are Scheduled Castes and 6.31 lakhs are Scheduled Tribes. The project area is predominantly a cow area with 12.50 lakhs of breedable cows of non-descript breeds and about 7.92 lakhs breedable buffaloes. There is a good network of Dairy units in the project area with an installed capacity to handle 2.23 lakh litres of milk per day through 27 units already functioning, of which 5 are District Dairies, 4 are Milk Chilling Centres, 8 are Mini Milk Chilling Centres, 6 are Milk Cooling Centres and 4 are Mini Milk Cooling Centres. There are 61 milk routes covering about 65,000 to 70,000 milk producers through 945 village collection centres. The average milk procurement in this area is about 74,000 litres per day.

During the Plan period it is envisaged that the Animal Husbandry Department and Social Welfare Department through the S.C. Finance Corporation will implement the schemes for the socio-economic benefit of a large number of milk producers families, majority of them are small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. This can be achieved by increasing milk production in the milk shed areas of the existing dairy units and with the increase in the overall milk potential in the area the quantity of marketable surplus will further increase to about one lakh litres of milk per day resulting in a cash flow of about Rs. 1.75 lakhs per day as additional income to the rural milk producers families. It is planned to extend the milk procurement to about 1,560 villages which will benefit about 1.5 lakh milk producers families in the project area during the current Plan period. With the increase in milk procurement of the existing dairy infrastructure will not only be fully utilised but also will be expanded further by strengthening the handling capacities and by establishing a few more new dairy units for which necessary funds are provided. Adequate provision is also made in the Plan outlay for increasing the liquid milk sales to strengthen the distribution system and transportation system for haulage of surplus milk from feeder units to the processing units and milk products factories by road tankers. In addition to this, to meet the extra demand for cattle feed, the existing Feed Mixing Plants will also be strengthened for which necessary provision is made in the Plan. As a result of implementation of the Technical inputs programme by Animal Husbandry Department there will be more and more surplus milk in the project areas. It is estimated that the average milk procurement will be about 1.75 lakh litres per day of which about 45,000 litres of milk can be sold as liquid milk in this area and it is envisaged that about a lakh of litres will flow to the milk products factories in "Operation Flood-II area" thus leaving a surplus of about 30,000 litres of milk in the project area. As such it is proposed to establish a Malted Milk Food Plant to utilize the surplus milk. Malted Milk Food does not require large quantity of milk and hence the surplus milk available will be quite sufficient to feed the Malted Milk Food Factory. Further the margin of profit in this product is expected to be quite encouraging. For setting up of this factory an amount of Rs. 450 lakhs is required. However only an amount of Rs. 50 lakhs is proposed under Plan towards equity. Depending on the build up of milk, milk potential in the milk sheds in the project area and the milk flow, a suitable place will be identified for location of this factory and further details of project costs and means of finances will be worked out. The Corporation had already set up 11 Dairy Units (Mini Milk

Cooling Centres of 1,000 litres capacity) in Tribal areas. But the Milk production has not yet reached appreciable level in these areas, as a result, these dairy units have become highly uneconomical, the main reason for a very low milk procurement is lack of sound base for milk production in the tribal belt. Therefore the Social Welfare Department, Integrated Tribal Development Agencies and the Animal Husbandry Department should take up a package type of development programme for these areas, with a Tribal Extension Unit to implement the inputs programme in the milk shed areas of each dairy unit. In every tribal village concentrated attempts should be made to motivate tribal milk producers to take (a) better care of milch cattle and (b) to adopt artificial insemination for their animals. This can be done through specially provided technical extension teams. The extension unit teams can take the help of the local persons who will act as a "Tribal Guide" to the team, so that it will be easy for the team to convince the tribal farmers and to motivate them. The Tribal guides can be paid suitable remuneration as honorarium. The presence of such guides along with the teams will have a psychological effect on the tribal milk producers and the programmes advocated can penetrate deeply into the tribal villages. In addition to implementation of the Technical Inputs Programme, the above agencies should also provide feed subsidy for the pregnant animals for the last 90 days of pregnancy and feed subsidy for calf rearing.

It is anticipated that by the end of the Plan period the dairy development will take firm roots in tribal areas and become a major source of income for their livelihood.

Operation Flood-II Area :

The project area comprises of 13 districts out of 16 districts which are proposed to be covered under Operation Flood-II programme, where the Corporation is operating. The total geographical area of these 13 districts is 1.29 lakh Sq. Kms. with a human population of 2.4 crores of which 32.62 lakhs are Scheduled Castes and 5.95 lakhs Scheduled Tribes. The project area is predominantly a buffalo area with 17.16 lakhs of breedable buffaloes and about 15.35 lakhs of breedable cows.

There is a good net work of Dairy Units in this area with an installed capacity to handle about 10 lakh litres of milk per day through 39 dairy units already functioning of which 3 are Milk Products Factories, 3 are District Dairies, 16 are Milk Chilling Centres, 9 are Mini-Milk Chilling centres 5 are Milk Cooling Centres. There are 117 milk routes covering about 2.75 lakh milk producers through 2,662 village milk collection centres. The average milk procurement in this area is about 2.9 lakh litres per day, with a target of increasing the milk procurement to 6.6 lakh litres a day by the end of Plan period. During the Plan period funds have been provided to the Animal Husbandry Department and other allied developmental agencies to under-take a massive technical inputs programme so that production enhancement Schemes will be implemented for the socio-economic benefit of a large number of milk producers, belonging to small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourer families

This can be achieved by increasing the milk production in the milk shed areas of the existing dairy units and with the increase in the overall milk potential in the area the quantity of surplus milk will further increase to about 3.7 lakh litres per day resulting in a cash flow of about Rs. 6.5 lakhs per day as additional income to the milk producing families. It is planned to operate the milk procurement in about 3,700 villages which will benefit about 4 lakh milk producers families in the project area during the Plan period. With the increase in milk production the existing dairy infrastructure will not be adequate to procure and handle all the surplus milk. The present conversion capacities of the Milk Products Factories at Vijayawada, Hyderabad and Chittoor can absorb only about 2.5 lakh litres and disposal of milk for liquid milk sales is about another 2.5 lakh litres. Whereas the average milk procurement in this area during Plan period is expected to be 6.6 lakh litres which will go upto about 9.6 lakh litres during the peak flush season, the area being a predominantly buffaloe tract. Added to this another one lakh litres will flow to the Milk Products Factories in this area from the Non-Operation Flood-II districts. Therefore adequate conversion capacities have to be built up by establishing new Milk Products Factories. The capacities available at Milk Products Factories Sangam in Guntur District and Proddatur in Cuddapah district will be sufficient for the milk produced in those districts and thus may not be able to accept milk from Corporation area in the flush season. Keeping the above factories in view it is proposed to create additional conversion capacities to the extent of 4.5 lakh litres and simultaneously by strengthening the distribution system for increasing the liquid milk sale to about 4 lakh litres a day. While the conversion facilities will be established in the milk production areas, the distribution facilities will be provided at the consuming areas. For this purpose it is programmed to establish one new Milk Products Factory at Nandyal in Kurnool District with a capacity of about 1.5 lakh litres and to provide a 2nd spray drying plant of about 1.5 lakh litres capacity at Vijayawada and also to establish one Milk Products Factory at Rajahmundry with a similar capacity. Further as the existing liquid milk plant in Hyderabad is handling the maximum quantity of milk for sale, and since it is not possible to take up any substantial expansion of this dairy and keeping in view of fast growing needs of the city it is necessary to establish a 2nd liquid milk plant-Mother Dairy-for Hyderabad with an initial handling capacity of 2.5 lakh litres and with suitable provisions for expansion whenever required.

The Corporation has already taken up the work for establishing the Milk Products Factory at Nandyal and expansion of Milk Products Factory, Vijayawada for providing 2nd spray drying plant and the Civil works are in brisk progress. Orders are also placed for the equipment and the Government of India have already issued the letter of intent for the above plants. In order to manufacture special products from Cow milk for which Corporation is paying higher price it is essential to provide additional equipment such as fluidbed dryer for the manufacture of instant type of powder and equipment for cheese manufacture for which the Corporation has already placed orders. As such the above 3 projects viz., Establishment of Milk Products Fac.,

tory at Nandyal, 2nd Spray Dryer at Vijayawada and providing additional equipment for Milk Products Factory Chittoor which are on-going projects are included in this proposal while the projects, Milk Products Factory—Rajahmundry and 2nd Liquid Milk Plant, Hyderabad are proposed to be taken up under Operation Flood-II. For increasing the milk sales it is proposed to strengthen the distribution system by providing Bulk Vending booths and F.R.P. tanks and for recombining the milk, homogenisers are to be provided. For transporting milk from the feeder units to the Milk Products Factories the transport system by Road Milk tankers have to be strengthened. The requirement of funds during the Plan period for the above programmes are as mentioned under the head, 'Programme costs'.

The following schemes are proposed for 1980-85 and 1981-82 with an outlay of Rs. 1000.00 lakhs and Rs. 100.00 lakhs respectively for Dairy Development.

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sl. No.	Scheme.	Outlay for	
		1980-85	1981-82
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	State Wide Schemes.	20.00	5.00
2.	District Schemes.		
	(i) Constal Andhra Region.	229.00	35.00
	(ii) Rayalaseema Region.	332.00	3.00
	(iii) Telangana Region.	419.00	57.00
	Total]	1000.00	100.00

8. FISHERIES

Introduction :

Out of 23 Districts of Andhra Pradesh 9 are Coastal Districts and 14 are Inland Districts. The Coastal Districts are situated along the coast line of 982 kilometers. These districts are endowed with rich marine, brackish water and Inland fishery potentiality. It is estimated that there are about 2.4 lakhs marine fishermen out of which 64,592 are active fishermen who are actually engaged in the exploitation of Marine Resources. In addition there are 4.70 lakhs Inland Fishermen out of which 86,626 are engaged in exploitation of Inland fishing resources. Keeping in view the length of coast line available in these districts, Plans have been drawn for better exploitation of the existing resources and for improving the available facilities and for creation of new facilities for higher production duly taking care that all classes of people depending on these sources are provided with the means of earning livelihood.

Review :

There are at present, 800 mechanised boats operating from Vizag and Kakinada fishing harbours and 56 trawlers from Vizag port. The present level of fry production in the State is about 1756 lakhs. Inland fish production and Marine fish production was 1.32 lakhs and 1.19 lakhs respectively as on 1979-80. There are 75 Fish seed farms covering an area of 9.76 hectares. The progress achieved during 1974-78 is as follows. A scheme for Fresh Water Prawn Culture was taken up at Kovvali. An inland Training Centre was started at Kurmool. The intake capacity of the Marine Fisheries Training Institute, Kakinada was increased from 20 to 75 candidates per year. 40 Private candidates were trained in Fishing and Engine Driver's course at Government of India's Training Centres at Madras and Cochin. Another important feature is the introduction of a new procedure for distribution of Mechanised involving institutional finance to cover more beneficiaries. The scheme envisages provision of 15% cost of the Boat as Government Loan, 80% by Commercial Banks and other Financial Institutions while the beneficiary should invest 5%. An amount of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been paid as share capital to Andhra Fishermen Central Co-operative Society and Hyderabad Fishermen Central Co-operative Society to strengthen the Co-operative Organisation. An amount of Rs. 5.73 lakhs was utilised to benefit the Fishermen Co-operative Societies by taking up schemes with the assistance of N.C.D.C. Rs. 28.64 lakhs were spent for the purchase of seed and for improvements to nurseries for increased seed production. The Fishermen fishing with Non-mechanised contrivances were paid an amount of Rs. 3.45 lakhs towards 25% subsidy for purchase of Craft and Tackle Rs. 4.50 lakhs was granted towards 50% subsidy for supply of inputs to the Fishermen. An amount of Rs. 11.94 lakhs was sanctioned towards

subsidy for construction of 70 large scale tanks in Kollair lake area by obtaining institutional finances from A.R.D.C. A sum of Rs. 0.87 lakh was sanctioned for reclamation and formation of tanks by private individuals and Gram Panchayats. Rs. 11.60 lakhs was sanctioned for providing Roads in Fishing villages. An amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs was sanctioned to the Cyclone Victims for purchase of Crafts and Tackle as a measure of relief. An amount of Rs. 16.44 lakhs for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and an amount of Rs. 1.03 lakhs for the welfare of Tribals were spent.

Objectives:—

The objectives of the Fisheries Development Programme are:—

- (1) to introduce more mechanised boats to facilitate intensive and extensive exploitation of the Marine resources available in the State.
- (2) to convert suitable brackish water areas into high yielding brackish water fish farms through Weaker sections educated unemployed persons and small and big entrepreneurs.
- (3) to encourage educated unemployed and small farmers for taking up Inland Fish Centre by extending subsidies.
- (4) to provide training facilities for such farmers at selected Departmental Seed Farms. Technical guidance in the management of fish ponds/seed farms may also be provided by the Departmental Seed Farms.

Marine Fisheries :

Along the coast line of 982 kilometers there are 64,592 active fishermen exploiting mostly the in-shore area with craft like catamarans and navas. A small fishing harbour was established in the earlier Plan period at Kakinada which can provide berthing facilities only for 30 mechanised boats. The southern Lighter Canal of the commercial inner harbour of Vizag port Trust was for some time used to berth about 50 mechanised boats. As on today there are about 800 mechanised boats operating from Vizag and Kakinada fishing harbours and 56 trawlers from Vizag port. With the completion of this project with the World Bank credit, an additional number of 360 mechanised boats and 60 non-mechanised fishing vessels will be introduced. Government of India have sanctioned establishment of fishing harbours at Bhavanapadu under Centrally Sponsored Scheme. It is expected to be completed by 1981-82. It is also contemplated to establish fishing harbours at Krishnapatnam and Machilipatnam.

Along the coasts of Srikakulam, Vizag, Prakasam and Nellore Districts the traditional fishing is mostly done with catamarans. In recent years there is scarcity of wood required for catamarans. To overcome this difficulty the fishermen have to slowly shift to fishing with navas wherever it is possible. With a view to reduce (1) their labour on rowing of the country craft (2) dependency on wind and (3) to increase their fishing hours, it is proposed to supply kerosene/Diesel operated out board motors to be fixed to crafts like catamarans and navas.

SIXTH PLAN PROGRAMMES.**World Bank Aided Projects :**

With a view to improve the marine fishing activity in Andhra Pradesh, an integrated Marine Fisheries Project with World Bank assistance was approved by Government of India for an amount of Rs. 23.80 crores. The main components of the Intergrated Projects are as follows:—

1. Fishing harbours at Vizag, Kakinada and Nizampatnam.
2. Formation of finishing village access roads (inclusive of improvements) in 22 villages in Vizag, East Godavari and Guntur Districts.
3. Provision of water supply at Nizampatnam.
4. Introduction of 320 mechanised boats and 60 non-mechanised boats in the finishing harbours.
5. Establishment of Sea Food Processing plants at Vizag and Nizampatnam.
6. Provision of technical assistance for Naval Architect Overseas Study, Wooden Hull Trawlers etc

All the components of this project are expected to be completed by 31st December 1983.

An amount of Rs. 77.32 lakhs only was incurred during 1978-80 on this project. Since it is a time bound project and all the components had to be completed before 1983 the rest of the State Plan commitment for completing the project has been spread over upto 1983-84 only in the VI Plan Period. The year-wise provisions made for this projects under State and Central Sectors are as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs)			
Year	Government of Andhra Pradesh	Government of India.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1980-81	256.70	194.17	450.87
1981-82	343.70	152.45	496.15
1982-83	32.09	32.09	64.18
Total	632.49	378.71	1,011.20

Fishing harbour at Bhavanapadu:

North of Visakhapatnam there is no fishing harbours in Andhra Pradesh. Based on the results of investigations of Pre-Investment Survey of Fishing Harbours and study of existing fishery resources of the area a Fishing Harbours at Bhavanapadu, a Fishing village situated 70 Km. interior to the North-east of Srikulam was sanctioned by Government of India. The total estimated cost of the Harbour is Rs. 150.00 lakhs and it is expected to be completed with in 3 years from the date of issue of orders from Government of India. Since conducting of model studies in the Central Water and Power Reserch Station, Poone has been considered, necessary for cinfirring certain engineering designs prepared by Pre-Investment Survey of Fishing harbours during 1979-80, an amount of Rs. 0.98 lakh was spent for this purpose. This project is entitled for 50% reimbursement from Government of India and it has to be completed before 1981-82. The allocations made under State and Central Sectors year-wise for completing this project are as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs)			
Year	Government of Andhra Pradesh	Government of India	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1980-81 ..	25.00	25.00	50.00
1981-82 ..	49.51	49.51	99.02
Total	74.51	74.51	149.02

Fishing harbour at Krishnapatnam.

South of Nizampatnam there is no fishing harbour. With a view to develop marine fisheries activity an Integrated Project for development of Marine Fisheries at Krishnapatnam which is at a distance of 200 Km. South of Nizampatnam was prepared for consideration of U.K. assistance. A four-man team visited Andhra Pradesh in April 1978 and prepared feasibility report for development of Marine Fisheries at Krishnapatnam. The proposed project covers construction of fishing harbour at Krishnapatnam, introduction of mechanised fishing vassels, establishment of processing facilities and construction of village access roads. The U.K. mission prepared feasibility reports for marketing and processing facilities also. The total estimated cost on the schemes is Rs. 13.61 crores. An outlay of Rs. 336.61 lakhs is made in the Plan.

Integrated Project for Marine and Estuarine Fisheries Development for Central delta of East Godavari District.

A project for development of estuarine and marine fisheries covering, provision of inputs, construction of proccssing plants, establish-

ment of brackish water farms, provision of transport vehicles formation of village access roads etc., at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.00 crores was proposed through Government of India to the Swedish International Agency for funding the project. It is proposed to implement the project through P.A.D.I. a Government of India undertaking. The project is now under active consideration of Government of India and S.I.D. A. Since it is hoped that it will be cleared during a Plan of this period, a provision of Rs. 140.00 lakhs is made for the Sixth Plan period.

Fishing Harbour at Machilipatnam

Machilipatnam is one of the minor ports where seasonal marine fishing activity exists. It is reported that there are good fishery resources also off Machilipatnam. The Director Pre-Investment Survey of Fishing Harbours, recently made some preliminary inspection of the possible fishing harbour sites and indicated that he would send his investigation team for conducting soil and engineering studies of the proposed sites. It is hoped that the results would be favourable. A provision of Rs. 14.00 lakhs is now made in the next Plan for this scheme.

Revival of Canning Plant:

The canning plant belonging to Andhra Pradesh State Fisheries Department was transferred to Andhra Pradesh Fisheries Corporation during the year 1974 along with other assets. But this plant was not put into operation as there was no demand for canned products due to introduction of frozen products. But enquiries are now being received for supply of canned products from foreign countries. The Andhra Pradesh Fisheries Corporation wants to revive this plant. The plant at present is in sick condition. It has got to be repaired and put to operation. Further the amount will be required for purchase of cans, raw material and for meeting other operational expenditure. It is estimated that the total operational expenditure will be about Rs. 15 lakhs per year. Hence the working capital required will be Rs. 2.50 lakhs. 20% of this amount is provided as share capital contribution to the Andhra Pradesh Fisheries Corporation to enable them to borrow the remaining 80% from participating banks. The share capital contribution will be Rs. 0.50 lakh.

Out-Board Motors Servicing Facilities.

The traditional fishermen in Andhra Pradesh are being encouraged to take up fishing by fitting Out-Board Motors to their traditional crafts. This is a novel and new experiment. The mechanisation of traditional crafts has been taken up for the first time in a small way. The total cost of this project comes to Rs. 29 lakhs. The fishermen should be convinced first of all of its advantage. For this purpose, the Out-Board Motor should work satisfactorily. It is absolutely essential to provide a regular, servicing facilities to all these mechanised crafts in order to make the Scheme successful.

The Andhra Pradesh Fisheries Corporation is willing to undertake the servicing to all these mechanised crafts. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is made for this purpose.

Deep Sea Fishing Trawlers.

The Andhra Pradesh Fisheries Corporation is intending to purchase two Medium size multipurpose Deep Sea Fishing Trawlers for fishing in Bay of Bengal as well as in Arabian Sea. These vessels are fitted with equipment for stern trawling, mid-water trawling and purse seining. The Andhra Pradesh Fisheries Corporation has requested the Government of India for issue of permission to import these Deep Sea Fishing Trawlers. The financial particulars of this project are furnished below:—

(Rs. in lakhs.)								
Sl. No.	Particulars	Total cost of project	Percentage of project	Equity from Govt. of A.P.	Percent- age loans	S.D.F.C.	Percent- age	Bank Loan
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Coat of two trawlers.	459.27	15	68.89	85	390.38	..	..
2.	2 Pelagic trawlers	2.66	15	0.40	85	2.26	..	..
3.	2. Deep Sea trawlers	3.15	15	0.47	85	2.68	..	..
4.	Fish Meal plant	30.00	25	7.50	..	..	75	22.50
5.	Freight charges	13.05	10	1.30	90	11.75	..	..
6.	Insurances, spares etc.	18.00	10	1.80	90	16.20	..	..
7.	Preliminary & preparative Expenses.	12.30	100	12.30	..	..	..	..
8.	New equipment for boiling.	2.00	25	0.50	..	..	75	1.50
9.	Working capital required	28.11	25	7.03	..	..	75	21.08
Total		568.54		100.19		423.27		45.08

An amount of Rs. 100.19 lakhs is provided towards share capital to the Corporation for purchasing these trawlers.

Supply of Nylon Yarn to Marine Fishermen :—

There are 64,592 actual traditional fishermen fishing with 25,47 craft and 66,280 tackle of traditional nature. Majority of them are using bottom set nylon gill nets for catching prawns. The use of cotton yarn in the fabrication of other types of nets has also been totally replaced by nylon twine. As a result, the use of nylon thread in the fabrication of tackle used by traditional fishermen has increased many folds in recent years. But the cost of nylon yarn is also increasing year after year. Unless

some relief is extended to the fishermen by way of granting subsidy it will be great burden on the traditional fishermen who are responsible for the 80 percent of the marine fish landing. As subsidy is being extended under I.R.D.P., D.P.A.P., S.F.D.A., the relief may be continued in the areas in which these projects are in operation. But the fishermen living in municipal areas are not eligible for the facility extended by the above scheme. Hence, it is proposed to provide the same rate of subsidy for the fishermen living in municipal areas of all districts. A provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is made.

Adoption of 5,000 Active Fishermen (Traditional) Coastal Fishermen Families:

Andhra Pradesh has got a long coast line of 1982 Kms. with a Continental shelf area of about 31,000 sq. kms. There are 419 fishing villages all along the coast line. The fishermen live in the thatched huts, Out-off from urban modern life. So, in order to release these fishermen from indebted bondage, the Andhra Pradesh Fisheries Corporation proposes to introduce a novel project by adopting 5,000 active fishermen families in the first phase and cover 40,000 active fishermen Fish-coast in a period of 5 years. In this scheme, the Andhra Pradesh Fisheries Corporation wants to pay some amount as advance in order to make the fishermen to repay the loan amount taken from middlemen. Then, the Andhra Pradesh Fisheries Corporation will procure all the catch from the fishermen by paying a fair price. The Andhra Pradesh Fisheries Corporation will take up pro-marketing activities like transport, storage, conversion into fish-meal or dry fish or frozen fish etc. It is estimated that an investment of an order of about Rs. 1.70 crores would be required. This amount has been provided in the Plan.

Fisheries Training Institute, Machilipatnam :

The Fisheries Training Institute, Machilipatnam has been established during 1979 to train the Fishermen boys in the operation of mechanised boats and improved gear. The present strength of the institute is only 20 candidates per year. As there is an increasing demand for this course, it is proposed to raise the strength to 50 per year from 1981-82 onwards. A provision of Rs. 18.50 lakhs is made in the Plan.

Joint Director of Fisheries (Marine) :

With the recent decision of the Government for allotting the brackish water sites to different categories, it is very essential that a senior officer with supporting staff should be exclusively incharge of preparation of schemes and for implementing the programmes.

Provision of Guide Lights :

Due to lack of sufficient number of guide lights along the coastal belt of Andhra Pradesh the Fishermen are finding extreme difficulty in reaching the shore during nights/cloudy days/cyclonic days. It is therefore proposed to erect guide lights along the coast line from Srikakulam district to Nellore district at selected places with required range of vision for swift and safe landing.

For establishing the guidelines at the selected places it is estimated that an amount of Rs. 10 lakhs is required towards non-recurring expenditure and Rs. 1.25 lakhs towards recurring expenditure.

Inland Fisheries :

It is estimated that there is a total water spread area of 8,68,440 acres under tanks and 5,97,590 acres under reservoirs in the State. Out of this 25 percent and 50 percent are taken as effective water spread areas under tanks and reservoirs respectively.

For augmenting the fish production in these water sources they have to be intensively stocked with quick growing varieties of fish seed, like Catla, Rohu, Mrigala, Cy. Carpio, Grass Carp and Silver Carp. As the fishery in the reservoirs is of wild nature they have to be stocked with fingerlings of 4" to 6" size to achieve the desired results.

The tanks are being stocked with fry of different varieties of fish. Taking into consideration the effective water spread area of the reservoirs (50% of total water spread area) and the tanks (25% of total water spread area) the requirements of fingerlings and fry is estimated at 3,50 lakhs and 4342 lakhs respectively. Thus the total requirement of fry for stocking the tanks directly for raising the fingerlings for stocking in reservoirs of the State is assessed as 6091 lakhs. The stocking rate of reservoirs is taken as 100 fingerlings (4" to 6" size) per acre and of tank as 2,000 fry (1" to 2" size).

The present level of fry production in the State is about 1,756 lakhs, as against the requirement of 6,100 lakhs. But a number of reservoirs are likely to come up during the Sixth Plan period. More over the stocking rate is worked out at a very moderate number. In practice some of the tanks are being stocked at a higher rate than indicated above. Therefore, the actual requirement during the Sixth Plan period may be taken as 7,300 lakhs. Thus the gap works out to 5,544 lakhs.

Keeping in view this huge gap, it has been proposed to utilise the existing capacities by undertaking repairs and by making provision for expansion of the existing farms and for establishing new farms under A.P. Fisheries Corporation, Telangana Fisheries Coop. Society and private parties. For these new farms proposed to be established by Fisheries Development Corporation and Telangana Fisheries Coop. Society, seed money to the extent of 20% of the cost of construction is proposed to be provided and the balance may be secured from the financing institutions.

Staff for the Fish Farms :

With the funds allotted from the Drought Prone Area Programme two large scale fish seed farms are coming up at Gajuladinne in Kurnool District and in Mylavaram in Cuddapah District.

Under Drought Prone Area Programme and under Six Point Formula fish seed farms have been established at various places.

No separate staff have been sanctioned for managing these farms. It is proposed to sanction necessary staff and funds for maintaining the

farm to obtain the optimum results from the farms. A provision of Rs. 12.97 lakhs is made in the Plan for this purpose.

Training Facilities in Fish Culture to Encourage Fish Farming in Private Sector.

Both large and small farmers have realised the profitability in both fish culture and fish seed production in different districts especially in East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy. Many more private farmers are evincing interest in taking up both fish culture and fish seed production. Both the categories of farmers require technical guidance.

It is therefore proposed to establish an Inland Fisheries Training Centre in Badampudi Fish Seed Farm in West Godavari district on par with two existing training centres at Kurnool and Warangal. This is proposed to be established during 1980-81, at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.40 lakh. The total cost would come to Rs. 2.00 lakhs during the Sixth Plan period.

It is also proposed to create additional facilities (class room and furniture) at selected farms in nine Districts to impart training in seed production and fish culture at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.80 lakhs.

Assistance to Private Pisciculturists.

Both large and small farmers have realised the profitability for fish culture and fish seed production in different districts especially in East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy. Many more private farmers are evincing interest in taking up fish culture and fish seed production. The large farmers mainly require technical guidance in achieving maximum results. The small farmer require both financial and technical guidance. It is, therefore, proposed to provide a subsidy of 33 1/3% on the cost of construction subject to a maximum of Rs 3,000 per individual. A small farmer who wants to take up fish culture/construction of fish tank or fish seed farm should possess land of his own with adequate water facilities. The subsidy amount will be released to the bank for granting the loan to the selected beneficiaries.

The total amount required during 1981-85 will be Rs 37.26 lakhs and the total beneficiaries will be 1242 during this period.

Fish Farmers Development Agency :

It is a Centrally Sponsored scheme. The Government of India have sanctioned 2 agencies one in Karimnagar and the other in Kurnool districts during the year 1978-79. The main objective of the scheme is to develop a class of people "FISH FARMERS" as in the case of agricultural farmers. It is, therefore, proposed to set up one agency in the districts of Srikakulam, Guntur, Nizamabad, Medak and Chittoor to serve as demonstration units. A provision of Rs. 64.40 lakhs is made in the State Plan to meet State's share.

Brackish Water Fish Farming :

The Government have decided to allot brackish water sites which can be developed at low cost to candidates belonging to fishermen and other weaker sections under Special Employment Schemes.

It is proposed to develop 3,000 hectares of water spread area during the Sixth Plan period under the above programme as per the schedule given below :

1980-81	..	250 hectares.
1981-82	..	400 hectares.
1982-83	..	600 hectares.
1983-84	..	750 hectares
1984-85	..	1000 hectares.
Total	..	3000 hectares.

It is estimated that development of one hectare water spread area would cost about Rs. 30,000 including investment on creation of common facilities. It is proposed to allot 2 hectares of land per individual in which he will be able to construct a pond or one hectare water spread area. After allotting the plots on the above pattern to various individuals they will be formed into a Cooperative Society so that they can get loan from National Cooperative Development Corporation or from any other financial institutions. As it is a highly capital intensive scheme, it is proposed to give 20 per cent of the cost as subsidy by Government so that the balance of 80 per cent will be obtained by the society as loan from any financing institutions. The total cost of the scheme is expected to be Rs. 335.04 lakhs. Of this, the State's share comes to Rs. 168.52 lakhs.

Supply of Nylon Yarn to the Inland Fishermen :

It is proposed to supply nylon yarn at subsidised cost to the inland fishermen of their districts, by tapping the funds from Intergrated Rural Development Programme, Drought Prone Area Programme, etc. The total requirements from different agencies for the period of Sixth Plan will be Rs. 20.15 lakhs.

Strengthening of Fishermen Co-operative societies :

It is proposed to select good working Fishermen Cooperative Societies in the districts to improve their activities by providing financial assistance both from the Government and National Cooperative Development Corporation. The amount proposed during the Sixth Plan will be Rs. 22.92 lakhs.

Supply of Transport Vans :

For increasing the seed production in the farms it is very essential to see that the seed is lifted from the farms in time so that the nursery space available in the farm can be utilised for raising more crops.

As some of the farms in each district do not have the facility to raise breeders it will be very essential to procure the breeders from outside and transfer them to the farm for taking up breeding operations.

To achieve the above two items of work, it is very necessary to have vans for arranging quick movements of the seed and the breeders which is a time bound operation. Two vans been supplied during 1979-80 to Kurnool and Warangal for the above purpose. It is therefore proposed to provide one diesel run van for transporting both breeders and seed for 22 districts in a phased manner. The total cost for this scheme for the Sixth Plan will be Rs. 29.32 lakhs.

Publicity :

Though new technologies have been developed in the field of aquaculture the information is not passing on to the common man in a manner in which he can understand and take up schemes of his own depending on the infrastructure facilities available with him.

With this objective the following items are proposed :

1. Preparation of publicity material in local language in simple terms with pictorial presentations.
2. Publication of journals and handouts with latest information in different fields of aquaculture.
3. Take interested private farmers on tours to places of interest to give practical knowledge about the achievement at the field.
4. Conduct seminars to disseminate the knowledge in various fields.
5. Periodical deputation of departmental officers to research stations where new techniques are developed in aquaculture.
6. Purchase of library books.
7. Participate in exhibitions.

To meet the above expenditure a token amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided per year during the Sixth Plan Period.

Appointment of Fisheries Extension Officers:

There are 51 Fisheries Extension Officers in different blocks of the State. In recent years the public have become aware of the profitability in Fisheries schemes and finding difficult to contact the Fisheries Officer at distant places for technical guidance etc., in blocks where there are no extension officers. It is therefore proposed to appoint Extension Officers in selected blocks in different districts.

Each Extension Officer will be assisted by one Fieldman and two Fishermen. The total cost for Sixth Plan will be Rs. 57.26 lakhs and this has been provided in the Plan.

Supply of Vehicles to the Departmental Staff :

In majority of the cases the vehicles supplied have outlived their life and the repairing charges have become abnormal. As it will not be

economical to maintain them it is proposed for their replacement. Some of the departmental Officers are not provided with any vehicle and they are experiencing great difficulty in discharging their duties.

This will be attended to in a phased manner during the Sixth Five-Year Plan. The total cost would thus come to Rs. 26.00 lakhs both for replacing and purchasing of new ones and staff to attend on them. This has been provided in the Plan.

Creation of Inspection cell in the Head Office :

At present the district offices are getting inspected by deputing available staff from the Head Office. As the present staff have got full time work in the Head Office, they are not in a position to conduct periodical and regular inspections in time. To ensure regular inspections of subordinate offices it is proposed to create an inspection cell exclusively to be in charge of inspecting the subordinate offices. An outlay of Rs. 2.25 lakhs is proposed.

Establishment of Ice and Cold Storage Plants :

Fish is a highly perishable commodity. Ice and cold storage facilities in the preservation of fish have become very popular in recent years. In the vicinity of the landing places where fresh water and power facilities are available it is very essential to establish ice and cold storage factories. The ice has to be supplied to the landing places so that fish can be sent from the landing places to the nearby marketing places and also the cold storage factories. 21 places have been identified as suitable for establishment of ice and cold storage plants during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period in various districts. They are proposed to be established under the co-operative sector and Fisheries Corporation. It is proposed to give 20 percent of the cost as margin money to enable them to raise the balance of 80 percent from the financing institutions, like N.D.C. and commercial banks. A provision of Rs. 27.80 lakhs is made in the Plan towards margin money to be provided to the A. P. Fisheries Corporation.

Fisheries Plan for 1980-85 at a glance :

<i>Item</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1. Marine Fisheries	.. 1534.97
2. Inland Fisheries	.. 505.43
3. Brackish Water Fisheries	.. 178.25
4. Others	.. 281.35
	Total 2500.00

Year-wise and scheme-wise details are shown in the Statements.

SIXTH FIVE - YEAR PLAN SCHEME-WISE ALLOCATION

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme.	Outlay for 1980-85.	Outlay for 1981-82.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)
<i>.. Marine Fisheries :</i>			
1.	World Bank Aided Projects		
	(i) Fishing Harbours	257.00	99.50
	(ii) Fishing Vessels	18.70	..
	(iii) Roads	326.70	243.70
	(iv) Sea Food Processing Plants	30.00	..
2.	Fishing Harbour at Bhavanapadu	74.517	49.517
3.	(i) Fishing Harbour at Krishnapatnam	115.00	5.00
	(ii) Roads	150.00	2.00
	(iii) Fishing Vessels	15.00	..
	(iv) Processing Plants	30.00	..
	(v) Others (Marketing)	26.61	..
4.	Kona Seema Projects (SIDA)		
	(i) Roads	100.00	1.00
	(ii) Others	40.00	2.00
5.	Fishing Harbour at Machilipatnam	14.00	1.00
6.	Revival of canning plant at Kakinada	0.501	..
7.	Outboard Motors (Servicing facilities)	1.00	..
8.	Share capital contribution to A.P. Fisheries for Deep Sea Fishing Trawlers.	100.19	20.19
9.	Supply of Nylon Yarn to Marine Fishermen	15.00	..
10.	Adoption of 5,000 active Fishermen (Traditional fishermen families).	170.00	20.00
11.	Net fabrication Units	1.00	..
12.	Fisheries Training Institute (Marine) Machilipatnam.	18.507	3.60
13.	Provision of guide lights	11.250	..
14.	Share Capital contribution to A.P. Fisheries Corporation for acquiring trawlers from Gujarat.	20.00	10.00

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme.	Outlay for 1980-85.	Outlay for 1981-82.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)
II. Inland Fisheries :			
1.	Improvement to Departmental Fish Seed Farms	262.15	5.78
2.	Construction of New Fish Seed Farm	83.25	..
3.	Staff for the Fish Farms in Chittoor, Karnool and Cuddapah Districts.	12.97	3.970
4.	Training facilities to encourage Fish Farmers, in private sector.	1.80	..
5.	Establishment of Fisheries Training Centre (Inland) at Badampudi.	3.25	0.65
6.	Assistant to Private Pisciculturists	37.260	..
7.	Establishment of Fish Farmers Development Agency.	36.40	8.10
8.	Deputy Director of Fisheries (L & R)	2.00	0.35
9.	New Fish Farmers Development agencies (Srikakulam, Guntur, Medak, Nizamabad & Chittoor District).	64.40	..
10.	Supply of Nylon Yarn to Inland Fishermen, Medak.	1.45	..
11.	Development of Reservoirs (Nizamabad Dist.)	0.50	..
III. Others :			
1.	Strengthening of Fishermen Co-operative Societies (NCDC).	22.92	1.10
2.	Supply of Transport Vans	29.320	..
3.	Publicity	10.00	2.00
4.	Appointment of Fisheries Extension Officers	57.263	9.515
5.	Supply of Vehicles to Departmental Staff	26.00	..
6.	Additional Staff at Head Office	2.25	0.570
7.	Ice Plants & Cold Storages	27.80	10.200
8.	Staff for Rangareddy and Vizianagaram Districts	12.28	1.760
9.	Expansion of office Building at Head Office	30.00	5.00
10.	Installation of Inter Telecommunication	0.50	0.50
11.	Strengthening of share capital of A.P. Fisheries Corporation.	60.00	10.00
12.	S.Cs. & S.Ts. Schemes	3.00	..
Brackish Water Fish Farming :			
1.	Joint Director, Fisheries	3.13	1.266
2.	Brackish Water Fish Farming including Survey staff.	168.52	10.000
3.	Assistance to A.P. Fisheries Corporation for Brackish Water Fish Farming.	6.60	..
Total		2500.00	500.000

9. FORESTS

Forests cover over 23% of the total land area of the State. Forestry activities can contribute significantly to the national economy. A well managed forest is the best soil and water conservation measure. Forests protected from the fire and grazing can increase the ground water resources by providing infiltration of rain water into the sub-soil. A good vegetative cover of forests, on one hand, reduce the havoc of flood by reducing run-off and increases availability of water in the summer months.

Forestry activities such as felling and logging of timber and raising of plantations, collection of Minor Forest Produce are highly labour intensive operations providing gainful employment in the backward areas of the State ; and to the economically weaker sections such as tribals, landless labour and to agricultural labour in the off season.

Forest raw materials are the basis for a wide variety of industrial products ranging from paper to plywood, particle Boards, Chip Boards and Rayon Grade pulpwood.

Review :

The break-up of expenditure under various heads during 1974-80 are as follows :

Sl. No.	Items.	Outlay 1974-80 (Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Direction and Administration.	9.37
2.	Research.	14.81
3.	Education and Training.	0.30
4.	Forest Conservation and Development.	24.17
5.	Survey of Forest Resources.	0.64
6.	Plantation Schemes.	304.09
7.	Farm Forestry.	94.11
8.	Forest Produce.	0.30
9.	Communication and Buildings.	20.82
10.	Preservation of Wild Life.	23.60
11.	Other Expenditure.	1.97
12.	A. P. Forest Development Corporation.	80.00
	Total	574.18

As a result of the incurring of an expenditure of this order, quick growing species over an extent of 15,000 hectares, economic plantation over an extent of 22,000 hectares has been raised.

SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1980-85 :

Strategy :

With the rapid increase in industrial use of wood with the setting up of major wood based industries during the past few years viz., Godavary Plywoods, Bhadrachalam Paper Boards, Novapan, Hyderabad Plywood Company, Sree Rayalaseema Paper Mills and increasing the capacity of the two old paper mills, viz., Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills and Sirpur Paper Mills, with the increased demand for bamboos for supply to Yerukala, Buroods ; with the increased demand for bamboos and ballies due to the crash programme of construction of houses for the weaker sections, with increased population and improved living standard of the people, the demand for all types of forest produce has very considerably increased during the recent years. A very massive developmental activity is therefore called for in order to :—

1. Bring into productive use those degraded forest lands which however contained good soil potential through afforestation with suitable tree species ;
2. Increasing the tempo of raising all economic plantations particularly of Teak, Topical pines etc., to build up the resources for the future of such multipurpose and high value timbers.
3. Initiating Social Forestry programme both in and outside the forests in a big way particularly to enable tree growing on Farmers field through a massive programme of free distribution of seedlings of suitable tree species.

Thus the urgent need of the day is a massive Social Forestry Programme to grow trees wherever possible in order to build up the wood resources in the country side, to improve the environment mitigate the climatic excess and to provide for recreational opportunities to both the urban and rural population.

Keeping in view the suggestions made by the Prime Minister in her key note address while launching World Conservation Strategy in India on 6th March, 1980 at New Delhi and the need for intensive development of all Forest resources in the State and the need to create wood resources outside the Forests various developmental plans are formulated for the Forestry Sector, that are proposed to be implemented during the period from 1980-81 to 1984-85. A comprehensive plan covering a number of schemes is drawn up totalling Rs. 1650.00 lakhs under Forests.

Research :

There is an urgent need to considerably expand the research basis—through utilising multi-disciplinary teams to solve innumerable prob-

blems that have arisen in implementing the various developmental programmes. Most of the major forest States, in the country like Kerala, Gujarat have already taken up work in this direction to establish full fledged State Research Institutes with disciplines like Entomology, Mycology, Soil Sciences, Tree improvements, Stateistics, Forest Economic etc., to provide adequate support to the developmental efforts of the department. It is proposed to start a similar full-fledged forest Research Institute in Andhra Pradesh also during the Sixth Plan. A provision of Rs. 90.00 lakhs has been made for this purpose, of which about Rs. 50.00 lakhs would be required to construct the required buildings and equip the laboratories and the balance amount would be used towards establishment and over heads during the Plan Period.

Education and Training :

If the developmental Plans being proposed for the Sixth Plan are to be implemented properly and fully, including the very big Social Forestry Programmes proposed to be undertaken, there will be a need to start our own Forestry Training Schools to train at least the technicians at the Rangers level in the required numbers without depending on the Government of India to train the required number of Rangers. It may be necessary also to increase the training facilities at the existing Forest School at Yellandu, to train a large number of Foresters and Forest Guards that will be required to implement the various developmental programmes proposed to be undertaken in the Sixth Plan. A provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is made for this purpose in the Sixth Plan.

Forest Conservation and Development :

Extensive un-reserve forests are still found in parts of East Godavari and Visakhapatnam Districts. It is proposed to constitute them into Reserved Forests after complete survey of all these areas in order to prevent ruthless destruction of such forests which lie in the catchment, on which a number of Hydro-Electric Projects built in recent years. A provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is made for this purpose during the Sixth Plan period.

Survey of Forest Resources

It is no longer possible to meet the full commitments of these various industries and at the same time to continue to meet the domestic requirements for fuel, small timber, bamboo, etc., of the over increasing population without undertaking intensive development of some of the interior and hitherto inaccessible potential forests in all the major industrial catchments of the State. Adequate information is however not available about the wood resources that are present in some of these extensive intensive areas, for development either through clear felling and planting or through other methods of working. Considering the magnitude of the problems and the urgency with which it is to be tackled and the precision with which the results are required and as it is no longer possible, together all such information by the traditional working plan parties carrying out surveys, modern techniques, utilising aerial photography (black and white and infrared) remote sensing techniques have to be pressed into to obtain latest information of the forests, their composition, density and stocking including topographical maps with super

imposed information about the forest delineated into density and the height classes. The National Remote Sensing Agency, located at Hyderabad has agreed to undertake such survey using aerial photography and furnish the required maps on a turn-key basis. It is therefore proposed to avail of this opportunity and get all the industrial catchments of the State surveyed during the Sixth Plan period. It is also proposed to develop a Central Resources Survey organisation with specialists in the field of Photo interpretation and mapping, computer programming and analysis, demand and utilisation surveys, forest economics project preparation and monitoring. Such a multi-disciplinary team would be responsible for putting together all basic information required for intensive management of the forests in each of industrial Catchments and prepare integrated project reports, which would be implemented either by the Forest Department or Forest Development Corporation. Provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is made for this purpose in this Plan period.

Plantation Schemes :

This is a continuing scheme where in economic plantation of species like Teak, Pines, Bamboo, Silver Oak etc., are proposed to be raised in different parts of the State in order to build up resources of much multi-purpose and high value timbers for use in decades ahead. A provision of Rs. 450.00 lakhs is made for this purpose in this plan period.

It is proposed to raise 30,000 hectares of teak and quick growing species plantations during the Plan period.

Farm Forestry :

The Prime Minister has indicated the necessity of undertaking massive Farm Forestry (Social Forestry) Programme in all waste lands in villages, community lands, field bunds, canal bunds, road sides and to improve the environment both in the urban and Rural sectors considering the Fast deterioration in the environment with their high pollution of both air and water resources. In the Fifth Plan with Social Forestry Programme concentrating mainly on mixed plantations, raising and afforestation of degraded forests. During the Sixth Plan period it is proposed to go on a big way into the Farmers fields, and also cover all village waste lands, canal banks, roadsides etc., in order to build up wood resources on all available lands outside the Forests. The various programmes to be undertaken under Farm Forestry are briefly dealt with below.

(a) *Make India Green* :—Under this programme, it is proposed to raise millions of tree seedlings of all suitable species utilising to the extent possible the School nursery programmes involving school children for raising and maintaining such tree seedling nurseries, to inculcate in them a love for trees and seedlings which they are growing and through them to reach their parents to develop in them, "Tree consciousness". Such nurseries will be dispersed as widely as possible in order that the seedlings are available to the villagers without going a long way. Preference will be given for species which can produce fuel, fodder and Minor Forest Produce in such tree nurseries. A certain percentage of the seedlings to be grown would also be fruit yielding trees like Lime, Mango, Coconut, Cashew etc. It is also proposed to give a new slant to this

programme during the Plan period involving unemployed rural youth mainly belonging to the Scheduled Castes for raising the seedlings. A provision of Rs. 82.00 lakhs for the Sixth Plan period is made for this purpose. In the Plan for 1981-82 an outlay of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is made.

(b) *Extension Forestry (Mixed Plantations)* : Under this Scheme it is proposed to raise block plantations of tree species capable of yielding fuel, small timber, fodder and fruits on all village waste lands, road sides, canal bunds etc. Such programme will be implemented with full participation of the local people who will be also made responsible for protection of such plants. Efforts will be made to restrict the size of plantations to be raised in any one village limits, so that a large number of scattered plantations could be raised to cover the country-side and to give the benefits of this tree planting to the villagers to induce in course of time to take up tree planting on their field bunds. It is also proposed to include schemes for rehabilitation of the tribals and their economy through subsidised tree planting of suitable fast growing species on tribal lands which are traditionally put to shifting cultivation. A slightly modified scheme to the above would also be implemented under this programme to cover about 500 scheduled caste families in the plains districts. A provision of Rs. 233.00 lakhs is made for this scheme in the Plan period. While for the year 1981-82 an outlay of Rs. 34.00 lakhs is made. It is proposed to raise 15,450 hectares of mixed plantation during the plan period.

(c) *Urban Forestry* : The environment in the Urban areas is fast deteriorating with heavy increase in air pollution and there is an urgent need to improve this, in order to prevent the health hazards to the urban population. One way of doing this would be to create vast strips of green belts of trees in all possible locations including tree planting in a big way on all road sides. This can however be done only with the full and active co-operation and involvement of the Corporations and the Municipalities concerned, who will have to necessarily raise and maintain these seedlings to be planted in all waste lands, road sides, etc.,. The Forest Department's contribution would be only to the extent of raising seedlings and supplying them. The Urban Development Authorities, the Corporations of Hyderabad, Secunderabad, and Visakhapatnam, Municipalities of Warangal, Guntur and Vijaywada have expressed interest in such tree planting programmes to improve environment and to create green belt, lung spaces and recreational areas to the Urban population and also agreed to contribute substantially to implement such programme to the extent of 2/3rd of the total cost. In order that this programme is implemented in a big way during Sixth Plan, provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is made in the Plan period assuming that a further sum of Rs. 200.00 lakhs would be provided by the Corporations, Municipalities and Urban Development Authorities bringing the total amount to Rs. 300.00 lakhs. The outlay provided in the Plan for 1981-82 for this purpose is Rs. 1.00 lakh.

(d) *Shelter Belts* :—This is a continuing scheme for growing a belt of Casuarina, Palmyrah, etc., along the coast from Orissa to Tamilnadu borders to serve as a green wall to mitigate the damage from cyclonic winds and also save home steads and coconut plantations from getting buried in sand dunes as is happening in Srikakulam District. Considerable work has already been done in this direction and 160 Kms. of coastal shelter belts have already been raised upto 1980 by Planning

83 lakhs of seedlings. It is Proposed to complete raising of the coastal shelter belts during the first two years of the Sixth Plan. After this is completed, it is proposed to undertake creation of village shelter belts wherever possible in all villages situated with a distance of 10 Kms., from the coast for individually protecting them from damage from cyclonic winds and also provide the much needed fuel, for the boats for the Fishermen inhabiting the coast. A provision of Rs. 200.00 lakhs is made for this purpose in the Sixth Plan. The outlay provided in the plan for 1981-82 for this purpose is Rs. 22.00 lakhs.

Buildings:

To some extent this is a continuation scheme for construction of low paid Forest Guard Quarters who have to necessarily live in the interior villages and in the villages which are close to the forests. It is also proposed to construct quarters for Foresters and Range Officers wherever they are not available as it is essential that this low paid executive staff are provided with suitable living accommodation where such accommodation is not available. A provision of Rs. 75.00 lakhs is made for this purpose.

Wild Life and Environment Conservations :

(a) *Wild Life Conservation* :—In Andhra Pradesh a number of forest areas as Wild Life Sanctuaries have been notified, but a lot of developmental work has to be undertaken in these sanctuary areas, in order to improve the habitat and to rehabilitate the various species of Wild Life that live therein. Simultaneously with improving the habitate for Wild Life there is a need to preserve Valuable ecosystems in all important forest areas of the State so that the Gene-pools contained in such areas are not lost forever. A begining in this direction has to be made in the Sixth Plan and for all these a Provision of Rs. 175.00 lakhs is made in the Sixth Plan. The provision made in the Plan for 1981-82 is Rs. 25.00 lakhs.

(b) *Forest Protection* :—Most of the valuable forests of our State and particularly those which contain the valuable Red-Sanders are susceptible to smuggling and of late smuggling of Red-Sanders has very considerably increased. As it has been found not possible to completely suppress smuggling of valuable timbers through the Flying Squad parties already developed, it is considered necessary to introduce wireless sets (VHP) equipments for quick and effective communications between various parties engaged in preventing smuggling of valuable Forest produce. To begin with, it is proposed to introduce this in the Red-Sanders bearing districts of Chittoor, Cuddapah and part of Nellore where Red-Sanders grows naturally and extend this scheme to other Districts, which contains valuable Teak and other forest produce, during this plan period.

Protection of forests from fires was neglected considerably. Effective fire protection of atleast all valuable forest areas is therefore urgently called for. This scheme will be implemented through cutting and clearing a large number of fire lines dividing the valuable forests into sectors and fire tracing and cleared lines at the onset of the summer and through employment of fire watchers. A combined provision of Rs. 65.00 lakhs is made for Forest Protection during the Plan period.

Publicity Wing :

This is a very important scheme which provides for creation of a publicity wing in the Department to give fillip to publicise the various activities of the department through media of press. All India Radio, Doordarshan etc., and also for bringing out pamphlets, posters, films, documentaries etc., covering all important activities of the Department. In the context of very heavy investments and activities in the Social Forestry sector which need very big publicity support the need for creation of a publicity wing need be emphasised. Such a wing must be provided with a self-contained publicity van with facilities for screening of films in rural areas and other audio visual equipment, apart from specialists in bringing out publicity material. A provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is made in the plan.

Thus the total requirement during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 and the Annual plan 1981-82 for Forest schemes will be Rs. 1650.00 lakhs and Rs. 200.00 lakhs respectively as per the details shown below :

Sl. No.	Item	Outlay for	
		1980-85	1981-82
		(Rs. in lakhs)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Direction and Administration.	20.00	2.00
2.	Research.	90.00	10.00
3.	Education and Training.	20.00	1.00
4.	Survey and Forest Resources. ..	100.00	8.00
5.	Forest Conservation & Development. ..	15.00	2.00
6.	Plantation Schemes.	450.00	60.00
7.	Farm Forestry.	615.00	74.00
8.	Buildings.	75.00	8.00
9.	Wild life and Environmental Conservation.	265.00	35.00
Total :		1,650.00	200.00*

*Includes Forest Development Corporation.

FOREST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

Performance at the beginning of the Sixth Plan :

During the Fifth Plan period an expenditure of Rs. 369.03 lakhs excluding Rs. 134.70 lakhs on exploitation of standing growth was incurred. As a result of this outlay the following represents the achievements during this Plan period :

Pulpwood plantations raised—11216 hectares.

Coffee plantations—179 hectares (excluding 1290 hectares transferred from Forest Department).

Cashew plantations raised—2650 hectares (excluding 2400 hectares transferred from Forest Department).

Sixth Plan Programmes :

The programmes included for Sixth Plan envisages planting of 39160 hectares for pulpwood production, 10500 hectares for the timber production, 3820 hectares for Coffee production and 12,950 hectares for Cashew production. This programme involves an outlay of Rs. 33.57 crores. Briefly these projects are (1) Industrial Plantation Project Phase-I ; (2) Cashew Plantation Project Phase-I ; (3) Warangal-Karimnagar Plantation Project ; (4) Nallamalai Plantation Projects ; (5) Coffee Plantation (expansion) Project ; (6) Coffee Plantations (Transferred Estates) Project ; (7) Coffee Plantation (Rehabilitation) Project ; and (8) World Bank Assisted Cashew Project. The outlay required for this purpose will be found from the owned resources of the Forest Corporation and no amount is provided in the Plan.

10. INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

In the Co-operative Sector, Long-term credit is channelised by the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Agricultural Development Bank through its 205 Primary Agricultural Development Banks situated mostly at taluk level in the State inclusive of 14 banks organised for Tribal Areas.

The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Agricultural Development Banks has been the foremost among the State Agricultural Development Bank to diversify its loan Portfolio. Loans are being issued for dairy, Fishery Development, poultry and several other diversified purposes. The bank has been pursuing the objective of diversifying its loaning operations so as to provide financial assistance, not only for Farm development but also for allied activities aiming at improving the Economy of Agriculturists, with particular preference to Small and Marginal Farmers.

The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Agricultural Development Bank has been observing the stipulation, that 50% of the advances should be made to Small Farmers under Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation schemes.

The stipulation that 15% and 3% of all loans should be issued to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes respectively is also being observed by the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Agricultural Development Banks.

REVIEW :

The advances during the first and second plan periods were only Rs. 2.52 crores and Rs. 4.78 crores respectively. But there was a break through in advances during third plan period when the advances reached a record level of Rs. 24.15 crores. This growth was maintained during the Fourth plan period also.

A lending programme of Rs. 130 crores was envisaged for the Fifth plan originally. However, in view of need to step up lending operations the outlay was enhanced to Rs. 175.00 crores. As against the set target, the total advances during the period have reached an all time record of Rs. 184.30 crores exceeding the target by Rs. 9.29 crores.

The Year-wise break-up of the advances made during the Fifth Plan period is furnished hereunder.

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Year	Normal	A.R.D.C. Scheme.	Total
1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	1974-75	10.21	8.46	18.67
2.	1975-76	11.19	16.05	27.24
3.	1976-77	12.94	20.39	33.33
4.	1977-78	9.39	38.29	47.68
5.	1978-79	6.95	50.43	57.38
Total		50.68	133.62	184.30

The advances under Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation, schemes have increased consistently and their share in the total lendings has been more than 90% thereby creating a firm base to avail refinance assistance from Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation on an increasing scale year after year. In fact during the Co-operative Year 1978-79 the bank stood first among the Agricultural Development Banks in the country in the matter of availment of refinance from Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation by drawing Rs. 42.83 crores accounting for about 33% of the total drawdowns by all the State Land Development Banks put together in the country.

The bank has also initiated efforts to diversify lending operations to provide credit for off-farm activities like sheep rearing, dairy, poultry etc., mostly to benefit small farmers and weaker sections, in augmenting their levels of income. The steady progress achieved in this direction may be seen from the following table.

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Year	Advance for Minor Irrigation.	Farm mechanisation.	Land Dev. including C.A.D.	Diversified purposes including Horticulture.	Others	Total
1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	1974-75	7.50	0.82	4.86	0.56	4.93	18.657
2.	1975-76	10.11	6.78	5.23	0.65	4.47	27.224
3.	1976-77	13.42	7.53	6.86	1.44	4.08	33.333
4.	1977-78	22.00	6.40	3.70	2.67	12.91	47.658
5.	1978-79	22.14	8.35	3.72	5.05	18.12	57.338
Total ..		75.17	29.88	24.37	10.37	44.51	184.330

APPROACH TO THE SIXTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN AND OBJECTIVES :

The Approach towards Sixth Five Year Plan envisaged by the bank is aimed at a steady development of long-term operations. Keeping this objective in view a major emphasis is laid on consolidation of the gains of Fifth Plan more or less a take off period. Efforts initiated to provide credit to small farmers and weaker sections will be further intensified. As part of these efforts the banks intend, to formulate schemes towards achieving diversification of its lending activities which would not only eventually help the farm community to augment their levels of income, but also help the banks to improve their operational efficiency. Due emphasis for financing Minor Irrigation programmes and land development under Command Area Development will continue to receive due attention.

Programme Details.

The purposewise details of the physical programme envisaged in the Sixth Five-Year Plan are given below:

(Rs. in crores)

<i>Srl. No.</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Minor Irrigation.</i>	<i>Advances to A.P.S. E.B.</i>	<i>Land Dev. C.A.D.</i>	<i>Farm Mechanisation.</i>	<i>Diversified including Horticulture.</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
(11)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
11.	1980-81	22.00	10.00	5.00	6.00	10.00	10.00	65.00
22.	1981-82	22.00	10.00	5.00	6.00	10.00	10.00	65.00
33.	1982-83	24.00	10.00	6.00	7.00	12.00	13.00	73.00
44.	1983-84	26.00	10.00	7.00	8.00	14.00	12.00	77.00
55.	1984-85	26.00	10.00	7.00	8.00	14.00	10.00	75.00
	Total	120.00	50.00	30.00	35.00	60.00	55.00	350.00

Of the above lending programme the share of small farmers will be 75% scheduled Caste farmers about 15% and Scheduled Tribes farmers 3%. The banks have been actively associating themselves with Small Farmers Development Agency, Drought Prone Programme and Integrated Rural Development Programme agencies in the State. The Agricultural Banks have also been providing loans in collaboration with Schedule Caste and Backward Classes Financing Corporations. As a matter of policy the banks are providing concessional rates to all the small farmers. The rate of interest is charged at only 9½% to small farmers as against 10½% charged to other farmers. The repayment period of loans are extended to 12 years in the cases of Minor Irrigation investment. The loan eligibility is also increased to 75% of valuation of the lands as against 50% permitted, for other farmers. The share capital contribution is collected in instalments. In the case of evaluation fees a nominal rate of Rs. 5/- irrespective of the loan amount is insisted. Farmers' own contributions *i.e.*, down payment is completely waived and full amount of the loan required to complete the investment is sanctioned. Small farmers are also exempted from payment of stamps duty and E.C. fees. Besides this subsidy at the rate of 25% of the loan amount in the case of failed wells will also be granted to these farmers. These measures will go a long way in effectively augmenting the credit assistance by these Banks for the economic uplift of the Small Farmers as well as weaker sections of the community.

*Investments in the ordinary and Spl. Debentures of**Andhra Pradesh Central Co-operative Agricultural Development Bank*

For the purpose of raising resources for implementation of the lending programmes as detailed above the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Agricultural Development Bank is mainly depending on floatation of debentures. The ordinary debentures floated under normal

loaning programme are largely by way of mutual support *i.e.*, by securing participation by sister Command Area Development Banks, Commercial Banks, Life Insurance Corporation etc., The State Government's share is nominal which is decided each year by the Reserve Bank of India while approving debenture programme. The Government of India have agreed to provide matching contributions for investment in the ordinary debentures.

The pattern of assistance to special development debentures by Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation is 90% in case Minor Irrigation advances and 75% in case of other types of advances. The balance of 10% and 25% respectively is to be contributed by the State Government and the Government of India equally. In the case of ordinary development debentures, the State & Central Govts. have to contribute equally 12½% of the total programmes, the balance being given by the ARDC.

During the year 1979-80, the Andhra Pradesh Central Co-operative Agricultural Development Bank has registered achievement in their lending programme to the tune of Rs. 58.14 crores as against the target of Rs. 55.00 crores.

The following is the debenture programme of the Andhra Pradesh Central Co-operative Agricultural Development Bank for the period 1980-85 showing State Government contribution thereon for which necessary provision of Rs. 2,347.50 lakhs for investment in the special debentures and Rs. 275.00 lakhs in the ordinary debentures has been proposed

Debenture Programme of Andhra Pradesh Central Co-operative Agricultural Development Bank.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Year	Special Development Schemes (No.)				State Govt. Contribution Spl. Dev. Schemes.			
		Minor Irrigation.	Other schemes	Ordinary	Total	ARDC schemes M.I.	Other schemes	Ordinary	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	1980-81	3200	2300	900	6400	160.00	160.00	55.00	375.00
2.	1981-82	3200	2300	900	6400	160.00	287.50	55.00	502.50
3.	1982-83	3400	2600	900	6900	170.00	325.00	55.00	550.00
4.	1983-84	3600	2900	900	7400	180.00	362.50	55.00	597.50
5.	1984-85	3600	2900	900	7400	180.00	362.50	55.00	597.50
Total		17000	13000	4500	34500	850.00	1497.50	275.00	2622.50

Rehabilitation of Weak Primary Agricultural Development Banks :

The Reserve Bank of India has been insisting on the State Government's participation in the Share capital contribution of weak primary Agricultural Development Banks which are otherwise ineligible for issue of loans on account of heavy overdues. There are 30 primary Agricultural Development Banks which are weak with overdues exceeding, 25% of the demand. During 1979-80, Government have sanctioned Rs. 20.00 lakhs for implementation of the schemes. In order to enable them to reduce the overdues notionally and implement the long term loaning programmes successfully, a provision of Rs. 87.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) towards Share capital contribution to weak primary Agricultural Development banks in the State Plan schemes.

Out of this, an amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been allocated to weak primary Agricultural Development Banks in the Tribal areas under the Tribal Area Sub-Plan.

Managerial Subsidy to New Primary Agril. Development Banks :

As per the policy of the Government the New Primary Agricultural Development Banks organised are being provided with Managerial subsidy for a period of 3 years as they are not sound enough to meet the expenditure of the staff employed by them in the initial stages.

During the year 1979-80, Government have sanctioned financial assistance of Rs. 1.30 lakhs to 7 primary Agricultural Development Banks under this scheme.

A total outlay of Rs. 6.16 lakhs has been proposed in the Sixth Five-Year Plan to meet the spill over expenditure under this scheme.

Cost of staff in the Nagarjunasagar, Siramasagar (Pochampad) T.B.P.H. L.C. etc., project Areas :

Assistance towards cost of continuing the departmental staff and subsidy to primary Agricultural Development Banks for supervisory staff is being provided under the plan. The staff is required for the development of Ayacut in the Major Irrigation projects in four command areas of Nagarjunasagar project Left and Right Canals, Sriramasagar (pochampad) and Tungabhadra High Level Canal. During the year 1979-80, an amount of Rs. 16.34 lakhs for continuance of the staff and Rs. 0.63 lakh towards subsidy to supervisory staff was spent.

An outlay of Rs. 90.00 lakhs and Rs. 10.31 lakhs has been proposed in the Sixth Five-Year Plan to meet the cost of staff under project areas and to provide subsidy to supervisory staff respectively.

To sum up, the following are the details of the scheme for the total outlay of Rs. 2,815.97 lakhs provided in the Sixth Five-Year Plan under Cooperation.

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme.	1980-85		1981-82
		Proposed outlay.	Capital Content.	Proposed outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Investments in Agricultural Financial Institutions:</i>				
1.	Investments in the ordinary debentures of A.P. C.C.A.D.B.	275.00	275.00	55.00
2.	Investments in the Special debentures of A.P.C.C.A. D.B.	2,347.50	2,247.50	367.00
3.	Cost of staff in the project Areas	90.00	—	16.50
4.	Subsidy to supervisory staff	10.31	—	1.60
5.	Managerial subsidy to new P.A.D-B,s ..	6.16	—	1.54
6.	State contribution to the share capital of P.A.D.Bs.			
	Other areas ..	57.00	57.00	1.10
	Tribal areas ..	30.00	30.00	6.00
		2,815.97	2,709.50	450.00

11. CO-OPERATION

The Co-operative movement in Andhra Pradesh achieved a round progress during the successive Plans in the disbursement of short term, and long term credit, distribution of chemical Fertilisers, increase in storage capacity in Co-operative Sector, marketing of Agricultural produce, processing facilities, and distribution of consumer articles in urban as well as rural areas, etc.

The co-operatives in the State have re-oriented their loaning programmes to ensure that small farmers and other weaker sections of the society receive maximum credit supply, by earmarking 75% of credit to small farmers, 15% of the total loans to Scheduled caste farmers and 3% to Scheduled Tribes farmers. Accordingly the growing demand for supply of co-operative credit from the Agriculturists, small and medium farmers, rural artisans, weaker sections etc., has been met partially by stepping up the issue of credit from Rs. 26.8 crores at the end of 1973-74 to Rs. 371.34 crores by the end of 1978-79. During the year 1979-80 an amount of Rs. 78.10 crores was issued under short term and medium term loans to the weaker sections of the society.

REVIEW

The issue of short term and medium term loans during the Plan period 1974-80 is as follows :

<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>				
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Short Term loans.</i>	<i>Medium Term loans.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	1974-75	42.01	1.79	43.80
2.	1975-76	65.94	1.53	67.47
3.	1976-77	88.68	4.09	92.77
4.	1977-78	84.72	4.05	88.77
5.	1978-79	75.13	3.41	78.54
	1979-80	75.07	3.03	78.10
	Total ..	431.55	17.90	449.45

OBJECTIVES:

The following are the objectives of Co-operative movement in the Sixth Five Year Plan :

1. Provision of adequate Agricultural credit.
2. Achievement of full employment and abolition of absolute poverty and destitution, especially in rural areas.

3. Decentralisation of Economic Development.
4. Integrated Rural Development and Agro Industrialisation.
5. Special emphasis on provision of productive employment opportunities to weaker sections of the community and
6. Stabilisation of prices and supply of essential articles of mass consumption at fair prices particularly to weaker sections of the community.

PROGRAMME DETAILS :

Issue of S.T. and M.T. Loans for the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)

It is programmed to double the supply of short term and medium term credit from the level of Rs. 449.45 crores upto 1979-80 to Rs. 902.00 crores by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan.

The targets for issue of short term and medium term credit proposed during the Sixth Five-Year Plan are as follows :

(Rs. in crores)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Short Term loans.</i>	<i>Medium Term loans</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	1980-81	.. 130.00	10.00	140.00
2.	1981-82	.. 150.00	11.00	161.00
3.	1982-83	.. 170.00	12.00	182.00
4.	1983-84	.. 190.00	14.00	204.00
5.	1984-85	.. 200.00	15.00	215.00
	Total	.. 840.00	62.00	902.00

Borrowings from Reserve Bank of India, strengthening of share capital of co-operative credit institutions.

Share capital is an important component of owned funds of the co-operative credit institutions. Share capital enable the credit institution to obtain higher volumes of borrowing from the Reserve Bank of India. The R. B. I. has revised the criteria as shown below for sanction of credit limits in multiples of owned funds of cooperative central banks :

A-class Co-operative Central Bank 6 times the share capital plus Reserve fund.

B-class Co-operative Central Bank 4 times the share capital plus Reserve funds.

C-class Co-operative Central Bank 3 times the share capital plus Reserve funds.

B and C Class Co-operative Central Banks on Government guarantee 5 times of the share capital plus Reserve fund.

The Co-operative Central Banks have to build up their share capital primarily from their members, generally in proportion to the borrowings. This ratio of share capital to borrowing has been revised to 5% since 1977 in respect of small farmers and 10% in respect of other farmers. The Co-operative Central Banks are earmarking 75% of the loans to small farmers and 15% and 3% of loans to scheduled caste and scheduled tribes respectively. Consequently they would not be able to build up adequate share capital to increase the owned funds.

Therefore the State Government have been providing share capital contribution to the co-operative central banks by obtaining loan from the National Agricultural Credit (L.T.O. fund) of the Reserve Bank of India.

Under this scheme, the share capital contributed by Government to the co-operative credit institutions such as Co-operative Central Banks, Primary Agricultural Co-operative Societies, Urban Banks, Primary Agricultural Development Banks during the Plan period, 1974-80 is as follows :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount contributed (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1974-75	33.90
1975-76	45.00
1976-77	204.82
1977-78	84.89
1978-79	162.11
1979-80	370.00

The programme for the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) is as follows :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount proposed for share capital contribution (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1980-81	183.00
1981-82	200.00
1982-83	300.00
1983-84	340.00
1984-85	220.00
Total	1,243.00

Such an increased State participation in the share capital structure of the credit institutions is most essential and necessary in order to enable them to meet the growing demand for supply of credit from Agriculturists and diversified credit needs of the Rural Sector.

State Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund.—Crop failures due to the occurrence of natural calamities more often impair the capacity of the cultivator to repay the production loan. They also endanger the stability of the Co-operative Banking structure at all levels. To overcome this problem the All India Rural Credit Survey Committee has suggested constitution of "Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund" at various levels.

According to the revised policy now evolved the R.B.I. contribution will be not less than 60% of the conversion from National Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund.

(i) Co-operative Central Banks investment	..	15%
(ii) State Co-operative Bank (Apex)	..	10%
(iii) State Government share	..	15%
(iv) Reserve Bank of India	..	60%

The Government of India have also insisted on the State Governments to meet their share of 15% so that they would provide their contribution only to meet the gap in the 25% share of the co-operative institutions (15% share of Co-operative Central Banks+10% share of State Co-operative Bank).

As per the norms prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India 15% share of the State Government has been assessed with reference to short term loans repayable to the said Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund at Rs. 5.86 crores basing on the outstanding short term loan overdue of Rs. 122.50 crores as on 1979-80. As it would be difficult for the State Government to find resources for contribution of 15% share, the Reserve Bank of India suggested creation of "State Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund," for advancing medium term loans to the State Co-operative Bank to meet the conversion loans.

In view of the unprecedented drought during Kharif 1979, the State Government have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 200.00 lakhs during 1979-80.

The level of the fund to be built up during the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) worked out basing on the outstanding overdue under short term loans of Rs. 200.00 crores by the end of 1984-85 as noted at Rs. 756.00 lakhs.

State Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund to be built up year-wise

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount</i> <i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1980-81	100.00
1981-82	110.00
1982-83	150.00
1983-84	160.00
1984-85	236.00
Total	<u>756.00</u>

Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund Contribution by Government of India:—

In pursuance of the recommendation made by the study team on overdue of the co-operative credit institutions the Government of India have been providing assistance under Central sector scheme to augment Agricultural credit stabilisation fund at the level of State Co-operative Bank, with reference to the level of loans due for repayment in proportion of 10.5% of such loans due. Out of this 75% of Central assistance was contributed by way of grant and 25% by way of long term loan.

The amounts contributed by the Government of India during the Plan 1974-80 are as follows :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Year	Grant	Loan	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	1974-75	.. 15.00	5.00	20.00
2.	1975-76	.. 15.75	5.25	21.00
3.	1976-77	.. 18.75	6.25	25.00
4.	1977-78	.. 205.00	68.00	273.00
5.	1978-79	.. 150.00	50.00	200.00
6.	1979-80	169.50	56.50	226.00
Total		574.00	191.00	765.00

According to the criteria for building up of this fund at the optimum level with reference to the estimated Rs. 200.00 lakhs short term loaning programme by the end of 1984-85 the deficit in the fund works out to Rs. 1,095.00 lakhs and it has been proposed to seek financial assistance from Government of India year-wise as follows.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Year	Grant	Loan	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	1980-81	100.00	50.00	150.00
2.	1981-82	150.00	50.00	200.00
3.	1982-83	165.00	55.00	220.00
4.	1983-84	188.00	62.00	250.00
5.	1984-85	207.00	68.00	275.00
Total		810.00	285.00	1,095.00

Credit Co-operatives :

Risk Fund for Consumption Loans. The Committee constituted by the Government of India under the Chairmanship of Shri B. Shivaramani, has recommended issue of consumption loans to the weakest of the weaker sections, viz. persons with land holdings of less than 1/2 acre, and landless labourers and rural artisans. The loans are issued for certain identified purposes, such as general consumption, medical expenses and marriage ceremonies etc., subject to certain ceilings. The loans will have to be issued through the Primary Agricultural Co-operative Societies having full time paid Secretaries. The overall ceiling of loan to any member for two or more purposes is Rs. 500. The Reserve Bank of India has also issued detailed guidelines for issue of consumption loans.

As these loans are issued to the weaker sections without the insistence of sound security, the Government of India have formulated a scheme to assist the co-operatives in reimbursing the likely losses on account of such advances in the event of non-recovery. This risk fund for consumption loans is being contributed by the State Government at 10% of the loans issued for consumption purposes during the preceding co-operative year from the State budget in the first instance and has to claim 50% of the amount from Government of India.

The amounts of consumption loans so far issued and the Risk Fund contributed by the State Government and Government of India from 1976-77 to 1978-79 and programme for Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) is as follows :

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>						
Sl. No.	Cooperative year	Consumption loans issued	10% of the Risk Fund to be met by the State Govt.		50% of the assistance to be reimbursed by G.O.	
			Financial year.	Amount		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1.	1976-77	19.35	1978-79	1.94	0.97	Actuals
2.	1977-78	38.21		3.82	1.91	Do.
3.	1978-79	28.73	1979-80	2.87	1.41	Do.
4.	1979-80	33.70	1980-81	3.37	1.68	(Approved)
5.	1980-81	40.00	1981-82	4.00	2.00	(Proposed)
6.	1981-82	50.00	1982-83	5.00	2.50	(Do.)
7.	1982-83	60.00	1983-84	6.00	3.00	(Do.)
8.	1983-84	80.00	1984-85	8.00	4.00	(Do.)

A provision of Rs. 26.37 lakhs has been proposed in the Sixth Five Year Plan to meet the State share under this scheme.

Amdhra Pradesh Agricultural Credit Relief and Guarantee Fund :

The All India Rural Credit Review Committee recommended that arrangements may be made to formulate Rules for writing off loans of Small farmers in the context of recurrence of natural calamities and to provide relief to the members of the cooperatives. For the purpose of writing off the arrear loans under the said circumstances, it has been recommended to establish State Agricultural Credit (Relief & Guarantee) Fund. The study team on overdues of Cooperative credit institutions constituted by the Reserve Bank of India has recommended that the level of the State Agricultural Credit Relief and Guarantee fund should be related to the level of the stabilisation fund and that the State Government has to make annual budgetary allocation to the fund.

The following amounts have been pooled under the above fund.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl No.	Year	Amount contributed by credit Institutions	Amount contributed by Government	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Upto 1966-67	10.99	5.00	15.99
2.	1978-79	..	0.50	0.50
3.	1979-80	..	5.89	5.89
Total		10.99	11.39	22.38

A provision of Rs. 53.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Sixth Five Year Plan to bring the fund upto a level of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ % of the Stabilisation Fund under State Plan schemes.

Farmers Service Cooperative Societies :

In pursuance of the recommendations of the National Commission of Agriculture, Farmers Service Societies were started in areas of special development programmes, such as Small Farmers Development Agency/Drought Prone Area Programme/Command Area Development/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Land Development Agency. The Farmer's service societies, are intended to provide integrated credit (short term, medium term and long term) and other services including technical guidance, at one contact point to farmers particularly to Small and Marginal Farmers, Agricultural Labourers and Rural Artisans. So far 63 Farmers Service Societies have been registered in the State of which 52 have been sponsored by Commercial banks and 11 by Central Co-operative banks. The cost of Managing Director is being met by the sponsoring financing banks. Further the cost of Technical staff i.e., one Asst. Agricultural Officer, and two village Development Officers/Agricultural Sub-Assistants, is being borne by the special agencies viz., Small Farmers Development Agency/Marginal Farmers & Agricultural Labour Development Agency/Drought Prone Area Programme/Command Area Development Agency or by State Government as

the case may be during the initial period of three years of working of the societies. The cost of non-Technical staff has to be borne by State Government.

It is proposed to organise 20 Farmers Service Societies, at the rate of atleast one Farmers Service Society in each District in each year of the Sixth Five Year Plan period.

The Farmers Service Societies are to be provided with financial assistance to meet the cost of Technical and Non-Technical staff in the previous years.

For successful implementation of the scheme during the Sixth Five Year Plan an amount of Rs. 19.00 lakhs has been proposed.

Contribution to Cadre Fund to meet the cost of Paid Secretaries :

According to section -116 (A) of Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Societies Act, State Cadre Fund was constituted with the contributions from Primary Agricultural Credit Societies, Central Co-operative Banks, Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Banks at 1%, 1/4% and 1/4% respectively on the maximum loans outstanding in the previous year and deficit, if any, shall be met by the State Government and Government of India on 50 : 50 basis. There are 6,550 re-organised Primary Agricultural Credit Societies and in initial stages all these societies cannot contribute to the extent of the salaries paid to the paid secretaries, since the income of the reorganised primary Agricultural Credit Societies may not be sufficient to meet the commitment towards the salaries of the paid Secretaries. A total sum of Rs. 9.21 lakhs was sanctioned up to 1979-80. An amount of Rs.7.50 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1980-81 for contribution of Government share to the Fund and a total provision of Rs. 102.50 lakhs has been proposed.

Out Right Grants and risk fund to central co-operative banks and primary Agricultural Credit Societies for Special Bad debt reserves :

The scheme of outright grants to special bad debt reserve is intended to provide an incentive to financing institutions such as Cooperative Central Banks and Primary Agricultural credit societies to extend credit to weaker sections viz. Small Farmers, Tenants, Agricultural Labourers more liberally and on priority basis. The Primary Agricultural credit Societies are being sanctioned subsidy at 4% of their additional lendings to such weaker sections over those of the previous year and central cooperative banks at 2% of such additional lending in the same way.

A total amount of Rs. 31.20 lakhs has been proposed for sanction towards outright grant to (Risk fund) to Primary Agricultural Credit Societies and Central Cooperative Banks during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

STORAGE

Warehousing and Marketing Co-operatives :

The Principal aim of the programme of Co-operative storage and marketing is to rationalise, consolidate and strengthen the Co-operative structure so as to adequately support and serve the Agricultural production programme to the best interest of Agriculturists and Consumers.

There are 306 Primary Cooperative Marketing Societies and 21 District Cooperative Marketing Societies affiliated to the Apex Cooperative Marketing Federation in the State. The schemes implemented in this sector are as follows :

Assistance for construction of Cooperative Storage :

The Cooperative Marketing Societies in the State do not have adequate infrastructure and Storage Capacity for successful implementation of Marketing of Agriculture Produce. The total storage capacity under the Cooperative sector in the State by the end of the V Plan (1974-78) stood at 3.14 lakh M. Ts. By the end of 1979-80 the storage capacity has risen to 3.273 lakh M. Ts. The National Cooperative Development Corporation is coming forward to assist the construction of Godowns under normal schemes by the Cooperative Institutions by Contributing 60% of the total cost as loan and the remaining 40% being contributed by the State Government as subsidy.

During the year 1979-80 the State Government has released an amount of Rs. 19.88 lakhs towards National Co-operative Development Corporation, share as loan and a sum of Rs. 5.05 lakhs towards subsidy by the State Government for construction of 24 godowns in Cooperative sector to 20 societies. Besides this, under State Plan a loan of Rs. 0.72 lakh was sanctioned and disbursed for construction of godowns under spill-over schemes.

In the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) it is programmed to increase the additional storage by 3.78 lakhs M. Ts. bringing the total storage capacity to 7.05 lakh M. Ts.

For implementation and achieving the total storage capacity targeted during Sixth Five Year Plan, and to complete the spill over-schemes a provision of Rs. 20.63 lakhs under state's share and Rs. 14.00 lakhs towards NCDC's share has been proposed.

Construction of Godowns under World Bank Assistance (IDA) National Cooperative Development Corporation-II Project for construction of 3000 Rural godowns of 100 MT. capacity and 100 Marketing Godowns of 250 MTs.

In order to provide the re-organised and viable primary Agricultural Credit Societies with Godown cum-retail shop-cum-Secretary's quarters, a storage project was formulated by National Co-operative Development Corporation for construction of 3000 Rural godowns of 100 MT capacity each, and 100 Marketing godowns of 250 MT capacity each at a total cost of Rs. 22.54 crores during the Sixth Five Year Plan with the financial assistance forthcoming from World Bank through National Co-operative Development Corporation (IDA). For implementation of the scheme a provision of Rs. 451.00 lakhs towards states, share has been made in the State Plan. Towards NCDC's share a sum of Rs. 1690.40 lakhs is required.

Assistance for strengthening the Marketing Societies :

The Marketing Societies in the State which were organised to market the Agricultural produce of the Agriculturists and to serve the consumer public, have no adequate infrastructure and working capital

for successful handling of marketing business and for processing activity which involved risk due to fluctuations in prices and speculative trade by the private traders. Even with such odds faced by the Marketing Societies, some of them are involved in procurement operations and distribution of consumer articles, fertilisers, controlled cloth, and some societies have processing units and storage godowns.

There is every need to augment the resources of Co-operative Marketing Societies to enable them to implement the given objectives such as procurement, Marketing of Agricultural produce supply of inputs to Agriculturists distribution of Chemical Fertilisers etc., Government are sanctioning financial assistance by way of share-capital contribution on select basis. During the year 1979-80 an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh was sanctioned to co-operative Marketing Societies under this scheme.

Besides, State Government assistance to primary Co-operative Marketing Societies, the National Co-operative Development Corporation has also formulated a scheme to provide financial assistance to select Primary Cooperative Marketing Societies subject to a maximum of Rs. 1.00 lakh, spreading over a period of two years.

A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed in the State Plan schemes and Rs. 25.00 lakhs under Centrally Sponsored Schemes, during the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

Processing Cooperatives:

The processing units in the Co-operative Sector are being established in support of Agricultural Production programmes with financial assistance from National Co-operative Development Corporation and State Government under a pattern of financial assistance as detailed below.

The National Co-operative Development Corporation provides 65% of the block cost for establishment of processing units as loan while the balance of 35% will be borne by the State Government and the society by way of share-capital contribution but the members contribution shall not be less than 9%.

In respect of establishment of cold storages, 70% of the block cost will be provided by the National Co-operative Development Corporation and the balance of 30% has to be met by the State Government and members of the concerned society by way of share-capital contribution.

During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the following units were installed, with financial assistance from National Co-operative Development Corporation and State Government viz., oil mill-cum-solvent extraction units at Karimnagar, Cotton Ginning and pressing units at Adilabad, Cattle-cum-poultry Feed Mixing unit at Nandyal, Dhall Mill of the consumer Federation and the Groundnut oil Refinery units at Karimnagar, and Anantapur, Coconut complex at Amalapuram and Cold Storage Plant at Vijayawada.

The State Government are providing managerial assistance to co-operatives having processing units to an extent of Rs. 2,400 spread

over a period of 3 years. The National Co-operative Development Corporation is providing subsidy to the Co-operatives towards the cost of preparation of feasibility reports.

Provision has been made in the Plan for setting up of agro-based industries; modernisation of existing rice mills setting up of new Groundnut oil complexes, Jute Bailing Presses, Cotton Ginning and Pressing Units etc.

Establishment of Tractor Service and repairs centres :

This scheme is being implemented with the financial assistance of National Co-operative Development Corporation for setting up of service/Repairs centres for tractors etc., and for providing custom service in agricultural machinery. The National Co-operative Development Corporation has assisted 9 units in the State, located at Mandapeta, Kakinada, Eluru, Annadevarapeta, Ongole, Nandyal, Miryalaguda, Jagtial and Mulkanoor.

A provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs and Rs. 2.85 lakhs has been proposed in the Sixth Five-Year Plan under Centrally Sponsored Schemes and State Plan schemes respectively to meet the expenditure on account of release of financial assistance from National Co-operative Development Corporation under this scheme, it is proposed to set-up new Tractor Service centres or to strengthen the existing units.

The National Co-operative Development Corporation is also providing financial assistance for preparation of project feasibility reports as subsidy. A provision of Rs. 1.12 lakhs has been made in the Plan for this purpose.

Distribution of Fertilisers :

Financial assistance was provided to the A. P. Co-operative Marketing Federation towards margin money for distribution of Chemical Fertilisers through District Level Co-operative Marketing Societies and Primary Agricultural Marketing Societies, to encourage Co-operatives to handle increased quantities of Fertilisers year after year. During the Fifth Plan Rs. 70.00 lakhs has been provided to the A. P. Co-operative Marketing Federation towards margin money to enable it to increase its borrowing powers.

The A. P. Co-operative Marketing Federation is procuring fertilisers from the indigenous fertiliser manufacturers and distributing the same through its member co-operative societies. The Federation has distributed Chemical Fertilisers to the Agriculturists for the last 3 years as noted below:

<i>Sl No.</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity distributed M.Ts lakhs</i>	<i>Value of quantity Rs. in lakhs</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	1977-78	1.37	2650.00
2	1978-79	1.09	1841.00
3	1979-80	0.84	1382.00

It is proposed to handle the chemical fertilisers in Co-operative sector during the Sixth Five Year Plan as noted below:

Sl No	Year	Quantity of C.Fs proposed for distribution (lakh M.Tons)	Value Rs. in lakhs
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	1980-81	1.50	2100.00
2	1981-82	1.50	2100.00
3	1982-83	1.50	2400.00
4	1983-84	1.50	2400.00
5	1984-85	1.50	2500.00
Total		7.50	11500.00

Share capital Contribution in Fertilisers' Projects of IFFCO by the State Government:

The IFFCO has been requesting the State Government to increase its share capital contribution in its Fertiliser Complex organised at Phulpur and in the proposed complex at Hazira. The IFFCO has informed that contribution of Rs. 35.00 lakhs by the State Government towards share capital contribution out of the total contribution of Rs. 100 lakhs will enable the State Government to get a seat in the Board of Directors of the IFFCO. Further, the IFFCO has requested the State Government to see that share capital of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is contributed by the Societies in A.P. and that the State Government extend necessary financial help to the concerned cooperatives to invest the same in the Hazira complex. In view of this an amount of Rs. 85.00 lakhs has been proposed for investments in the IFFCO complex as at Phulpur and Hazira.

Departmental staff for supervision of cooperative marketing societies in the State.

There are 316 Primary Co-operative Marketing Societies at Mandi Block and Taluk levels, with District Cooperative Marketing Societies for each district, at the state level an Apex Marketing Federation with an area of operation extending over the entire State is functioning. These institutions are doing business in procurement of foodgrains, Jute, Tobacco, Cotton, Chillies, Onions, etc., besides distribution of Chemical Fertilisers and supply of Agricultural Inputs etc., quite a number of co-operative Marketing Societies have established processing units and Agro-service centres for the benefit of the farmers. The National Co-operative Development Corporation has granted financial assistance for various programmes like installation of processing units, working capital loans, construction of godowns, margin money for distribution of Chemical Fertilisers and consumer goods in rural areas etc.

In order to see that these institutions function on sound lines, a scheme to create an Inspection Squad has been proposed. According

to this scheme, special staff for inspection, supervision, and monitoring the schemes of the Co-operative Marketing societies of various types has been proposed. A provision of Rs. 57.51 lakhs has been proposed.

(Consumer Co-operatives :

There is a Statewide network of consumers cooperatives participating effectively in the public distribution system to ensure fair and equitable distribution of essential consumer goods at fair prices. There is an Apex level consumer Co-operative Federation under the title 'A. P. FEDCON' with central co-operative stores, 179 taluk level Super Bazaars and 25 Mahila Super Bazaars and 950 primary level consumer stores. These primary level stores were organised for the benefit of Industrial workers, University, College and High School students, and Government Employees, etc.

The retail sales turnover of urban consumers stores was of the order of Rs. 3684.00 lakhs during 1979-80 and sales turnover in rural areas during the said period is of the order of Rs. 1152.00 lakhs. The sales turnover by the Urban consumer Stores during Sixth Five Year Plan is set for Rs. 35,800.00 lakhs (Cumulative) and Rs. 3600.00 lakhs in rural areas.

The re-organised primary Agricultural Credit Societies (viable societies) will be involved in the distribution of consumer articles in rural areas with the financial assistance from the National Co-operative Development Corporation.

The following schemes are envisaged for the development of consumer Movement in the State.

Assistance to Primary Consumers stores:

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Conference of the State ministers for Co-operation during 1970, a survey of existing primary stores was conducted and 126 stores were selected as viable and potentially viable units for sanction of financial assistance in the shape of share capital contribution and managerial subsidy to some of the good working stores to encourage them for further development.

Managerial subsidy is being provided to these stores at the rate of Rs. 1000 to each good working stores for a period of 3 years.

Provision of Rs. 2.12 lakhs has been proposed in the State Plan for this purpose.

Loans to Primary Consumer Stores :

The primary stores which are working on sound lines are approaching for sanction of loans either for purchase of own building or godowns to reduce heavy expenditure on rentals. During the year 1979-80 Government have sanctioned Rs. 2.00 lakhs for construction of godown to Guntur City Employees Stores.

Share capital contribution to primary consumers stores :

The Primary Consumers stores are approaching for sanction of financial assistance, in the shape of share capital contribution even on matching basis as the financial resources available with them are very meagre and inadequate to run the business on profitable lines. The financial Institutions such as Commercial Banks and Co-operative Central Banks are charging heavy interest of not less than 12.5% on the advances provided by them to consumer stores, and further they are not coming forward to sanction C. C. A. without Government guarantee.

It is proposed to provide financial assistance to good working stores at Rs. 10,000/- to each store to augment their working capital needs. A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed in the State Sector Plan schemes.

Assistance to Cooperative Canteens :

Consequent on change in timings of the Government Offices, prominence has been given either for organisation of Co-operative Canteens for the benefit of employees or to strengthen the existing Co-operative Canteens. In industrial areas, the Cooperative Canteens are being provided with rent free buildings and free supply of water and electricity. It is proposed to provide financial assistance to the societies organised for the benefit of Government employees by way of share capital contribution on matching basis and managerial subsidy during the initial period. A provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been made for

Continuation of Consumers scheme,

Assistance to consumers stores, Taluk level stores, Super Bazars and Mahila Super Bazars etc.,

As on 1975, 179 Taluk Super Bazars, and 25 Mahila Super Bazars were organised in the State. The taluk level super Bazars are assisted with Rs. 30,000 towards share capital contribution, and free services of a Departmental Senior Inspector to each of the Taluk Super bazar to work as Managing Director at the initial stage. The Mahila Super bazars are also assisted with Rs. 25,000/- towards share capital contribution and Rs. 8,700/- towards managerial subsidy, besides providing services of a departmental Senior Inspector to each Mahila Super-bazar for a period of 3 years on tapering basis.

The working capital available with these stores is very meagre and the financing Banks are providing advances with heavy interest rates (not less than 12.5%). These stores are not able to secure the required working capital and consequently they are not able to serve the consumer public. Recently as a policy decision, Government have re-organised the existing Taluks and local public are approaching for organisation of Super Bazars at new Taluk Headquarters. Government are providing financial assistance to the consumers stores to strengthen their working capital requirements by way of share capital contribution to some extent on select basis.

A provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme.

Besides the above outlay, a provision of Rs. 12.00 lakhs has also been proposed to provide free Services of a Departmental Senior Inspector and managerial subsidy to new Taluk Level Super Bazaars and Malhila Super bazars and to meet spill-over expenditure.

Assistance to Consumer Cooperatives under Central Sector Schemes:-

The Government of India and the National Cooperative Development Corporation have sponsored the following schemes for the development of Consumer Movement in the country.

Setting up of Departmental Stores :

Under this scheme, the Government of India provides financial assistance of Rs 2.10 lakhs to the Consumer Cooperative Central Stores for the following purposes basing on project reports

<i>Item</i>	<i>Amount Rs. in lakhs</i>
Share Capital contribution	1.50
Loans for purchase of furniture and fixtures ..	0.37
Managerial Subsidy and Subsidy for purchase of furniture and fixtures	0.23
Total ..	2.10

The Government of India have sanctioned financial assistance to 26 Consumers Cooperative Central Stores for setting up of Departmental Stores so far.

Small Branches (Janatha Shops) for the benefit of the weakest of the weaker Sections in urban areas :

This scheme is formulated by the Government of India to serve the weakest of the Weaker Sections of the community in Urban slums by opening small branches. Under this scheme, the following financial assistance is being sanctioned to each 'Janatha Shop' opened by the Consumers Cooperative Central Stores on select basis :

<i>Item</i>	<i>Amount Rs.</i>
Share Capital contribution	10,000
Loan for purchase of furniture and fixtures ..	1,000
Managerial Subsidy and Subsidy for purchase of furniture and fixtures	3,000
Total ..	14,000

Upto the year 1979-80, the Government of India have sanctioned financial assistance for opening of 43 Janatha Shops in the State.

Rehabilitation of Weak Superbazars :

The Government of India have formulated a scheme to rehabilitate sick and weak Consumers' Cooperative Central Stores having business potential. During the year 1979-80, Government of India have provided financial assistance to 5 Superbazars for their rehabilitation.

Financial assistance to State Consumer Federation :

Under this scheme, the Government of India is providing assistance to the State Consumers Federation for expansion of business and for opening of Regional Distribution Centres on Project basis. Government of India have provided Share Capital Contribution to the Andhra-Pradesh State Consumers Cooperative Federation to the tune of Rs. 10.00 lakhs during 1979-80.

The National Cooperative Development Corporation is also providing financial assistance to Cooperative Institutions for distribution of Consumer articles in rural areas through a net work of 20 to 25 village level Cooperative Societies.

The pattern of financial assistance under this scheme is as follows:

<i>Item</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
(i) Margin money to lead Society	0.50
(ii) Loan and Subsidy for purchase of truck and furniture to lead Societies	0.72
(iii) Margin money to each linked village cooperative Society	0.05
(iv) Loan and Subsidy of each linked village Cooperative Society	0.05

The National Cooperative Development Corporation has sanctioned 61 projects, under this scheme upto 1979-80.

A total provision of Rs 313.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Sixth Five-Year Plan under Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the development of Consumer Movement in the State. Details of the proposed provision are as follows :

<i>Year</i>		<i>S.C.C.</i>	<i>Loan</i>	<i>Subsidy</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	1980-81	25.00	15.00	8.00	48.00
2.	1981-82	30.00	20.00	10.00	60.00
3.	1982-83	35.00	20.00	10.00	65.00
4.	1983-84	40.00	20.00	10.00	70.00
5.	1984-85	40.00	20.00	10.00	70.00
Total ..		170.00	95.00	48.00	313.00

(Rs in lakhs)

Staff for Supervision of Consumers Cooperative Societies :

Several Schemes have been envisaged by Government of India, National Cooperative Development Corporation and State Government and providing financial assistance in order to strengthen the Public distribution system. The Government of India have sanctioned financial assistance for setting up of 26 departmental stores and 43 Janatha Shops for the benefit of public and Weakest of the weaker sections of urban areas respectively and financial assistance to Apex Consumer Federation for improvement of its business. Likewise the National Cooperative Development Corporation is also providing financial assistance to Co-operatives for distribution of Consumer articles in rural areas and financial assistances to University and College stores.

In view of the need to have close supervision of consumer stores an outlay of Rs 7.70 lakhs has been proposed for sanction of supervisory staff for Consumer Cooperatives at Headquarters and District level.

Education, Research, Training, Information & Publicity :

The Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Union is incharge of the implementation of the Cooperative Training and Education Programmes in the State. There are 6 Cooperative Training Centres functioning in the State at Hyderabad, Warangal, Rajahmundry, Vijayawada, Anantapur and Proddatur. These centres are imparting training to the non-official inservice and fresh candidates as well as direct recruit Senior Inspectors of Cooperative Societies and Junior Inspectors of Cooperative Societies in the subjects of Cooperation, Auditing, Banking and Book-keeping and Accountancy. Under the member education scheme, one Chief Executive Officer, 3 Zonal Educational Officers, and 43 Educational Instructors are working to impart training to members, potential members, office bearers and Managing Committee Members of the Cooperative Societies. The Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Union is being assisted by the Government in the implementation of the Cooperative Training and Education programmes under non-Plan and Plan sectors.

The Plan sector schemes proposed in the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-85) are detailed below :

Subsidy to Andhra Pradesh State Coop. Union for Publicity and Propoganda

The Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Union has been conducting seminars, publishing pamphlets, folders a weekly in Telugu Language, so as to propagate the Cooperative principles. During 1979-80 and 1980-81 Government have provided Rs 40,000 each year as subsidy to the Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Union. A total provision of Rs. 2.40 lakhs has been proposed in the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

Training of Intermediate and Senior Officers :

Under this scheme departmental personnel are being deputed to different training courses in the country and abroad as and when offers are received from the concerned agencies. In order to provide for the expenditure on deputationists a provision of Rs 2.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-85) at the rate of Rs 0.50 lakh during 1981-85.

Training of Untrained Junior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies in the Co-operative Training Centre :

The services of temporary Junior Inspectors appointed by direct recruitment through various Employment Exchanges and who were in service as on 9-8-1979 have been regularised in April, 1980 as per the decision of the Government. These Junior Inspectors are to be given basic training in the principles of Co-operation, Auditing, Banking and Book-keeping (Accountancy). During 1980-81, Government sanctioned 106 supernumerary posts for deputing 106 untrained Junior Inspectors undergoing basic training. Supernumerary posts have been sanctioned for a period from 1-6-1980 to 28-2-1981.

But the basic training to these 106 Junior Inspectors will be of 12 months course and will be continued for 3 months beyond 28-2-1981. It is also proposed for sanction of 53 supernumerary posts for a period of 12 months from 1-6-1981 during 1981 in order to depute for basic training of 53 untrained Junior Inspectors recruited through Employment Exchanges and whose services have been regularised. For this purpose, a total provision of Rs. 17.25 lakhs has been proposed.

Farming Co-operatives :

Each Cooperative Farming Society should have at least 6.5 acres of dry or 25 acres of wet land with a minimum of 12 members. A ceiling of 50 acres is fixed by the Government in respect of kankā lands. One acre of wet land should be reckoned as equivalent to 2½ acres of dry land. This scheme envisages promotion of Co-operative Farming Societies of Joint and Collective Types as per the details shown below

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Scheme.</i>	<i>Loan.</i>	<i>Subsidy.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i)	Share Capital contribution on matching basis	0.04	..	10.04
(ii)	M.T. Loan	0.04	..	10.04
(iii)	Assistance for construction of Godown cum-Cattle shed (75% loan and 25% subsidy) in one lumpsum	0.06	0.04	0.10
(iv)	Managerial subsidy spread over three years .. .. .	..	0.01	0.01
Total ..		0.14	0.05	0.19

So far, 2307 Co-operative Farming Societies have been organised in the State with a membership of 118000 and paid up share capital of Rs. 25.79 lakhs. The total extent of land held by these societies is 3.14 lakh acres of which about 2.53 lakh acres of land has been brought under cultivation. A total financial assistance of Rs. 141.25 lakhs has been given by Government under Plan schemes to these Societies towards Share Capital contribution, M.T. Loan for construction of Godown cum-cattle sheds and M.S. upto 31-3-1979. During the year 1979-80

financial assistance of Rs. 9.23 lakhs has been provided to the Co-operative Farming Societies. Out of which Rs. 0.32 lakh was released to the Co-operative Farming Societies organised in Tribal areas.

It is proposed to assist 500 Societies during the Sixth Five-Year Plan for the development of 50,000 acres of land, which will benefit 12,400 families. It is also proposed to organise and assist Co-operatives with predominant membership of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes.

A total provision of Rs. 37.44 lakhs has been proposed in the Sixth Five-Year Plan, under State Plan schemes, out of which provision of Rs. 3.10 lakhs has been proposed under Tribal Sub-Plan.

Labour Contract and Forest Coupe Coop. Societies :

The programme envisages replacement of the existing contract system gradually in the execution of public works to ensure adequate wages to the labourers and to save them from exploitation by the Contractors. In view of the importance given under 20 point economic programme for the release of bonded labour and their re-settlement in gainful employment, the financial assistance provided to these societies has been stepped up from year to year, in order to enable them to take up more works and thereby benefit more members.

Financial assistance will be provided to each society at about Rs. 22,600 as share capital contribution, Managerial Subsidy on tapering basis for 3 to 5 years for appointment of technical staff, loans and subsidy for purchase of tools and equipment.

A total financial outlay of Rs. 71.12 lakhs has been provided to 1085 societies upto the year 1979-80. During the Sixth Five-Year Plan it is proposed to assist about 8000 Labourers and 2000 skilled workers through 500 societies.

A total provision of Rs. 33.68 lakhs has been proposed in the Sixth Five-Year Plan for implementation of the scheme.

Other Weaker Section Co-operatives :

2,427 Coopeatives of various types were organised upto the end of 1978-79 and 49,778 members belonging to weaker sections including Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes were provided with financial assistance.

During the year 1979-80, Government have sanctioned financial assistance of Rs. 49.12 lakhs for the benefit of the weaker sections through Co-operatives.

It is proposed to assist about 50,000 persons during the Sixth Five Year Plan period and a total financial outlay of Rs. 306.00 lakhs. The details of schemes and outlays are as follows :

Washermen Societies.

The scheme envisages provision of financial assistance of Rs. 500 o each Washerman member of the Society for purchase of Washing

Soda, Irons and other washing material etc., Total amount of Rs. 39.30 lakhs has been sanctioned for the benefit of 14,810 Washermen upto 31-3-1980.

During the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-85) an outlay of Rs. 12.30 lakhs has been proposed for the benefit of 2,460 Washermen.

Barbers Co-operative Societies :

The schemes envisages sanction of financial assistance to individual members of Barbers Co-operatives at Rs. 500 each, for purchase of their professional implements. Financial assistance of Rs. 25.93 lakhs was provided to 8467 members of the Barbers Societies upto 31-3-1980.

It is proposed to assist 2,460 members of the Barbers Co-operatives with a total financial outlay of Rs. 12.30 lakhs.

Piggery Co-operative Societies : This scheme envisages sanction of financial assistance to an extent of Rs. 500 to each of the members who depend on pig rearing for his livelihood, to purchase piglings. Under this scheme, assistance to an extent of Rs. 16.21 lakhs was provided to 3,586 members upto 31.3.1980.

It is proposed to provide financial assistance to about 7,140 members with an outlay of Rs.36.40 lakhs during the Sixth Five-Year Plan 1980-85.

Special Type of Co-operatives :

The scheme envisages financial assistance to an extent of Rs. 750 each to vendors of vegetables, fruits, flowers and soda water etc. and also hawkers who barter old clothes for stainless steel utensils, hawkers of glass beads etc., through the Societies organised for them. Under this scheme, an amount of Rs. 4.44 lakhs was provided to 273 members upto 1980.

A total outlay of Rs. 48.57 lakhs has been proposed in the Sixth Five-Year Plan to benefit about 9,720 members of the various categories stated above. Out of the total outlay, an amount of Rs. 1.62 lakhs has been earmarked for Tribal Area Sub-Plan.

Financial Assistance to Weakest of the Weaker Sections of the Community to become Members of Coop. Organised for them :

Under this scheme, each person will be provided financial assistance to an extent of the value of one share each. This scheme has been introduced during 1979-80 and an amount of Rs. 0.83 lakh has been sanctioned to 9,947 persons.

An outlay of Rs. 8.95 lakhs is proposed in the Sixth Five-Year Plan to assist 16,500 persons belonging to weakest of the weaker sections to become members of the Co-operative Societies.

Assistance for purchase of Plough Bullocks :

Under this scheme financial assistance will be provided to Small and Marginal Farmers to the extent of about Rs. 2,000/- to each member for purchase of a pair of plough bullocks, through Primary Agricultural

Co-operative Society during the Sixth Five-Year Plan. During the year 1979-80, 239 members were assisted with a total financial assistance of Rs. 4.64 lakhs for purchase of plough bullocks.

It is proposed to assist about 3,500 members during the Sixth Five-Year Plan and an outlay of Rs. 51.81 lakhs has been proposed in the Sixth Five-Year Plan. Out of which an amount of Rs. 3.11 lakhs has been earmarked for Tribal Area sub-plan

Bullock Cart Drivers Co-operatives :

Under this scheme each member will be assisted with about Rs. 2,500/- for purchase of one bullock cart and one bullock and Rs. 3,000/- for double bullock cart and bullocks through bullock cart Co-operative Societies.

A total amount of Rs. 15.97 lakhs was provided upto 31-3-1980 to 2136 members for purchase of bullock carts and an outlay of Rs. 37.44 lakhs has been proposed in the Sixth Five-Year Plan to assist about 11,860 members. Out of the outlay of the scheme, an amount of Rs. 1.59 lakhs has been earmarked for T.A.S.P.

Assistance to Rickshaw Pullers Co-operatives :

To provide self employment and to allow them to enjoy the fruits of their hard labour and to relieve them from the clutches of the private rickshaw owners and to make them owners of the vehicles, Cycle Rickshaw Pullers Co-operative Societies have been organised. Under this scheme, financial assistance is sanctioned to the Rickshaw pullers, at Rs. 1,300 per member without interest. A total amount of Rs. 103.84 lakhs was sanctioned upto 31-3-1980 benefiting 13,364 members for purchase of Rickshaws.

An outlay of Rs. 43.42 lakhs is proposed in the Sixth Five-Year Plan to benefit 4,320 members. Out of the total outlay of the scheme, an amount of Rs. 1.62 lakhs has been earmarked under T.A.S.P.

Women Welfare Societies :

The scheme envisages sanction of financial assistance to destitute women, deserted wives and rescued professionals through women Co-operatives for self-employment through trades such as tailoring, rearing of milch animals, petty business, preparation of pickles, etc., ranging from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1,000 each. Under this scheme, an amount of Rs. 44.32 lakhs was sanctioned to 9,455 members through 447 societies upto 31-3-1980.

An outlay of Rs. 48.71 lakhs is proposed in the Sixth Five-Year Plan so as to assist 9,750 women members, out of which an amount of Rs. 1.78 lakhs has been earmarked for T.A.S.P.

Subsidy for Election Expenses :

The scheme envisages sanction of subsidy to the Weaker Section Co-operatives whose financial position is not sound and which are not able to conduct elections by secret ballot as envisaged in the A.P.C.S. Act, for want of funds.

An outlay of Rs. 6.10 lakhs has been proposed in the Sixth Five-Year Plan for implementation of the scheme.

Audit of Co-operative Societies :

The Chief Auditor is responsible for the audit of accounts of all Co-operative Institutions numbering 40,000. The following non-Gazetted regular posts are sanctioned to assist the Chief Auditor in the matter.

	<i>Category of posts</i>	<i>No. of posts</i>
(i)	Co-operative Sub-Registrars	.. Nil.
(ii)	Senior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies	.. 325
(iii)	Junior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies	.. 438

The Chief Auditor with the limited number of regular staff, has not been able to complete the audit of Accounts of the Co-operative Societies in time and the Audit has been in arrears. Due to lack of timely audit of accounts of the Co-operatives, embezzlement of funds, misappropriations, deficits in stocks in consumer goods and chemical fertilizers etc. are noticed tarnishing the image of Co-operatives.

There is need for sanction of additional staff for up-to-date audit of accounts of Co-operative Societies to curb such malpractices by detecting them through timely audit. For this purpose, a total outlay of Rs. 200.50 lakhs has been proposed in the Sixth Five-Year Plan for sanction of additional audit staff of 214 Senior Inspectors and 162 Junior Inspectors at the rate of Rs. 40.50 lakhs each year.

SIXTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN : Tribal Sub-Plan 1980-85 :

In order to ensure utilisation of funds earmarked to Tribals from the normal Plan allocations of the Co-operative Department for the benefit of Tribals only, provisions are being made in the budget since 1977-78 under separate programme head "Tribal Areas Sub-Plan". The policy of the State-Government is that 3% of the normal divisible allocations of the Government are to be allocated for the development of Tribal Sub-Plan areas in Srikakulam, Vijayanagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Khammam, Warangal and Adilabad Districts.

The Sixth Five-Year Plan of the Cooperative Department includes State-wide programmes/schemes and assistance for Apex Institutions (which are not individual oriented) which usually get major share of the Plan allocation. However 3% of the over all Institutional Credit (L.T., S.T. & M.T.) to be provided to agriculturists every year is being earmarked for the benefit of Tribals and Scheduled Tribes.

The following are the details of the credit programme for the Sixth Five-Year Plan an amount of credit earmarked to S.Ts. at 3%.

*Short Term Credit :**(Rs. in lakhs)*

<i>Srl. No.</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Total credit proposed for issue.</i>	<i>Amount earmarked to S.Ts. at 3 % of total credit.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	1980-81	13000.00	390.00
2.	1981-82	15000.00	450.00
3.	1982-83	17000.00	510.00
4.	1983-84	19000.00	570.00
5.	1984-85	20000.00	600.00
Total ..		84000.00	2520.00

*Medium Term Loans :**(Rs. in lakhs)*

<i>Srl. No.</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Total credit proposed for issue.</i>	<i>Amount earmarked to S.Ts. at 3% of total loan.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	1980-81	10.00	0.30
2.	1981-82	11.00	0.33
3.	1982-83	12.00	0.36
4.	1983-84	14.00	0.42
5.	1984-85	15.00	0.45
Total ..		62.00	1.86

*Long Term Credit :**(Rs. in lakhs)*

<i>Srl. No.</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Total credit proposed for issue.</i>	<i>Amount earmarked to S.Ts. at 3% of total loan.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	1980-81	65.00	1.95
2.	1981-82	65.00	1.95
3.	1982-83	70.00	2.10
4.	1983-84	75.00	2.25
5.	1984-85	75.00	2.25
Total ..		350.00	10.50

Besides the said credit programme during the Sixth Five-Year Plan the following schemes are proposed for the benefit of S.Ts. in tribal areas out of divisible Plan allocations of the schemes of the Department.

Contribution to P. A. D. Bs. in tribal areas as S.C.C. :

Out of the total outlay of Rs. 87.00 lakhs an amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been earmarked for T.A.S.P. during the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

Other Co-operative Schemes :

Co-operative Farming Societies :

Under this scheme, financial assistance will be provided to Farming Societies in the shape of Managerial Subsidy to Cooperative Societies for construction of Godown-cum-cattle shed, M.T. Loans, and Share Capital contribution not exceeding Rs. 19,200.

An amount of Rs. 3.10 lakhs has been proposed for T.A.S.P. out of the total divisible outlay of Rs. 22.98 lakhs under the scheme.

Labour Contract and Forest Coupe Co-operative Societies

Financial assistance will be provided to each society at about Rs. 22,600 as share capital/contribution, Managerial subsidy and subsidy for purchase of tools and equipment.

Out of the total divisible outlay of Rs. 32.92 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 4.52 lakhs has been earmarked in the T.A.S.P. during the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

Other Weaker Section Co-operatives

Under this scheme, several Cooperatives have been organised to assist the economically poorer sections including Scheduled Tribes.

During the Sixth Five-Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 11.42 lakhs has been earmarked for T.A.S.P. out of the total divisible outlay of Rs. 266.35 lakhs under this scheme. With the proposed outlay of Rs. 11.42 lakhs in the T.A.S.P. 1477 members will be benefited under the scheme during the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

The scheme-wise details are given below.

Cooperative Department, Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	(Rs. in lakhs)		
		1980-85		1981-82
		Proposed Outlay	Capital Content	Pro- posed Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

II. CO-OPERATION.

(A) Borrowings from R.B.I.

11	Share capital contribution to Coop. Credit Institutions-Share capital contribution to Coop. Central Banks & other credit Institutions ..	1,243.00	1,243.00	150.00
2.	State Agriculture Credit Stabilisation Fund	756.00	..	100.00
	Total : (A) ..	1,999.00	1,243.00	250.00

(B) OTHER CO-OPERATIVE SCHEMES.

) Credit Co-operatives.

1.	A.P. Agricultural Credit (R &G) Fund	53.00	..	2.00
2.	Assistance to Farmers Service Societies	19.00	19.00	2.20
3.	Contribution to the Cadre funds to meet the cost of paid secretaries in P.A.C.S. ..	102.50	..	3.00
4.	Outright grants and (Risk fund) to Coop. Central Banks for Spl. bad debt reserves ..	11.10	..	1.00
5.	Outright (Risk Fund) to PACs. for special Bad debt.reserves	20.10	..	1.00
6.	Risk fund to PACs, CCBs. for consumption finance to small & marginal farmers	26.37	..	2.00
	Sub-Total : ..	232.07	19.00	11.20

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	1980-85		1981-82 Pro- posed Outlay
		Proposed outlay	Capital content	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
(ii) Warehousing and Marketing Cooperatives				
1.	Assistance for construction of Coop. Storage godowns	20.63	4.10	4.40
2.	Assistance to Coops. for construction of godowns State Share of NCDC under I.A. D./N.C.D.C. Project II ..	451.00	..	75.00
3.	Share capital contribution to Coop. Marketing Societies	10.00	10.00	1.10
4.	Special Inspection squad for marketing societies	57.51	..	10.00
5.	Assistance to Coop. Marketing Societies for re-investment towards Share capital contribution in the IFFCO ..	85.00	85.00	..
	Sub—Total :	624.14	99.10	90.50
(iii) Processing Cooperatives				
1.	Managerial subsidy to Processing units	0.48	..	0.11
2.	Share capital towards block cost of Medium and Small processing Units (State Share). ..	32.70	32.70	5.00
3.	Share capital for establishment of tractors service & Repair centres ..	2.85	2.85	..
	Sub—Total :	36.03	35.55	5.11

(Rs. in lakhs).

SS.No.	Name of the Scheme	1980-85		1981-82
		Proposed Outlay	Capital Content	Pro- posed Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

(iv) Consumers Cooperatives

1.	Managerial subsidy for distribution of consumers articles in rural areas ..	0.70	..	0.11
2.	Assistance to Primary consumers stores	2.12	..	0.22
3.	Managerial subsidy to Coop.Canteens..	1.50	..	0.60
4.	Organisation and Strengthening of Consumers Stores ..	30.00	30.00	3.85
5.	Managerial Staff subsidy for consumers Stores ..	12.00	..	1.32
6.	Loans to Primary Coop. Stores ..	10.00	10.00	..
7.	Share Capital Contribution to Primary Consumers Stores ..	10.00	10.00	2.00
8.	Share Capital Contribution to Coop. Canteens ..	2.50	2.50	..
9.	Staff for supervision of Consumers stores ..	7.70	..	0.55
	Sub Total :	76.52	52.50	8.65

(v) Education, Research and Training*Information and Publicity*

11.	Subsidy to A. P. State Coop. Union for publicity and propaganda.	2.40	..	0.50
2.	Training of Junior Personnel. ..	17.25	..	7.45
3.	Training of Intermediate and Senior Officers.	2.00	..	0.50
	Sub-Total :	21.65	..	8.45

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme.	1980-85.		1981-82
		Proposed Outlay.	Capital Content.	Proposed Outlay.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(vi) Weaker Sections Cooperatives :				
Farming Cooperatives :				
	Assistance to Coop. Farming Societies.	37.44	20.55	6.00
(vii) Labour Cooperatives :				
	Assistance to labour contact and Forest Coupe Coop. Societies.	33.68	32.02	5.00
(viii) Other Weaker Sections Cooperatives :				
1.	Assistance to Washermen Co-operatives	12.30	12.30	2.00
2.	Assistance to Barbers Co-operatives.	12.30	12.30	2.00
3.	Assistance to Piggery Co-operatives In other Areas .	32.70	32.70	5.80
	Tribal Areas.	1.70	1.70	0.20
4.	Assistance to special types of Co-operatives for weaker sections.			
	Other Areas.	46.95	46.95	4.85
	Tribal Areas.	1.62	1.62	0.15
5.	Share Capital for new members of weaker sections Cooperatives. ..	8.95	8.95	1.00
6.	Assistance to Weaker Sections for plough bullocks :			
	Other Areas.	48.70	48.70	7.70
	Tribal Areas.	3.11	3.11	0.30
7.	Assistance to Bullock Cart Drivers Cooperatives.			
	Other Areas.	35.85	35.85	6.74
	Tribal Areas.	1.59	1.59	0.26
8.	Assistance to Rickshaw Pullers :			
	Other Areas.	41.80	41.80	5.87
	Tribal Areas.	1.62	1.62	0.13
9.	Assistance to Women Welfare Cooperatives.:			
	Other Areas.	46.93	46.93	5.87
	Tribal Areas.	1.78	1.78	0.22
10.	Subsidy for election expenses to weaker sections societies. ..	8.10	..	1.00
	Sub-Total	306.00	299.90	44.09
11.	Audit of Cooperative Societies. ..	200.50	..	21.00
	Grand Total (B) ..	1568.03	558.62	200.00

12. WARFHOUSING AND MARKETING

ANDHRA PRADESH STATE WAREHOUSING CORPORATION.

The problem of providing storage space for preserving food grains etc., on scientific lines and providing cheap and easy credit to producers was engaging the attention of several committees. Action towards this direction was initiated on the basis of the recommendation of the Rural Credit Survey Committee set up by the Reserve Bank of India, which recommended creation of Warehouse receipts for providing institutional credit to the agricultural sector including cooperative sector and to provide storage of agricultural produce, seeds, fertilizers, etc.

Objects and functions of the Corporation :

The Warehousing scheme has been envisaged to fill up two gaps in the country's economy viz., (i) the need for scientific storage to avoid storage loss and the need for providing easy and cheap credit facilities to the producers to improve their holding capacity so as to wait for better rates.

Eversince its establishment, the Corporation is endeavouring to set up Warehouses at all important centres in the State and constructed many godowns. During the period from 1-4-74 to 31-3-80 Corporation constructed 69,000 Mts. capacity godowns at various centres in the State. Presently the Corporation is running 48 Warehouses with a total storage capacity of about 2.11 lakh Mts. of which 1.16 lakh Mts. is the owned capacity. Besides this, godowns for 12,000 Mts. capacity are under construction which are likely to be completed by end of November, 1980.

According to tentative estimates the foodgrains production in the State by end of 1985 is likely to exceed, 11 million Mts. As a result of this, the procurement of foodgrains for purpose of distribution through ration and fair price shops, Super Bazars etc., is also expected to increase considerably. The A.P. State Civil Supplies Corporation is entirely depending on State Warehousing Corporation and Central Warehousing Corporation for their storage needs. As a result of suspension of their procurement operation, substantial space will be required by them. The success of procurement largely depends on the availability of storage space. In addition to this, as a result of new areas being brought under wet cultivation, there will be greater pressure on the storage of fertilisers too. The total storage capacity available with Central Warehousing Corporation, Food Corporation of India, State Warehousing Corporation, MARKFED in the State is about 117 lakh Mts. To meet the growing demand for the storage of foodgrains and fertilizers the Corporation proposes to create additional capacity of 1,00,000 Mts. during the Sixth Five Year Plan involving a capital outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakhs. With the creation of one lakh M.T. additional storage capacity, the Corporation will reach the terminal level of 3 lakh M.T. (including the hired capacity) at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan.

The authorised share capital of the Corporation is Rs. 200.00 lakhs which has to be subscribed by State Government and Central Ware-

housing Corporation. Upto end of March, 1980, the paid-up Share Capital of the Corporation was Rs. 161.77 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is made in the State's Plan to meet the State's share. With this, it would enable the Corporation to attract Rs. 100.00 lakhs each from the Central Warehousing Corporation and the financing institutions.

The tentative places where the Corporation proposes to construct Warehouses together with capacity and cost of construction during the Sixth Plan Period with an outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakhs is indicated in the following statement.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Centre</i>	<i>Capacity in MTs.</i>	<i>Cost of construction (Rs. lakhs)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Kakinada	5,000	15.00
2.	Narasaraopet	5,000	15.00
3.	Tenali	5,000	15.00
4.	Bhimavaram	4,000	12.00
5.	Palakole	4,000	12.00
6.	Eluru	4,000	12.00
7.	Khammam	4,000	12.00
8.	Bommakal/Karimnagar	4,000	12.00
9.	Allagadda	4,000	12.00
10.	Musheerabad	4,000	12.00
11.	Gudivada	4,000	12.00
12.	Tadepall	4,000	12.00
13.	Kamareddy	4,000	12.00
14.	Kurnool	4,000	12.00
15.	Kodada	3,000	12.00
16.	Peddapalli	3,000	9.00
17.	Amalapuram	3,000	9.00
18.	Nidadavole	2,000	9.00
19.	Mandapeta	2,000	6.00
20.	Cuddapah	2,000	6.00
21.	Jaggayyapet	2,000	6.00
22.	Chittoor	2,000	6.00
23.	Nadikudi	2,000	6.00
24.	Ponnur	2,000	6.00
25.	Tadpatri	2,000	6.00
26.	Piduguralla	2,000	6.00
27.	Amadalavalasa	2,000	6.00
28.	Guntakal	2,000	6.00
29.	Kothagudem	2,000	6.00
30.	Jadcherla	2,000	6.00
31.	Koratla	2,000	6.00
32.	Nirmal	2,000	6.00
33.	Zaheerabad	2,000	6.00
	Total ..	1,00,000	300.00

Note : The construction of godowns at localities suggested above will depend upon the availability of land and priority based on storage demand.

At the commencement of 1974 this Corporation was having a owned storage capacity of 0.47 lakh M.Ts. During the period from 1974 to 1980, 69,000MTs.owned capacity was added at following centres:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Capacity</i>	
(1) 1974-75 :		(MTs.)	
	1. Gudivada	2,000	
	2. Proddatur	2,000	
	3. Narasaraopet	2,000	6,000
(2) 1975-76 :			
	1. Nellore	1,000	
	2. Jagtial	2,000	3,000
(3) 1976-77 :			
	1. Kakinada	4,000	
	2. Amadalavalasa	2,000	
	3. Kurnool	2,000	
	4. Repalle	2,000	
	5. Khammam	2,000	12,000
(4) 1977-78 :			
	1. Kakinada	4,000	
	2. Eluru	4,000	
	3. Narasaraopet	2,000	
	4. Mandapeta	2,000	
	5. Vizianagaram	2,000	14,000
(5) 1978-79 :			
	1. Huzurnagar	4,000	
	2. Bapatla	4,000	
	3. Vedayapalem	4,000	
	4. Hindupur	2,000	
	5. Repalle	2,000	
	6. Kavaji	2,000	
	7. Kothagudem	2,000	
	8. Nalgonda	2,000	
	9. Metpalli	2,000	
	10. Jagtial	2,000	26,000
(6) 1979-80 :			
	1. Miryalguda	4,000	
	2. Jagtial	2,000	
	3. Vizianagaram	2,000	8,000
Total MTs.			69,000

From the above particulars it may please be seen that 69,000 MTs. capacity has been created during the period from 1-4-1974 to 31-3-1980. Besides this, at the end of 31st March, 1980, godowns for 12,000 MTs. were under construction at Bhimavaram (6,000 MTs.), Metpalli (2,000 MTs.) and Anantapur (4,000 MTs.). During the period from 1-4-1974 to 31-3-1980, Rs. 80.46 lakhs are spent on construction of godowns.

MARKETING :

The problems of marketing can be sub-divided into regulation of trade centre, provision of infrastructure facilities in the markets, grading of agricultural produce at farm and in markets, Training for Marketing Personnel, providing market intelligence and furnishing ad-hoc commodity survey reports for the benefit of the trade in general and setting up of Agro-industries in particular.

Over the successive plan periods, various measures were taken to improve the marketing of agricultural produce. These include regulation of markets, market surveys, grading and standardisation of agricultural produce, strengthening of market intelligence, etc.

Achievements at the end of 1978-79 :

The Department of Marketing has made considerable progress in the notification of trade centres in the State. By the end of the 4th Plan period, only 296 trade centres were notified under the Act. By the end of the Plan period i.e., 1978-79 as many as 210 trade centres were notified thus bringing the total for 506 centres.

Consumer Oriented Grading :

Andhra Pradesh is surplus in Ghee, Edible oils, Honey etc., which are largely exported to other States for consumption. For this, quality standards are enforced through AGMARK certification. The Agmark Packers have to establish their own laboratories to analyse and test the products which involve high investment.

The Marketing Department has set up five Oil and Ghee Grading Laboratories at Proddatur, Samalkot, Vijayawada, Giddalur and Guntur to help the small packers of Ghee and Oil who could not set up their own laboratories.

Grading at Market level :

Grading at primary markets has been introduced in various markets like Duggirala and Cuddapah for Turmeric ; Vizianagaram, Amalavalasa, Parvathipuram, Bobbili, Salur for Mesta ; Proddatur, Anantapur, Kothavalasa, Vijayawada and Tandur for Groundnut ; Guntur, Nellore, Vijayawada and Kovvur for Chillies and Ongole, Chilakaluripet, and Guntur for F.C.V. Tobacco. A total quantity of 7.687 lakh quintals of agricultural commodities was graded at the above centres during V Plan period, with the help of the Market Committees and the Departmental staff. This scheme has largely helped the producer-sellers to earn a premium price of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per quintal over the produce old ungraded.

Cotton Kapas Grading :

Cotton Kapas Grading units were established at 3 centres during the 4th Plan period *i.e.*, Bhainsa, Adilabad and Adoni, to help the cotton growers to fetch prices commensurate with quality. During the 5th plan period under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, the Government of India sanctioned 7 Kapas Grading centres under I.C.D.P. in the State. Cotton grading centres were established at the following places:

(1) Guntur, (2) Chilakaluripet, (3) Pamaru (4) Gudivada, (5) Parthur, (6) Nandyal and (7) Karimnagar.

A total quantity of 0.42 lakh quintals of Cotton graded at these centres during Fifth Plan period.

Market Intelligence and Statistics :

The Department of Marketing under the integrated scheme for Market Intelligence organised a net work of Market Intelligence through All India Radio, Vijayawada, Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam and Cuddapah every day under the Rural programme so as to enable the farmer to improve his bargaining power for disposal of his produce.

Research and Survey :

The Department has so far published survey reports on Rice, Potatoes, Grapes, Wool, Betel leaves, Onions, Chillies, Castor, Tobacco, Cane Jaggery, Acid limes, Ghee, Maize, Redgram, Greengram, Turmeric and Jowar. Besides these, the Survey reports on Tamarind, Groundnut, Ragi and Coriander have been compiled and are under scrutiny.

Developmental works in the Market Yards :

The developmental works in the market yards are taken up with the savings of the Market Committees, loans granted from Central Market Fund, besides Central Grants provided by Government of India and grants under Small Farmers Development Agency Schemes.

SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN :**OBJECTIVES :**

Broadly, the objectives of Marketing programmes may be stated as follows :

- (1) To establish Agmark Grading Laboratories for Grading of Ghee, Oils, Ground spices etc., to enable the producers in getting their produce graded at a reasonable cost and the consumers unadulterated produce.
- (2) To develop a well regulated market system to be within easy reach of all the farmers for assuring remunerative and competitive prices for their produce.
- (3) To create adequate infrastructure facilities including godown accommodation in the market yards in the Rural as well as at other important trade centres.

- (4) To educate producer-sellers in the improved methods of marketing to avail the facilities extended in the markets for ensuring a remunerative price.
- (5) To strengthen the administrative machinery to effectively implement the schemes in the markets for improvement of the farming community.

STRATEGY FOR ACHIEVING THE OBJECTIVES :

(a) Regulation of Markets :

So far 562 trade centres have been notified for regulation and it is proposed by the end of VI Plan period, to have as many as 600 trade centres, to provide regulated markets within the easy reach of farmers.

It is therefore proposed to notify additional 40 centres, at the rate of 10 markets every year.

(b) Development of Markets :

The Department has set up a target to provide infrastructure facilities at all the notified markets during the Sixth Plan period which includes markets in Tribal Areas.

This is sought to be achieved with the funds available with the Agricultural Market Committees grants from Government of India and Institutional finance from the Commercial Banks.

(c) Establishment of Grading Laboratories for Agmark Grading :

Adulteration of food stuffs has reached alarming proportions in recent years bringing in its wake a series of health hazards among the consuming public. The work done so far under Agmark grading in the State has however touched only the fringe of the problems and the need to strengthen and extend this programme for development of quality consciousness among the producers is urgent. The National Commission on Agriculture in its report for 1976 has also observed that food adulteration is a menace to the public health, and therefore felt that intensified efforts have to be made on a national scale for checking this evil practice. It is therefore, proposed to establish ten more Agmark laboratories in the State at Hyderabad, Ongole, Adoni, Cuddapah, Vizianagaram, Warangal, Narsipatnam, Eluru, Nandyal and Nizamabad during the VI Plan period for grading of Ghee, Oil, Ground spices honey etc., to make available of certified and quality goods in the market. The total outlay proposed for the setting up of 10 laboratories during the Sixth Plan period is estimated at Rs. 11.55 lakhs.

Market Extension Scheme :

The Department of Marketing is taking effective steps to provide well developed market yards at all the 562 notified market centres in the State. Necessary facilities are being extended to the producer-sellers in the disposal of the surplus produce in the regulated markets. These include facilities for Grading, Storage and providing Short Term Advance

on the pledge of the produce in the market godowns. A farmers Complaint Cell has been created headed by a Senior Officer of the Department, to attend to the grievances and complaints of the farmers, in the disposal of their produce in regulated markets. There is now a need, more than ever before, to educate the farmers in the disposal of their produce in regulated markets and to avail the various facilities extended by the Department in marketing their produce. It is, therefore, contemplated to establish a Market Extension Service in the District during Sixth Plan at an outlay of Rs. 20.35 lakhs. This scheme is primarily intended to educate the farmers at his door in the improved methods of Grading, Marketing and to acquaint him of the benefits in the disposal of their produce in regulated markets besides providing upto date information on prevailing prices and market charges.

Strengthening of Administrative set-up in the District :

Presently 209 market committees have been constituted with 563 market Centres notified for regulation.

Consequent to the rapid increase in the Agricultural production all over the State during the 5th Plan period, there has been a considerable increase in arrivals in the market yards in the State. This has resulted in the notification of number of trade centres during the 5th Plan period. The Department of Marketing is saddled with the responsibility of ensuring the effective implementation of the Markets Act and for securing benefits of regulation to the producer-sellers.

There is, therefore an imperative need to strengthen the administrative set up in the districts to ensure that the Markets function effectively and are able to discharge the statutory obligations envisaged in the Act. A unit office of Deputy Director of Marketing at Visakhapatnam is proposed to be set up during the Sixth Plan period for which an outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is estimated. With the establishment of a Regional office of Deputy Director of Marketing, the Department will have six unit offices, one for each zone in the State in conformity with the scheme of localisation under the Six Point Formula.

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES :

(a) *Cotton Kapas Grading*: Cotton Kapas Grading units were established at 3 centres during the 4th Plan period *i.e.*, Bhainsa, Adilabad and Adoni to help the cotton growers to fetch price commensurate with quality. During the 5th Plan period under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, the Government of India sanctioned 7 Kapas Grading centres under I.C.D.P. in the State. The Cotton grading centres were established at the following places 1. Guntur, 2. Chilakaluripet, 3. Pamarru, 4. Gudiwada, 5. Parohur, 6. Nandyal and 7. Karimnagar.

The expenditure on continuance of these schemes from 1979-80 is to be shared on 50% basis between the State and Government of India. For the continuance of these centres a sum of Rs. 8.75 lakhs towards State share is to be provided for the period covering 1980-81 to 1984-85.

(b) Scheme for construction of a net work of Rural godowns under the National Grid Programme :

The Government of India under the "Plan scheme for establishment of a National Grid and Rural godowns for Agricultural Produce" have approved the scheme proposed by the Department to construct godowns of 400 M.Ts. capacity at 25 markets in Andhra Pradesh during 1979-80. Under this scheme grants to the extent of 50% of the cost towards construction of godowns (estimated at 1.00 lakh each) is provided by the Government to be shared on 50% basis between the State and Government of India, while the balance of 50% is to be met by the Agricultural Market committees concerned. A provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is made in the Sixth Plan towards 25% of the State's contribution as Marketing grant, for construction of 80 godowns at Rural market centres in Andhra Pradesh.

Central Sector Scheme for Development of Regulated Markets in the Country :

This scheme envisages extending financial assistance for development of market yards with necessary facilities therein to selected regulated markets in the country. The Government of India under the Scheme have conveyed the administrative approval for the development of 74 markets at an outlay of Rs. 205.00 lakhs and have already released a sum of Rs. 130.00 lakhs. As stated earlier, already 563 market centres have been notified and necessary steps are in progress to ensure that each notified market yard is provided with necessary infrastructure. The Central grants have been released only for 74 markets and Government of India will be approached for sanction of Central Assistance for the remaining centres.

A sum of Rs. 2.00 crores has to be provided during the Sixth Plan period towards Central grants expected to be released by Government of India.

Programme details :

1. 40 markets will be notified for regulation bringing the total number of markets notified by the end of Sixth Plan period to 600.
2. The Consumer-oriented schemes for grading will be strengthened with the establishment of 10 additional Grading Laboratories, as a step to prevent adulteration and to enable consumers to procure quality produce and to promote export of certified goods.
3. The Cotton grading schemes implemented with the assistance from the Government of India will be continued during the Plan period.
4. 105 Godowns in Rural market centres will be set up during the Sixth Plan period under the Plan Scheme for establishment of a "National Grid of Rural godowns for Agricultural Produce".

5. Adequate infrastructure facilities in the market yards will be provided for development of all the notified market centres in the State, which will provide adequate space for assembling of agricultural produce, storage of agricultural produce and also generate employment potential and promote growth of Agro based industries in and around the Market Centres.
6. Institutional finance and Bankable schemes for market yards development will be made use of.
7. Development of 50 markets in Tribal and economical backward areas will be taken with the finance of Government of India under Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

As a result of various schemes contemplated during the VI Plan period, the Agriculturists, who constitute a bulk of the rural population will be largely benefitted in as much as he is assured of facility for disposal of his surplus produce in a regulated market, for realisation of a better and competitive price. The schemes will generate employment to rural population, majority of whom belongs to the weaker sections and also promote growth of Agro-based industries around the market centres. Keeping in view, the background outlined in the area approach for the Sixth Plan, the following schemes are proposed.

	<i>Out lay</i>
<i>A. New Schemes :</i>	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1. Scheme for establishment of Agmark Grading Laboratories in Andhra Pradesh	7.25
2. Scheme for strengthening of Administrative set up in the District - Creation of a unit office of Deputy Director of Marketing at Visakhapatnam	4.00
3. Scheme for construction of Rural godowns at 40 Rural markets Provision of matching grant 25% of subsidy as State's share	20.00
 <i>B. Continuance Schemes :</i>	
1. Continuance of Centrally Sponsored Schemes for establishment of 7 Kapas Grading Centres in Andhra Pradesh under 50% assistance from Government of India towards provision for State share	8.75
Total Outlay for regular schemes	40.00

Centre's share for Centrally Sponsored Schemes :

C. Towards provision for drawal of releases from Govt. of India for development of markets under Central Sector Scheme for development of Regulated Markets in the State	200.00
D. Promotion of grading Agricultural produce Central Sector Schemes for establishment of Kapas grading centres in State	8.75
E. Plan schemes for establishment of National Grid of Rural godowns for Agricultural produce, contribution in State's share towards marketing grant as 25% subsidy ..	20.00
Central Sector Schemes	268.75

The amounts proposed for Warehousing and Marketing during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 and the Annual Plan 1981-82 are given below :

		(Rs. In lakhs)	
		Out lay for	
S. No.	Department	1980-85	1981-82
1	2	3	4
1.	A. P. State Warehousing Corporation	100.00	15.00
2.	Director of Marketing	40.00	7.45
		140.00	22.45

13. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

1 DROUGHT PRONE AREAS PROGRAMME :

The Drought Prone Areas Programme is aimed at mitigating the incidence of Drought through the creation of permanent assets and utilising the local resources endowment of the Drought Prone Areas. A large part of the State is in the chronically drought affected areas : 76 taluks covering 47.5% of the States area and 34.7% of its total population have been notified as chronically drought affected taluks.

REVIEW :

During the Fifth Plan the following 52 taluks have been covered under the Drought Prone Areas Programme on which an amount of Rs. 50.09 crores has been incurred, 50% of which was in the State Sector :

Coverage under D. P. A. P. :

<i>Districts</i>	<i>Total No. of blocks in the District</i>	<i>No. of Blocks covered.</i>	<i>Outlay incurred 1974-80 (Rs. in lakhs).</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Ananta- pur.	16	16 (Singanamala, Kudair, Tadipatri, Dharmavaram, Chennethapalli, Kalyandurg, Kambadur, Rayadurg, Kanekal, Penukonda, Madakasira, Koigeanahalli, Talu- pula, Kadiri West, Urvakonda, Gooty).	991.463
2. Chittoor	20	16 (Gangadhra Nellore, Chittoor, Bangarupalem, Chandragiri, Pulicherla, Madanapalli, Tam- ballapalli, Vayalpad, Chinagotti- gallu, Punganur, Chowdepalli, Palmaner, Kuppam, Puttur, Karvetinagar, Nagiri).	937.940

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
3. Cudda- pah.	12	11 (Cuddapah, Kamalapuram, Raya- choti, Lakkireddipalli, Rajampet, Kodur, Porumamilla, Jammala- madugu, Muddanur, Producttur, Pulivendla).	893.690
4. Kurnool	13	13 (Kurnool, Kadumur, Dhone, Nandi- kotkur, Adoni, Yemmiganur, Alur, Atmakur, Denorkonda, Koilkuntla, Banganapalli, M.V. Nagar, Nandyal).	836.080
5. Maha- bubnagar	16	12 (Kalvakurthy, Amangal, Bijina- palli, Nagarkurnool, Wanapartha, Alampur, Makthal, Shadnagar, Achampet, Kollapur, Gadwal, Atmakur).	908.312
6. Nalgonda	15	2 (Devarkonda, Chintapalli).	109.490
7. Praka- sam.	17	6 (Giddalur, Bestavanipet, Marka- pur, Yerragondapalem, Kanigiri, Veligondla).	332.695
Total:	109	76	5009.670

So far the D.P.A.P. laid stress on integrated Rural Development & stressed on agricultural and allied sectors. These areas have to move away from traditional thinking to a new approach which involves not only scientific planning but also considerable change in the attitudes of the people. The strategy of development aimed at an optimum utilisation of the major resources viz., Land, Water and Livestock.

Land as a resource has been over-exploited, badly eroded and badly managed as is obvious from the gradual decrease in productivity and fairly frequent failure of crops. Water is a precious element and needs to be conserved better than what is being done today. Livestock represents a potential wealth but at the moment it is a drag on the economy because the cattle population is excessive causing overgrazing and soil erosion. The D. P. A. P. aims at Planning for integrated development on a watershed basis, the watershed/Sub-Watershed being the most scientific selection of an area for a proper land use management. The work involves protection of soils both arable and non-arable, new agricultural croppings to fit in with precipitation, linked with proper supply of extension and other inputs and credit a careful programme of social forestry, afforestation and pasture development and animal husbandry development linked with overall feed and fodder production.

This concept visualises the need for a careful planning at the sub-project level in its totality leading to farm plans for individual holders. Small and Marginal Farmers who constitute the weakest section in the agricultural economy received priority attention. They not only receive greater attention in farm planning but also financial help incentive in the transitional period through subsidies. The entire programme of development depends upon a full involvement of the whole community in the watershed selected. Farmers in the area are to be made to realise the benefits of development with proper land management systems and to accept that new technology enforces a certain discipline in their thinking and actions.

Organisational Innovation :

In order to implement the programme effectively and with a view to promote (i) better inter-departmental co-ordination at district level (ii) flexibility in the implementation of the programme and (iii) greater delegation of financial and administrative powers, Government have constituted District Development Authorities. The District Collector is the Chairman of the D. D. A. and the District Officers concerned with the programme are members of the District Development Authority apart from two non-officials each from weaker sections and progressive farmers. The Project Administrator is Member-Secretary of the D. D. A. The physical achievements during 1974-80 are indicated in *Statement-I*.

SIXTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN:

For the Sixth Five-Year Plan period a comprehensive programme has been drawn up for which an outlay of Rs. 57.00 crores is required during the Sixth Plan Period and a sum of Rs. 11.40 crores in 1981-82. The Sectoral distribution of this outlay would depend upon the programmes to be drawn up by the D. D. As. is given below :

Srl. No.	Sector.	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Soil Conservation.	578.94
2.	Agriculture.	221.99
3.	Minor Irrigation and Ground Water.	1724.84
4.	Afforestation.	260.50
5.	Animal Husbandry.	611.07
6.	Poultry.	97.15
7.	Fisheries.	93.20
8.	Sericulture.	744.38
9.	Dairying.	235.81
10.	Project establishment.	187.64
11.	Departmental staff.	1005.44
Total :		5700.00

Half of the above outlay i. e., Rs. 2850.00 lakhs will be in the State Sector of the Sixth Plan. A brief description of the programme in each sector is given below :

Agriculture :

Various schemes under Soil Conservation and Crop Husbandry with an outlay of Rs. 740.94 lakhs will be necessary to keep up the present tempo of the programme during the Sixth Plan period in the D. P. A. P. Districts. It is proposed to treat 1,73,000 Hectares under Soil Conservation during the Sixth Plan Period.

Minor Irrigation :

Under the Minor Irrigation Programme, surface Irrigation and tank works are proposed to be taken up during the Sixth Plan period in the D. P. A. P. districts with an outlay of Rs. 1515.345 lakhs to create an irrigation potential of 43300 acres. In addition it is also proposed to take up percolation tanks in certain D. P. A. P. districts. Similar Irrigation tanks works will be taken up under Chief Engineer (P. R.), also. For exploitation of Ground Water, 6300 borewells will be taken up on admissible subsidy basis.

Forestry :

An outlay of Rs. 260.50 lakhs is provided for this programme. The salient features are as follows :—

(i) *Tank Foreshore Plantation.*—The extension forestry consists of raising Babul Plantations in the tracks belonging to village panchayats who have agreed to the Forest Department undertaking this work of resource generation and sharing the resources at the end of following cycle with the Forest Department. During the earlier years concerted efforts could be made to plant Babul in the foreshore of Tank. Babul will provide fuel and timber to rural communities as well as proteinous fodder to the animals. This scheme is a very useful component of Social Forestry. It is proposed to take up plantation in 2,000 Hectares.

(ii) *Raising Agave Plantations.*—Sissal is a fibre yielding crop of commercial value. Sissal fibre is one of the strongest among the fibres of vegetable origin which has a wide range of use in rope, sacks, carpets, etc. Sissal wax recovered from Sissal waste is used for shoe, car and floor polishes. The extract of hecogenin from Sissal Waste has got great medicinal value. Sissal is a general term commonly used for all the species of Agave. Among the Agave Species, Agave Veera crus is a hardy and extremely accommodating crop which flourishes under widely varying climatic and soil conditions. In the Drought Prone districts of Anantapur and Chittoor the results obtained are very much encouraging. By implementing the programme it will create good employment potential in the rural areas. It is proposed to raise this plantation in 6,000 Hectares.

(iii) *Cattle Pastures.*—Though the need to provide grazing facilities to the rural cattle in the Reserve forests was recognised no special measures of improvement of pastures were undertaken. With the increase in Cattle and Sheep population and the degeneration of natura

pastures in the forests, the improvement of grass lands in the Reserved Forests has become absolutely necessary. Though the Cattle pastures are fenced and trenching is done at a great cost, the direct and meagre return of fodder grass may not equal even to 2% of the interest on investment, but the indirect benefit such as soil and moisture conservation, and the increased yield of milk in the milk shed areas due to availability of green fodder have to be quantified in terms of money. The results obtained so far are encouraging as the protection afforded and the conservation of moisture effected have set in motion the phenomenon of progression. The villagers are happy to obtain palatable and nutritious green fodder for their cattle. It is Proposed to take up cattle and sheep pasture in 5,000 Hectares.

(iv) *Avenue Plantation.*—Road side avenue plantations provided not only shade to the travellers but also mitigate the rigours of the sun and hot winds. They also serve as wind breaks. It is proposed to take up above plantation in 1,000 Kms.

(v) *Village Fuel Wood Plantation.*—The fuel and small timber plantations would yield fuel which is scarce and which would replace the cow dung now burnt as Fuel and small timber which is essential for agriculturists. Though the enjoyment of the plantation project will take some time the resources are necessarily required to be built up. 4,000 Hects. will be raised for this Plantation.

(vi) *Farm Forestry.*—The objective is to make the farmers and the rural communities plant trees which could contribute to general prosperity. The results obtained so far as seen in the rural horizon are not commensurate with the stupendous efforts put in. The programmes are not only aimed at making country self-sufficient in timber and fuel requirements, but also improving the ecological and Climatcal conditions. 50 lakhs seedlings will be raised for this purpose in Sixth Plan.

Animal Husbandry and Dairy:—

The following programmes will be taken up.

- (1) Providing assistance to weaker sections to obtain Dairy, Poultry and sheep units on the recognised pattern.
- (2) Taking up training of farmers in modern methods of live stock management.
- (3) Providing facilities for breeding animals through use of frozen semen and by supplying bulls in areas not covered by Artificial Insemination programmes.
- (4) Providing mobile units to make animal health coverage available to villages where there are no institutions.
- (5) Strengthening the existing Veterinary Institutions to meet the added responsibility of health care of the new productive stock.

(6) Providing massive inputs for fodder development by way of taking up fodder plots on minikit basis and developing community, fodder farms.

(7) Establishing Fodder Banks by exploiting forest hay.

(8) Evaluating the import of the dairy programme. It is proposed to provide milk recorders on part-time basis to collect data on this aspect.

The outlay estimated for Sixth Five-Year Plan period is Rs. 611.07 lakhs.

Fisheries :

Though the State of Andhra Pradesh has got vast inland fishery potential, the water resources are not evenly distributed all over the State leaving appreciable areas specially in Rayalaseema and Telangana Regions without adequate water resources. Such drought prone areas which are identified by Government programmes for overall development in general and irrigation in particular, are to be taken up as a part of special programme outside the normal development programme of a Department. One of the advantages of taking up such programmes is that such of the infrastructural facilities as are not covered by the normal programme are provided. But the Fisheries Programme cannot be implemented in every drought prone areas due to lack of water facilities. Stocking of fish seed in Inland Water is a pre-requisite and the only advantage the Department could take in Drought Prone Areas Programme is establishment of Fish Farms wherever possible. An outlay of Rs. 93.20 lakhs is required for establishment of seed farms and supply of boats and nets on subsidy basis.

Sericulture:

The programme under Sericulture has since picked up considerably in the districts of Anantapur, Chittoor, Kurnool and Mahabubnagar and it is necessary to strengthen this important programme during the Sixth Five Year Plan period and also to extend it to areas not already covered under the Drought Prone Areas Programme so that larger areas are brought under the programme and larger number of families are benefited. Necessary infrastructure facilities like establishment of reeling units, grainages etc., will be established in the Plan period under D. P. A. P. with an outlay of Rs. 744.388 lakhs.

Dairy:

Dairy Development in the D. P. A. P. Districts is taken up by the Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Corporation. An outlay of Rs. 235.81 lakhs is necessary for strengthening of existing Dairy units and establishment of new units Milk chilling plants, Milk product factories etc.

Poultry:

For Strengthening of existing poultry centres, establishment of new centres and necessary infrastructure facilities and for schemes financed by the Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation in the Drought Prone Areas Programme districts the Andhra Pradesh State Meat and Poultry Development Corporation is supported with funds from D. P. A. P. An outlay of Rs. 97.155 lakhs is necessary for the D. P. A. P. areas.

Total Outlay in Sixth Five-Year Plan :

Out of the total outlay of Rs. 57.00 crores for the Sixth Five-Year Plan period, the share of the State Government will be Rs. 28.50 crores and that of the Government of India will be Rs. 28.50 crores.

Special Minor Irrigation Programmes (Ground Water) :

With a view to helping the farmers to take up the exploitation of ground water in areas not covered by the Centrally Sponsored Schemes like S. F. D. A., D. P. A. P. and I. R. D. P. the Government of India extended the Minor Irrigation Programme obtaining in the scheme areas to the non-scheme areas from the year 1978-79 on 25%, 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % and 50% subsidy for Small Farmers, Marginal Farmers and Community Irrigation Works respectively.

During the year 1980-81, the Government of India extended I. R. D. P. to all the Blocks in the State. Hence from 1980-81 onwards, this programme stands wound up as there will be no areas outside the Centrally Sponsored Scheme Areas.

For Farmers with land holding upto 4 Hectares :

The S. F. D. A. programme cover farmers with land holding upto hectares and the Drought Prone Areas Programme the farmers upto three hectares. The Government of India, with a view to extending the Minor Irrigation programme to larger number of farmers in the backward and drought prone areas, extended the scheme to the farmers holding land upto 4 hectares in all the blocks in the year 1979-80. The subsidy admissible is 20% and 40% for individual works and community sworks respectively.

The Minor Irrigation programme for medium farmers is being implemented in the Districts of West Godavari, Krishna, Medak, Nizamabad, East Godavari, Warangal, Vizag, Guntur, Rangareddi, Karimnagar, Adilabad, Cuddapah, Khammam and Nellore.

During the Sixth Plan period, an outlay of Rs. 931.50 lakhs has been provided for these programmes.

The share of the State Government will be Rs. 465.75 lakhs while that of the Government of India will be Rs. 465.75 lakhs.

SMALL FARMERS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY :

During 1969, the All India Rural Credit Review Committee under the Chairmanship of Sri B. Venkatappaiah recommended setting up of small Farmer Development Agencies and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agencies in the Country on pilot basis. The Committee observed that the small and marginal farmers in the country are disproportionately large as compared to the land possessed by them. It was felt that the modern technology in Agriculture had widened the gap between the rich and the poor, since the latter were at a dis-advantageous position in getting the required inputs. Based on certain surveys, the Committee observed that the Small Farmers

were receptive to the modern technology in Agriculture and given necessary inputs, they were in no way lagging behind in raising high yielding varieties of crops. The Review Committee also kept in view the need for early flow of credit to this category of farmers. With this background, it was suggested that viable schemes have to be drawn up and determined efforts made towards enlisting participation of financing agencies so as to make the potentially viable small and marginal farmers viable.

REVIEW

Fourth Plan Agencies :

During the Fourth plan period, the Government of India have established 46 Small Farmers Development Agencies and 41 M. F. A. L. D. A. S. in the country, of which 6 Agencies were composite in nature i.e., single agency would implement the schemes for development of small farmers as well as marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. The Government of India have sanctioned 3 Small Farmers Development Agencies and 2 Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Agencies schemes of which one agency at Nalgonda was composite in nature i.e., S. F. D. A., as to implement the schemes for the development of small farmers as well as marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. The other two S. F. D. As. were sanctioned for Srikakulam and Cuddapah districts while the other M. F. A. L. D. A., was sanctioned for Visakhapatnam district. The 5 Agencies in 4 districts have completed their first phase of 5 years period by 31-3-1976. For the remaining 3 years of Fifth Plan, three agencies were permitted to be continued with an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs each. They are S. F. D. As. of Nalgonda and Srikakulam, and M. F. A. L. D. A. Visakhapatnam. The M. F. A. L. D. A. Nalgonda was merged with the S. F. D. A. in that district while the S. F. D. A. Cuddapah was merged with D. P. A. P. and the S. F. D. A. programme was continued in Sidhout taluk where D. P. A. P. was not operating.

Fifth Plan Agencies :

In addition to the 4 districts implementing both the S. F. D. As. and M. F. A. L. D. As. (since merged with S. F. D. A.) of the Fourth Plan period which were permitted to be continued upto end of Fifth Plan, the Government of India have sanctioned S. F. D. As. in 12 more districts. The State Government have established these 12 agencies in a phased way as follows :

1974-75 Hyderabad, Khammam, Medak, Adilabad, East-Godavari and Nellore Districts (6).

1975-76 Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Warangal and Prakasam Districts (4).

1976-77 Krishna and Guntur Districts (2).

In all 16 districts in the State are covered by S, F, D, As,

Implementation :

The S. F. D. A. prepares technically feasible and economically viable schemes, identifies small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers, presents the schemes and recommends the farmers to the financing agencies in the area of operation.

In the Fifth Plan projects, all those farmers having a land holding not exceeding 2.5 acres as wet or 5 acres dry have been identified as Small Farmers while those having land holding not exceeding 1.25 acres wet or 2.5 acres dry have been considered as Marginal Farmers. Persons having no land but having a homestead and deriving more than 50% of their income from agricultural labour have been identified as Agricultural Labourers. However, all those persons with off-farm income of Rs. 200 or more per month are not covered under any of the programmes of the Agency.

The S. F. D. As. are registered under the Public Societies Registration Act of the State. The District Collectors are the ex-officio Chairmen of the concerned S. F. D. A. heading the Government Body which takes decisions. There is whole time Member-Secretary or Project Officer and the other Members of the Agency are the District Heads of Development Departments representatives of the Lead Bank, Co-operative Central Agricultural Development Bank. Two Small and Marginal Farmers or Agricultural Labourers and a Scheduled Caste person are also included in the Governing Body.

The rate of subsidy provided by the Agency is 25% for Small Farmers and 33½% for Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers. In the Case of community works 50% of the proportionate cost is admissible as subsidy from the Agency. S. T. are eligible @ 50% subsidy.

The risk covered fund to the Co-operative Institutions is 2% to Co-operative Central Banks and 4% to the Primary Co-operative Societies on the additional crop loans ; at the same rate on the total Medium Term loans to the respective co-operatives and 2% on the total long-term loans to the Co-operative Central Agricultural Development Banks.

The Agencies act as catalyst with skeleton staff drawn from various disciplines, such as Agriculture, Co-operative and Animal Husbandry Departments.

The Agency attempts to cover atleast 50% of the farmers in the category of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections. In the case of the Animal Husbandry programmes, the order of priority of Agricultural labourers, Marginal Farmers, and Small, Farmers, has to be followed.

The Agency provides all the necessary support to the Banks for entertainment of applications, their processing and utilisation of loan by the farmer, for co-ordinating the activities of the various concerned agencies such as Agricultural and Co-operatives Departments, Tahsil

office, Sub-Registrar (Registration) Office, Panchayat Samithis, Ground Water Department, Dairy Development Department etc., depending upon the types of programmes. After the loan is sanctioned by the Bank and the same is intimated to the Agency, the subsidy eligible is passed on to the concerned bank on behalf of the farmer for being credited to the individual loan account. If the financing agency happens to be a co-operative, the Risk Cover Fund also is calculated and paid to the institution for being invested outside the business of the society in the longest term deposit. It is the responsibility of the bank to furnish final utilisation certificate for the entire amount invested including subsidy component. In case, the subsidy is misused the bank is liable to pay the amount to the Agency by recovering it from the, farmers. To this affect the loan papers of the concerned financing banks have to be suitably altered and the Bond executed should be for the entire investment cost including subsidy.

Constraints and State's Responsibility :

Ground Water clearance has to be obtained and spacing restrictions have to be observed before implementation of minor irrigation programme. The availability of milk collection, cooling/chilling centres, adequate health coverage, artificial insemination facilities and availability of concentrated feed have to be considered in the case of Dairy programmes. In other programmes of Animal Husbandry assured marketing facilities for the products have to be ensured. Adequate extension support to the programmes of the Agencies is the primary responsibility of the State Government apart from other aspects of manpower and technical support.

The State Government incurred an expenditure of Rs. 60.31 lakhs in the Fifth Plan for providing extension support at the field level.

Changes in Fifth Plan :

During Fourth Plan period, there were separate Agencies for the development of Small Farmers and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers. But, during Fifth Plan period the Small Farmers Development Agencies are composite in the sense that they cover small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers.

During the Fourth Plan period, the emphasis was on improved agriculture (Small Farmers Development Agency) and Subsidiary occupations (Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agency) whereas during the Fifth Plan period, the emphasis is on crop-husbandry.

During the Fourth Plan period, the definition of Small and marginal farmers varied from one Agency to the other, whereas during the Fifth Plan period, the same is standardised for the whole country with a few exceptions.

During the Fourth Plan period, each Small Farmers Development Agency with a grant-in-aid outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakhs was to cover 50,000 Small Farmers and each Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourer Development Agency with an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs.

was to cover 20,000 Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers. During Fifth Plan period each Small Farmers Development Agency, with an outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakhs is to cover 5,000 Small Farmers, Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers. Agencies with an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs cover only 30,000 beneficiaries.

Programmes like custom service centres, storage godowns for co-operative have completely been dropped during the Fifth Plan period and limited programme was suggested under Animal Husbandry Programmes and managerial subsidy to Co-operatives.

During the Fourth Plan, each Agency could assist about 8 Regulated markets for additional facilities with an amount not exceeding Rs. 1.00 lakh per market whereas during Fifth Plan the provision is reduced to only 4 market yards per agency.

Programme content :

Agriculture: Under Agriculture, the programmes like high yielding varieties, dry farming, practices, land development, soil and moisture conservation, sericulture, floriculture, horticulture, laying demonstration plots, supply of plough bullocks, bullock carts, storage bins, supply of plant protection equipment, sprinkler units etc., are taken up. Only in respect of demonstration plots there is 100% grant for about 200 plots of 1/2 acre each for an amount not exceeding Rs. 200 per plot. In all other cases of capital investment, the usual rates of subsidy are applicable. However, input subsidy is restricted only for potassic and phosphatic components of fertilisers in favour of small and marginal farmers.

Minor Irrigation: Under this programme, the excavation of individual community irrigation, dug/bore, dug-cum-bore wells/filter points can be taken up afresh while the same can also be programmed for renovation. Supply of oil engines and electric motors, lift irrigation schemes and surface water development schemes can be taken up. While the usual rates are applicable for all the schemes benefitting individuals 50% of the proportionate cost of the community/lift irrigation schemes on account of land held by small farmers and marginal farmers can be subsidised, provided the small and marginal farmers are more than 50% of the beneficiaries. Provision for subsidy of failed wells for an amount not exceeding Rs. 1,000 per case or the actual work done whichever is less can also be provided.

Animal Husbandry. As a special case during the Fifth Plan period the schemes under Animal Husbandry have been permitted to be taken up in a limited way, for an amount not exceeding Rs. 20.00 lakhs for 5 years. The Major programme are supply of dairy animals, poultry units, sheep units, duck rearing, piggery etc. A dairy unit consists of 2 animals. The sheep unit consists of 20 Ewes and one Ram. A poultry unit may be of 50 to 200 birds. Fisheries programme also can be taken up. The programme taken up under livestock production programme is to be excluded from the Small Farmers Development Agency in the respective districts to avoid duplication.

Administration and project staff cost for each Agency has to be restricted to 7 1/2 % of the total grant in aid outlay

Medium Term Plan Period :

The Fourth Plan Agencies have entered their third phase with effect from 1-4-1979. From 1979-80 onwards the Government of India have changed the pattern of assistance. Instead of a lumpsum outlay the Government of India have indicated an outlay of Rs. 2.5 lakhs per Block per year. This amount is to be equally shared by the State and Central Government.

The existing Agencies were operating over 137 Blocks, spread over 16 districts. Since the coverage of 2 blocks in Guntur district was meagre, no outlay was provided to those Blocks. Therefore the outlay is Rs. 337.50 lakhs per year.

Performance under Central Sector :

The Agencies have identified 9.74 lakhs Small Farmers, Marginal farmers and Agricultural Labourers and benefited 4.84 lakhs Small Farmers, Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers under various programmes of the agencies. The Agency-wise position may be perused at *Statement II*.

The Fifth Plan Agencies and the Fourth Plan agencies since inception upto end of March 1980 have utilised an amount of Rs. 2,338.67 lakhs as against the outlay of 2,997.50 lakhs. The agency-wise performance may be perused at *Statement III*.

The Agencies have arranged institutional credit to the tune of Rs. 5,886.34 lakhs in favour of Small and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers under various programmes. The co-operatives have contributed to the tune of Rs. 3,076.33 lakhs whereas the Commercial Banks have advanced Rs. 2,810.01 lakhs. The Agency-wise performance may be perused at *Statement IV*.

The programme-wise performance of the Agencies may be perused at *Statement V*.

Sixth Plan Proposals :

Government of India have indicated that S.F.D.As continue upto end of Sixth Plan period. But during October 1980 the Government of India indicated that S.F.D.A. programme will get merged with I.R.D.P. The modalities of merger have not yet been spelt out by Government of India. It is presumed that the outlay has to be made available for the areas either in the shape of S.F.D.A. or I.R.D.P. outlay. Therefore, the outlay at Rs. 2.5 lakhs per 135 blocks for Rs. 337.50 lakhs per year was proposed to be provided through out the Sixth Plan period. On this basis the requirement of outlay during the Sixth Five Year Plan comes to Rs. 1,687.50 lakhs. Of this the State's share will be Rs. 843.75 lakhs.

Towards supporting the above programme, it is proposed to continue (a) the existing staff in the Secretariat (b) the existing I.A.A.P. pattern staff in the 30 blocks, and (c) the existing Engineering Supervisors at the rate of one for each of the S.F.D.As in the State.

In addition one Assistant Hydrogeologist was provided to each of the branches of the Ground Water Department towards facilitating early issue of Ground Water clearance in favour of the Small and Marginal Farmers. For implementation of I.R.D.P. and other special programmes in West Godavari District Rural Development Agency with skeleton staff on S.F.D.A. lines was organised and the cost is entirely borne by the State.

On account of the above items an amount of Rs. 125.00 lakh is proposed for 1980-85 to be utilised @ Rs. 25.00 lakhs each year.

Integrated Rural Development Programme :

The Government of India after having reviewed the working of the special programmes, viz., SFDA, DPAP and CAD have taken a decision that a programme of intensive and integrated rural development should be undertaken during the Medium Term Plan period starting from April, 1978 in about 2,000 Blocks out of the 3,000 Blocks covered by these special programmes at present. In addition, the Government of India have also proposed to take-up intensive coverage of about 300 Blocks per year, commencing from 1978-79 from out of 2,004 Blocks which are not covered presently by any of the special programmes such as SFDA, DPAP and CAD.

There are 328 Blocks in Andhra Pradesh. Of them 252 Blocks are covered under SFDA and DPAP. Out of the 252 Blocks, Government of India have allotted 168 Blocks to be taken up for intensive development. Out of the 76 Blocks which are not covered by any of the special programme in the State during 1978-79 the State Govt. have proposed 21 Blocks to be sanctioned from out of the 300 Blocks proposed by the Government of India. However, Government of India have sanctioned only 6 Blocks during 1978-79. Similarly during 1979-80 the Government of India have allotted 16 more Blocks. Thus by the end of March 1980 as many as 190 Blocks of the State are covered under IRDP.

During 1978-79 each of the 168 Blocks was provided a grant-in-aid outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs which was fully funded by Government of India except in case of IRDP in DPAP Blocks where Re. 1 lakh is to be provided by the State as against Rs. 4 lakhs by Government of India. The Area Planning IRD Blocks had an outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs each.

During 1979-80 the Government of India have changed the pattern of assistance. In 50% of the 168 Blocks i.e., 84 Blocks an outlay of Rs. 10 lakhs per Block was indicated and Rs. 5 lakhs were for each of the remaining 84 Blocks. The former Blocks were called I.E.P. Blocks and the latter were called IDP Blocks. In respect of the Area Planning Blocks the outlay was provided in gradation i.e., 2.60 lakhs first year, 3 lakhs second year, 4 lakhs third year, 5 lakhs fourth year and 6 lakhs fifth year. An amount of Rs. 60,000 out of the first year's outlay of Rs. 2.60 lakhs is meant for baseline survey. The survey was taken up in the 22 Blocks covered under this category. The reports are ready in respect of 3 of the Blocks entrusted to I.R.D. The Technical cells of the three universities and some of the competent voluntary organisations were entrusted with the preparation of Block Plans.

Objectives and Strategy :

The objective of the new programme is to provide full employment through productive programmes in a selected area. This objective is to be achieved by earmarking additional allocations for each area of the selected blocks for investment in such identified schemes as are suitable for the particular area. The schemes are designed to generate additional employment and to raise the income level of the identified target groups consisting of small and marginal farmers, share croppers, agricultural labourers, rural artisans and persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Methodology for Planning and Implementation :

Integrated Rural Development has been accepted as the means to reach the goal of sufficiency in production, growth with social justice and full employment for the unemployed and the under developed in the rural areas. The integration is sought to be achieved in the four major sectors viz., (a) agriculture including animal husbandry, fisheries, forestry and horticulture (b) Village and cottage industries and tiny industries, (c) tertiary sector employment in the various services that are necessary for the achievement of production and distribution in the fields of comprehensive agriculture and rural industries and (d) labour mobilisation, training in skills and organised mobility to match up the labour with the opportunity. Unless all these sectors are looked into in detail in a block area and programmes of action laid out to choose the project, integrated rural development will not succeed.

Programme Content :

Under agriculture and soil conservation, schemes like crop demonstration, application of zinc sulphate, reclamation of alkaline and saline soils, land levelling and development, supply of plough bullocks and bullock-carts, supply of agricultural implements, storage bins are contemplated. Under horticulture, supply of seedlings such as coconuts, citrus and raising of orchards are contemplated. Under Animal Husbandry, distribution of milch animals, sheep units, poultry units, piggery, duck rearing, calf rearing through cross breeding have been contemplated.

Under minor irrigation, individual minor irrigation works such as dug wells, shallow tube wells, boring and deepening of wells, renovation of old wells, rahats, pump sets, electric motors, diesel engines, pump houses, cost of energisation of pump sets are contemplated. In addition, community irrigation wells and lift irrigation schemes are also taken up.

Under sericulture raising of mulberry nurseries, grainages, rearing appliances, rearing sheds, equipment for silk reeling and training farmers are contemplated. Under Fisheries, supply of fingerlings, boats, nets are contemplated. Under farm forestry raising of nurseries and free distribution is contemplated. Managerial subsidy to Farmers Service Co-operative Societies and large sized multipurpose co-operative societies in tribal areas, supply of three-wheelers towards strengthening of marketing arrangements for milk and eggs are also contemplated under Integrated Rural Development Programme.

Financial Pattern of Assistance :

The programme primarily contemplates assistance to individual beneficiaries. The small farmers will get 25% subsidy, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers 33.1/3% subsidy on approved schemes, the balance amount being tapped from financial institutions. In regard to community works, 50% subsidy will be available on the cost apportionable to the small farmers and marginal farmers on account of the land held by them and the remaining 50% has to be tapped from the financial institutions. Scheduled tribes are eligible for subsidy @ 50%.

REVIEW :

The progress under I.R.D.P. during 1978-80 is as follows :

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl.No. (1)	Item (2)	1978-79 (3)	1979-80 (4)	Total (5)
1.	Outlay	852.00	1319.60	2171.60
2.	Releases	618.00	1305.86	1923.86
3.	Expenditure	397.31	724.69	1122.00
4.	Balance	220.69	581.17	581.17
5.	Institutional credits :			
	Cooperatives	266.84	490.09	756.93
	Commercial Banks	545.48	826.75	1372.23
6.	Beneficiaries (Nos)			
	S.Fs. (Nos)	2127	32239	53966
	M.Fs. (Nos)	39649	46147	85796
	A.Fs. (Nos)	8773	20568	29341
	Total (Nos)	70149	98954	169103
7.	Input subsidy (No)	7593	5702	13295
8.	Land Dev. (Acres)	1536	5142	6678
9.	Demonstrations (No)	11151	11539	22690
10.	Plough Bullocks (Pairs)	6318	7920	14238
11.	Fruit plants (No)	34273	46570	80843
12.	Agri. implements (Nos)	2208	6829	9037
13.	Individual new wells (Nos)	2492	7423	9920
14.	Renovation of old wells (Nos)	838	1588	2426
15.	C. I. Wells (Nos)	1435	377	1812
16.	Ind. pumpsets (Nos)	2182	4725	6907
17.	Com. pumpsets (Nos)	951	..	951
18.	Dairy animals (Nos)	11756	19094	30850
19.	Sheep units (Nos)	6401	10585	16986
20.	Poultry units (Nos)	702	1338	2040
21.	Piggery units (Nos)	262	286	548
22.	Nylon yarn (Kgs.) supplied	801	4529	5330

SIXTH PLAN PROPOSALS :

It is assumed that the pattern available during 1980-81 will be continued upto 1984-85 and the outlay for the Sixth Plan is accordingly worked out as follows :—

For 40 I.E.P. Blocks of I.R.D. (SFDA) @ Rs. 10 lakhs per block per year = Rs. 400.00 lakhs.

For 40 IDP Blocks of I.R.D. (SFDA) @ Rs. 5 lakhs per block per year = Rs. 200.00 lakhs.

For 21 I.E.P. Blocks of I.R.D. (DPAP) @ Rs. 10 lakhs per block per year = Rs. 210.00 lakhs.

For 22 I.E.P. Blocks of I.R.D. (DPAP) @ Rs. 5 lakhs per block per year = Rs. 110.00 lakhs.

For 23 I.E.P. Blocks under IRDP (CAD) @ Rs. 10 lakhs per block per year @ Rs. 230.00 lakhs.

For 22 I.D.P. Blocks under IRDP (CAD) @ Rs. 5 lakhs per block per year = Rs. 110.00 lakhs.

Annual outlay under IRD (SFDA) = Rs. 600 lakhs

Annual outlay under IRD (DPAP) = Rs. 320 lakhs

Annual outlay under IRD (CAD) = Rs. 340 lakhs

Total	Rs. 1260 lakhs
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Outlay for 5 years will be Rs. 1260x5=6300.00 lakhs. 50% of the outlay will be State's commitment i.e., Rs. 3150 lakhs.

I.R.D. (Area Planning) Programme

In addition to the above programme in SFDA, DPAP and CAD area Blocks, the Govt. of India every year allots 300 blocks in the country to be selected from outside the special programme areas, having more than 20% S.C. Population or where the problem of bonded labour is acute. Under this category the Govt. of India allotted six blocks to the State during 1978-79 for implementation of I.R.D. Programmes. During 1979-80 the Govt. of India have allotted 16 blocks and 1980-81 the Govt. of India allotted 11 Blocks and it is assumed that 10 blocks each year from 1981-82 and 1984-85 will be allotted by Govt. of India. The pattern of funding indicated by Govt. of India is as follows :—

1st year Rs. 2.60 lakhs per block.

2nd year Rs. 3.00 lakhs per block.

3rd year Rs. 4.00 lakhs per block.

4th year Rs. 5.00 lakhs per block.

5th year Rs. 6.00 lakhs per block.

and above.

Of the outlay of Rs. 2.60 lakhs during the first year Rs. 0.60 lakh is meant for baseline survey. By applying the above criteria, the outlay under I.R.D. (AP) is worked out as follows :

	80-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85
6 Blocks (1978-79) allotted by GOI	24.00	30.00	36.00	36.00	36.00
16 Blocks (79-80)	48.00	64.00	80.00	96.00	96.00
11 Blocks (80-81)	28.60	33.00	44.00	55.00	66.00
10 Blocks (81/82) to be allotted by G.O.I.	..	26.00	30.00	40.00	50.00
10. Blocks (82-83)	..	..	26.00	30.00	40.00
10. Blocks (83-84)	..	..	..	26.00	30.00
10. Blocks (84-85)	..	..	..	..	26.00
Total	100.60	153.00	216.00	283.00	344.00

Year-wise totals are as follows :

1980-81	Rs. 100.60
1981-82	Rs. 153.00
1982-83	Rs. 216.00
1983-84	Rs. 283.00
1984-85	Rs. 344.00
Total	1096.60

50% of the above outlay ie. Rs. 548.30 lakhs will be states share.

TRYSEM OUTSIDE IRDP:

The Govt. of India sanctioned a scheme called the training of rural youth for self-employment in all the Blocks in the country and the State. Under this scheme atleast 40 unemployed youths preferably those from the School dropouts in the non-IRDP blocks and at least 100 youths in IRDP Blocks have to be provided with necessary training in the Govt. non-governmental institutions or private industries/workshops in order to upgrade their technology or skills enabling them to start a self employment venture the product/services having local demand. These youths are eligible for stipend @ Rs. 100 per month (Rs. 50 per month in case the training is in native village) per candidate and the training institution or master craftsmen are eligible for Rs. 50 per month per candidate towards training expenses. The master craftsmen/Training institutions engaged for training the candidates are eligible for a lump-sum of Rs. 100 Per candidate towards the sanioat of training materials. After training is over another Rs. 50 is ctioned as an incentive bonus in lumpsum to the master craftsman on only. In

addition, the institutions taking up the training programmes are also eligible for assistance for augmenting the existing facilities such as equipment, boarding, lodging etc. In the case of State Govt. institutions, the cost of infrastructure support has to be borne by State and Centre on 50:50 basis. In case of the Central Govt. run institutions, the cost is entirely borne by Govt. of India. These schemes will be under implementation during the Sixth Plan. While the TRYSEM requirements in IRD areas are met from IRD outlays, under the category of TRYSEM outside IRDP an amount of Rs. 75 lakhs is required during 1980-81 to be shared equally by State and Centre. The outlay for the Plan period will be Rs. 373.00 lakhs. The States commitment will be Rs. 187.00 lakhs.

Trysem Infrastructure :

During 1979-80 the Govt. of India have approved proposals of the State of the order of Rs. 90.44 lakhs. That amount could not be released in that year due to late release. The requirement of outlay during 1980-81 is of the order of Rs. 59.56 lakhs. From 1981-82 onwards an amount of Rs.50 lakhs each year are required under this category. The total plan outlay will be Rs. 350 lakhs. State's share will be Rs.175 lakhs.

Rural Godowns #

The Govt. of India during 1979-80 have issued guidelines for taking up a programme for construction of storage godowns in rural areas with a view to providing facilities to the farmers to store their produce, obtaining institutional credit on depositing the godown receipt and enable them to sell the produce as and when the prices are considered favourable. The State Warehousing Corporation and Cooperative and the Agriculture Market Committees are the agencies through which the scheme has to be implemented. 50% of the cost of this scheme has to be raised from Bank loan and the balance will be subsidised by Govt. of India and the State Govt. on 50:50 basis. This scheme will be under implementation during the Sixth Plan.

During 1979-80 Govt. of India have approved an outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs and released Rs. 3.125 lakhs as first instalment of their share. That amount was released this year and the second instalment of Rs. 3.125 lakhs has to be released this year. This year a programme for an outlay of the order of Rs. 1.00 crore is proposed to be taken up, of which Govt. of India share will be Rs. 25.00 lakhs and equal amount will be State's share and the balance amount will be raised as loan. The programme is proposed to be continued upto 1984-85 with a commitment of Rs. 25.00 lakhs to the State every year. The outlay for the plan period will be Rs. 262.50 lakhs including the commitments of the year 1979-80 to be honoured during 1980-81 of which State's share will be Rs. 131.25 lakhs.

The total outlay required for all the Rural Development Programmes in the Sixth Five Year Plan period is Rs. 167.03 crores. of this State's share is Rs. 84.76 crores. Similarly in 1981-82 the total outlay required is Rs. 32.66 crores. Of this, the State's share is Rs. 16.58 crores. The programme wise details are given below:—

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sl. No.	Programme.	Outlay for	
		1980-81	1981-82
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Small Farmers Development Agencies Programme.	844.00	193.75
2.	Integrated Rural Development Programmes.	3698.00	706.50
3.	Minor Irrigation Programmes.	590.25	100.00
4.	Drought Prone Area Programmes.	2850.00	570.00
5.	TRYSEM.	187.50	37.50
6.	TRYSEM Infrastructure.	175.00	25.00
7.	Rural Godowns.	131.25	25.00
	Total	84,76.00	16,57.75

STATEMENT I.

Physical Achievements under D.P.A.P. from April, 1974 to March, 1980

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Sector.</i>	<i>Unit.</i>	<i>Achievement.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Soil Survey and mapping	.. Hect	52
2.	Area treated under S.C.	.. Hect. .	8,37,802
3.	<i>Agriculture</i> : Area under		
	Improved Farm practice-Irrigated	.. Hect.	1,57,780
	Improved Farm practice-Dry	.. Hect.	4,83,558
4.	Inputs (a) Fertilizers	.. Tonnes.	1,95,764
	(b) Seeds	.. Tonnes	13,021
	(c) Pesticides	.. Tonnes	8,973
	(d) Implements	.. No.	6,612
5.	Surface Irrigation Potential Created	.. Hect.	21,025
6.	Ground Water Development	.. Hect.	15,080
7.	<i>Forestry</i> (a) Afforestation	.. Hect.	14,650
	(b) Social Forestry	.. Hect.	8,231
	(c) Pasture Development	.. Hect.	22,996
8.	<i>Animal Husbandry</i> :		
	(a) Milch animals distributed	.. No.	16,239
	(b) Calves distributed	.. No.	33,036
	(c) Milk Societies established	.. No.	141
	(d) Fodder development - area covered	.. Hect.	4,196
	(e) Cross-bred rams distributed	.. No.	4,004
	(f) Progeny born with farmers	.. No.	1,34,813
	(g) Sheep Coop. Societies established	.. No.	67
	(h) Poultry Units established	.. No.	1,288
9.	Fruit trees planted	.. No.	1,62,568
10.	Area covered under fruit trees	.. Hect.	2,195
11.	Area under vegetables	.. Hect.	10,760
12.	Fisheries nurseries Development	.. Hect.	5
13.	<i>Sericulture</i> :		
	Area under Mulberry cultivation	.. Hect.	9,705

STATEMENT = II
SFDA—AGENCY-WISE ACHIEVEMENTS.

Sl. No.	Name of Agency	Date of Registration	Area of operation	Farmers identified				Farmers benefited (Upto March, 1980)			
				SFs.	MFs.	ALs.	Total.	SFs.	MFs..	ALs.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	Srikakulam	30-12-70	District	47,134	51,033	34,061	1,32,228	27,822	49,215	17,146	94,183
2.	Visakhapatnam	1- 2-71	7 P.S.	31,832	48,719	18,020	9,851	4,214	30,062	31,255	65,53 ¹
3.	Nalgonda	21-11-70	13 Blocks	36,546	26,407	14,647	77,600	40,926	46,572	2,543	90,041
4.	Cuddapah	11- 1-71	..	..	..	..	66,000	2,773	6,679	5,218	24,670
5.	Adilabad	25- 3-75	District	15,334	15,407	860	31,601	5,744	3,466	1,334	10,544
6.	Hyderabad	25- 3-75	District	15,207	15,757	8,072	39,036	21,540	1,180	757	23,479
7.	Medak	31- 3-75	5 P. S.	7,574	6,443	398	14,415	6,717	5,124	155	11,996
8.	Khammam	15- 2-75	District	26,922	15,431	9,372	51,725	18,314	540	380	19,234
9.	E. Godavari	15- 3-75	7 Blocks	22,130	35,583	11,057	68,770	15,126	15,117	9,196	39,439
10.	Nellore	22- 1-75	7 P. S.	20,523	54,937	376	75,836	6,284	20,650	836	27,770
11.	Karimnagar	8- 4-76	7 Blocks	9,347	16,106	390	25,843	5,324	12,517	247	18,088
12.	Nizamabad	31- 3-76	9 Blocks	7,468	9,400	2,877	19,745	5,582	6,633	921	13,136
13.	Warangal	20- 1-76	6 Blocks	6,362	12,094	5,030	23,486	4,410	4,165	1,831	10,406
14.	Prakasam	8- 1-76	8 P. S.	8,903	13,684	4,790	27,377	5,775	10,633	3,796	20,204
15.	Krishna	28- 7-76	8 Blocks	5,827	12,303	2,276	20,406	1,748	4,459	1,009	7,216
16.	Guntur	31- 7-77	8 P. S.	15,400	16,600	6,000	38,000	2,077	4,739	1,046	7,857
Total				2,76,509	3,49,904	1,18,226	8,10,639	1,84,378	2,21,746	77,670	4,83,794

SFs. Small Farmers.
MFs. Marginal Farmers.
ALs. Agricultural Labourers.

STATEMENT III

RELEASES AND EXPENDITURE OF GRANT-IN-AID UPTO MARCH 1980
UNDER SMALL FARMERS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY.

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Outlay since inception</i>	<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Balance</i>	<i>Percentage of Expenditure to total releases</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Srikakulam ..	310.00	282.11	267.35	14.76
2.	Visakhapatnam ..	217.50	220.08	209.44	10.64
3.	Nalgonda ..	382.50	337.74	334.74	3.00
4.	Cuddapah ..	162.50	160.84	160.04	0.80
5.	Adilabad ..	177.50	100.56	92.17	8.39
6.	Hyderabad ..	170.00	172.61	166.14	6.47
7.	Medak ..	162.50	91.23	87.22	4.01
8.	Khammam ..	182.50	179.59	166.32	13.27
9.	East Godavari ..	167.50	185.30	176.08	10.22
10.	Nellore ..	162.50	171.85	167.37	4.48
11.	Karimnagar ..	167.50	102.47	101.18	1.29
12.	Nizamabad ..	165.00	86.65	85.28	1.37
13.	Warangal ..	165.00	96.42	90.83	5.59
14.	Prakasam ..	170.00	128.15	120.30	7.85
15.	Krishna ..	120.00	84.78	65.87	18.91
16.	Guntur ..	115.00	55.37	49.34	6.03
	Total ..	2,997.50	2,455.75	2,338.67	117.08

STATEMENT—IV

INSTITUTIONAL CREDIT GENERATED UPTO MARCH, 1980 UNDER SMALL FARMERS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	District	Co-operatives				Commercial Banks				Total
		S.T.C.	M.T.C.	L.T.C.	Total	S.T.C.	M.T.C.	L.T.C.	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Srikakulam	81.67	48.62	86.36	216.65	59.03	306.45	23.85	389.33	605.98
2.	Visakhapatnam	..	92.89	135.40	228.29	8.41	128.93	24.77	162.11	390.40
3.	Nalgonda	155.14	92.08	206.90	454.12	2.22	507.38	..	509.60	963.72
4.	Cuddapah	99.00	25.27	181.99	306.26	72.00	36.00	1.54	109.54	415.80
5.	Adilabad	..	15.80	74.74	90.54	..	71.32	..	71.32	161.86
6.	Hyderabad	14.33	72.50	47.88	134.71	..	173.66	..	173.66	308.37
7.	Medak	..	40.85	58.41	99.26	..	63.63	..	63.63	162.89
8.	Khammam	168.94	22.12	96.54	287.60	..	134.87	418.74	553.61	841.21
9.	East Godavari	339.69	58.72	84.61	483.02	5.00	220.34	7.16	232.50	715.52
10.	Nellore	0.44	18.65	158.83	177.92	5.72	13.42	5.34	24.48	202.40
11.	Karimnagar	10.82	88.05	65.88	164.75	..	44.13	0.04	44.17	208.92
12.	Nizamabad	..	45.34	111.97	157.31	..	63.27	7.62	70.89	228.20
13.	Warangal	..	..	44.59	44.59	..	114.00	..	114.00	158.59
14.	Prakasam	30.56	52.10	78.70	161.36	16.22	67.94	50.24	134.40	295.76
15.	Krishna	..	18.70	15.59	34.29	..	96.05	0.01	96.06	130.35
16.	Guntur	..	30.09	5.57	35.66	..	60.71	..	60.71	96.37
Total		900.59	721.78	1,453.96	3,076.33	168.60	2,302.10	539.31	2,810.01	5,886.34

S.T.C. Short Term Credit

M.T.C. Medium Term credit

L.T. Long Term Credit

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS FROM INCEPTION UPTO MARCH

Sl.No.	District	Addl. Crop loan Beneficiaries	Input subsidy (No)	Land Dev./S.C (acres)	Demonstrations (No)	Plough Bullocks (pairs)	Horti-culture (No. of plants)	Agri. imple-ments including PP equip & Carts (No)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Srikakulam	17,978	6,653	2,477	6,604	7,068	420	161
2.	Visakhapatnam	5,695	3,151	987	7,297	1,573	8,364	193
3.	Nalgonda	66,074	653	..	5,723	2,034	2,196	1,704
4.	Cuddapah	9,149	1,665	2,681	1,645	424	974	816
5.	Adilabad	..	..	228	2,613	2,467	94	740
6.	Hyderabad	N.A.	1,459	525	2,961	3,833	395	490
7.	Medak	..	776	94	3,042	1,471	..	303
8.	Khammam	16,390	..	2,555	688	1,603	532	345
9.	East Godavari	..	..	2,206	2,427	1,828	663	1,569
10.	Nellore	..	187	24,183	3,342	3,001	11,209	885
11.	Karimnagar	952	4,156	35	2,454	1,520	4,634	371
12.	Nizamabad	..	57	17	2,835	3,290	..	524
13.	Warangal	..	76	91	634	1572	2160	244
14.	Prakasam	..	240	1,107	2,253	1,892	2,050	922
15.	Krishna	..	..	400	697	3,394	241	543
16.	Guntur	..	1,352	..	2,205	346	..	151
Total ..		1,16,238	1,70,73	37,586	47,420	37,416	33,932	9,961

1980 UNDER S.F.D.A.

Individual new wells (No)	Old wells renovated (No)	C.I. wells	Indivi- dual pump sets & C Pump- sets (No)	L. I. Scheme No. Bene- ficiaries		Dairy animals (No)	Sheep Units (No)	Poultry Units (No)	Pigger units (No)	Fishe- ries (No)
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
5,059	275	765	1,120	..	..	9,916	2,925	411	6,910	9,524
3,086	..	81	1,636	2	15	17,687	2,957	292	38	3,724
5,324	6,652	462	7,178	17	2,017	5,135	5,698	157	..	..
1,190	6	768	577	..	..	1,812	2,199	..	..	..
1,825	..	..	1,346	6	270	2,060	480	10	..	7
777	452	130	765	..	..	6,153	3,219	87	78	1
915	719	..	1,788	..	..	1,917	2,333	2	..	..
3,032	565	17	2,050	4	1,405	2,015	1,986	336	273	149
641	28	119	579	..	..	10,124	290	..	..	2,622
494	..	845	1,465	..	..	638	1,401	31	13	702
2,024	341	85	3,038	..	..	1,242	438	..	..	..
894	55	181	1,054	3	152	1,979	505	635	..	395
1,282	895	..	1,251	..	..	939	1,513	..	68	..
192	78	725	881	3	225	2,802	1,261	143	18	324
334	24	2	97	1	104	1,510	1,043	52	120	..
59	9	..	68	..	..	2,204	1,549	23	..	..
27,128	10,099	4,180	24,893	36	4,188	68,133	29,797	2,199	7,518	17,448

14. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND RURAL WORKS PROGRAMME

The Community Development Programme was launched in the Country on October 2, 1952 with a view to initiating a process of integrated Development of the rural areas. It was felt that there should be an integrated approach to solve the rural problems which were inter-related and could not be tackled in isolation. The know-how, credit and supplies had to be synchronised to produce fruitful results. This organisation aimed at carrying the message from the research stations and the laboratories to the cultivators fields. It also aimed at arousing community consciousness among the rural people so that their energies could be generated for common good in an integrated manner. The extension service is in the nature of a common service centre where field workers of the development departments function as a team.

REVIEW :

The Panchayati Raj Institutions have a major role to play for the over all development of the rural areas. Under the Community Development Programme, an amount of Rs. 170.79 lakhs was spent during the Plan period 1974-80. Since the schemes for which the provision made during 1974-80 proved useful, a higher allotment of Rs. 510.00 lakhs has been proposed for Community Development, Panchayats and Training Programmes under the P.R. Department, during the Sixth Plan period 1980-85.

Sixth Five-Year Plan C.D. Programme:

The important programmes to be taken up are discussed below :

1. Grants-in-aid to Panchayat Samithis for Developmental Activities :

Grants are being released to Panchayat Samithis for developmental activities under Community Development Programme for Plan provision. It is a continuing scheme. Grants are being released on varying per capita basis in inverse proportion to the level of development achieved by classifying them as advanced, ordinary, backward and tribal blocks. No set of physical targets have been prescribed under this programme and the Panchayat Samithis can utilise the funds as per the felt needs of the area. Each Panchayat Samithi is being allocated nearly Rs. 2,500/ only. An outlay of Rs. 266.17 lakhs is made in the Plan for the purpose.

2. Incentive Grants to Mahila Mandals :

The grants under this scheme are being released to all Zilla Parishads in the State. The Zilla Parishads in consultation with the District Women & Child Welfare Officers release the grants to the Mahila Mandals for implementation of economic support schemes like Tailoring, Goat or Sheep rearing, setting up of Poultry units or Duck rearing etc.

3. *Completion of incomplete Primary Health Centres :*

The Panchayat Samithis in the State have been entrusted with the responsibility for the establishment and maintenance of Primary Health Centres and Maternity Centres. Under the rules, it has been stated that the people of the village shall contribute Rs. 10,000 in cash and two acres of land towards opening of the Primary Health Centre in the selected village and where no suitable land for donation is forthcoming, the cost thereof as assessed by the District Collector has to be paid by the people in lieu of land contribution.

In the Telangana area, Rs. 6,000/ i.e. 60% of the People's contribution of Rs 10,000/ has to be paid in cash and the balance in the shape of materials and labour and two acres of land. The people's contribution of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 6,000 in the Andhra and the Telangana regions respectively has to be paid only in cash and not in the shape of material and labour. Government have provided Rs. 28,000 as grant-in-aid for the purpose.

Prior to 1-4-1974, the construction of Primary Health Centres buildings was being carried out by the Panchayat Samithis out of the public contribution and the amount sanctioned by the Government in Panchayat Raj Department and that most of the buildings were left incomplete for want of funds at various levels.

At present, 47 Primary Health Centre buildings are left incomplete at different stages. As such, the amount required for their completion varies from building to building. A sum of Rs. 45.00 lakhs during the next Plan period is required for the completion of these Buildings. This amount is provided in the sixth Plan.

PANCHAYATS :

Towards the yearly prizes to the best Panchayats a sum of Rs. 5.75 is provided in the Plan.

Financial Assistance to Gram Panchayats for Developmental Activities :

It is proposed to sanction grants to Gram Panchayats for such activities like construction of Panchayat Ghars, Drains, internal roads etc. A Provision of Rs. 98.00 lakhs is made for this purpose.

2. Scheme for Financial Assistance to Gram Panchayats for construction of Community Latrines.

The existing scheme regarding "Financial Assistance to Gram Panchayats to purchase carts to carry night soil" is proposed to be replaced by a Scheme for "Financial Assistance to Gram Panchayats for construction of Community Latrines" during the Sixth Plan period.

Under the main Plan to provide Sanitation facilities, it has been proposed to cover about 10% of the population during the Sixth Plan period giving preference to the villages already covered with Water Supply by the Government..

Now a separate scheme has been prepared for construction of Community latrines in the villages not covered under the main Plan.

About 1,000 latrines at a cost of Rs. 5,000/ each totalling to Rs. 50.00 lakhs have been proposed in about 1000 villages which are not covered under the main Plan. Assuming that each such community

During the year 1980-81 only a quantity of 33,000 tonnes has been released by the Government of India under normal Food For Work Programme besides 30,000 tonnes under Special Food For Work Programme till now. The Government of India have been requested to indicate total quantum of grains Food likely to be released during the current year but they have replied that they are yet to take a policy decision in this regard. During the last year under normal programme, the Government of India allotted 1.28 lakh tonnes of rice. It is expected that during this year also same quantity is expected to be allotted. On this basis, during the Sixth Plan 6.4 lakh tonnes of grains at the rate of 1.28 lakh tonnes per year may be allotted. The works taken up under this programme need budgetary provision without which the works are not eligible for taking up under this programme, as most of the rural works of the Panchayats and Samithis do not have budgetary provision. The State Government had released Rs. 105.00 lakhs during 1978-79 and Rs. 220 lakhs during 1979-80 to the Districts towards cash component to take up works to create durable community assets under Food For Work Programme. In the year 1979-80 releases were made to the extent of Rs. 2.20 crores only. During the current year also a budget provision of Rs. 220 lakhs was made against the request for Rs. 5.00 crores.

As several school buildings and village link roads, village inter-nal roads and side drains in villages are taken up finances to meet the cash component are necessary. As local bodies do not have adequate resources, the State Government has to make adequate provision to meet the costs.

Out of the total of 2,51,161 works taken up, 2,45,710 works pertain to Panchayati Raj Institutions costing Rs. 101.11 crores. The cost of works completed under Panchayati Raj comes to Rs. 43.92 crores. There are still 94,800 spill over works under Panchayati Raj estimated to cost Rs. 57.19 crores. The Food Grains component for the completion of these works is about Rs. 30.00 crores. The balance cash component required for Panchayati Raj works is Rs. 27.19 crores. Against this amount of Rs. 27.19 crores, there is a budget provision of Rs. 16.76 crores for the year 1980-81 as detailed below.

<i>Items</i>	<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>
1. Rural Roads Maintenance Grant	11.74
2. Minimum Needs Programme	0.49
3. Sugar Cane Cess	0.55
4. Minor Irrigation (Non-Plan)	1.64
5. Minor Irrigation (Plan)	0.13
6. Per capita grant (50 paise)	2.21
Total :	16.76

Thus, there is a deficit of Rs. 10.43 crores towards the cash component.

Projection for Sixth Plan :

Assuming that the food grains quantity of 1.28 lakh M. Tonnes that was released during 1979-80 will continue to flow every year or

the Sixth Plan period, the proposals for the Sixth Plan are formulated as follows :

Year	outlay (Rs. in crores)
1980-81	5.00
1981-82	5.50
1982-83	6.00
1983-84	6.60
1984-85	7.40
Total Rs.	30.50

Efforts will be made to complete all the incomplete works by 31-3-1982. From 1-4-1982 onwards new works will be taken up as per the guide lines given by Government of India very recently. In the guide lines given by Government of India, 10 percent of the grains will be reserved for S.Cs and S.Ts. and 10 per cent for afforestation.

In brief, the outlays for 1980-85 and 1981-82 under Community Development and Panchayati Raj works out to Rs. 3560.00 and Rs. 310.00 lakhs respectively as shown below :

Scheme	Outlay for (Rs. in lakhs)	
	1980-85	1981-82
II. Community Development :		
(1) Grants-in-aid to Panchayat Samithis for Development activities	266.00	}
(2) Incentive grants to Mahila Mandals	11.05	
(3) Panchayati Raj Journal	0.95	
(4) Completion of incomplete P.H.C. buildings	45.00	
Total-I	323.00	
III. Panchayats :		
(1) Prize award to best Gram Panchayats	5.75	60.00
(2) Financial Assistance to Gram Panchayats for Developmental activities	98.00	}
(3) Financial Assistance to Gram Panchayats for construction of Community Latrines	50.00	
Total : II	153.75	
III. Training :		
(1) Village Development Officers' Training Centre, Rajendranagar.	23.50	}
(2) Village Development Officers Centres in the State	9.75	
Total-III :	33.25	60.00
IV Food for Work Programme	3,050.00	250.00
Total (I-II-III-IV)	3,560.00	310.00

15. MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION.

Andhra Pradesh has considerable water resources. Apart from the two major rivers, Krishna and Godavari which flow through the State, there are 38 medium and minor river basins of which 19 are North of the Godavari and 19 are South of Krishna. Important among these are Vamsadhara, Nagavalli, Gundlakamma, Munneru and Penna rivers. The Second Irrigation Commission 1972 estimated the aggregate irrigation potential of the State at about 103.20 lakh hectares. As much as 64.80 lakh hectares of this potential is accounted for by major and medium irrigation while minor irrigation from surface sources accounts for 20.20 lakh hectares and ground water sources account for remaining 18.20 lakh hectares.

As against this potential, the total gross irrigated area in Andhra Pradesh in 1977-78 was only 43.78 lakh hectares constituting 42.4% of the total irrigation potential of the State. It will thus be seen that a very large proportion of the State's irrigation potential remains untapped, the harnessing of which will go a long way in increasing the foodgrains production of the State and the Country, besides facilitating the cultivation of essential non-food grains like oil seeds, cotton etc.

During 1978-79, the gross irrigated area of the State formed about 35.8% of the total gross cropped area of the State. This seemingly favourable ratio as compared to the All India average conceals the fact that extensive areas in the State have very low percentages of gross irrigated area ranging from 32.7% in Rayalaseema to 28.5% in Telangana. Even in the Coastal Andhra region the percentage of gross irrigated area is only 26.0% in Prakasam district and there are several backward areas even in the other districts of Coastal Andhra (vide Annexure I). In fact 47.1% of the State's total area is considered to be chronically drought affected according to an estimate of Government of India. Another 42.3% of the area of the State comprises backward areas which also include Tribal areas. Thus, about 89.4% of the State's area is in either chronically drought affected or economically backward. vide *Annexure I*

REVIEW :

In view of the dependence of the State's economy mainly on agriculture and considering the large irrigation potential which could be tapped for strengthening the agricultural base of the State, the State has spent considerable amounts on the execution of Major and Medium irrigation projects under different plans. The total expenditure incurred on Major and Medium Irrigation in the State between 1951-52 and 1979-80 amounted to Rs. 1,269.16 crores as indicated below:

<i>Period</i>	<i>Amount spent Rs. in crores.</i>	<i>Percentage of total plan expenditure.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
First Five-Year Plan (1951-56) ..	21.86	22.6
Second Five-Year Plan. (1956-61) ..	57.43	30.5
Third Five-Year Plan.(1961-66) ..	93.01	26.4
Annual Plans.(1966-69) ..	59.36	25.4
Fourth Five-Year Plan.(1969-74) ..	98.55	22.00
Fifth Five-Year Plan.(1974-78) ..	284.89	23.4
Annual Plans.(1978-80) ..	270.81*	29.3

*Actual expenditure during 1979-80 being Rs. 144.03 crores as excess expenditure has been incurred over the provision on all projects during the year.

The plan outlay for 1974-80 was Rs. 553.19 crores for Major and Medium Irrigation. The expenditure during the corresponding period was Rs. 555.70 crores forming 100.5% and as such there was no short fall on major and medium irrigation during the period.

Of the total expenditure of Rs. 555.70 crores incurred on Major and Medium Irrigation projects during the plan period 1974-80, continuing projects accounted for as much as Rs. 462.10 crores while new projects accounted for only 93.60 crores. Out of the continuing projects, the major projects accounted for an expenditure of Rs. 398.20 crores as indicated below:

(Rs. in crores)

<i>Srl. No.</i>	<i>Item.</i>	<i>Expenditure during 1974-80.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
Major projects(continuing)		
1.	Nagarjunasagar.	169.13
2.	Pochampad Projects Stage-I	138.92
3.	Godavari Barrage	43.87
4.	Vamsadhara Stage-I	15.47
5.	T.B.P.H.L.C. Stage-II	20.95
6.	Improvements to Nizamsagar	9.86
Total (1 to 6)		398.20
7.	Medium Projects (9Nos.)	24.81
8.	Lumpsum for completed schemes	8.99
9.	Drainage and flood control	30.10
Total continuing schemes (1to 9)		462.10

The break-up of expenditure on new schemes during the plan period 1974-80 is also given below :

Sl. No.	Item	Expenditure during 1974-80 (Rs. in crores)
(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>Major Projects (New)</i>		
1.	Somasila stage-1	23.37
2.	Vansadhrara stage-11.	0.78
Total Major Projects :		24.15
<i>Medium Projects (New)</i>		
3.	Tribal Area Sub-Plan (6 Nos)	16.17
4.	Others (16 Nos)	40.58
Total Medium Projects :		56.75
5.	Investigation and Research	7.44
6.	A.P. Construction Corporation	3.50
7.	Miscellaneous items like modernisation, Metric Cell etc.	1.76
Total (1 to 7)		93.60

The gross irrigated area of the State increased from 25.56 lakh hectares in 1950-51 to 46.98 lakh hectares by 1978-79. Consequently the proportion of gross irrigated area which is covered by irrigation facilities improved from 23.7% in 1950-51 to 35.8% in 1978-79. Gross area irrigated in the State under different sources during 1978-79 is given below :

Sl. No.	Source of Irrigation	Gross Irrigated Area in 1977-78	
		Lakh hectares	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Canals.	21.41	45.6
2.	Tanks	13.28	28.3
3.	Wells.	10.81	23.0
4.	Other Sources.	1.48	3.1
Total		46.98	100.0

A total irrigation potential of 13.19 lakh hectares has been created under the Major and Medium Irrigation projects executed in the State upto the end of June 1980.

The bulk of potential created is accounted for by Nagarjunasagar and Pochampad Project which also claimed a major part of the outlay incurred on major and medium irrigation projects as shown below :

SSI.No.	Projects	Latest estimated cost (Rs. in crores)	Expenditure incurred upto the end of 1974-80 (Rs. in crores)	Ultimate Irrigation Potential ('000 Hec)	Cumulative Irrigation Potential upto the end of 6/80 (000 Hec)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
I. Continuing Projects-Major Projects					
1.	Completed Projects (4)	65.85	65.85 (1977-78)	248.45	248.45 (1977-78)
2.	Nagarjunasagar Project	533.00	360.02	862.00	661.00
3.	Sriramasagar Project	359.00	198.88	267.00	144.00
4.	Godavari Barrage	66.00	74.64	Stabilisation	
		1,023.85	699.39	1,377.45	1,053.45
III. On-going other Major Irrigation Schemes-Continuing.					
1.	Vamsadhara Project Stage I & II.	114.24	18.95	41.83	18.00
2.	T.B.P.H.L.C. Stage-II (including Chittrarathi Balancing Reservoir)	48.00	28.43	49.76	29.00
3.	Improvements to Nizamsagar.	15.12	11.14	Stabilisation	
4.	Somasila Project Stage-II	90.00	23.37	30.87	..
5.	Yeluru Reservoir Scheme	161.54	1.60	37.00	..
6.	Singur Project	45.00	4.00	Water supply scheme	..
7.	Completed schemes (40)	60.03	60.88	177.67 (1977-78)	177.67
8.	Samalkot Summer Reservoir scheme.	1.32	1.10	Water supply scheme	
		535.25	149.47	337.13	224.67
III.1. Spill-over Medium Irrigation Schemes :					
1.	Continuing Schemes (9)	50.36	34.88	97.83	39.89
2.	Continuing Schemes of V Plan other than tribal (16)	115.67	39.38	65.00	1.01
3.	Continuing Schemes of tribal schemes (6)	34.05	16.12	23.48	..
		200.08	90.38	186.31	40.90
IV. Modernisation Schemes :		300.00	..	940.00	..
Total-Continuing Projets I to IV		2,059.19	939.24	2,840.89	1,319.02

It may be seen that an additional outlay of Rs. 1119.95 crores will be necessary to complete all the above continuing projects which will create an additional irrigation potential of 15.22 lakh hectares.

As regards utilisation, the data is available upto the end of 1974-78 according to which an ayacut of 8.05 lakh hectares has been irrigated, more than half of it being under the Nagarjunasagar alone (4.14 lakh hectares). The ayacut utilised under Pochampad Project was 0.24 lakh hectares. Project-wise particulars of utilisation of the ayacut under Major and Medium Projects upto the end of 1974-78 are given in *Annexure-II*.

SIXTH PLAN

OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGY:

The objectives for the Sixth Five-Year Plan for 1980-85 are as follows:

1. The schemes which were in progress on 1-4-1976 should be completed on priority in the Sixth Plan itself.
2. While formulating the Plan, the needs of the drought prone areas, the tribal areas, backward areas comprising scheduled castes are to be considered and adequate provision is to be provided.
3. Adequate financial allocation is to be provided for all Medium Projects so that they are completed within 4 to 5 years of their start.
4. Another aspect which needs to be considered is Modernisation of irrigation projects and high priority is to be given for Modernisation of irrigation systems by providing adequate funds.
5. Equitable distribution of water to the cultivators is the primary need of the time. To ensure this, the system of Warabandi or rotational water supply system has to be introduced on all the existing systems in the Sixth Five Year Plan. To make improvements in the canal systems for adoption of "Warabandi" adequate provision has to be made.
6. The irrigation channels upto 8 hectares 'chak' instead of 40 hectares 'Chak' are to be constructed at project cost and adequate provision has to be made.

The strategy for development of major and medium irrigation must take into account the programmes of minor irrigation (both surface and Groundwater) so as to ensure that there is an equitable distribution of the benefits from irrigation from all the sources taken together as between different parts of the State. In this connection, adequate attention is to be paid to the needs of drought prone areas, backward areas and tribal areas which have a low percentage of irrigated area at present. However, since the allocation for continuing projects will account for a large part of the outlay for the Sixth Plan it becomes necessary to ensure that utilisation under the already completed projects and under continuing projects is stepped up to reduce and eliminate the gap between potential created and utilisation. In this connection, the plan has to provide for

digging of field channels apart from enlarging the programmes under Command Area Development.

PROGRAMME DETAILS:

Keeping in view the objectives and strategy indicated above, the Sixth Five Year Plan for Major and Medium Irrigation schemes has been evolved with an outlay of Rs. 1010.00 crores for the period 1980-85.

Out of the total outlay of Rs. 1010.00 crores an amount of Rs. 803.00 crores is provided for continuing projects as indicated below:

Proposals for Sixth Plan 1980-85:

Sl. No.	Project/Schemes	(Out lay Rs. in crores.)	Target for 1980-85 Addl Irrigation Potential ('00 Hectares)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
A. CONTINUING SCHEMES			
<i>(ii) Major Projects :</i>			
1.	Nagarjunasagar Project	173.00	270.00
2.	Sriramasagar Project	164.00	150.00
3.	Godavari Barrage	18.68	Satabilisation
Total (1-3)		355.68	420.00
<i>(iii) Other Major Projects (pre-Fifth Plan Schemes)</i>			
4.	Vamsadhara Project Stage-I&II	53.48	28.00
5.	T. B. P. H. L. C. Stage-II	13.00	49.76
6.	Improvements to Nizam-Sagar	3.98	—
Total (4-6)		70.46	77.76
<i>(iii) New Schemes of Fifth Plan :</i>			
7.	Somasila Project Stage-I&II	55.00	30.87
8.	Yeleru Reservoir Scheme	100.00	—
9.	Singur Project ..	40.00	Water Supply Scheme.
10.	Samalkota Summer Storage Reservoir.	0.22	Do.
Total (7-10) ..		195.22	30.87
Total (4-10)		265.68	108.63
<i>Medium Projects :</i>			
11.	Pre-Fifth Plan (9) ..	15.47	97.83
12.	Fifth Plan Tribal (6) ..	17.94	23.48
13.	Fifth Plan others (16) ..	76.29	65.00
Total (11-13)		109.70	186.31

1	2	3	4
14.	Lumpsum for old Schemes.	11.94	..
	Total (1-14) ..	743.00	714.94
15.	Drainage Schemes ..	30.00	..
16.	Flood Control Schemes	10.00	..
	Total (15—16) ..	40.00	..
	Sub-Total: A ..	783.00	714.94

The outlay on new schemes proposed during the Sixth Plan is Rs. 227.00 crores out of which Rs. 125.00 crores is for Major Projects and Rs. 50.00 crores is for Medium Projects and the balance amount is for Modernisation, Field Channels, Drainage, Flood Control, Warabandi etc., as shown below :

S/No.	Projects Schemes	Outlay for 1980-85 (Rs. in Crores)	Additional Irrigation Potential ('000' Hectares)
1	2	3	4
B. New Schemes (Major Projects)			
1.	Polavaram Barrage Stage-I	10.00	..
2.	Srisaïlam Right Bank Canal	75.00	..
3.	Jurala Project	30.00	..
4.	Totapalli Reservoir Across Nagavali	1.00	..
5.	Inchampalli Project	2.00	..
6.	Madras Water Supply Scheme	2.00	..
7.	Sriramsagar Project Stage-II	5.00	..
	Total (1 to 7)	125.00	..
Medium Projects:			
8.	Tribal Sub-Plan (6) ..	30.00	..
9.	Others (8) ..	20.00	..
	Total (8—9) ..	50.00	..
10.	Modernisation ..	20.00	94.00
11.	Field Channels ..	10.00	..
12.	Investigation ..	11.30	..
13.	Research ..	2.70	..
14.	Designs ..	3.00	..
	Total (10 to 14) ..	47.00	..
15.	Warabandi in existing system	5.00	..
	Sub-Total: 'B' ..	227.00	94.00
	Grand Total A+B ..	1010.00	808.94

With the above outlay an additional irrigation potential of 808.94 thousand hectares is targetted to be created during the Sixth Five Year Plan period. The total irrigation potential created under the continuing projects will be increased from 13.19 lakh hectares at the end of 1979-80 to 24.40 lakh hectares by the end of 1984-85 representing an increase of 11.21 lakh hectares. But out of this, during the Plan period an irrigation potential of 8.09 lakh hectares has been targetted to be created on continuing schemes as per the details shown below :

(in 000 Hectares)

S.No.	Projects	Ultimate Irrigation Potential	Cumulative Irrig. Potential created upto the end of June 1980	Balance Potential to be created	Target of addl. potential for 1980-85
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(A.) Continuing Projects—					
<i>Major Projects.</i>					
1.	Nagarjunasagar Project	862.00	661.00	201.00	270.00
2.	Sriramasagar Project	267.00	144.00	123.00	150.00
	Sub total	1,129.00	805.00	324.00	420.00
<i>Om-going Major Projects</i>					
3.	Vamsadhara Project Stage I & II	41.83	18.00	23.83	28.00
4.	Completed Schemes (4)	248.45	248.45	..	..
5.	T.B.P.H.L.C. Stage-II (including Chitravathi Balancing Reservoir)	49.76	29.00	20.76	49.76
6.	Somasila Project Stage-II	30.87	..	30.87	30.87
7.	Yeluru Reservoir Scheme	37.00	..	37.00	..
	Sub total	407.91	295.45	112.46	108.63
<i>Spill-Over Medium Project</i>					
8.	Continuing Schemes (9)	97.83	39.89	57.94	97.83
9.	Completed schemes (40)	177.67	177.67	..	..
10.	Completed schemes of Fifth Plan other than Tribal (16)	65.00	1.01	63.99	65.00
11.	Completed schemes Tribal Schemes (6)	23.48	..	23.48	23.48
12.	Modernisation schemes	940.00	..	940.00	940.00
	Sub total	1,303.98	218.57	1,085.41	280.31
	Total—A	2,840.89	1,319.02	1,521.87	808.94

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(B) New Projects :					
<i>Major Projects :</i>					
1.	Polavaram Barrage Stage-I	189.00	..	189.00	..
2.	Srisaïlam Right Bank Canal.	76.89	..	76.89	..
3.	Sriramsagar Project Stage-II	385.10	..	385.10	..
4.	Jurala Project	41.36	..	41.36	..
5.	Inchampalli Project	121.40	..	121.40	..
6.	Thotapalli Reservoir across Nagavali.	31.57	..	31.57	..
	Sub total	845.32	..	845.32	..
<i>Medium Schemes :</i>					
7.	Tribal Schemes (6)	48.39	..	48.39	..
8.	Other Schemes (8)	23.93	..	23.93	..
	Sub total	72.32	..	72.32	..
	Total 'B'	917.64	..	917.64	..
	Total A + B	3,758.53	1,319.02	2,439.51	808.94

The new major and medium irrigation projects for which amounts have been proposed during the Sixth Five Year Plan will yield ultimate irrigation potential of 917.64 thousand hectares.

Field Channels :

Field Channels play a vital role for achieving speedy development of command area under Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation Projects in the State and it would be expedient to execute them along with other civil works of the project such as canals and distributories etc. It has been decided by the State Government that the field channels should be formed under all Major, Medium and Minor Projects at Project cost upto the commanding point of each survey No. 5/8 hectares, chak limit by the project authorities.

An outlay of Rs. 10.00 crores is provided in the Sixth Plan for field channels.

Modernisation Programme :

Modernisation of Krishna, Godavari and Pennar deltas and T.B.P. L.L.C., K.C. Canal and T.B.P.H.L.C. Stage-I are proposed to be taken up in Sixth Five Year Plan period. The latest estimated cost of the Modernisation schemes of Godavari, Krishna and T.B.P. Complex is

Rs. 300.00 crores. The schemes have to be implemented in phases in consecutive plans. A provision of Rs. 20.00 crores is made in Sixth Five Year Plan to take up and complete initially the much needed reconstruction of old and dilapidated structures in the old delta irrigation system, as a first phase in the modernisation programme.

Warabandi in existing irrigation system :

For ensuring equitable distribution of water to the cultivators, the system of Warabandi or rotational water supply system is being introduced in the Sixth Five Year Plan. For operation of this system minor structural improvements are required in the existing canal systems. To make improvements in the canal system for adoption of Warabandi a token provision of Rs. 5.00 crores has been fixed in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

Drainage Programme :

Under drainage programme for implementing the drainage schemes under Krishna and Godavari Deltas Rs. 46.37 lakhs were spent by 1979-80. During Sixth Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 30.00 crores is proposed for Drainage Programme.

Sriramasagar Project (Stage-I) :

The Pochampad Project (now named as Sriramasagar Project) was cleared by the Planning Commission during 1964 for utilisation of 66 T.M.C. of Godavari Waters (with a provision for raising a storage later) for irrigating an ayacut of 2.31 lakh hectares (5.70 lakh acres).

The Dam is situated about 200 K.M.s. from Hyderabad on Hyderabad-Nagpur road (National High Way No. 7) and 5 K.Ms. upstream of Soan bridge on Godavari. It is being raised across Godavari near Pochampad village of Nirmal Taluk, Adilabad District.

The scope of the Project under Stage I is to construct a storage reservoir with F.R.L.+1091 feet (gross capacity 112 T.M.C.) and to excavate a South Main Canal on Right Flank (now named as Kakatiya Canal) to a length of 235 K.Ms. with distributary system including construction of Lower manair dam. (a subsidiary reservoir at Km. 146). This enables the creation of ultimate potential of 2.67 lakh hectares (6.60 lakh acres) with the allotted yield of Manair River. This will benefit the districts of Nizamabad, Karimnagar and Warangal.

Though the construction of Project was started during 1963, the pace of works was very slow in the initial stages due to paucity of funds. The entire Project was posed to World Bank for aid of 39 million U.S. Dollars (about Rs. 29.00 crores) for part completion of the Project. Due to this aid and also allotment of sufficient funds from Fifth Plan onwards there has been considerable progress. The construction Programme was so scheduled to enable the utilisation of Waters by creating irrigation potential, in a phased effect from 6-7-71. Loan was fully reimbursed and credit was closed in September, 1976.

In the mean time the scope of the Project is enlarged due to the accord on sharing of Godavari Waters, between basin States making it possible to use 200 T.M.C. of Godavari Waters against 66 T.M.C. earlier allotted. Comprehensive Project proposals were formulated for utilisation of 200 T.M.C. in addition to the available yield at Kaddam and Lower Manair Dam reservoirs. These proposals envisage the following items :

1. Construction of Kakatiya Canal taking off from right flank for a length of 349 K.M. upto Musi Valley for benefiting a total ayacut of 14.50 lakh acres (inclusive of 6.60 lakh acres under stage-I).
2. Construction of Saraswathi Canal taking off from the left flank of the Reservoir for irrigating ayacut of 1.45 lakh acres in addition to stabilisation of existing ayacut of 67,000 acres under Kaddam;
3. Construction of Laxmi Canal (high level South Canal) for irrigating an ayacut of 16,500 acres).

The works on Pochampad Project Dam, L.M.D. and Kakatiya Canal under Stage-I are under various stages of execution upto Km. 235. The proposals for Stage-II involving works beyond Km. 235 were forwarded to the C.W.C. for clearance. However the execution of Saraswathi Canal in the initial reaches was taken up pending clearance from the Planning Commission in order to create irrigation potential early in the head reach which is in the proximity of the reservoir and as the lands are in the backward areas of Adilabad District.

As per the latest assessment, the cost of the Project Stage-I is Rs. 318 crores. This revised estimate was submitted to the Central Water Commission. This estimate contemplated provisions for raising the pochampad projects Dam and Lower Manair Dam to its full Height which could meet the storage requirement of stage-II also. It provides for the Head discharge of 9,700 cusecs. Therefore, it can be seen that excepting the raising of banks of Kakatiya Canal by 1'-6" upto Km. 116 to met the II stage requirement, all other works connected with Pochampad Project Dam, Lower Manair Dam and Kakatiya Canal are being executed for II stage works including lining the Canal. This is to avoid widening the Canal and remodelling structures along the Canal suitable for II stage at a later date. Thus the Rs. 318 crores revised estimate, though technically meant for I stage in fact contains provisions for II stage.

Progress achieved so far and present stage of works :

(i) *Pochampad Dam* : Earth Dam on right flank was completed. Left earth dam was raised to an overall height just about 1 foot below the top level except for a gap left over for Saraswathi Canal (North Canal Regulator). The non spillway portion of masonry dam was completed. The works of raising of piers, North Canal regulator, Intake Chambers, Manufacturing and erection of Radial gates and other protective works are in progress. The land and village acquisitions (33,000

hectares and 67 Nos. respectively) works were completed. Out of 67 villages, rehabilitation facilities for 34 villages were completed and the work on 5 villages is in Progress. For balance 28 Nos. cash grant has been provided in lieu of rehabilitation facilities.

(ii) *Lower Manair Dam*.—The works of raising earth dam, masonry dam and head Regulator and other protective works are in progress. So far 90% work on Right Earth Dam and 90% work on Left Earth Dam was completed. On masonry dam, about 95% masonry and 65% concrete work was completed. The foundations of Head Regulator are in progress. 7,770 hectares of lands in villages, were acquired. Balance acquisition and Rehabilitation work is in Progress.

(iii) *Kakatiya Canal* :

(a) *Reach upto Km. 116 (i.e., I.D.A. covered area)*. Earth work and structures are completed in this reach except some balance works in deep cut portions at tunnel side and two structures, which are also expected to be completed shortly. The Canal passes through a tunnel for a length of 1,000 m. The work including linking in tunnel portion was completed in all respects. The lining works upto Km. 107 are nearing completion and the work from Km. 107 to 116 Kms. was also let out recently and it is in good progress. The distributary system for an area of 1.00 lakh hectares was completed. The work of field channels upto each survey number is being carried out in this area.

(b) *Reach from Km. 116 to 146 (i.e., upto L.M.D.)*. Earth work excavation and forming embankments in this reach is nearing completion. Out of 43 structures, 10 Nos. were completed and 15 Nos. are in progress. One Major structure (Kothapalli syphon) and another Major structure on Moti Vagu in K.M. 135 costing about Rs. 1.00 crores are in progress.

(c) *Reach from Km. 146 to 235*.—Earth work excavation and forming embankments in this reach (except in 6 Kms. length) were taken up and 80% of work was completed. In the balance 6 Kms. the Earth work for 2 Kms. is proposed to be let out to Andhra Pradesh State Construction corporation. Tenders were called for 2 Kms. and tenders for 2 Kms. are under finalisation.

Out of 146 structures, 3 Nos. were completed and 33 Nos. are in progress. Tenders are called for 67 Nos. Tenders were settled for 39 Nos.

Stage-II Works :

Saraswathi Canal.—The Project report formulated by the Special Officer, Water Resources was sent to Central Water Commission for clearance. Pending clearance to the above, the works in excavation of Saraswathi Canal in the initial reaches of 7 Kms. were taken up and 80% earth work was completed and the balance earth work and 12 Nos. structures are in progress. The Government have issued orders to tag on the works of Saraswathi Canal upto Km. 47 (Head Reach)

to the works of Stage-I and incur expenditure thereon yearly as per the requirements. It is to be pointed out that the cost of works of this head reach is about Rs. 17.00 crores and it is programmed to complete these works in three years. Detailed surveys in further reaches and block levelling works etc., are also being carried out. It is programmed to spend about Rs. 2.00 crores on Saraswathi Canal in 80-81.

(iv) *Command Area Development Works.*

The Command Area Development Works are taken up in this Project, in order to ensure simultaneous, systematic and progressive development of ayacut along with the creation of potential for which a separate department is in charge. Measures are being taken to have scientific type of land levelling, field channels, drains etc., simultaneously training the farmers with latest techniques, methods in agriculture for different crops and ensuring credit facilities for development. Moreover, ayacut roads are being laid for the facility of farmers to transport their produce to the markets and other growth centres and to obtain fertilisers and pesticides from the godowns.

There is an administrative office within the Command Area Development headed by an Administrator with head-quarter at Jagtial, functioning under the general supervision of the Secretary, Command Area Development Department.

Ayacut Roads:—

Presently ayacut roads (new village roads) in the Command of 1.00 lakh hectares, are being executed by this organisation. Out of 460 Kms. of new roads envisaged under the I.D.A. agreement, 392 Kms. length of roads were completed so far, of which 190 Kms. of roads were handed over to Roads and Bridges Department for maintenance and upkeep. The works in about 40 Kms. are in progress.

The remaining length of roads *i.e.*, 68 Kms. (*i.e.*, 460-392) is planned to be completed in a span of two years. A tentative programme is indicated below :

{Physical:

	Kms.
Balance length of roads (460-392)	68
80-81	35
81-82	33
	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/>
	68
	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/>

Financial :

		(Rupees in lakhs)		
		On works	On Estab- lishment	Total
S32.	Expenditure incurred upto 3/80	.. 378	80	458
Total cost of works based on Revised Estimates (142 + 390).		—	—	—
Cost of balance works	..	.. 154	..	..
Schedule of expenditure	..	.. 325	..	..
	80-81	.. 75	11	86
	81-82	.. 79	10	89
	Total	.. 154	21	175

The ayacut road programme for the Command Area of 1.84 lakh hectares (2.84-1.00) may tentatively be taken as 900 Km.s length which may also have to be taken up for execution during Sixth Plan period 80-81 to 84-85.

Field Channels :

The work of execution of Field Channels upto the Command Point of each survey no. or a 5 hectares limit, whichever is less is to be done. The area covered with field channels is about 0.46 lakh hectares till end of 10/79. An Irrigation Potential of 1.17 lakh hectares was created upto end of 6/79. A further Irrigation Potential of 0.27 lakh hectares is expected to be created by 6/80. Against the total of 1.44 lakh hectares (1.17 + 0.27) the balance of 0.98 lakh hectares (1.44 - 0.465) has yet to be provided with Field Channels.

Future Programme :

The total irrigation potential of the Project planned to be created by the end of June 1985 is as per the details given below :

	(Lakh Hectares)
Ultimate Irrigation Potential of Stage-I	.. 2.67
Irrigation Potential under head reach of Saraswathi Canal of Stage-II now included in Stage-I.	0.17
Total Irrigation Potential to be created under Stage-II by end of 6/85.	2.84

Godvari Barrage Project :

Godavari Barrage is a major irrigation project on river Godavari and is being constructed to replace the existing anicut of 128 years old which has outlived its age. The project was administratively approved for Rs. 26.59 crores and the cost of the project has been subsequently revised to Rs. 66 crores. The I.D.A. which is a soft loan affiliated to the World Bank is assisting financially this project to a tune of 45 million U.S. Dollars (i.e., Rs. 36.00 crores approximately).

Review of progress during 1974-80 :

Dowlaiswaram Arm (Bays 1 to 70):—The work in this arm was started during 1974-75 working season.

Sub-structure : This item of work was completed for all the 70 bays except a very little portion of the first 1-3/4th bays. Thus almost 100% of the work was completed.

Piers:—Out of the 69 piers and 2 abutments the piers 2 to 15 and 60 to 69 including the right abutment have been completed to hoist level and the balance piers are at various levels. Thus about 35% of the piers were completed to hoist level.

Gates:—Erection of Gates was completed for 15 bays out of the 70 bays. Thus the total erection of gates completed so far is about 21%.

Road Bridge:—Preliminary arrangements are made to start the work soon.

Scour sluice:—Out of the 4 bays, the sub-structure for 3¼ bays was completed. Thus about 81% of the sub-structure work was completed.

Out of the three piers and two abutments, all the three piers and right abutment were tackled and are at various levels.

Head Regulator:—This item of work was started during 1979-80 season only and dewatering, earth work, sheet piling and curtain wall are under progress.

Ryali Arm:—(Bays 1 to 43). The work in this arm was started during 1970-71 working season. The sub-structure for bays 6 to 32 including left abutment were completed to end of the working season 1973-74.

Sub-structure:—The balance sub-structure i.e., bays 1 to 5 and 33 to 43 including the Right abutment were completed during 1974-80. Thus 100% of the work was completed.

Piers:—Out of the 42 piers and 2 abutments all the piers and the abutments were completed to hoist level except capping for a few piers. Thus almost 100% of the work was completed.

Gates:—Erection of Gates was completed for all the 43 bays. Thus 100% of the work was completed.

Road bridge:—This item of work was started during 1979-80 working season and is under progress.

Scour sluice:—This item of work was completed in all respects except the erection of gates and road bridge.

Head Regulator:—This work was started during the working season 1979-80 and E.W. erection., sheet pile driving, R.C.C. for sub-structure and protection works are under progress.

Maddur Arm:—(Bays 1 to 23) : The work in this arm was started during 1977-78 working season.

Sub-structure:—This item of work was completed for all the 23 bays. Thus 100% of the work was completed.

Piers:—Out of 22 piers and 2 abutments piers 17 to 22 and right abutment are completed to hoist level and the remaining piers are at various levels. Thus about 27% of the piers were completed to hoist level :

Gates:—Erection of gates was completed for 4 bays out of the 23 bays . Thus about 17% of the work was completed.

Vizzaswaram Arm : (Bays 1 to 39) : The work in this arm was started during 1975-76 working season.

Sub-structure:—This item of work was completed for all the bays except 3/4 portion of 39th bay and right abutment. Thus about 98% of the work was completed.

Piers:—Out of the 38 piers and 2 abutments, piers 1 to 19 including the left abutment were completed to hoist level and the remaining piers are at various levels.

Gates:—Erection of gates was completed for bays 1 to 14. Thus about 36% of the gates erection work was completed.

Scour sluice:—This item of work was started during 1979-80 working season and is under progress.

Expenditure.—The expenditure incurred on this project during 1974-80 was Rs. 4,386.65 lakhs and the cumulative expenditure incurred since inception to end of March, 1980 was Rs. 4,732.29 lakhs against the revised estimated cost of Rs. 6,600.00 lakhs. Thus about 72% of the expenditure was incurred since inception to end of March, 1980 against the cost of the revised estimate.

Programme during 1980-85 :

It is now programmed to complete all the balance piers and erection of gates of G.B. Project by June, 1981 and the balance works of Road

bridge and other ancillary items such as Head Sluices, Scour sluices and embankments by June, 1982.

Reasons for shortfall :

The Godavari Barrage Project could not be completed as originally programmed by June, 1979 due to the following reasons :

1. There was a setback in the original programme due to occurrence of breach in Dowlaiswaram arm of the old anicut on 8/9th July, 1976. There was consequent rescheduling of works.
2. There was un-precedented flash floods in November, 1977 due to heavy rains in Vidharbha and Madhya Pradesh which resulted in washing out of coffer dams and delay in the construction during 1977-78 working season; and
- (3) The main civil contractors, M/s. N.P.C.C. Ltd., were not able to adhere to the programme every year since commencement of their contract in this project.

The amount proposed for the Sixth Plan is Rs. 18.68 Crores.

Annual Plan 1981-82 :

During 1981-82, an outlay of Rs. 154.00 Crores is proposed for Major and Medium Irrigation Projects as shown below :

<i>Name of the scheme</i>	<i>Outlay (Rs. in Crores)</i>
1. Nagarjunasagar Project	45.00
2. Sriramsagar Project	45.00
3. Godavari Barrage	6.00
4. Survey, Investigation, Research and Designs ..	2.00
5. Other Major and Medium Irrigation schemes ..	49.20
6. Flood Control and Drainage	6.00
Total	<u>154.00</u>

[Annexures.

ANNEXURE-I

*GROSS AREA IRRIGATED UNDER ALL SOURCES OF IRRIGATION IN ANDHRA PRADESH, 1978-79.

<i>Sll. No.</i>	<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Gross Irrigated Area (Lakh hectares).</i>	<i>Percentage of Gross Irrigated area to total cropped area.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Srikakulam	2.58	45.2
2.	Visakhapatnam	1.88	35.9
3.	East Godavari	3.88	66.6
4.	West Godavari	4.89	83.4
5.	Krishna	4.00	57.1
6.	Guntur	3.20	43.9
7.	Prakasam	1.78	25.9
8.	Nellore	2.63	66.9
	Coastal Andhra	24.84	52.0
9.	Kurnool	1.50	14.6
10.	Anantapur	1.54	16.2
11.	Cuddapah	1.43	33.1
12.	Chittoor	2.39	41.1
	Rayala-Seema	6.86	23.0
	Andhra Region	31.70	40.8
13.	Ranga Reddy	0.74	19.5
14.	Hyderabad	0.74	
15.	Nizamabad	1.92	51.6
16.	Medak	1.42	28.5
17.	Mahboobnagar	1.84	17.9
18.	Nalgonda	3.28	39.6
19.	Warangal	2.06	34.1
20.	Khammam	1.10	23.7
21.	Karimnagar	2.40	41.8
22.	Adilabad	0.52	8.5
	Telangana	15.28	28.5
	Andhra Pradesh	46.98	35.8

Source : Season and Crop Report, Andhra Pradesh 1978-79.

ANNEXURE-II.

PROJECT-WISE IRRIGATION POTENTIAL CREATED AND UTILISED UPTO THE END OF 1974-78 UNDER MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECTS.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project.	POTENTIAL AREA.	
		Created Hectares.	Utilised Hectares.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Major Projects :			
1.	Nagarjunasagar	4,41,153	4,14,097
2.	Pochampad (Sriramsagar)	63,036	23,719
3.	K. C. Canal (1958)	1,22,624	1,01,984
4.	T. B. P. L. L. C.	60,461	45,153
5.	T. B. P. H. L. C. Stage-I	45,624	35,772
6.	Kaddam (1955)	34,390	14,116
7.	T. B. P. H. L. C. Stage-II	20,400	5,071
	Total (Major Projects)	7,87,688	6,39,912
Medium Projects :			
8.	Nagavalli Right side Channel (1960)	3,642	3,419
9.	Vegavathi Anicut (1958)	2,347	1,688
10.	Seethanagaram Anicut (1960)	1,619	1,570
11.	Pydigam (1965)	2,003	2,003
12.	Narayanapuram Anicut (1959)	14,911	14,911
13.	Vottigedda Reservoir (1972)	596	429
14.	Varaha Reservoir (1975)	1,767	1,767
15.	Pampa Reservoir (1970)	4,858	3,797
16.	Torrigadda Pumping Scheme (1964 and 1968)	5,548	2,688
17.	Bandakattu channel (1956)	1,478	1,477
18.	Guntur Channel Schemes	10,296	9,848
19.	Krishna Barrage Scheme (Krishna and Guntur)	25,896	23,263
20.	Palem Bitragunta Scheme (1962)	5,731	4,738
21.	Upputeru Lower Anicut (1956)	766	105
22.	Nakkalagandi channel 1956 and 1960	97	81

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
23.	Rallapadu Stage-II (Nellore and Ongole)	4,004	3,724
24.	Kanupur channel (1961-62)	.. 5,496	5,975
25.	Zurreru Project (1963)	.. 931	1,024
26.	Pincha Project (1966)	.. 1,527	930
27.	Upper Pennar Project (1958)	.. 8,133	3,498
28.	Bhariavanithippa Project (1961)	.. 8,519	7,314
29.	Chennarayaswamygudi Project	.. 770	308
30.	Vidyaranyaswamygudi Project (1960)	81	77
31.	Kalingi Project	.. 1,762	1,882
32.	Mallimadugu Project	.. 1,600	1,599
33.	Pandavagandi Project (1956)	.. 592	264
34.	Swarnamukhi	.. 4,119	4,128
35.	Arniar Project	.. 2,228	2,124
36.	Siddalagandi Project	.. 158	106
37.	Koilsagar	.. 4,767	4,249
38.	Rajolibanda Diversion scheme	.. 35,411	24,225
39.	Sarlasagar	.. 1,694	1,074
40.	Musi (1963)	.. 14,961	8,931
41.	Bheemunipalle (1954)	.. 486	419
42.	Ramadugu (1964)	.. 1,447	1,457
43.	Nallavagu (1967)	.. 2,161	1,480
44.	Jutpallivagu Project (1956)	.. 843	950
45.	Kotipallevagu Project	.. 3,278	3,561
46.	Lakhanapur Project	.. 1,071	607
47.	Lankasagar Project (1968)	.. 2,975	2,975
48.	Salivagu Project (1964)	.. 1,214	1,214
49.	Tandava Reservoir	.. 3,271	2,850
50.	Gambhirangadda Reservoir (1965)	.. 241	241
51.	Romperu Drainage Scheme	.. ..	680
52.	Palem Reservoir	.. 591	514
53.	Lower Sagileru Project (1956)	.. 3,238	3,238
54.	OOkachettyvagu (Ramakrishnapuram anicut)	.. 1,186	1,182
55.	Balunda Project	.. 1,166	990
Total (Medium Projects)		2,01,506	1,66,574
Total Major and Medium Projects		9,89,194	8,05,486

16. POWER.

Andhra Pradesh has abundant reserves of coal to sustain a thermal power generating capacity of 4000 to 5000 M. W.

Andhra Pradesh is the principal supplier of coal in south India. Coal is available in Singareni, Kothagudem, Ramagundam and Bellam-palli areas. It is in this context that pit head Super Thermal Stations set up in the State can feed into the National Grid. The State is also fortunate to have two major river systems in the Country. The Godavari and Krishna rivers have a large hydro potential of 2500 to 3000 M. W. at 60% load factor. Thus the availability of Thermal and Hydro resources in the State permits a judicious combination of Hydro Thermal combination grid system in the State.

There are very good locations along the Godavari river with required facilities to establish large pit head Thermal Stations. The hitherto proved coal resources in Andhra Pradesh are 1188 million tonnes. Ramagundam Super Thermal Station is already being executed in the Central Sector. Its ultimate capacity will be 2100 M. W. At Bhadrachalam an initial installation of 420 M.W. with provision to augment it upto 1050 M.W. has been proposed. It is feasible to install 2 or 3 more Super Thermal Stations in the Godavari Valley coal fields.

The available Hydro potential can be exploited to install hydro capacity of 4 to 5 million K. W. at a load factor of 20% to 25%.

The possible Hydro Thermal combination can easily meet a maximum demand of 6 to 7 million K. W. in the early nineties.

The development of the Regional Grids and National Grid for enabling large blocks of power transfers between the various States in the Region and between the Regions is proposed in the Five Year Plan 1980-85.

POWER DEVELOPMENT IN THE PAST.

The installed capacity in the State which was only 43 M. W. at the end of 1950-51 increased to 1888 M. W. by the end of 1979-80. Again, out of 27,445 towns and villages in the State 16,691 were electrified by the end of 1979-80, as against only 197 in 1950-51. The length of High Tension Transmission lines also increased from 2900 K. Ms. to 62,400 K. Ms. between 1950-51 and 1976-77. Thus it will be seen that practically the entire power system in the State as it exists today has been built up only during the Plan period. The total Plan outlay on Power development in the State between 1951-52 and 1979-80 amounted to about Rs. 1043 crores. During the First and Second Plans, the Size of the outlay was about Rs. 38 crores in each Plan. In the Third Plan period

the outlay incurred on Power Programmes increased to about two and half times that of the Second Plan. The aggregate outlay under the Annual Plan for 1966-69 was only marginally higher than Third Plan outlay. Subsequently, there has been a doubling of the outlay in the Fourth Plan and again in the Fifth Plan. The total outlay for Power sector during 1978-80 was about Rs. 330 crores. The power sector accounted for about 31.8% of the State's total development outlay for the period 1951-80. But in the Fifth Plan, the proportion of outlay found above 38.4%. The Plan wise details of the outlays on the power sector are indicated below :

<i>Period.</i>	<i>Outlay incurred on power sector (Rs. in crores.)</i>	<i>% of total plan outlay.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
First Plan (1951-56).	37.84	39.1
Second Plan (1956-61).	38.53	20.4
Third Plan (1961-66).	93.61	26.6
Annual Plans (1966-69)..	97.96	41.5
Fourth Plan (1969-74).	190.58	42.5
Fifth Plan (1974-78). ..	381.38	38.4
Annual Plans (1978-80).	203.30	20.9
Total ..	1043.20	31.8

The substantial increase to 1888 M.W. in the installed power capacity which occurred during the above period was distributed over the successive Plans. Initially, there was an increase of 56 M. W. in the First Plan followed by 114 M. W. in the Second Plan. The subsequent Plans were characterised by the alternative spells of stagnation and development. Thus the increase in the installed capacity during the Third Plan was only 78 M. W. followed by 324 M. W. in the Annual Plan periods. But the progress during the Fourth Plan was halting as indicated by the addition to capacity of only 53 M. W. Power development had again gathered momentum in the Fifth Plan period and the installed capacity rose by 895 M. W. during 1974-78. Again there was further improvement by 325 M. W. during the two Annual Plan periods 1978-80. The achievements under the Plans in the power sector are shown below from which it can be seen that the per capita consumption of power in the State is much lower than the All India average even at the end of 1978-79.

The following figures indicate the progress, the State has made in the Power Sector since the era of Planned Development was ushered in the Country.

Item.	At the beginning of 1st Plan.	At the end of						
		1st Plan.	2nd Plan.	3rd Plan.	As on 31-3-69	As on 31-3-74	As on 31-3-78	As on 31-3-80
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Installed Capacity (M.W.) ..	43.1	98.9	213	291	615	668	1560	1888
Peak Demand (M.W.) ..	22.6	54.6	190	258	440	652	978	1060 (Restricted.)
Sales (M.K.W.M.) . . .	..	..	601	1048	1638	2479	3782	4700 (Anticipated)
Towns & Villages electrified (Nos.) .	197	630	2680	4353	5788	10715	14851	16691
Pumpset (Nos.) ..	620	4300	17968	57225	123167	261989	318357	38773
Total Consumers Served (in lakhs).	0.30	1.49	2.70	5.25	8.27	14.2	17.79	21.76
Per Capita consumption. (Kwh)	2.5	7.0	19	31	44	60	80	96
All India Percapita Consumption. .. (Kwh)	17.8	26.4	38	61	78	97.5	120	131 1978-79

The commissioning of the Kothagudem Thermal Scheme stage I in 1966-67 marked a turning point in the development of power in the State. In that year 2 Units of 60 M. W. each have been established adding 120 M. W. of power capacity. In the following Year, another 2 units have been commissioned under the Kothagudem Thermal Scheme Stage-II adding another 120 M. W. to the States' installed capacity. In the same year 1967-68, 2 units of upper Sileru Hydro Electric Scheme have also been commissioned with an aggregate capacity of 120 M. W. On the other hand, in the entire Fourth Plan period only one unit of 62.5 M. W. was added under the Ramagundam Thermal Scheme in 1971-72. Two units of Kothagudem Thermal Scheme Stage-III scheduled to be commissioned could not be completed due to delays in delivery of equipment and defects in equipment supplied. The Srisailam and Lower Sileru Hydro Electric Schemes which were taken up in the Second and Third Plan could not also be completed due to paucity of funds.

During the Fifth Plan 440 M. W. of installed capacity was added by the Commissioning of 4 units of 110 M. W. each, 2 units under the Kothagudem Thermal Scheme Stage-III and another 2 units under Stage-IV, a capacity of 345 M. W. was also added by the Commissioning of the first 3 units of 115 M. W. each under the Lower Sileru Hydro Electric Scheme. A 110 M. W. units was also commissioned under Nagarjunasagar Project Hydro Electric Scheme. The Fourth Unit of 110 M. W. capacity under lower Sileru Hydro Electric Scheme was commissioned during 1978-79. The First unit of 210 M. W. capacity under Vijayawada Thermal Station was commissioned in 1979-80. Thus during the two years after Fifth Plan period *i.e.*, 1978-80, 325 M. W. was added to the installed capacity. As may be seen from the particulars of scheme-wise expenditure and physical achievement during the period 1974-80, the achievements under Kothagudem Thermal Scheme Stage III and Lower Sileru Hydro Electric Scheme were mainly in the nature of returns for the past investments on the Projects. In the case of Vijayawada Thermal Scheme Stage-I, the achievement was better as 50% of the installed capacity of 210 M. W. out of the target of 420 M. W. was achieved during 1978-79 for the past investment. But in the case of Srisailem Project Stage-I on which substantial outlay has been incurred during the Plan Period 1974-80, there has been no corresponding achievement resulting in short fall in achieving the targets during the above Plan targets. Price escalation has also been an important factor accounting for the shortfall in achievements despite considerable increases in the financial outlays. The Plan allocation during 1974-80 for generation Projects was Rs. 529.16 crores. While the actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 505.95 crores for 1974-80. The corresponding seven year target was 1890 M. W. while the achievement during 1974-80 was 1220 M.W.

Schemewise particulars of Progress made under power generation projects during the Plan 1974-80 period are given below :

Achievements under Power Generation schemes in Andhra Pradesh during 1974-80.

<i>Scheme.</i>	<i>Total cost (Rs. in crores).</i>	<i>Expenditure (Rs. in crores)</i>		<i>Ultimate capacity (M.W.).</i>	<i>Achievement during 1974-80 (M.W.).</i>
(1)	(2)	1974-80	<i>Upto end of 1980.</i>	(5)	(6)
A. THERMAL PROJECTS :					
1. Kothagudem Stage-III.	50.50	4.72	50.78	220	220
2. Kothagudem Stage-IV.	77.53	72.71	72.74	220	220
3. Vijayawada Stage-I. ..	190.00	149.81	153.28	420	210
Total-A.	318.03	227.24	276.80	860	650

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
B. HYDEL PROJECTS :						
4. Srisaïlam Project Stage-I. ..		237.25	145.85	241.95	440	..
5. Lower Sileru. ..		111.10	68.15	108.86	460	460
6. Nagarjunasagar Hydro Electric Scheme. ..		13.54	12.77	13.04	110	110
7. Nagarjunasagar Pumped Storage scheme Stage-I. ..		70.12	49.93	50.23	400	..
8. Nagarjunasagar Right canals Hydro Electric Scheme. ..		25.50	0.28	0.31	60	..
9. A. P. Power House at Balimela. ..		26.50	0.73	3.01	60	..
10. Donkarayi Power House. ..		11.60	1.00	1.67	..	..
Total-B. ..		495.61	278.71	419.07	1530	570
Total (A & B). .		813.64	505.95	695.87	2390	1220

Future Power Growth :

The Eleventh Annual Power Survey Committee has assessed the Power requirements for the year from 1979-80 to 1983-84 for Andhra Pradesh as follows :

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Peak Demand (MW)	1376	1551	1720	1875	2063
Energy equipments (MKWh)	7592	8558	9490	10348	11422
					(By Pro- jection)

The energy needs of the State for the above period have been grossly under estimated by the Annual Power Survey Committee and the Board has now requested the Power Survey Committee to revise the estimates upward for the following reasons :

1. The requirements of certain H. T. industries which are likely to come up during 1979-84 are not considered by the Power Survey Committee. Some of these industries are under active consideration of the Central Government, State Government and the Private Sector. For instance the major load of Vizag Steel Plant has been omitted. So the requirements of Power for these industries have to be provided for.
2. Further, some Cement Plants which are to be set up during 1979-84 are not considered by Annual Power Survey Committee.
3. The assumption of 63% load factor is not realistic. With the availability of adequate power without restrictions the load factor will be lower.
4. The agricultural loads draw power at a low load factor and the power requirements should be computed on the connected load with a suitable diversity factor.

Higher load factors achieved in the recent past were under some special circumstances viz., staggering of loads, peak restrictions etc.

Further with the availability of adequate power, the growth rate may also pick up from now onwards.

The Power Survey Committee has yet to finalise the estimates of energy requirements for the years from 1979-84.

The anticipated power and energy requirements upto 1984-85 as anticipated by the A. P. S. E. Board are as below :—

Year. (MW)	Power.	Energy require- ment. (Mkwc)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1981-82.	1788	8558
1982-83	2097	9990
1983-84	2314	11200
1984-85	2635	12800

The draft proposals for the Five Year Plan 1980-85 have been evolved to meet the above power requirements, so that the State may not suffer on account of inadequate capacity planning for power as in the past. Non-availability of power can arrest economic growth and cause considerable loss to the economy.

Generation Schemes During The Five Year Plan 1980-85.

The gross margin between the load demand and the installed capacity necessary to meet the demand would vary from system to system depending upon the size of the system, size of the individual units, forced outage rates of different generating sets, degree of security of service required, constraints on hydro stations imposed by irrigation demands, reduced head in summer months, etc. The C. E. A. finalised certain norms for gross margins for Thermal Plants availability being 61.3% and for hydel plants at 87.5%. The actual figures for the Power Stations have been consistently well below these figures. Capacity planning based on such high figures as given by the Government of India is one of the reasons for the power shortages in the Country. A realistic view of Thermal performance has to be taken-taking note of the poor quality of coal available in the Country, non-availability of timely inputs, and other local factors. Over optimistic projections of availability, which may not be achieved in practice, would cause power shortages which gravely harm the economy as has been the experience year after year. A gross margin of 1.5 (ratio of installed capacity to peak load) as compared to 1.33 for a combined hydro thermal combination of about equal proportions according to C. E. A. norms is adopted for estimating the total installed capacity requirements to cater to the vagaries of monsoon to some extent and the higher percentage of forced outages of thermal units. While the 210 M. W. units have yet to prove their reliability, the poor performance of existing 110 M.W. units needs no mention.

At present Andhra Pradesh has about 50% of its installed capacity in Hydro Stations and yet even a partial failure of the monsoon has caused considerable demand as well as energy shortage. Predominance of Hydro Power in a Grid, as in the case of the Southern Region exposes the system to great unreliability due to uncertainty of monsoon and this has repeatedly been experienced by the Southern Region.

It is, therefore, necessary while planning for utilisation of hydel resources we plan not on the basis of averages or even 60% availability but on the basis of lowest availability and make up the deficit by planning for adequate thermal capacity.

Based on these considerations the power generation Projects have been proposed for the Five Year Plan 1980-85. The phasing of their benefits during the Plan 1980-85 is indicated in the Statement below :

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Installed capacity as the beginning of the year. (M.W.)</i>	<i>Proposed additions.</i>	<i>Installed capacity at the end of the year. (M.W.)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1980-81	1,888	Vijayawada Stage-I, Unit-II N' Sagar Pumped Storage.	210
		Scheme, Stage-I, Units-I, II and III	300
			510
			2,398
1981-82	2,398	N' Sagar Pumped Storage Scheme, Stage-I Unit-IV.	100
		Srisaillam, H.E. Scheme Units-I and II Donkarayi Canal Power House	220 25
			345
			2,743
1982-83	2,743	Srisaillam H.E. Scheme Units-III and IV N'Sagar Right Canal H.E. Scheme, Units-I and II.	220 60
		A.P. Power House at Belimela Units-I and II.	60
			340
			3,083
1983-84	3,083	Srisaillam H.E. Scheme Units-V and VI Ramagundam Super Thermal Station (State Share).	220 114
			334
		Less retirement (—)	98
			236
			3,319
1984-85	3,319	Srisaillam H.E. Scheme Unit-VII	110
		Upper Sileru H.E. Scheme Stage-II, Units-III & IV.	120
		N'Sagar Pumped Storage Scheme Stage-II, Units-V and VI.	200
		Pochampad H.E. Scheme, Units-I and II.	18
		Ramagundam Super Thermal Station (State Share).	57
		Bhadrachalam Thermal Station Unit-I.	210
			715
			4,034

With the commissioning of the sets as programmed above, the power position in the State is shown in the following Table :

<i>Item.</i>	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Peak load anticipated (M.W.) ..	1788	2097	2314	2635
Installed Capacity required at 1.5 times peak load (M.W.) ..	2682	3145	3471	3953
Installed Capacity available (M.W.)	2743	3083	3319	4034
Surplus (+) (M.W.) ..	..	..	..	..
Deficit (-)	.. (+)61	.. (-)62	.. (-)152	.. (+)81
Energy requirement (M.U.) ..	8558	9990	11200	12800
Energy availability (M.U.) ..	10200	12200	13800	14500
Surplus (+)	..	..	..	..
MU	.. (+)1642	.. (+)2210	.. (+)2600	.. (+)1700
Deficit (-)	..	..	..	..

From the above statement, it may be seen that the State will be just meeting its power requirements by 1984-85 and there is need to maintain adequate surplus to foster Industrial Development in this backward State.

The Bhadrachalam Thermal Station, Stage-I Project Report was submitted to Government of India in December, 1976 and its sanction is awaited.

It is essential to approve the Bhadrachalam Thermal Station allowing for a gestation period of 48 months right now, so that the first unit of 210 M. W. can be commissioned in the last quarter of 1984-85 and the second set about six to nine months later. While in the Plan proposal the benefits from this Station are assumed in 1985-86, it would be possible to accelerate the work for commissioning the first unit by 1984-85.

A brief description of the above Projects is given below :

A. CONTINUING SCHEMES :

1. Kothagudem Extensions Stage-IV (2×110 M.W.) :

The two generating sets of 110 M.W. each under this Scheme were commissioned in 1977-78. A provision of Rs. 4.50 crores is made in the Five Year Plan 1980-85 for balance payments and minor civil works

2. *Lower Sileru Hydro Electric Scheme (4×115 M.W.)*

The Project works comprise the Donkarayi Dam, Power Canal, fore-bay, head race tunnel, penstocks and Power House with 4 sets of 115 M. W. each at Mothugudem.

This scheme was sanctioned in 1964. The latest estimated cost is Rs. 111.10 crores (1979). A provision of Rs. 2.03 crores is made in 1980-85 for balance works.

The first unit was commissioned on 4-3-1976, the second unit on 27-10-1976 and the third unit on 13-11-1977, fourth unit in July, 1978.

The erection work of crest gates on Donkarayi Dam is in progress and this will complete the Project.

3. *Nagarjunasagar Hydro Electric Scheme Conventional (1×110 M.W.):*

This generating set was commissioned in January, 1978. An amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is provided in 1981-82 for balance supplies due from M/s. B.H.E.L. for replacing the unit borrowed from Srisailem.

4. *Vijayawada Thermal Station (2×210 M.W.)*

The Vijayawada Thermal Station is located on the left bank of river Krishna near Ibrahimpatnam. The Power House is at a distance of 5 K.M. from Kondapalli Railway Station on the Vijayawada Kazipet Broad Gauge Line and 3 K.M. from Krishna River. Two units of 210 M.W. capacity each were taken up for installation in the first stage. The first 210 M.W. unit was commissioned in November, 1979 and the second unit is expected to be commissioned by August, 1980.

The latest estimated cost of the Project is Rs. 190.00 Crores. An amount of Rs. 153.28 crores was spent to the end of March, 1980 and the balance amount of Rs. 36.72 crores is provided in the Five year Plan 1980-85.

5. *Nagarjunasagar Pumped Storage Scheme Stage-I (4×100 M.W.):*

The Scheme envisages installation of 4 Nos. of 100 M.W. reversible type pump turbine sets at Nagarjunasagar Dam. During the initial years, they will be run as conventional turbine generator units. In the coming years they will be run as generators during peak load hours to supply power to the system and as motors to pump back waters during off peak hours.

The approved estimated cost of the Scheme is Rs. 66.09 Crores. The latest estimated cost is Rs. 70.12 crores. The expenditure by end of March, 1980 was Rs. 50.23 crores. Rs. 19.89 crores will be spent in Five year Plan 1980-85.

The first unit was commissioned in April, 1980. The remaining three units are expected to be commissioned in September, 1980, March, 1981 and September, 1981 respectively.

6. *Nagarjunasagar Right Canal Hydro Electric Scheme (2×30 M.W.) :*

The Scheme envisages utilisation of irrigation discharges of the Nagarjunasagar Right Canal for generation of power by installing 2×30 M.W. units. An average net head of 72' is available at the intake sluices of the Right Canal and the peak discharge of 17,000 cusecs will enable a maximum power generation of 86 M.W. It is proposed to have two generating sets of 30 M.W. capacity each under this Scheme with provision to add a third set of the same capacity at a later date.

The annual energy potential is 156.0 million units with 2 sets of 30 M.W. each. The sanctioned cost of the Scheme is Rs. 18.19 crores. The latest estimated cost is Rs. 25.50 crores.

The expenditure to end of March, 1980 is Rs. 0.31 crore and the balance amount of Rs. 25.19 cores is provided in the Plan. The two sets are anticipated to be commissioned in 1982-83.

7. *Andhra Pradesh Power House at Balimela :*

The Balimela Dam Project is a joint venture of Government of Orissa and Government of Andhra Pradesh from which water is let down for power generation. Two units of 30 M.W. generating sets are proposed to be installed in the Andhra Pradesh Power House at Balimela Dam utilising the water let out from Ballmela reservoir towards the share of Andhra Pradesh for power generation. The maximum gross head available between the R.L. of Balimela reservoir 462.20 M. (R.L. +1516 feet) and the F.R.L. of Upper Sileru reservoir 414.65 M. (+1360 feet) is 47.55 M. (156) feet. This Peaking power will be available throughout the year and the annual energy generation is estimated as 163.5 million K,W,h.

The sanctioned cost of the Scheme is Rs. 17.77 crores. The latest estimated cost is Rs. 26.50 crores. M/s. B.H.E.L. have to confirm the prices. An expenditure of Rs. 3.01 crores was incurred on this Scheme to the end of March, 1980 to execute certain common civil works while completing the main dam and for advance payment to M/s. B.H.E.L. The balance of Rs. 23.49 crores is required in Five year Plan in 1982-85. The sets are expected to be commissioned in 1982-83.

8. *Canal Power House at Donkarayi :*

This Scheme proposes to utilise the head of the standing water in the main reservoir of Lower Sileru at Donkarayi and generate power before releasing the water into power canal. The Scheme comprises of a common leading channel for the penstock intake and power canal sluices, trash rack structure and a penstock to feed one generating unit of 25 M.W. capacity located at about 61 M. (200 feet) D/S. of the axis of the intake Dam.

The Station will generate 22.5 M.W. to 11.9 M.W. and supply 98 M.U. of energy annually to the Andhra Pradesh Grid. The sanctioned cost of the Scheme is Rs. 7.92 crores, but the latest estimated cost is Rs. 11.60 crores. An amount of Rs. 1.67 crores was spent by March, 1980 and the balance amount of Rs. 9.93 crores is provided in the Plan 1980-85. The unit is expected to be commissioned in 1981-82.

9. *Upper Sileru Extensions Stage II (2×60 M.W.) :*

The Upper Sileru Power House is situated on the Sileru River in Vizag District 220 K.m. from Visakhapatnam.

As per the agreement with the Government of Orissa, a continuous draft of 2,100 cuseses will be let down from Balimela Reservoir for power generation at Upper Sileru. Two sets of 60 M.W. were installed under first stage.

Under this Scheme, a weir was constructed at Guntawada across the River Sileru. The height and length of the weir are 30 m. and 302 m. respectively. The F.R.L. is +1360 feet. The head available for power generation is 304 feet (maximum) and 290 feet (minimum).

Under the second stage extensions, it is proposed to add two more generating units of 60 M.W. each at this Power Station. The Planning Commission accorded sanction for 2nd Stage Works for an estimated cost of Rs. 11.98 crores and the latest cost estimates work out to Rs. 29.00 crores. An amount of Rs. 1.05 crores was spent by March, 1980.

The Upper Sileru Power Station will be operating as a peaking Station to meet the peak load requirements. An amount of Rs. 1.05 crore was spent so far, for advance payment to M/s. B.H.E.L. for supply of units. As the energy benefits were nominal only during the periods of floods, the execution was delayed in Fifth Plan to give priority to the Nagarjunasagar Hydel Scheme. It is proposed to take up this Project in this Plan and complete the installation of the units by 1984-85. So a sum of Rs. 27.95 crores is proposed for this Scheme in the 1980-85 Plan.

B. NEW SCHEME PROPOSED FOR 1980-85.

1. *Bhadrachalam Thermal Power Station Stage I (2×210 M.W.)*

The Thermal Power Station is proposed to be located at Manuguru Village on the bank of river Godavari about 50 K.m. from Bhadrachalam. This location is considered to be an ideal one for the establishment of a Super Thermal Station as it is situated in the heart of a large coal belt. Two units of 210 M.W. capacity each are proposed to be installed in the Station initially with provision for extension upto five units.

Coal requirements of the Station will be met from the newly opened Manuguru Coal Mines. Coal will be transported to the Station from Manuguru Mines by belt conveyors. Water requirements of the Station will be met from the nearby Godavari river. A Project Report for an estimated cost of Rs. 189.90 crores was prepared and sent to Government of India in December, 1976 for necessary clearance. Any further delay in the clearance of the Project and starting of work will mean deterioration in power supply position towards the end of the plan 1980-85

The Station can be commissioned within 4 years after the Project sanction is received. A provision of Rs. 151.00 crores is proposed in the Five Year Plan 1980-85 for this Project. The first unit can be commissioned in the last quarter of 1984-85 or the first quarter of 1985-86 to be followed by the second unit shortly thereafter.

2. Pochampad H.E. Scheme (3×9 M.W.)

The Power House is proposed to be located in the rear of Pochampad Dam which is under construction as an irrigation Project at the head regulator of the Pochampad South Canal. The generation of hydel power of 27 M.W. (3×9 M.W.) is estimated to be realised from the discharges let into the South Canal. The estimated cost of the Scheme is Rs. 13.49 crores. The energy potential is about 91 million units. The first two units are expected to be commissioned in 1984-85. An amount of Rs. 10.00 crores is provided in the Five Year Plan 1980-8

3. Nagarjunasagar Pumped Storage Scheme Stage II (3×100 M.W.)

The proposals envisage utilising the remaining three penstocks in the Nagarjunasagar Dam by installing three more pumped storage units of capacity 100 M.W. each. In the initial stages three units will be operated conventionally for season energy generation and to increase the peaking capacity with the firm power available in the non-monsoon months by lower load factor operation.

The estimated cost of the Scheme is Rs. 55.78 crores. An amount of Rs. 55.00 crores is provided in the Plan 1980-85 with a view to complete most of the works and commission the first two units by 1984-85 and the third unit early in 1985-86. However, if accelerated delivery can be arranged commissioning of the units can be advanced by about one year since all the civil works would be ready well before the delivery that could be obtained. The phasing of funds would be arranged to correspond to the improved delivery periods.

4. Nagarjunasagar Left Canal H.E. Scheme (2×30 M.W.)

Under this scheme, it is proposed to install two units of 30 M.W. each in a Power House near the intake of the left main canal of Nagarjunasagar Project to exploit the available head of 75.26 feet and generate power from the irrigation discharges. The annual energy generation is estimated as 181 million K.Wh.

The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 22.58 crores and is submitted to C.E.A. for sanction. Works are proposed to be started in 1982-83. An amount of Rs. 15.00 crores is provided in the Five Year Plan 1980-85 and the benefits are anticipated beyond 1985.

C. ADVANCE ACTION SCHEMES FOR FUTURE BENEFITS.

The following Hydro and Thermal Schemes are proposed to be taken up in the later part of the Plan period so that generation additions can be achieved uniformly beyond 1985.

These Schemes are :

1. Vijayawada Thermal Station Extensions, Stage-II 2×210 M.W
2. Inchampalli H.E. Scheme 11×60 M.W.
3. Polavaram Barrage H.E. Scheme 4×30 M.W.

A provision of Rs. 20.00 crores is made for advance action schemes in the Plan period 1980-85.

Micro Hydel Projects :

There are about 43 sites on various Canals at which it is possible to instal bulb type or similar other hydel units to generate about 400 million units per annum. It is proposed to take up work on as many of these Schemes as possible to get the benefits of the replenishable source of energy at the load Centres available along the Canals.

TRANSMISSION SYSTEM—FIVE YEAR PLAN 1980-85 :

The Transmission network has to be planned on a long term basis, particularly when the generation is increasing fast. In a system that is doubling its capacity every five or six years, short term Planning of grid lines will result in their early overloading and consequent increase in transmission losses and low voltages at the receiving stations. Hence the period of forward planning should be 10 to 15 years from the date of probable instalation of a net work.

400 K.V. is being adopted at present as the next higher voltage. At this voltage hardly 500 M.W. could be transmitted without series compensation, and about one half more with series compensation. 500 K.V. would be more appropriate and this needs serious consideration.

The anticipated demand in Andhra Pradesh at the end of 1984-85 will be of the order of 2635 M.W. according to Board's estimates.

Keeping in view the generating schemes, that are proposed to completed during the plan period and the demands of the load centers, the following 400 K.V./500 K.V. trunk lines are proposed to be constructed during the sixth plan period (*i.e.*, 1980-85) :

1400 K.V. Lines to be constructed by N.T.P.C.

1. Ramagundam .. Hyderabad (S.C. Line).
2. Hyderabad .. Nagarjunasagar (S.C. Line).
3. Nagarjunasagar .. Cuddapah (S.C. Line).
4. Cuddapah .. Bangalore (S.C. Line).

1400 K.V. Lines to be constructed by A.P.S.E.B. :

1. Ramagundam .. Manuguru.
2. Manuguru .. Vijayawada.

New 400 K.V. sub-stations are proposed at Hyderabad, Cuddapah and Ramagundam in addition to 400 K.V. step up Stations at Nagarjunasagar, Vijayawada and Manuguru.

The funds for the lines to be constructed by National Thermal Power Corporation will be provided by N.T.P.C.

The existing 220 K.V. Transmission system will be strengthened by the construction of a number of major transmission lines as below.

1. Srisailam	..	..	Gooty	..	D.C.
2. Kothagudem	..	..	Manuguru	..	D.C.
3. Lower Sileru	..	..	Bommur	..	D.C.
4. Vijayawada	..	..	Bommur	..	D.C.
5. Bommur	..	..	Gajuwaka	..	D.C.
6. Srisailam	..	..	Nagarjunasagar	..	D.C.
7. Vijayawada	..	..	Nagarjunasagar	..	D.C.
8. Cuddapah	..	..	Renigunta Chittoor.	..	—
9. Lower Sileru	..	..	Upper Sileru	..	S.C.
10. (a) Hyderabad (Uppal) Shapurnagar	..	..	..	..	D.C.
(b) Hyderabad (Uppal) Chandrayangutta	..	..	..	..	D.C.

The length of the 220 K.V. and 400 K.V. Transmission system is expected to increase from 2481 K.m. in 1980 to about 5000 K.m. by 1985.

The inter State Links to the neighbouring states and regions are as follows. The funds for these lines will be provided by the centre.

A. 400 K.V. Lines :

1. Vijayawada .. Nellore .. Madras S.C. Line
border ..
2. Ramagundam—Chandrapur (Maharashtra) .. Two circuits.

B. 220 K.V. Lines :

1. Lower Sileru Barsur (Madhya Pradesh).
2. Hyderabad Shahabad (Karnataka).

The total length of the 400 K.V. Transmission lines proposed to be taken up during the Sixth Plan period by the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board will be about 350 K.ms.

Further about 3,500 circuit K. m. of 132 K.V. lines and a number of 132 K.V. sub-Stations will have to be erected during the Plan period and this will cost about Rs. 85.00 crores. The amount spent on Transmission systems including Railway electrification during 1974-80 was of the order of 75.35 crores. A total provision of Rs. 240.00 crores is proposed for Transmission schemes for Plan period 1980-85.

Rural Electrification and System Improvement :

The total number of Census inhabited Towns and Villages is 27,445 (224 of these being Towns). In addition there are 32,750 Hamlets which

are quite often bigger than the main villages. To end of 31-3-1980 16,467 villages and 6,500 Hamlets have been electrified. The number of Agricultural pumpsets energised as on 31-3-1980 is 3,87,731.

There is still large underground water potential yet to be tapped for increasing agricultural production. From the experience gained during the last year the tempo of energisation of pumpsets can be increased considerably and it is possible to enregise 2.5 to 3 lakhs pumpsets in Plan Period 1980-85.

In respect of Village electrification each year, 1,600 Villages can be electrified on an average and 8,000 Villages can be electrified during the Five-Year Plan. By the end of 31-3-1980 about 16,467 Villages have been electrified and so by the end of the Plan (1985), about 90% village electrification excluding hamlets and 60% including hamlets would be achieved. Considering hamlets also, the percentage electrification is only 38.28 at present and the State rightly deserves funds under Revised Minimum Needs Programme.

System Improvements :

Continuous efforts are being made with the available resources to reduce the line losses. As a result of the improvement works already carried out, line losses have come down from 25.4% during 1973-74 to 20.8% during 1978-79 inspite of 77% increase in the sales during this period. The line losses have been reduced considerably even while extensive Rural Electrification Programme was on hand during the Fifth Plan Period which contributed a lot to increase the losses in the Distribution System.

The continued attention being given to the works for system improvement and the commissioning of Power Stations at Vijayawada and Srisaïlam and additional units at Nagarjunasagar will help to further reduce the line losses.

An amount of Rs. 47.88 crores is provided for Plan period 1980-85 for reduction of line losses.

An amount of Rs. 97.27 crores was spent on Distribution and Rural Electrification Programmes in the State during the period 1974-80. A total provision of Rs. 250.00 crores is provided for Distribution and Rural Electrification Schemes for Plan period 1980-85 including institutional finances, as these credits are also now being accounted for in Plan resources.]

INVESTIGATION OF NEW SCHEMES :

It is necessary to investigate the economically and technically feasible sites for exploitation of hydel potential. The expenditure incurred on Survey and Investigation schemes during the period 1974-80 was Rs. 72.35 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 1.00 crore is provided for this purpose during the Plan 1980-85.

A table summarising the position and the level of development of the State in the All India picture is given below :

<i>Sl No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>	<i>All India</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Population (in Millions) :		
	1971	43.5	548.0
	1978-79	52.0	641.0
2.	Area '000' Sq. Km.	276.7	3,280.5
3.	Per Capita income in 1978-79 (R.S.) ..		
	(a) at current prices	1027	1250
	(b) at constant prices	349	429
4.	Per capita consumption of electricity (1978-79) (K.W.H.)	90.0	131.0
5.	No. of Industrial Workers as per 1971 census (Millions)	1.62	17.07
6.	Do. as on 1976-77	4.72	63.81
7.	No. of agricultural Workers (in millions)	12.62	125.67
8.	Food production in 1978-79 (in lakh Tonnes)	106.67	1,313.70
9.	Industrial production in 1978-79 (Rs. crores)	627.00	13,071.00

The State has to take great strides in the Five Year-Plan 1980-85 to advance industrially and keep pace with the rest of the country. The Steel Plant at Visakhapatnam, the Aluminam Plant in Visakhapatnam, the Fertilizer Plants at Ramagundam, Visakhapatnam and Kakinada, a number of Chemical Plants, Cement Plants, Zinc and Copper Shelters etc., will give a fillip to the economic growth of the State. The Power Sector has to gear up to the stupendous task of meeting satisfactorily and reliably the power demands of all these industries and agriculture. The per capita consumption will then go up from the present level of 96 K.W.H. to atleast about 180 K.W.H. by the end of the Five Year Plan 1980-85.

Balimela Dam (Joint) Project :

The Balimela Dam (Joint) Project was taken up as joint venture by the Governments of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh and the work has been completed. In the Balimela Dam Joint Control Board Meeting held at Hyderabad on 16-1-1978, it was agreed that Andhra Pradesh should pay to Orissa a further amount of Rs. 900.00 lakhs towards its share on the cost of Balimela Dam. An amount of Rs. 400.00 lakhs

was paid to Orissa Government during 1978-80. Hence the balance amount of Rs. 500.00 lakhs is proposed for Five Year Plan 1980-85.

Srisaïlam Hydro Electric Project :

The Srisaïlam Hydro Electric Project is a part of the integrated development of the water resource of Krishna River. The Project is situated in a narrow gorge of the river Krishna, about half a mile down stream of the Pathalaganga bathing ghat near the holy shrine of Srisaïlam in Kurnool District. The work on the project was started in 1963. The original estimate for the project sanctioned in 1964 was for Rs. 38.47 crores. The present revised estimate is for Rs. 237.25 crores.

The project envisages development of power at Srisaïlam with an ultimate installed capacity of 7 units of 110 M.W. each. In the first stage of the project, 4 units of 110 M.W. each are to be installed and in addition the civil works for all the power houses are to be completed. In the second stage, 3 units of 110 M.W. each are to be installed in the power house.

The expenditure incurred on the project from the inception to end of 1979-80 is Rs. 187.38 crores. During 1980-81 the expenditure incurred is Rs. 7.73 crores upto the end of September, 1980.

The works connected with this project are at various stages of progress. It is now programmed to commission the first unit of the 110 M.W. capacity of the project by June, 1981. The other three units will be commissioned at intervals of 6 months.

For the Sixth Plan period, the amount proposed for stage I of the project is for Rs. 53.94 crores and for stage II it is Rs. 39.38 crores. Thus the total amount proposed is Rs. 93.32 crores for the Sixth Plan period. The installed capacity to be generated will be 770 M.W. by the end of Sixth Plan i.e., 1980-85.

(Statement)

PROGRAMME DETAILS AT A GLANCE FOR POWER SECTOR DURING 1980-85.

<i>Scheme.</i>	<i>Financial requirements (Rs. in crores)</i>	<i>Installed capacity to be generated at the end of 1980-85 (MW)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
I. A. P. State Electricity Board.		
(a) Power Development —Survey and Investigation ..	1.00	..
(b) <i>Power Projects Approved and on going.</i>		
1. Kothagudem Thermal Power Station Stage IV (2 x 110 MW).	4.50	..
2. Lower Sileru Hydro Electric scheme (4 x 115 MW) ..	2.03	..
3. Nagarjunasagar Hydro Electric scheme (1 x 110 MW.) ..	0.30	..
4. Vijayawada Thermal Station Stage I (1 x 210 MW.) ..	36.72	210
5. Nagarjunasagar pumped storage scheme stage I (4 x 100 MW) stage II (2 x 100 MW.) ..	19.89	600
6. Nagarjunasagar Right Canal Hydro Electric scheme (2 x 30 MW) ..	25.19	60
7. Andhra Pradesh Power House at Balimela (2 x 30 M.W.) ..	23.49	60
8. Donkarayi Power House (1 x 25 MW) ..	9.93	25
9. Ramagundam Super Thermal Station State's share (114-98 retirement) ..	..	16+57
10. Upper Sileru Hydro Electric Scheme Stage II (2 x 60 MW)	27.95	120
Total (b) ..	150.00	1,148

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(c) <i>New schemes proposed.</i>			
1. Bhadrachalam Thermal Power Station Stage I (2 x 210 MW)		151.00	210
2. Pochampad Hydro Electric Scheme (3 x 9 MW)	..	10.00	18
3. Nagarjunasagar Pumped Storage scheme Stage II (3 x 100 MW)	..	55.00	..
4. Nagarjunasagar Left Canal Hydro Electric Scheme (2 x 30 M.W.)	..	15.00	..
5. New schemes for Advance action	..	20.00	..
	Total (c)	251.00	228
(d) Transmission including Railway Electrification	..	240.00	..
(e) Distribution and Rural Electrification	..	250.00	..
	Total-I APSEB (a + b+c+d+e)..	892.00	1,376
II. Balimela Dam (Joint Project)	..	5.00	..
III. Srisaïlam Hydro Electric Scheme (3 x 220 MW and 1 x 110 MW)	..	93.32	770
	Grand total (I+II +III)	990.32	2,146
	Add Installed capacity at the beginning of 1980-81	..	1,888
	Total Installed capacity at the end of 1980-85	..	4,034

PROGRAMME FOR ANNUAL PLAN 1981-82.

Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board

It is proposed to add 345 MW generating capacity to the system in 1981-82. increasing the capacity to 2743 M.W. Nagarjunasagar pumped storage Scheme, Unit IV is expected to be commissioned by September 1981. The first two units at Srisaïlam will be commissioned during 1981-82 and work will be in an advanced stage on the remaining two units. The Unit at Donkarayi canal power house is expected to be comr

issioned by March 1982. Provision has been made for Bhadrachalam thermal Station which should be sanctioned immediately to meet the power requirements by about 1985.

If Bhadrachalam is taken up in Central sector, the State's share would be only 27% of its capacity and this would not be adequate to meet the power requirements of the State. In such a case, work on Vijayawada Stage II extension has to be taken up in State Sector to meet the power requirements by about 1985.

Provision has been made for pochampad in 1981-82 to make advance payment for generating equipment and start the civil works. Sufficient provision has been made for Nagarjunasagar pumped storage scheme Stage II in 1981-82.

Under the transmission schemes, work will be started on Ramagundam-Manuguru and Manuguru - Vijayawada 400 K.V. lines. 593 kms. of 220 KV lines and 749 km. of 132 KV. lines are programmed for construction during the year. Under the Rural Electrification programme 1250 villages are to be electrified and 38,000 pumpsets energised. In the tribal areas 200 villages will be electrified and 1,100 pump sets will be energised.

An outlay of Rs. 144.12 crores is proposed for Board works for 1981-82 comprising Rs. 60.23 crores for Generation Schemes, Rs. 45.00 crores for Transmission, Rs. 38.69 crores for Rural Electrification and Distribution schemes and Rs. 0.20 crore for investigations.

A brief description of the above projects is given below :

(a) APPROVED AND ONGOING SCHEMES :

1. *K. T. P. S. Stage IV (2 x 110 MW) :*

The two units of 110 MW each under this scheme were commissioned in 1977-78. A provision of Rs. 1.40 crores is made in 1981-82 for balance payments and minor civil works.

2. *Lower Sileru H.E.S. (4 x 115 M.W.) :*

The project works comprise the Donkarayi Dam, Power canal fore-bay, head-race tunnel, penstocks and powerhouse with 4 sets of 115 MW each at Mothugudem.

The first unit was commissioned on 4-3-1976, the second unit on 27-10-1976, the third unit on 13-11-1977 and the fourth unit in July, 1978.

A provision of Rs. 1.03 crores is made in 1981-82 for balance works. The erection work of crest gates on Donkarayi Dam is in progress and this will complete the project.

3. *Nagarjunasagar H.E.S. (Conventional) (1 x 110) :*

This generating set was commissioned in January 1978. An amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is provided in 1981-82 for balance supplies due from B.H.E.L. for the unit borrowed from Srisailam

4. *Vijayawada Thermal Station : (2 x 210 MW) :*

The first 210 MW unit was commissioned in November 1979 and the second unit was synchronised with the grid on 10-10-80.

The latest estimated cost of the project is Rs. 194.00 crores. An amount of Rs. 154.18 crores was spent to the end of March 1980. The provision for 1980-81 is Rs. 22.00 crores. An amount of Rs. 10.00 crores is provided during 1981-82.

5. *Nagarjunasagar Pumped Storage Scheme, Stage I (4 x 100 M.W.)*

The scheme envisages installation of 4 nos. of 100 MW reversible type pump turbine sets at Nagarjunasagar Dam.

The approved estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 66.09 crores. The latest estimated cost is Rs. 71.72 crores. The expenditure by the end of March 1980 was Rs. 52.93 crores and provision for 1980-81 is Rs. 14.00 crores. An amount of 4.00 crores is proposed for 1981-82.

The first unit was commissioned in April 1980. The remaining three units are expected to be commissioned in November / December 1980, March 1981 and September 1981 respectively.

6. *Nagarjunasagar Right Canal H.E.S. (2 x 30 M.W.)*

The scheme envisages utilisation of irrigation discharges of the Nagarjunasagar Right canal for generation of power by installing 2 x 30 MW units.

The sanctioned cost of the Scheme is Rs. 18.19 crores. The latest estimated cost is Rs. 25.50 crores. The expenditure to end of March 1980 is Rs. 0.31 crore. Provision for 1980-81 is Rs. 5.00 crores and an outlay of Rs. 14.00 crores is proposed for 1981-82. The two units are expected to be commissioned in 1982-83.

7. *A. P. Powerhouse at Balimela (2 x 30 M.W.) :*

The Balimela Dam project is a joint venture of the Governments of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh from which water is let down for power generation. Two units of 30 MW generating sets are proposed to be installed in the A. P. Powerhouse at Balimela Dam utilising the water letout from Balimela reservoir towards the share of Andhra Pradesh for Power generation.

The sanctioned cost of the scheme is Rs. 17.77 crores. The latest estimated cost is Rs. 26.50 crores. M/s. B.H.E.L. have to confirm the prices. An expenditure of Rs. 3.01 crores was incurred on this scheme to the end of March 1980. The outlay for 1980-81 is Rs. 2.00 crores and the outlay proposed for 1981-82 is Rs. 8.50 crores. The sets are expected to be commissioned in 1982-83.

8. *Canal Powerhouse at Donkarayi (1 x 25 M.W.) :*

This scheme proposes to utilise the head of the standing water in the main reservoir of Lower Sileru at Donkarayi and generate power before releasing the water into power canal.

The sanctioned cost of the scheme is Rs. 7.92 crores, but the latest estimated cost is Rs. 11.60 crores. An amount of Rs.1.67 crores was spent upto March 1980. The provision for 1980-81 is Rs. 3.50 crores. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 crores is proposed for 1981-82. The unit is expected to be commissioned by March 1982.

9. *Upper Sileru Extensions - Stage II (2 x 60 M.W.):*

Under the second stage extensions, it is proposed to add two more generating units of 60 MW each at this Power Station. The planning commission accorded sanction for 2nd Stage works for an estimated cost of Rs. 11.98 crores and the latest cost estimates workout to Rs. 29.00 crores. An amount of Rs. 1.05 crores was spent by March, 1980.

As the energy benefits were nominal only during the periods of floods, the execution was delayed in V plan to give priority to the Nagarjunasagar Hydel scheme. It is proposed to take up the project in VI Plan and complete the installation of the units by 1984-85. An amount of Rs. 6.00 crores is proposed for 1981--82.

(b) NEW SCHEMES :

1. *Bhadrachalam Thermal Station - Stage I (2 x 210 M.W.):*

Two units of 210MW capacity each are proposed to be installed in the station initially with provision for extension up to five units. A project Report for an estimated cost of Rs. 189.90 crores was prepared and sent to Government of India in December 1976 for necessary clearance.

In case this project is taken up in the Central Sector, it is proposed to utilise the provision for Vijayawada Extension Stage-II. An outlay of Rs. 6.00 crores is proposed for 1981-82.

2. *Pochampad H.E.S. (3 x 9 M.W.):*

The Planning commission's approval for the scheme is awaited. The estimated cost is Rs. 13.49 Crores. An amount of Rs. 1.00 crore is proposed for 1981-82.

3. *Nagarjunasagar Pumped Storage Scheme Stage-II: (3x100 M.W.)*

The estimated cost of the Scheme is Rs. 55.78 crores. An amount of Rs. 55.00 crores is provided in the Plan 1980-85 with a view to complete most of the works and commission the first two units by 1984-85 and the third unit early in 1985-86. However, if accelerated deliveries can be arranged commissioning of the units can be advanced by about one year since all the civil works would be ready well before the test delivery that could be obtained. The phasing of funds would be arranged

to correspond to the improved delivery periods. An amount of Rs. 3.00 Crores is proposed for 1981-82.

4. *Transmission System :*

The following 220 KV. transmission lines are programmed for completion in 1981-82.

1. Srisaillam - Nagarjunasagar
2. Srisaillam - Gooty
3. Vijayawada - Bommur
4. Lowersileru - Bommur
5. Upper Sileru - Lower Sileru.

Work will be started on 400 KV. Lines from Ramagundam to Manuguru and Manuguru to Vijayawada.

About 749 KMs. of 132 KV. lines are also proposed during the year.

An outlay of Rs. 45.00 crores is proposed for transmission schemes for 1981-82.

Rural Electrification, Distribution and System Improvements :

The total number of Towns and villages is 27,445 (224 of these being towns). In addition, there are 32,750 Hamlets which are quite often bigger than the main villages. To end of 31-3-1980, 16,467 villages and 6,500 Hamlets have been electrified. The number of Agricultural pumpsets energised as on 31-3-1980 is 3,87,731.

During 1981-82 it is proposed to electrify 1250 villages and energise 38,000 pumpsets. The provision for Rural Electrification, Distribution and system improvements for 1981-82 is Rs. 38.69 crores.

Investigation of New Schemes :

It is necessary to investigate the economically and technically feasible sites for exploitation of Hydrel Potential. A sum of Rs. 0.20 crore is provided for this purpose.

(B) *Srisaillam Hydro Electric Project :*

An outlay of Rs. 20.00 crores is proposed towards the I stage of Srisaillam H.E. Project during 1981-82. Further a sum of Rs. 8.20 crores is proposed for stage II of the project. Thus a total outlay of Rs. 28.20 crores is provided for Srisaillam Hydro Electric Project during 1981-82.

The first two units (2 x 110 M.W.) at Srisaillam will be commissioned during 1981-82 and work will be in an advanced stage on the remaining two units.

(C) *Balimela Dam :*

An amount of Rs. 3.00 crores is provided towards the Andhra Pradesh share of Balimela Dam Project for payment to Orissa Government.

The total outlay proposed for the power sector during 1981-82 is Rs. 175.32 crores.

17. VILLAGE AND SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES

The promotion and development of Small Scale Industries, especially the village industries like Handlooms, Handicrafts, Coir, Leather and Wool based industries are important measures to achieve the objective of upliftment of weaker sections of society. Common features of these crafts and trades are their scattered nature, highly decentralised and almost home based operations, lack of modernisation, relatively low financial input, peculiar marketing problem and low traditional security. Along with the traditional sector, the Small Scale Sector is also being strengthened to broaden their base by a massive programme of construction of industrial estates, promotion of ancillary industries and special schemes for the technically qualified and educated unemployed. Technical guidance, marketing assistance and priority in allotment of raw materials are also extended to these industries.

Small Scale Industries :

REVIEW :

During the Plan period 1974-80, as against an allotment of Rs. 655.46 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs. 658.71 lakhs was incurred.

In view of the felt need, the Industries Department has set-up three Testing Laboratories in the field of engineering, chemicals and minerals at Visakhapatnam, Hyderabad and Cuddapah.

The number of Small Scale Industrial Units in organised sector at the end of March 1979 is 21,188 with an investment of Rs. 197.00 crores, providing employment to over 2.35 lakh persons with production value of Rs. 300.00 crores. Forty-eight departmental officers were trained in various disciplines of industrial promotion.

Under Special Employment Schemes, 3,613 applications covering investment of Rs. 591.00 lakhs were referred to Banks, out of which cases amounting to Rs. 82.90 lakhs were sanctioned by the end of March 1979. A sum of Rs. 11.67 lakhs was disbursed to 450 candidates as margin money and 558 candidates were provided management and plan training in the connected trades.

The SETWIN Society started working from 1st June 1979. It had implemented 11 training schemes in various trades and the trained candidates will be absorbed in the industries to be started by them.

SIXTH PLAN PROPOSALS FOR 1980-85.

The role of Small Scale, Village and tiny sector industries assumed a vital significance in the industrial structure of the country. The

dispersal of industrial activity throughout the State and particularly in the backward areas providing greater and fuller employment opportunities through this sector which has a potential for creating larger employment with comparatively less capital investment has been an important approach of the State Government. The Government's policy on the extension of facilities and incentives to the entrepreneurs is under constant review and has been well received. The efforts to encourage new entrepreneurs have met with good result and it is hoped that very soon the agricultural base of the State will receive a greater industrial push even in the remote backward areas under self employment schemes, special employment schemes tiny sector, hand-crafts, coir based industries, salt cultivation etc.,

Objectives :

The objectives of the Village and Small Scale Industries sector are :

1. to generate opportunities for fuller and full time employment ;
2. to promote intensive development of new viable and feasible small industries ; and
3. to raise the level of earning of rural artisans, craftsmen and others employed in these industries in rural areas and small towns.

In order to achieve these objectives during the Sixth Plan period it is proposed to take up the following schemes :

- (a) Implementation of District Industries Centres Programme in all districts ;
- (b) Establishment of Industrial Testing Laboratory at Vijayawada and Field Station for Graphite Crucible Industry at Rajahmundry ;
- (c) Strengthening of Central Food Technological Research Institute, Zonal Experimental Station at Hyderabad, and expansion of oil Technological Research Institute, Anantapur ; and
- (d) Setting up of Rural Marketing-cum-Service Centres, etc.

District Industries Centres :

The main thrust of the new Industrial Policy of the Government of India, is on the effective promotion of Cottage and Small Industries widely dispersed in rural areas and small towns. The focal point of the development of the small scale and cottage industries will be taken away from the cities and State capitals to the District Headquarters. At present the entrepreneur is bewildered and confused with the plethora of agencies, that exist and has to knock at many doors for getting guidance and facilities such as selection of products, inputs like credit, raw materials, power, land and buildings and for tackling his other various problems. To overcome this under the new Industrial Policy

It is envisaged that there will be one agency on each District called the District Industries Centre mainly to arrange a package of assistance such as facilities for credit, guidance, raw materials, training and marketing, etc. including necessary help to unemployed educated young entrepreneurs in general. These centres will ensure a thorough liaison with the connected organisations for solving the above problems. These centres shall monitor the entire regulatory and promotional functions, against a rural background and help in the integrated development of Small Scale, Cottage and Village Industries. Under one single roof of the District Industries Centre, all the services and support required by small and village entrepreneurs will be provided. Under the first phase these centres are proposed to be established in the Districts in 1978-79. Provision of State's share on recurring expenditure amounting to Rs. 272.15 lakhs is made in the State Plan.

Establishment of Industrial Testing Laboratory at Vijayawada :

With the continuous effort by the Government and the other development agencies for industrial promotion and subsequent growth of industries in the State, need for providing testing facilities for raw materials and products has assumed great significance. Testing facilities for ensuring quality of the products is one of the services mostly required by the Small Scale Industries in particular to improve their sales in modern markets where consumers are increasingly becoming quality conscious. The small scale industries cannot afford to have their own testing facilities because of financial constraints.

The Laboratory would not only help the existing small scale industries in the standardisation and quality control of their materials and products but would also help the entrepreneurs in solving their technological problems in different fields and their contribution to the growth and promotion of Small Scale Industries in the State. An Industrial Testing Laboratory is therefore proposed at Vijayawada with a cost of Rs. 12.00 lakhs during 1980-85.

Establishment of Field Station for Graphite Crucible Industry at Rajahmundry.

Andhra Pradesh produces more than 80% of the Graphite Crucibles produced in the country. There are, at present, about 100 graphite crucible industries in the cottage and small scale sectors in the State, of which 95 are situated in East Godavari District. This is an employment oriented industry providing employment in trades, crafts and subsidiary industries.

Considering the technological aspects and also the prospects for export, the Director-General, Technical Development has setup a Committee on carbon and graphite crucibles. This panel among others, recommended the establishment and working of a Field Station devoted to testing and quality control and future bench scale developments of graphite crucibles.

The establishment of the Field Station would go a long way in consolidating the progress achieved and to serve as a nucleus for further development and modernisation. The Field Station is proposed to

be set up with the collaboration of C.S.I.R. at a cost of Rs. 20.00 lakhs during 1980-85.

Strengthening of C.F.T.R.I. Zonal Experimental Station at Hyderabad.

The Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, an unit of the C.S.I.R. had earlier set up a zonal Experimental Station at Hyderabad, which is providing assistance to industries in the field of food technology and processing of agricultural raw materials, their storage, etc. Subsequently, during the year 1976 there was a proposal to close down this Zonal Experimental Station at Hyderabad. However considering the greater need of an agriculturally oriented State like A.P. for giving a boost to the development of Food and Agro-based Industries, the State Government have taken up the issue with the C.S.I.R., New Delhi requesting them to retain the Zonal Experimental Station at Hyderabad, for strengthening it in collaboration with C.S.I.R. by meeting the expenditure on 50 : 50 basis.

Expansion of Oil Technological Research Institute, Anantapur.

The O.T.R.I. has got research tradition of 30 years and possesses effective infrastructure and a fine corps of research workers. It is proposed to undertake the following schemes including the expansion of facilities at the Institute to cover the areas important of Research Technology and Development.

- (a) Expansion of buildings for laboratory, pilot plant, library information and liaison ;
- (b) Processing of minor and tree-borne oilseeds, preparation of value added products from them and their utilisation ; and
- (c) Post-harvest technology of oilseeds appropriate to rural and S.S. sectors with an ultimate view to improving the quality of processed product.

Establishment of Rural Marketing-cum-Service Centres :

One of the major handicaps faced by village artisans and village industries is the lack of an effective linkage with the markets both for raw materials and finished products. Government of India have planned to establish Rural Marketing and Service Centres at the block level to fulfil the gap in the market. The concept of rural marketing centres is as follows :

- (i) Beaware of the existance of the rural artisans and to be in constant touch with their activities, production skills and problems ;
- (ii) Explore markets for rural artisans and bring them the knowledge of the markets and undertake marketing of finished products ;
- (iii) Where necessary act as procurement centres for finished products for agencies interested in the local products but not having their own procurement organisations to reach out to the remote village artisans ;

- (iv) Serve as a base centre for a nation-wide market information and market intelligence service ; and
- (v) Arrange for flow of credit to the rural artisans directly or through its own services such as supply of raw materials on credit basis.

These centres will be multi product centres of Khadi and Village Industries Products, Handicrafts, Coir and also even tiny and Small Scale Industries sectors.

Government of India had agreed to provide an amount of Rs. 70,000 as grant towards each Rural Marketing-cum-Servicing Centre, out of which Rs. 50,000 would be seed capital for obtaining working capital assistance from Banks. It is found that this amount is not sufficient to meet the requirements of rural artisans. In addition to this, an amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is required so that each centre could draw suitable amount from Banks for purchase of the products of rural artisan. In the year 1981-82, it is proposed to cover 22 Rural Marketing-cum-Servicing Centres at one for each district and again in the year 1982-83, another 22 Centres will be established. Thus each district will have two centres. An amount of Rs. 66.00 lakhs is required for this purpose.

THE FOLLOWING PROGRAMMES ARE ALSO PROPOSED TO BE TAKEN UP :

Self Employment Programme.

The object of the Self Employment Programme is to create job opportunities for educated unemployed and artisans. The Department of Industries has been assisting the entrepreneurs in starting small scale industries, servicing units and business ventures depending upon the aptitude of the entrepreneurs. Under this programme till the end of March, 1978, 11,000 units have been put on ground with an investment of about Rs. 20.00 Crores, providing employment to nearly 43,000 persons. This has become a continuing feature in the programme of the Industries Department in order to cover all the unemployed entrepreneurs and artisans to obtain gainful employment. In view of the intensive Rural Industries Programme envisaged under District Industries Centres, it is proposed to intensify the programme of self employment among rural masses also. In all, a total sum of Rs. 154.00 lakhs is provided as margin money to be granted to entrepreneurs to set up industrial units and business ventures.

Marketing :

With a view to provide extensive marketing assistance it is proposed to provide financial assistance particularly to the unemployed educated young entrepreneurs for setting up retail shops for the products of traditional and modern small industries subject to the condition that a specified percentage of this total turnover is accounted for by the products purchased directly from these industries. A scheme on these lines in selected places at district level in semi-urban and urban areas has been proposed. Provision of Rs. 66.00 lakhs is made towards marketing societies at district level for sale of products manu-

factured in Small Scale Industries Units in semi-urban and non-urban areas.

Training:

Training facilities are another important aspect for raising the level of earnings of those employed in the industrial units as well as for creation of employment opportunities. Besides training of personnel engaged in extension and promotional activities training facilities for artisans, craftsmen and workers are proposed. As per this programme, the educated unemployed persons who are at least matriculates belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes and economically weaker sections will be imparted training to enable them to acquire skills to be absorbed in the existing and future vacancies and also to take up trade/industry under the Self-employment programme. A provision of Rs. 29.20 lakhs is made in the Plan.

HANDICRAFTS

Handicrafts of Andhra Pradesh have played a significant role in producing a variety of goods which combine beauty and utility and also provide large avenues of employment. Prints in Kalamkari techniques, hand-made laces, metalware, wood work, lacquer work, carpentry, etc. have great export appeal. The craftsmanship and skills obtaining in the State could be harnessed for large scale production of attractive articles both for home and foreign markets besides generating a large potential of employment even in remote rural areas. Handicrafts industries are not only labour intensive but have little or no gestation period. They have low capital employment ratio, besides having good export potential and providing employment to weaker sections of artisans mostly dispersed in rural areas utilising indigenous raw materials. Additional employment can be quickly generated in respect of skilled craftsmen and skilled helpers.

By the end of the March, 1978 several craftsmen were organised and brought into the co-operative fold and institutional finance provided to them. There are 76 Handicrafts Co-operative Societies with membership of over 35,000, producing goods valued at Rs. 30.00 lakhs per annum. New Schemes for training of craftsmen and artisans, establishing a design centre and also for establishing Industrial Estates for Handicrafts at important growth centres are proposed besides maintaining the continuing schemes. Under Handicrafts particularly for improvement of design, training, production, diversification, common service facilities etc., will be provided. Efforts will be made to identify some more traditional crafts in different areas which are languishing fast to revive and develop them.

A sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is provided for the Handicrafts sector during the plan period.

COIR INDUSTRY

There is large possibility of utilising millions of coconut husks which are wasted or go for fuel by utilising them for extraction of coir

fibres and the industry will provide employment to several people in Coastal Area. The total outlay on development of coir industry during the Fifth Plan was Rs. 5.23 lakhs. It is proposed to raise this outlay to Rs. 50.00 lakhs during the Sixth Plan period. Besides continuing the existing Training-cum-production and Pilot Centres for coir netting and coir yarn, new schemes for the benefit of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Weaker Sections are also proposed to be taken up for implementation. About 2,000 workers mostly belonging to weaker sections are expected to be absorbed in the industry by the end of the Plan.

INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVES

Industrial Co-operatives are considered suitable agencies to offer to the artisan members the benefit of joint production, common facility workshop and adoption of technical improvements. It is proposed to frame and organise co-operative societies with artisans/craftsman and workers to become owners/share holders of industrial units. A drive will also be launched to revitalise potentially viable industrial co-operative societies by providing necessary financial and managerial assistance. During the Sixth Plan period, a sum of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is provided for the Industrial Co-operative Societies. As a result of these measures it is envisaged that by the end of the next Plan, 900 societies will be benefited, providing gainful employment to 3,000 artisan members.

To sum up the programme-wise details of the outlays provided in the Sixth Plan for this sector are as follows :—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Programme.</i>	<i>Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Small Scale Industries	800.00
2.	Handicrafts	50.00
3.	Coir Industry	50.00
4.	Industrial Co-operatives	100.00
	Total	1,000.00

A.P. LEATHER INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION:

A.P. Leather Industries Development Corporation has made progress in implementing various programmes for the development of Leather Industry in general and the leather artisans in particular. The four units viz., Hyderabad Tanneries, Guntakal Tanneries, Modern Leather Goods Manufacturing Unit, Vijayawada, and the Utility Leather Goods Centre, Musheerabad, Hyderabad which were transferred to the above Corporation from the Department of Industries, have been revitalised and their production has been geared up. The Corporation has taken up several schemes to improve the economic conditions of Cobblers. A training programme in the latest designs of manufacturing methods of foot-wear has been undertaken. So far 270 artisans and 12 Science

Graduates were trained under this scheme on stipendary basis. The Corporation had also sanctioned margin money of the order of Rs. 12.38 lakhs in 2,138 cases to set up units on a total capital of Rs. 237.00 lakhs. The Corporation has opened 16 raw material depots to supply quality leather, rubber soles etc. at reasonable rates to the leather artisans. The Corporation has also provided 68 bunks and financial assistance to the road side Cobblers for the purchase of tools and raw materials.

The amount spent by the Corporation on the various developmental activities, during the Plan period 1974-80 was of the order of Rs. 129.79 lakhs.

During the Sixth Plan period a sum of Rs. 212.00 lakhs has been provided. The schemes proposed to be taken up are as follows :—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Scheme.</i>	<i>Outlay (Rs. in lakhs.)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Revitalisation of Hyderabad Tanneries, Hyderabad ..	70.00
2.	Revitalisation of Guntakal Tanneries, Guntakal ..	4.00
3.	Common Facility Centre, Warangal	27.50
4.	Capital participation scheme for setting up of joint ventures.	45.00
<i>Production :</i>		
5.	Animal by product plant, Tirupathi	12.00
6.	Quality Control Laboratory, Hyderabad	1.50
7.	Guilds	17.50
8.	Training	26.50
<i>Marketing :</i>		
9.	Conversion of R.M.D.S. into showroom-cum-R.M.D. ..	8.00
Total ..		212 00

Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation :

The financial requirements of the Corporation during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period *i.e.*, from 1980-81 to 1984-85, have been worked out for implementation of various Schemes, as shown separately.

OBJECTIVES :

The objectives of the programme envisaged herein by this Corporation during the Sixth Five-Year Plan are :

(i) Implementation of Capital Participation Scheme of the Corporation with full vigour so as to make hesitant entrepreneurs establish small scale industries with the help of financial participation of the Corporation.

(ii) Ensuring the multiplier effect by supporting and strengthening the capital base of small entrepreneurs so as to enable them to raise more long term and short term loans from the Banks/Financial Institutions.

(iii) Undertaking general promotional programmes by adopting purposive methods.

(a) Identifying the resources available in all the 23 Districts of A.P. for promotion of Small Industries by conducting Techno-Economic Surveys.

(b) Preparation of feasibility reports and identification of industries to be taken up under small scale sector.

(iv) Developing chronically drought affected areas and industrially backward areas by implementing special schemes under the Quick Impact Schemes.

(v) Uplifting the lot of weaker sections of society by helping them to set up small industries by waiving margins for all economically viable schemes.

(vi) Promotion of Self-Employment Schemes for educated unemployed so as to solve the unemployment.

(vii) Creating industrial climate among local entrepreneurs by setting up Corporation's own production units.

(viii) Imparting techno-managerial training to prospective entrepreneurs for successfully setting up S.S.I. Units ; and

(ix) Making available the services of the Corporation at every nook and corner of the State by opening regional offices etc.

SIXTH PLAN PROPOSALS :

The details of the schemes proposed to be take up by the Corporation are discussed below :

Capital Participation and Joint Ventures :

Upto May, 1980, the Corporation has sanctioned 88 schemes with a total Corporation commitment of Rs. 228.07 lakhs of which 62 industries have already gone into commercial production. The institutional finances of State Financial Corporation and Banks generated in this process works out to Rs. 1100.00 lakhs. The products of these joint ventures include TV sets and deflection components, electronic desk calculators and instruments, asbestos cement and asphaltic roofing sheets, agricultural implements, pesticides, malleable castings and industrial plastic components, industrial chemicals and pharmaceuticals, Stencils and Carbon papers, polypropene strapping bands, fruit processing, biscuits and paints, varnishes, etc. These industries when fully implemented will provide job opportunities to about 5,300 persons besides indirect employment to many more.

During the Sixth Five-Year Plan period it is estimated that about 55 schemes would be sanctioned as joint ventures involving a total

Corporation's commitment of Rs. 136.34 lakhs which in turn would generate funds of about Rs. 700.00 lakhs from State Finance Corporation and Banks. When all the above 55 schemes are implemented it is expected to create direct employment opportunities to about 3400 persons. The experience gained by the Corporation so far would amply prove that this scheme has been quite successful especially in mobilising the savings of the promoters which itself was around Rs. 222 lakhs during the Fifth Plan period.

Revival of Sick Units :

A survey conducted by the Indian Institute of Economics in 1974 regarding the mortality of Industries in South India indicates that about Rs. 30.00 crores in Andhra Pradesh State is locked up in Sick Units. With a view to prevent sickness in the small scale sector, the Corporation has also set up a fullfledged Monitoring Wing consisting of Officers from various disciplines like Mechanical, Chemical and Industrial Engineering and Finance to monitor the Units from the time they are sanctioned till the time they break even. An analysis of study of sick units has revealed that the following are the principal causes for sickness in the small scale sector ;

- (a) Lack of Raw Material
- (b) Lack of Marketing.
- (c) Lack of proper entrepreneurial abilities.
- (d) Lack of working capital.

It is, therefore, proposed to advance margin money as a loan with a concessional rate of interest to the entrepreneur so that he can use it for mobilising the necessary working capital as well as for procuring the balancing equipment that might be necessary for expansion or diversification and bring the Unit back to health. It is, therefore, desirable to create a separate fund for this purpose and this could be about Rs. 27.28 lakhs during the sixth Plan period.

Preparation of Feasibility Reports :

It is proposed to prepare Feasibility Reports on enterprises and product lines of interest to entrepreneurs with the active involvement of the entrepreneurs. Expenditure upto 75% is proposed to be subsidised to the entrepreneur. Lack of technical consultancy facilities in the State is one of the main drawbacks in the growth of small scale industries.

To start with, the Corporation has started preparing the project profile directory for the products reserved for the SSI Sector.

Hire Purchase Scheme--Self Employment Schemes :

This Corporation has already been implementing the scheme to supply machinery on Hire Purchase basis to the educated unemployed.

The Corporation as on 11-6-1980 has sanctioned about 1130 applications with a financial commitment of Rs. 526.00 lakhs. Of this

for 600 applicants, orders for machinery have been placed involving an amount of Rs. 260.00 lakhs. These Rs. 260.00 lakhs are expected to generate employment for 5500 persons.

During the Sixth Five-Year Plan period the Corporation proposes to sanction about 272 applicants with a commitment of Rs. 252.00 lakhs. These Hire Purchase Schemes are expected to provide nearly 5712 jobs to skilled and unskilled workers besides some of them being self-employed.

Turn Key Project and Functional Complexes :

The Corporation has planned to set up Turn-Key Industrial Complexes in the Districts of Medak, Ranga Reddy, Nalgonda, and Hyderabad. As a first instance, one such complex is being set up at Balangar, Hyderabad. The entrepreneurs selected for this Turn-Key complexes belonging to Weaker Sections will be subjected to Entrepreneurial Development Training and Inplant Training.

Functional Complexes Under Special Employment Schemes :

The Corporation proposes to take up these functional complexes in the districts of Medak, Rangareddy Nalgonda and Hyderabad. The concept of the scheme is that a mother unit would be charged with the responsibility of central assembly, purchase and supply of raw material and quality control to the feeder small and tiny sector units located around the mother unit. Under this scheme, the Corporation is planning to launch the Carpet and Ceramic complexes, TV Components' production units, Bicycle, Leather, Alarm Complexes, etc.

General Promotional Activities :

As the services of Development wing and Monitoring Wing are more useful to the entrepreneurs in obtaining the technical know-how, managerial controls and financial systems etc., the Corporation would like to strengthen these Wings and the total estimated expenditure on this score will work out to Rs. 60.00 lakhs during sixth Five-Year Plan period.

Marketing Assistance Scheme for Small Scale Units Revolving Funds :

If necessary the Corporation also advances money for procurement of raw materials to assist the SSI Units in execution of the orders. Inspection is carried out by the Corporation before delivery of the articles. Show Room facilities are also provided to the SSI Units under this scheme.

In order to make the scheme financially viable it has been estimated that an amount of Rs. 68.15 lakhs will be required by the Corporation during the sixth Plan. The total number of units the small scale sector presently registered with the Directorate of Industries is approximately 20,000. The Corporation visualise that atleast 1000 of these units shall be benefited by the MAS of the Corporation.

Canvassing for marketing of the products of SSI Sector and for participating in the State and National Exhibitions :

The entrepreneurs are not able to participate in the Exhibitions organised within the State and elsewhere due to financial constraints, lack of knowledge of procedures etc. The Corporation participated in the National Small Industries Fair at Delhi and bagged the National Award. A provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs for this, is therefore, provided during the sixth Five-Year Plan period to enable to participate in several National and State Exhibitions.

Trade Centre at Hyderabad-Sample-Room-Cum Sales Windows :

The Corporation opened a Trade Centre at Hyderabad with the assistance of the Government of India. It is proposed to exhibit not only the products of small scale industrial units but also the samples of articles which are required by various Governmental agencies like Defence department, Railways and Director General of Supplies and Disposals, etc. to enable the SSI Units to take up their manufacture. By establishing this Trade Centre the Corporation would be able to boost the publicity of the SSI Units besides selling their products at a nominal commission charge. The establishment expenses, rents etc. are of a recurring nature. As such an estimated amount of Rs. 22.00 lakhs is proposed for the Sixth Five-Year Plan period.

Expansion, Diversification and Modernisation of Production Units

This Corporation is running 18 production units whose machinery was installed about 18 years back and has become almost unserviceable. Most of this machinery, therefore, requires to be replaced immediately in order to achieve optimum production. In collaboration with Hindustan Machine Tools limited, it is proposed to convert one of the General Engineering Workshops into a Product on-cum-Training Centre to upgrade the skills of the local artisans like Blacksmiths, Carpenters, etc.

The requirement of plant and machinery and expansion of some of the units have been worked out to a capital provision of Rs. 68.17 lakhs during the sixth Five-Year Plan.

Techno-Managerial Training :

The training programme is essentially a need based one and the Corporation would like to train about 200 persons over a period of Five-Years under the Entrepreneurial Development Programme with the guidance and help of educational institutions and management training centres in the State such as SIET Institute, SISI, ASCI. The Corporation also wishes to sanction stipend to the trainees at the rate of Rs. 400 per month per candidate and impart institutional and in-plant training for a period of 9 months.

Rural Industrialisation Scheme :

The estimated requirements for imparting the Techno-Managerial Training for entrepreneurs and starting the Rural Industrial Training Centres during the sixth Five-Year Plan is of the order of Rs. 6.81 akhs.

Opening of Regional Offices :

The establishment of the Regional Offices is estimated to result in a recurring expenditure of Rs. 4.00 lakhs per year which will employ about 30 persons of various cadres. Hence, a sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs under the sixth Five Year Plan is proposed be allotted to the Corporation for establishment of four Regional Offices.

To sum up, the programme-wise details of the outlays provided in the Sixth Plan 1980-85 for Village and Small Industries sector are as follows :

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Programme</i>	<i>Outlay (Rs in lakhs)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Director of Industries :	
	(i) Small Scale Industries	800.00
	(ii) Handicrafts	50.00
	(iii) Coir Industry	50.00
	(iv) Industrial Cooperatives	100.00
		<u>1,000.00</u>
2.	A.P. Leather Industries Development Corporation	212.00
3.	A.P. Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation	800.00
	Total	<u><u>2,012.00</u></u>

Annual Plan 1981-82.

—For the Annual Plan 1981-82, an outlay of Rs. 685.00 lakhs has been proposed for implementing schemes under Village and Small Industries sector as detailed below :

(Rs. in lakhs)		
S. No.	Head of Development Head of Department	Outlay proposed for 1981-82
(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>Village and Small Industries :</i>		
(a)	Director of Industries and D.I.C. Centers ..	89.00
(b)	Industrial Co-operative and other S.S.Is. ..	1.50
(c)	Coir Industry	3.00
(d)	Handicrafts	6.50
(e)	A.P.S.I.D.C.	80.00
(f)	A.P. Industrial Infrastructure Corporation ..	Included under large Industries.
(g)	L.I.D.C.A.P.	60.00
(h)	Director of Handloom Textiles & ..	285.00
(i)	Sericulture	130.00
(j)	Khadi & Village Industries (Special Programme) ..	30.00
Total		685.00

The scheme-wise details of L.I.D.C.A.P. are as follows :

		(Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Revitalisation of Hyderabad Tanneries ..	14.00
2.	Revitalisation of Guntakal Tanneries ..	3.00
3.	Common Facility Centre, Warangal. . .	5.00
4.	Capital Participation in joint Ventures ..	10.00
5.	Animal by Products Plant, Tirupathi ..	12.50
6.	Quality Control Lab.	0.50
7.	Guijds	5.00
8.	Training	3.00
9.	Conversion of R.M.Ds.	2.00
10.	Strengthening of Utility Leather Goods Centre Hyderabad and Model Leather Goods Manufacturing Unit Vijayawada	5.00
Total		60.00

18. HANDLOOMS AND TEXTILES

In Andhra Pradesh State, there are six lakhs of handlooms, though 5.29 lakhs alone have been numbered and registered. The development of Handloom Industry in the State has been more or less in accordance with the guidelines given by Government of India and the All India Handloom Board. The main emphasis has been on the coverage of weavers by co-operatives, strengthening of seed capital base of weavers co-operative societies, introducing technical improvements in the Industry calculated to achieve higher production, to increase the earnings of weavers, provide necessary financial and raw material inputs and establish infrastructural facilities needed for pre-loom and postloom operations. For the Sixth Plan also the strategy for the development of Handloom Industry in the State envisages programmes similar to those under implementation with emphasis on better coverage of weavers by co-operatives, effective and more satisfactory functioning of the existing weavers Cooperative societies achieving higher targets of production, minimising under-employment in the Industry and ensuring adequate supply of essential raw materials, besides providing infrastructural facilities in adequate measure both at pre-loom and post-loom stage.

REVIEW :

The achievements under various plan schemes for Handloom Industry, from 1974-1980 is furnished hereunder.

The total outlay involved in the implementation of various schemes during this period was Rs. 926.86 lakhs. (This includes a sum of Rs. 74.38 lakhs additionally given for settling Rebate (claims). The coverages of weavers by cooperatives has recorded increase from 2.24 lakhs to 3.27 lakhs. The production of Handloom cloth in the cooperative sector has been stepped up from Rs. 12.13 crores to Rs. 32.00 crores by 31-3-1980. Working capital availability under the R.B.I. scheme of Handloom finance has increased from Rs. 2.5 crores to Rs. 15.80. crores. Under-employment in the Industry has been reduced from 60% to 40%. Production has been geared to suit the changing demand and tastes of consuming public. Steps have been taken to provide modern infrastructural facilities and also to replace the outdate and less productive looms and equipments.

The wage earning of Handloom weavers have also recorded increase. The production capacity of the existing co-operative Spinning Mills has been increased to meet the demand for yarn and one new cooperative Spinning Mill has also been set up. 10,114 Powerlooms have been sanctioned to Handloom weavers and others under self employment scheme during this period. Similarly under Sericulture industry the acreage of mulberry cultivation has been increased from 3,341 acres to 33,220 acres and Cocoon production from 2.48 lakhs K. Gs. to 68.70 lakhs K. Gs.

PROGRAMME FOR SIXTH PLAN.

I. *Admission of outside Weavers into the Cooperative-fold.*

The policy of the Central and the State Governments is to admit more weavers into Co-operative fold so that the benefits of various plan schemes accrue to them which is otherwise not possible on account of the decentralised nature of the industry and the dispersal of Handloom weavers throughout the State even in remote corners. Therefore the scheme of admitting Handloom Weavers into cooperatives either existing, or by organising new ones has been under implementation since the inception of plan schemes *i. e.* 1953-54 onwards and during the Sixth Plan period the programme is to achieve coverage of 75⁰⁰%.

Woollen Handloom Weavers Co-operatives : In the State there are 30,000 woollen Handlooms. By 31-3-1974, the number of looms in woollen Handloom Weavers Cooperative Societies, was 18079 and by the end of 1979-80, there has not been any significant change in this number as the scheme of admitting woollen weavers has not been taken up and steps have only been taken to convert, the notional membership in these societies into effective membership.

The emphasis during the Sixth Plan would only be to further consolidate the progress achieved in coverage and make the existing looms to function more satisfactorily and effectively.

Cotton Handloom Weavers Cooperatives :— Presently the number of cotton Handlooms in cooperatives is 3.27 lakhs. This works out to 60% of registered loomage. The Programme for Sixth Plan is to admit 1,00,000 cotton Handloom weavers now outside the cooperative fold either in the existing weavers cooperative societies or by organising new societies. Year-wise breakup is as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of looms proposed to be admitted.</i>
1980-81	6,000
1981-82	15,000
1982-83	20,000
1983-84	25,000
1984-85	34,000
Total	1,00,000

Silk Handloom Weavers Cooperative Societies:— There are 1000 Silk Handlooms in the State of which 3139 are in the cooperative fold as on 31-3-1974 which has gone upto 4500, by 31-3-1980. The number of Silk Weavers Cooperatives has also recorded an increase from 27 to 48.

The Programme is to admit 5,000 more silk weavers into cooperatives, during the Sixth Plan period. Year-wise targets are given below:

<i>Year</i>		<i>No. of looms proposed to be admitted.</i>
1980-81	..	200
1981-82	..	1,000
1982-83	..	1,000
1983-84	..	1,200
1984-85	..	1,600
	Total	5,000

The pattern of assistance approved by Government of India for admission of outside weavers into the Co-operative fold is as under:

Minimum value of shares to be held by each weaver who intends to become a member of a cooperative society is Rs. 100.00 The weavers will have to contribute Rs.10.00 and the balance of Rs. 90.00 is to be provided as loan under plan schemes. Therefore, for the admission of 1,05,000 weavers Cotton and Silk into the Cooperative fold during the Sixth Plan period, total assistance to be provided works out to Rs. 94.50 lakhs and the year-Wise breakup is as given below:

<i>Year</i>		<i>Amount Rs. in lakhs.</i>
1980-81	..	5.58
1981-82	..	14.40
1982-83	..	18.90
1983-84	..	23.58
1984-85	..	32.04
	Total	94.50

II. Strengthening of share capital base of Primary weavers Co-operative Societies.

Achievements During the period for 1974-80.

The paid up share capital of primary weavers Cooperative societies (Cotton, Wool, & Silk) as on 31-3-1974 and as on 31-3-1980 is given below, along with direct investments made by the State Government.

		<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>			
		<i>Cotton</i>	<i>Wool</i>	<i>Silk</i>	<i>Total</i>
31-3-1974	..	115.36	4.79	1.24	121.39
31-3-1980	..	428.00	15.34	11.27	454.61

PROGRAMME FOR THE SIXTH PLAN:

The paid up share Capital of 3.27 lakhs of cotton handlooms in cooperatives at the end of the year 1979-80 is Rs. 4.28 crores. Average paid up share capital per loom works out to Rs. 131.00. This average is short of the minimum margin money requirement of Rs. 200/- per loom by Rs. 69.00 in respect of all the 3.27 lakhs Cotton handloom, now existing in cooperative sector, the programme is to invest funds to such an extent as to bring the average paid up share capital to Rs. 200/-. The amount required for such an investment is Rs. 226.00 lakhs. The amounts required are given below:-

<i>Years</i>		<i>Amount (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1980-81	..	27.00
1981-82	..	35.00
1982-83	..	45.00
1983-84		55.00
1984-85		64.00
	Total	226.00

Similarly with regard to Wool weavers, the short fall in the average paid up share capital per loom as on 31-3-1980 is Rs. 177.00 and for bringing the share capital level to Rs. 250/-, the assistance required is Rs. 37.16 lakhs. For the current year, there is only a token provision of Rs. 25,000/- and the balance of Rs. 36.97 lakhs is spread over for the remaining four years of the Sixth Plan.

The average share capital held by silk handloom weavers in cooperatives is presently Rs. 250 and above. Therefore, there is no need to further invest in the shares of existing silk handloom weavers cooperative societies. However as it is proposed to admit 5000 more silk weavers into the cooperatives during Sixth Plan, Societies organised for them are to be assisted by way of share capital investment. For 5000 silk handloom weavers, total assistance required is estimated at Rs. 12.53 lakhs.

In respect of these investments in three categories of societies the Government of India would be providing matching assistance to the extent of 50%, and the balance of Rs. 137.75 lakhs alone is needed to be spent out of State Budget.

Marketing Scheme:

Marketing of finished goods is the crux of the problem of the Handloom Industry. Cost of production of Handloom cloth is higher compared to Mill or Powerloom cloth. In addition Handloom cloth is mostly produced in rural areas where streamlined marketing arrangement do not exist. Therefore opening of Sales depots and also to reduce the price gap between mill made and Handloom cloth, assistance is provided.

Achievement During 1974-80 :

Sales Depots : The Andhra Pradesh State Handloom Weavers Cooperative Society has been mostly handling the sale of cloth produced

by primaries. It has opened 199 sales Depots including 3 Modern Handloom Houses. During this period Government have assisted the State Apex Weavers Cooperative Society (APCO) either from their own resources under the Plan or by obtaining assistance from other sources to an extent of Rs. 35.99 lakhs in the establishment of Sales Emporia. This is in addition to 488 depots set up by Apex and Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies, either from their own resources or with assistance from Government prior to 31-3-1974.

The Programme for the Sixth Plan is to open 5 Handloom Houses in important towns and cities of the State and also outside the State and the country. On the average, the establishment of each Handloom House is estimated to cost Rs. 12.00 lakhs. For such 5 Handloom Houses, total assistance to be provided is Rs. 60.00 lakhs. For the establishment of Handloom Houses, there is assistance forthcoming from N.C.D.C to the extent of 75%. Only 25% is to be provided in the State Plan which works out to Rs. 15.00 lakhs. The Programme, year-wise, with financial outlay is given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Year.	No. of depots.	Provision in the State Plan.	Central Assistance.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	1980-81	1	3.00	9.00
2.	1981-82	1	3.00	9.00
3.	1982-83	1	3.00	9.00
4.	1983-84	1	3.00	9.00
5.	1984-85	1	3.00	9.00
		Total	15.00	45.00

Rebate:

Rebate on sale of Handloom cloth is intended to reduce the price gap between Mill and Handloom cloth. Rebate scheme is being implemented in the State for a period of thirty days in an year synchronising with festival occasions as approved by Government of India who are meeting 50% of the expenditure from 1975-76. The following are the commitments on Rebates scheme from the year 1975-76 till 1979-80. Amounts already released and balance pending payment is given below:

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Sl.No.	Year	Commitment	Amount already released	Balance to be released.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	1975-76	68.21	55.56	9.65
2.	1976-77	47.28	3.00	
3.	1977-78		49.11	
4.	1978-79	78.00	5.44	72.56
5.	1979-80	75.00	..	75.00
	Total	268.49	113.11	157.21

For the current year, there is a provision of Rs. 80.00 lakhs and a further sum of Rs. 65.00 lakhs is also expected besides the share of Government of India. Therefore, arrears upto 31-3-1980 would get settled. Claims accruing during the current year which may be of the order of Rs. 160.00 lakhs would be settled during the year 1981-82. Year-wise requirement for the scheme from the State Plan is given below and the balance of commitment would be forthcoming from Government of India.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount re- quired from State Plan.</i>
	(Rs. in lakhs)
1980 81	80.00
1981-82	90.00
1982-83	100.00
1983-84	110.00
1984-85	120.00
Total	600.00

However a provision of Rs. 300.00 lakhs could be made.

Working Capital and Interest Subsidy: The total loomage in the Cooperative fold (Cotton, Wool and Silk) is 3.53 lakhs. Only 50% of the looms are working for co-operatives. The remaining looms, inspite of their membership in co-operatives, are working for Master weavers. The reason is that co-operatives are not able to provide employment to them for want of working capital. Reserve Bank of India would provide credit to weavers cooperative societies through the co-operative banks to any extent subject to their eligibility. Besides, 92,500 more looms are also programmed to be covered by cooperatives additionally. More than 4 lakhs of looms would therefore be in the cooperative fold by the end of the Sixth Plan. The working capital requirement of these looms would work out to Rs. 80.00 crores, at the rate of Rs. 2,000 per loom. Since the maximum eligibility of Rs. 2,000 per loom is also subject to the over-all limit of one third of the value of production in the previous year, it is assumed that the working capital requirement of weavers co-operative societies by the end of Sixth Plan may work out to Rs. 40.00 crores. It is estimated that borrowings from Institutional financing agencies may not be more than Rs. 30.00 crores. This would be the target to be achieved with regard to borrowings before the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan, in stages, year after year. The target for the current year is Rs. 10.00 crores excluding requirements of Apex Weavers Co-operative society and for subsequent years. The targets are as under:

Year	Target (Rs. in crores)
1981-82	15.00
1982-83	20.00
1983-84	25.00
1984-85	30.00

Thus an increase of Rs. 5.00 crores per year in working capital availability to the Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies is aimed at.

Interest subsidy:

During the period 1974-80 a sum of Rs. 39.40 lakhs was disbursed by way of Interest subsidy and for the Sixth Plan period, yearwise break up is given below.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1980-81	1.00 (token provision)
1981-82	12.00
1982-83	12.00
1983-84	15.00
1984-85	20.00
Total	60.00

Managerial Subsidy :

In most of the societies, accounts are not maintained upto date and in the manner they should be. Therefore, audit of accounts is in arrears. The staff of societies, who are mostly local people are not trained and qualified. In order to keep the accounts of weaver co-operative societies upto date Government of India have agreed for the appointment of qualified staff and to meet 50% of the expenditure. Maximum assistance approved by Government of India for every qualified employee to be appointed is Rs. 5,400 and 50% of it would be provided by them. This assistance is on a tapering scale i.e. 100% in the first year 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % in the second year and 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % in the third year. Based on the indication given by Development Commissioner, Handlooms and the number of societies to be assisted, State Government's share for the five years has been provided at Rs. 45.00 lakhs—during 1980-81 Rs 15.00 lakhs, 1981-82 Rs. 10.00 lakhs, during 1982-83 Rs. 8.00 lakhs—and Rs. 6.00 lakhs each year during 1983—85.

Modernisation and replacement of Handloom and related equipment.

Since the inception of plan schemes, replacement of pit-looms by improved types of looms such as frame looms, pedal looms, looms fitted with jacquards, semi-automatic looms and replacement of bamboo reeds with iron or brass reeds has been taken up. Supplying a few looms here and there did not also have the desired impact. Weavers were also finding different to accommodate these looms in their houses. Therefore a modified scheme known as "Package scheme" where assistance for construction of a separate shed along with cost of looms and equipment etc., is provided for. This scheme has been implemented during the year 1974-80 and a sum of Rs. 32.185 lakhs was disbursed to the societies. Under this scheme 460 improved type of looms as given below have been installed.

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Jacquards</i>	<i>Framelooms</i>
1.	1974-75	12	160
2.	1975-76	12	140
3.	1976-77	..	..
4.	1977-78	..	116
5.	1978-79	..	20
Total		24	436

During the year 1979-80, the Government of India came forward to provide assistance for this scheme over and above the State Plan provision. A ceiling of Rs. 2,500 is fixed to each loom and Government of India have agreed to meet 50% of it. Out of the total ceiling of Rs. 2,500, 1/3 whether from State Government or from Government of India would be as grant and the balance as loan. The programme for the coming five-years including 1980-81 with physical targets and financial outlays is as under ;

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of looms</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	1980-81	400	10.00
2.	1981-82	1600	40.00
3.	1982-83	2000	50.00
4.	1983-84	2000	50.00
5.	1984-85	2280	57.00
Total		8280	207.00

However a provision of Rs. 125.00 lakhs could be made

Construction of work sheds :

Presently most of the weavers have been working at their residences. Their thatched houses, cannot accommodate improved types of looms. Therefore, construction of common sheds to install looms and also provide common facilities by availing assistances from N.C.D.C. is programmed. During the course of the five-year period it is programmed to select five societies at the rate of one in each of the Districts except Khammam District per year. Thus the programme is to construct 110 work sheds during the Sixth Plan period.

Yearwise break up of the provision to be made in the State Plan is given below :

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of sheds</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	1980-81	22	6.60
2.	1981-82	22	6.60
3.	1982-83	22	6.60
4.	1983-84	22	6.60
5.	1984-85	22	6.60
Total		110	33.00

This scheme has not been taken up during 1974-80 except the assistance provided for construction of shed.

Other Schemes.

During the period 1974-80, 4 Modern Dye houses involving an investment of Rs. 45.60 lakhs have been sanctioned and two of them have gone into production. The remaining are at different stages of establishment. Similarly assistance for the establishment of a modern processing unit at Jeedimetla has been provided by the State. This unit is in its final stages and is expected to go into production soon. The investment involved is Rs. 210.00 lakhs and the amount so far disbursed by Government is Rs. 185.70 lakhs:

During the period 1974-80, steps have also been taken to establish post-loom facilities for processing of blended fabrics. As part of Special Rehabilitation Project a Heat Setting Plant with an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs, approximately, has been established at Machilipatnam and this is to go into production soon. One more such unit with an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs which has already been sanctioned and disbursed, is being established at Nellore.

During the current plan period, it is programmed to establish five mini processing units each costing about Rs. 25.00 lakhs, four Hank mercerising units each costing Rs. 5.76 lakhs, 60 mini dye units each costing Rs. 1.25 lakhs, 30 Screen printing units each costing Rs. 4.00 lakhs and 100 small warping machines (partly power driven) each costing Rs. 25,000. The estimated cost of these units and yearwise target and financial assistance required during the Sixth Plan period is given below:

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Cost/cach unit. (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Total (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Mini Processing Units ..	25.00	5	125.00
2.	Hank Mercerising Units ..	5.76	4	23.04
3.	Mini Dye Units ..	1.25	60	75.00
4.	Screen Printing Unit ..	4.00	30	120.00
5.	Small Warping machine ..	0.25	100	25.00
			Total ..	368.04

As far as dye units are concerned, the targetted number of 60 is in addition to 17 dye units sanctioned by Government of India during 1979-80 but actually taken up for implementation during 1980-81.

A. P. STATE HANDLOOM WEAVERS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD. (APCO):

This is a central organisation of Primary Cotton Weavers Co-operative Societies in the State. Its main object is to undertake marketing of finished goods produced by the primaries. It is also to some extent undertaking supply of raw material. It is the only agency in the State which has undertaken to produce and market Janatha variety of handloom cloth. The target is to achieve a production of 8,200 lakh mts. by the co-operative sector in the last year of the Sixth Plan. APCO would have to handle marketing of major part of this targetted production. Working capital required by it for marketing of finished goods is being provided by the Reserve Bank of India. The Reserve Bank of India would however make available working capital subject to certain limits. Presently the paid up share capital of the Apex Weavers Co-operative Society is Rs. 4.20 crores of which the contribution by the constituent societies is only Rs. 55.00 lakhs and the balance of Rs. 365.00 lakhs is contributed by State Government. The Apex Weavers Co-operative Society increased its turn-over from Rs. 6.55 crores to Rs. 23.00 crores by the end of 1979-80. By the end of Sixth Plan, the Apex Weavers Co-operative Society is estimated to handle sales of handloom cloth to the extent of Rs. 60.00 crores minimum. Therefore, during the Sixth Plan period, it is programmed to invest in the shares of APCO to the extent of Rs. 2.00 crores. Since 50% of it would be forthcoming from Government of India of N.C.D.C., a provision of Rs. 1.00 crore has to be made in the State Plan. However a provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been made in the State Plan during 1981-82 only.

ANDHRA PRADESH STATE TEXTILE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION :

The Andhra Pradesh State Textile Development Corporation has been established in the year 1975. Its main object is to assist in the development of Handloom Industry, particularly those weavers who are outside the cooperative fold. This institution has also been entrusted with the implementation of special programmes aimed at assisting handloom weavers by imparting training to them in the production of new varieties of cloth by supplying improved types of looms, by providing infrastructure facilities and by assisting them in the marketing of their production. The State Government either from their own resources or with the assistance of Government of India have invested a sum of Rs. 200.00 lakhs in the shares of this institution towards normal activity which includes, besides handlooms, powerlooms, export of handloom goods and other service facilities and assistance towards implementation of the Special Projects like Intensive Development Project, Special Rehabilitation Project and Export Production Project. It has during the period from 1975 till the end of 1979-80, provided employment to 6000 handloom weavers, arranged production of cloth worth Rs. 231.19 lakhs and marketed or exported goods worth Rs. 496.66 lakhs (goods marketed or exported include purchases from weavers and weavers cooperative societies). It has also assisted in the establishment of 852 powerlooms by handloom weavers and has provided pre-loom facilities such as dye houses at Puttur, Nellore, Machilipatnam and Janagaon and is programming to establish two more dye units at Tenali and Vetapalem. It has also established a

Heat setting Plant at Machilipatnam for processing and printing of blended fabrics. It has developed new designs during the last three years and has also been responsible for introducing furnishing fabrics of Haryana type in Andhra Pradesh State for the first time.

The assistance made available to the Andhra Pradesh State Textile Development Corporation for the projects as loan and as grant for the years 1977 and 1978 is Rs. 88.41 lakhs and Rs. 73.81 lakhs respectively in addition to the amount given as share capital investment. It has yet to complete the projects entrusted to it for implementation by covering 8450 weavers and by establishing training and other centres envisaged under the projects. Towards implementation of these projects, the amount yet to be placed at its disposal is Rs. 168.40 lakhs of which Rs. 10.00 lakhs would be made available by Government of India for E.P.P. The balance of Rs. 258.40 lakhs is to be provided in the State Plan itself as the I.D.P. and S.R.P. have now been transferred to the State Sector. It is also programmed to invest Rs. 2.00 crores additionally in the shares of the Corporation commencing from 1981-82. However a provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs would be made during 1981-82 and 1982-83 at Rs. 25.00 lakhs each year. There will be matching grant of Rs. 50.00 lakhs from Government of India.

WOOL APEX SOCIETY :

This is a Federation of Primary Wool weavers Cooperative Societies in the State. This institution came into existence in the year 1956. During the period 1974-80 special steps have been taken to revitalise this institution. The State Government under their plan provision and also by borrowing from the N. C. D. C. have invested Rs. 20.00 lakhs in its shares and it has started functioning satisfactorily and has also partly recouped the losses. Besides assisting the primary Wool Weavers Cooperative Societies in the marketing of their production, it has been giving production programmes to its members so that there may be continuity of employment to wool weavers in the State. It has also introduced production of Police and Hospital blankets besides carpets and in course of time this activity is likely to spread to most of the Wool Weavers Cooperative societies in the State. The Programme embarked upon would call for the institution commanding more funds. Therefore, during the Sixth Plan period it is programmed to invest Rs. 20.00 lakhs more in the shares of this institution not only to enable it to handle production and sale of woollen handloom goods but also to set up facilities for processing of such goods. Since assistance would be forthcoming from Government of India or N. C. D. C. to the extent of 50%, provision has been made in the Sixth Plan for investment in the shares to the extent of Rs. 10.00 lakhs commencing from 1981-82.

The Year-wise break-up is as given below;

Year	(Out lay) (Rs. in lakhs)
1981-82	2.00
1982-83	2.00
1983-84	3.00
1984-85	3.00

Wool Spinning Plant.

There is a Wool Spinning Plant set up in the Cooperative sector at Mahabubnagar. The total investment in this institution by the State Government during the period 1974-80 is Rs. 10.00 lakhs. The need for increasing the spindleage and also equipping it with certain items of additional machinery for taking up production of yarn with shoddy wool is felt. Towards margin money requirement for capital investment a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is made in the Sixth Plan, commencing from 1981-82. The Programme of investment is as under.

Year	Out lay (Rs. in lakhs)
1981-82	2.00
1982-83	3.00

Andhra Pradesh Zari Unit :

Handloom Industry in Andhra Pradesh extensively uses zari in the manufacture of sarees and dhoties of higher counts. Since Zari was mostly being supplied from Surat and the quality has not been according to the standard, steps have been taken to set up a zari unit at Nellore in the Cooperative sector. There is need to equip the Unit with machinery to draw silver wire and also to obtain the technical knowhow available with Surat units. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh was invested during 1974-80 as share capital. Towards working capital and for additional equipment required a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is made in the Plan. Year-wise break-up is as follows.

Year	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1981-82	3.00
1982-83	2.00

Garment Units :

Garment Industry in the State has come into existence mostly with assistance under Six Point Formula schemes and under Self Employment Schemes. There are at present 23 Garment Manufacturing Cooperative Societies with a Federation catering to their needs. These garment units have been converting handloom cloth into garments and marketing them. The Federation has also undertaken export of ready made garments to Foreign countries. The assistance made available to these units under Six Point Formula or under Self Employment Schemes during the period 1974-80 is Rs. 64.36 lakhs. They are providing employment to more than 1000 educated un-employed. In order to assist these units and make them function to their optimum capacity a

provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been in the Plan. Year-wise breakup is as follows :

Year	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1980-81	..
1981-82	3.00
1982-83	3.00
1983-84	4.00
1984-85	5.00
Total	15.00

Powerlooms :

Out of 12,400 powerlooms allotted to the State more than 10,000 have been installed. Powerloom Industry in the State is still in its infant stage. During the period 1974-80 State Government have provided a sum of Rs. 37.50 lakhs towards block capital and working capital, margin money for acquisition and installation of powerlooms and for establishing sizing units. There are 2 sizing units functioning in the State and 4 are at different stages of establishment. Assistance for these units has also been partly provided under Self Employment Schemes. Since the units now functioning and those likely to be established would not be able to meet the demand for size beams, it is proposed to establish 10 more sizing units in the State during Sixth Plan period. Each unit is estimated to cost Rs. 7.50 lakhs. Therefore, a provision of Rs. 75.00 lakhs is required in the Sixth Plan. However a provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs could be made as shown below.

Year	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs.)
1980-81	..
1981-82	10.00
1982-83	5.00
1983-84	5.00
1984-85	..
Total	20.00

SERICULTURE INDUSTRY

Fifth Plan Achievements :

In Andhra Pradesh State where there is considerable potential for Sericulture development, the programme for the development of the Industry has been on the basis of the guidelines given by Government of India and the Central Silk Board. During the Fifth Plan period, efforts were made by the department to bring new area under mulberry

cultivation under irrigated conditions. An area of 9132 acres was brought under mulberry cultivation during Fifth Plan period and also 7 seed farms, 3 grainages, 6 chawkie rearing units, 2 silk reeling units and 13 tassar seed production, supply and marketing units were established.

An amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs was made available for Sericulture development during the period 1974-80.

However under D. P. A. P. and six Point Formula schemes, financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 299.00 lakhs (1974-80) and Rs. 34.63 lakhs (1974-79) was made available for Sericulture development in the State. As a result of implementation of various schemes under these special programmes the mulberry acreage increased from 3341 acres in the year 1973-74 to 35000 acres by the end of 1979-80. The reeling cocoon production increased from 247 tonnes to 7000 tonnes during the same period. The production of D. F. Ls has gone up from 3.27 lakhs to 60.00 lakhs.

At present the State has got a potential to produce 600 tonnes of raw silk per annum with the present availability of cocoon production in the State.

SIXTH PLAN PROGRAMME:

(A) *Mulberry cultivation silk worm rearing and cocoon production* :-

The approach to Sixth Plan is to bring 1.00 lakh of acres under mulberry cultivation including the existing area of 35000/- acres spread in all the 23 districts in the State. While steps would be taken to achieve these targets by 1982-83, it is programmed in the last 2 years of the Sixth Plan to consolidate the gains made during the previous years. A credit support comprehensive programme for plantation, rearing equipment, silk reeling and silk weaving is also formulated.

It is estimated that an acre of mulberry would require 900 CBDFLs in the first year and 1200/1500 layings in the 2nd and subsequent years. At this rate 12.58 crores of CBDFLs would be required for 1.00 lakh acres of mulberry by the end of 1982-83. There are 21 grainages already. 65 new grainages of 10 lakh production capacity and 8 grainages of 50 lakh capacity additionally are proposed for production and supply of CBDFLs to Sericulturists. It is also planned to increase the productivity of the existing 21 grainages.

B. *Silk Reeling* ;

There is perceptible gap between the reeling capacity and cocoon production in the State. In order to bridge this gap there is need to enhance reeling capacity considerably. The Department is setting up 8 silk reeling units of 25 basins capacity at Hindupur, Penukonda, Madakasira, Palamanur, Kuppam, Anantapur, Chittoor, and 10 basin units at Markapur, Shadnagar and Nalgonda during 1980-81 in addition to the existing 2 reeling units at Hyderabad and Hanuman Junction in Krishna District. There is great scope for private entrepreneurs to

take to silk reeling. By the end of 1982-83 raw cocoon weighing about 35000 tonnes would be annually available. Charka, Small scale, cottage and small scale filature units would be organised in the private sector. About 4123 units are proposed in the private sector. Loan assistance would be provided for the establishment of these reeling units in private sector. For setting up of the reeling units to the extent required, financial assistance would be provided as subsidy from 25% to 50% for different units.

Silk Weaving :

4500 handlooms and 4000 powerlooms are programmed in the State from 1980-81 to 1982-83. This would consume about 2000 tonnes of raw silk. Silk cloth of 3.85 crore mts., would be produced on these looms in the State. In order to attract the private entrepreneurs, loan assistance would be provided for purchase of Powerlooms, machinery and equipment and also working capital for purchase of raw materials by beneficiaries.

Processing :

Two processing units of 10,000 mts capacity would be set up at Anantapur and Mahabubnagar during the Sixth Plan period by availing 60% assistance from N. C. D. C. and 40% matching assistance from the State Government.

Plan requirement for Sixth Plan period 1980-81 to 1984-85 for Sericulture.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sll. No.	Scheme	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Incentives to Sericulturists, free supply of mulberry cuttings.	30.00	30.00	37.50	..	..	97.50
2.	Sanction of subsidy to private entrepreneurs for the establishment of cottage basin and charka reeling units.	..	15.00	15.00	20.00	20.00	70.00
3.	Staff requirement and vehicles for Officers	20.44	8.64	9.00	9.25	9.50	56.83
4.	Financial assistance to Federation.	5.00	8.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	43.00
5.	Tribal sub-plan	..	2.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	20.00
6.	Seed farms at Bhongir, Dullapalli, Anantapur.	1.905	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	11.905
7.	Grainage at Vijarai	..	3.00	0.80	1.00	1.00	6.80

1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
8.	Seed farms at Guntur, Chittoor and Kurnool.	7.80	2.085	2.20	2.25	2.25	16.585
9.	Mulberry extension centres at West Godavari, Guntur, Adilabad, Khammam, Warangal and Rangareddy.	3.00	3.00	3.20	3.30	3.40	15.90
10.	Grainages at Kurnool ..	2.90	0.95	1.00	1.10	1.10	7.05
11.	Reeling units at West Godavari, Nellore, Kurnool and Rangareddy.	160.00	4.56	4.80	5.00	5.00	179.36
12.	Tassar Seed Stations at Srikakulam, Adilabad, Warangal and Prakasam.	10.64	2.78	2.90	3.00	3.00	22.32
13.	Subsidy for reeling units	11.25	..	..	..	..	11.25
	Total	.. 257.935	82.315	93.10	62.40	62.75	558.50

However a provision of Rs. 5.00 crores could be made.

COOPERATIVE SPINNING MILLS :

There are presently 6 Cooperative Spinning Mills functioning in the State. Their working spindleage as at the end of 1979-80 was 91,600, accounting for the production of 25,000 to 30,000 bales of yarn per annum. The State Government have assisted these mills under Plan or by obtaining assistance from Government of India both for expansion and for the establishment of a new spinning unit at Adilabad. The amount provided by the State Government for the establishment of the new mills or for expansion of existing mills at Guntakal, Nellore, Chiralla and Rajahmundry is Rs. 392.16 lakhs. This is an addition to working capital margin money provided to the extent of Rs. 44.76 lakhs during the same period. As a result of the assistance made available, the production in these mills has gone up by 9,000 bales per annum. The expansion programme of these mills is still going on and they are likely to add about 45,000 more spindles during the current plan period and assistance required during the Sixth Plan period is only Rs. 64.50 lakhs which is being obtained from Rehabilitation Ministry and N.C.D.C. Therefore provision has not been made in the State Plan for this purpose.

In addition to the existing mills, there is a programme to set up six more co-operative spinning mills at Medak, Parchur, Nandyal, Sattenapalli, Satyaveedu and Srikakulam. The investment required from the State Plan provision in respect of these six mills is approximately Rs. 12.00 crores. 50% of the investment required i.e., Rs. 6.00 crores, would be forthcoming from N.C.D.C.

Therefore provision is to be made in the State Plan to the extent of

Rs. 6.00 crores. However a provision of Rs. 200.00 lakhs could be made as shown below :

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Outlay.</i> (<i>Rs. in lakhs.</i>)
1980-81	1.00
1981-82	50.00
1982-83	50.00
1983-84	50.00
1984-85	49.00
Total	200.00

The employment potential with the establishment of these units will be 6,000 and with the expansion of the existing spinning mills, additional employment generated would be to the extent of 2,000.

Targets of production and Employment :

For the Country as a whole, the Government of India has set a target of 3,500 million mts., production of cloth by Handloom Industry. With the Sixth Plan being finalised, there are indications that there would be upward revision of targets to 4,000 million metres. This target of 4,000 million metres is to be achieved in the last year of Sixth Plan and from the current year onwards, the production has to be stepped up to reach this level.

The following is the break-up of year-wise targets for the Andhra Pradesh State :

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Target.</i> (<i>in lakh M.Ts.</i>)
1980-81	6,300
1981-82	6,800
1982-83	7,150
1983-84	7,500
1984-85	8,200

During 1979-80 the achievement in production was 30.6 million mts., and during the current year the target is expected to be achieved.

The State has availed subsidy from the Government of India, under this scheme during the period 1977-78 to 1979-80 as under :

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Subsidy. (Rs. in lakhs).</i>
1977-78	161.82
1978-79	176.92
1979-80	312.08

For the Sixth Plan period the financial outlays on account of this scheme are estimated as given below :

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Outlay. (Rs. in lakhs.)</i>
1980-81	475.00
1981-82	512.50
1982-83	562.50
1983-84	625.00
1984-85	662.50

Provision has not been made in the State Plan as the entire amount would be forthcoming from Government of India.

All the schemes suggested are calculated to reduce under employment in the Industry and to ensure more remunerative wages to handloom weavers who belong to weaker sections. Therefore, there is not much scope for additional employment in the Industry excepting those who get themselves engaged in ancillary processes connected with the Industry. However for the purpose of Plan, the additional employment likely to be generated is taken at 2.29 and 6.87 lakhs by way of direct and indirect employment. The Year-wise break up is given below :

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Direct employment.</i>	<i>Indirect employment. (figures in lakhs)</i>
1980-81	0.32	0.96
1981-82	0.40	1.20
1982-83	0.50	1.50
1983-84	0.50	1.50
1984-85	0.57	1.71
Total ..	2.29	6.87

The detail of proposed outlay, showing also capital, are shown in the Statements attached.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN OUTLAY FOR HANDLOOMS AND TEXTILES.

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	1980-1985	
		Proposed outlay	Capital content
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
HANDLOOM INDUSTRY:			
1.	Share capital loans for admission of outside weavers into co-operative fold.	94.50	94.50
2.	(a) Investment in the share capital of weavers co-operative societies (cotton)	226.00	226.00
	(b) Do. (wool)	36.97	36.97
	(c) Do. (silk)	12.53	12.53
3.	Marketing schemes	15.00	15.00
4.	Rebate Scheme	300.00	..
5.	Interest subsidy	60.00	..
6.	Managerial subsidy	45.00	..
7.	Modernisation/replacement of looms ..	125.00	41.66
8.	Construction of work sheds ..	33.00	33.00
9.	Share capital contribution to A. P. State Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society Ltd., Hyderabad.	50.00	50.00
10.	Assistance to A. P. State Textile Development Corporation Ltd., Hyderabad, towards projects.	157.00	157.00
11.	Share capital contribution to A. P. State Textile Development Corporation, Hyderabad.	50.00	50.00
12.	Share capital contribution to A. P. Wool Industrial Co-operative Society, Hyderabad.	10.00	10.00
13.	Share capital contribution to Wool Spinning Mills, Mahaboobnagar.	5.00	5.00
14.	Share capital contribution to A. P. Zari Unit, Nellore.	5.00	5.00
15.	Working capital to Garment Units ..	15.00	15.00
16.	Organisation expenses	40.00	..
17.	Powerlooms	20.00	20.00
	Handloom: Total ..	1,300.00	771.66
18.	Development of Sericulture	500.00	..
	Total ..	1,800.00	771.66
19.	Share capital contribution to Co-operative Spinning Mills.	200.00	200.00
	Grand Total ..	2,000.00	971.66

ANNUAL PLAN 1981-82.

The outlay proposed for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 430.00 lakhs and the followings are the schemes proposed to be taken up under Handlooms and Sericulture.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Outlay now proposed for 1981-82.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Share capital loans (Primaries)	20.00
2.	Investment in the share capital of weavers Coop. Societies (Cotton)	30.00
3.	Investment in the share capital of Weavers Coop. Societies (Wool)	6.00
4.	Investment in the share capital of Weavers Coop. Societies (Silk)	4.00
5.	Marketing schemes	1.00
6.	Rebate	50.00
7.	Interest subsidy	5.00
8.	Managerial subsidy	10.00
9.	Madernisation/replacement of looms	40.00
10.	Construction of worksheds	1.50
11.	Share capital contribution to APCO (A.P.S.H.W.C.S.)	50.00
12.	Assistance to A.P.S.T.D.C. towards Projects	} 50.00
13.	Share capital contribution to A.P.S.T.D.C.	
14.	Share capital contribution to Wool Apex Society. .. .	1.00
15.	Share capital contribution to Wool Spinning Mills .. .	0.50
16.	Share capital contribution to Zary Unit, Nellore .. .	0.50
17.	Working capital to Garment Units	0.50
18.	Organisational expenses	10.00
19.	Powerlooms	5.00
20.	Sericulture	130.00
21.	Share capital contribution to Spinning Mills	15.00
	Total	430.00

19. LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES

Andhra Pradesh with its rich natural resources, adequate availability of power and the various incentives offered by Government, provides every facility required for setting up a wide range of medium and Large Scale Industries. The various Industrial Development and Financing Corporations and the Department of Industries, have striven to provide the infrastructure necessary for the Industrial Development of the State.

However, for a variety of reasons, the tempo of industrialisation in the State until recently remained somewhat sluggish and it is only during the current Plan period has this been showing signs of picking up.

REVIEW :

With a view to attracting location of more industrial units in the State and also to encourage the local entrepreneurs to set up various industries, the Government of Andhra Pradesh introduced a scheme of State Incentives to Industries by way of refund of Sales tax and grant of power subsidy. This scheme is applicable to industrial units which started production after 1-1-1969 and upto 31-12-1975, and also those units which had substantial expansion programmes.

Subsequently, Government revised the pattern of incentives for all new industrial units and also for expanded units that had gone into production on or after 1-1-1976 by way of grant of 10% on the fixed capital cost as investment subsidy to all units set up in areas declared as Backward under Six Point Formula, 20% Investment subsidy in declared tribal areas, grant of interest free sale tax loan to the extent of 10% of capital investment to all units set up in the State except in the Municipal Corporations of Hyderabad-Secunderabad, Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada and grant of Interest subsidy to all Technocrats and self employment ventures to set up new industrial units.

During the period 1974-80, 188 Large and Medium Scale Industries and 1684 Small Scale Industrial Units were granted incentives to an extent of Rs. 338.75 lakhs and Rs. 304.55 lakhs respectively.

The Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation is in-charge of establishment and development of various Industrial Estates, Assisted Private Industrial Estates and Autonagars in the State.

The A. P. Industrial Development Corporation has been playing an increasingly important role in industrial development and balanced regional growth of industries in A. P. The corporation started with an authorised share capital of Rs. 25.00 crores and paid up capital of Rs. 18.05 crores.

The Corporation has 40 Joint Venture units, 27 Assisted Units, 4 subsidiary units and 64 new units under implementation and in production, accounting for a total investment of the order of Rs. 532.40 crores comprising of Engineering, Chemicals, Minerals, Metallurgical and Electronic units.

In terms of implementation, many of the important units have made significant progress most note-worthy being Sri Rayalaseema Paper Mills Limited. Among other subsidiaries and joint ventures, A.P. Carbides, A. P. Rayons, Deccan Fibre Glass, A. P. Lightnings, Mango processing unit Nuzvid and salt complex, Naupoda too have made note-worthy progress. M/s Southern Transformers and Electricals Limited has signed the Memorandum of understanding with N. G. E. F. Bangalore for implementation of a project in joint sector.

Several units of the A. P. I. D. C. have gone into production. These include Nagarjuna Steels in Pattancheru, A. P. Tanneries Limited in Vizianagaram, Pioneer Alloy Casting Limited, Chittoor, Detergents India Limited, Cuddapah, Godawari Plywoods Limited, Ramachandrapuram, Cormandel Agro Products Limited, Prakasam district, Coastal Chemicals Limited, Visakahapatnam, R. G. Foundry Forge Limited, Hyderabad and A. P. Steel Limited, Khammam.

The main activity of the State Financial Corporation is term lending. It finances all types of units that come under its purview in private sector if they are found technically sound and financially viable.

The following table gives the achievements of the corporation during the Plan period.

(Rs. in lakhs)							
Particulars.	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Sanctions. ..	828.37	993.31	1265.96	1510.25	2162.08	3037.88	3949.46
Disbursements...	409.12	571.15	682.05	735.99	1090.15	1671.90	2734.00
Sanction to Small Scale Units.	533.48	588.50	760.60	938.41	1270.00	Not available.	
Sanctions in Backward Districts. ..	284.27	503.45	565.41	739.37	919.64	N. A.	1769.78

Sixth Five-Year Plan 1980-85-Programme details :

Keeping the various objectives and strategies issued by Planning Commission in view, the Sixth Five-Year Plan envisages an outlay of

Rs. 92.66 crores. The department-wise distribution of this allotment is given below :

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sl. No.	Department.	1980-85 Outlay for
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Director of Industries (Incentives).	800.00
2.	A. P. Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited.	..
	(i) Industrial Estates etc.,	1000.00
	(ii) Water supply to Kakinada, Renigunta and Warangal	500.00
3.	A. P. Industrial Development Corporation. Ltd.	2000.00
4.	A. P. State Financial Corporation Ltd.	600.00
5.	State Bureau of Public Enterprises (Industries & Commerce Department).	16.00
6.	State Contribution to other Govt. Companies (Industries & Commerce Department.)	..
	(i) Hyderabad Allwyns.	..
	(ii) A. P. Scooters.	..
	(iii) A. P. Heavy Machinery.	..
	(iv) Republic Forge Company.	..
	(v) Non-Residential Indian Investment Corporation...	..
		} 1500.00
7.	Nagarjuna Fertilizers.	1400.00
8.	Carriage Workshop Renigunta...	200.00
9.	Steel Plant Visakhapatnam.	300.00
10.	Nizam Sugar factory, Hyderabad.	500.00
11.	Director of Sugar.	450.00
	Total :	9266.00

DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES STATE INCENTIVES.

Under the Incentives scheme originally introduced in 1969, new industrial units are eligible for refund of Sales tax paid subject to a limit of 10% of the capital cost and power subsidy at 12½% of power charges

Under the Revised package of incentives announced in 1976 new industrial units are eligible for investment subsidy, Interest Free Sales tax loan and Power Tariff concessions. While the power connections are made available directly by the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board the Department grants the other two incentives viz., investment subsidy and interest free sales tax loan.

The following was the actual expenditure in the last 4 years :

(Rs. in lakhs).

Year.	Large/Medium Scale.		Small Scale.	
	No. of Units.	Amount of subsidy.	No. of Units.	Amount of subsidy.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1967-77	31	81.78	202	30.45
1977-78	42	95.32	527	89.85
1978-79	40	46.77	314	56.40
1979-80	25	60.71	279	79.85

The above statement, however, should not be taken as an indication of requirements, since the department had to restrict the disbursement of State incentives to the extent of budget provision available, in the last 4 years and do not reflect the requirements.

230 Large and Medium Scale Industries were functioning in 1976. By the end of 1978-79, the No. of functioning units rose to 282 indicating a growth rate of 8%. There are 206 letters of Intent/Industrial Licences under various stages of implementation. While there were 15,105 Small Scale Industrial units in 1976, the number rose to 21,288 units by the end of 1978-79, indicating a growth rate of 13%.

In order to see that the pace of industrialising the State is further accelerated, various developmental and promotional activities have been taken up through the District Industries Centres set-up in the State. It is expected that the commitment under incentive schemes will be more during the Sixth Plan, keeping in view the increased number of units expected to come up during the Sixth Plan.

The amount proposed for the various Incentive schemes is Rs. 800.00 lakhs for Sixth Five-Year Plan.

Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation

OBJECTIVES :

- (i) To formulate, promote, finance, aid, assist, establish, manage and control schemes, projects or programmes to provide and develop infrastructure facilities ;

- (ii) To aid, assist, promote and finance industries set-up in the factory sheds constructed or factory sites developed by the company, whether owned or run by Government, Statutory body, co-operatives, company, firm or individual or others ;
- (iii) To implement schemes of incentives (financial and otherwise) subsidies and the like formulated by the Government of A. P., Government of India or other authorities or institutions and to administer such schemes of incentives as may be devised by the company from time to time ;
- (iv) To carry on the business of hire purchase or to enter into hire purchase agreements ;
- (v) To promote, establish, improve, develop, administer own and run tool rooms, pattern shops, service shops, repair shops or workshops to maintain, repair, refine, manipulate, alter or improve any plant and machinery implements, accessories, appliances, apparatus, tools, goods or things ;
- (vi) To undertake such other activities, industrial, commercial or financial which will create conditions conducive to the growth of industries in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Prior to the setting up of the Corporation, the above activities were attended to by the Directorate of Industries and Commerce and all the estates and the industrial development areas developed by them were eventually transferred to this Corporation on 1-1-1974. The authorised capital is Rs. 10.00 crores and the paid up capital as on 31-3-1980 is Rs. 4.96 crores.

Release of Funds :

Funds released under Annual Plan Allocations and Six Point Formula for the period from 1974-75 to 1979-80 are given below:

(Rs. in lakhs).				
Year.		Government Budget Provision.	Releases made.	Total ex- penditure incurred
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
1975-76	.. ..	24.00	22.50	22.09
1976-77	.. ..	45.00	13.00	59.33
1977-78	.. ..	33.30	33.30	64.53
1978-79	.. ..	43.30	43.30	52.56
1979-80 (Jan'80).	.. ..	53.30	3.30	66.02
	Total	198.90	115.40	264.53

Funds Released under Six Point Formula :

(Rs. in lakhs).

<i>Name of the Region.</i>	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Coastal Andhra. . .	21.25	18.00	19.44	11.76	..	..	70.45
2. Rayalaseema. . .	28.75	26.25	15.00	10.00	18.25	..	98.25
3. Telangana. . . .	49.57	37.40	25.72	24.70	25.62	..	163.01
Total	99.57	81.65	60.16	46.46	43.87	..	331.71

The Corporation received 61 Estates/Autonagars and Electronics Complexes with an extent of Acs. 9,549.96 valued at Rs. 609.81 lakhs. Thereafter, the Corporation has developed 83 IES/IDAs covering a total area of 5,500 acres upto 1979-80. The Corporation has constructed 1596 sheds and the rate of occupancy of the industrial plots is more than 70% to 80%. Areas where the plots and sheds could not be disposed off are the backward areas of the State where the enterprise has not been developed in a big way. In order to change this pattern of development it is proposed to offer several incentives during the Plan period.

Industrial Development Areas :

Industrial Development in Andhra Pradesh has been concentrated mostly around Pattancheru, Jeedimetla, Visakhapatnam, Tirupati and Vijayawada. Since these areas have not reached a saturation point it is proposed to develop them with a little more intencity at the same time concentrating on the less developed areas of the State. In these IDAS the APIIC proposed to not only provide water, electricity, roads etc., but also provide proper effluents and other needs like Post & Telegraphs and Telephone facilities etc.

While developing the three regions it is also proposed to adopt a system of cross subsidisa'ion by which cost of plots in the backward and undeveloped and rural areas will be fixed at below the cost and for the plots in forward and developed areas, the sale price will be fixed at a price higher than the cost. This will also help location of industries in backward, undeveloped and rural areas.

Water Development :

Water is one of the most important infrastructure needed by the industry. Wherever the ground water resources are available, they are being fully tapped and wherever they do not exist, the Corporation is programming for water supply in consultation with the Department of Public Health. The Warangal Water supply scheme is one of such cases seriously examined by the Corporation for eventual implementation in consultation with the Department of Public Health.

Development of Industrial Estates :

The average cost of construction of shed at present is varying between Rs. 40 to 45 per sq.ft. However, as a result of programming a much larger quantum of work it is proposed to bring down the cost of construction further. The Corporation has plans to introduce not only disposal of sheds/plots on outright sale basis, but also on hire purchase and rental basis to suit the varying needs of the entrepreneurs.

The Corporation is planning to construct large number of functional complexes to meet the demands of the existing artisans like Cobblers, potters, carpenters match making and soap making etc. This would give fillip to the khadi and village industries also.

Autonagars :

The Corporation has already developed 5 autonagars at Vijayawada Hyderabad, Guntur, Warangal and Visakhapatnam. There is a feeling that these Autonagars are located far away from the towns. As such in our future planning we propose to take this into consideration while locating new autonagars.

Ancillary Estates :

The Corporation developed ancillary estates for BHEL at Ramachandrapuram, for ECIL at Kusahaiguda and for BHPV at Visakhapatnam. It is proposed to set-up in future. AIEs, in areas like Kakinada Visakhapatnam, Hyderabad, and Ramagundam for several other public sector units.

During the Sixth Plan period it is proposed to develop IEs and IDAs at various places by acquiring 27,500 acs. of land and develop the same.

Housing For Industrial Workers :

Industrial housing is very acute in the Twin Cities as well as other cities like Vizag, Vijayawada, Tirupathi etc. The Corporation has therefore taken up 17 schemes with the help of HUDCO and about 3475 houses are under various stages of construction in these places. These 17 schemes would cost Rs. 5.36 crores and the share from the housing and Urban Development Corporation is to an extent of Rs. 4.05 crores. It is proposed to intensify this activity in these places by taking up construction of 28,500 houses as the acute shortage of accommodation is being experienced throughout the State.

Necessary amount has to be provided under the plan towards margin money as 1/3rd of the cost of houses will have to be met by the Corporation and balance amount is proposed to be borrowed from HUDCO, LIC etc.,

Voluntary Loan Contributions :

One of the most important activities performed by the Corporation is payment of VLCs on behalf of entrepreneurs to APSEB for the purpose of providing electrical connections to the units. The Corporation in the past has spent Rs. 3.90 crores as on 31-3-1980. As such it is expected

that during the period from 1980-85 the Corporation would be needing funds during each year towards this function.

Maintenance :

The Corporation is required to maintain the roads, drainage street lighting water supply etc. The Corporation needs funds each year for this maintenance.

Enhanced Land Compensation :

In respect of land acquired by the Government before establishment of the Corporation there are certain cases pending in the Courts filed by the pattadars for enhanced compensation. A provision has to be made during the plan period to meet the enhanced compensation payments as awarded by the Courts during this period.

The requirement of funds of this Corporation under Sixth Five Year Plan during the period 1980-85 as margin money towards various activities of this Corporation are as follows :

		<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>
	(i) Industrial Estate. .. }	
	(ii) Enhanced Compensation. }	1,500.00
	(iii) Maintenance of Estates. }	

A.P. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The amount proposed for the following groups of activities of the A.P. Industrial Development Corporation during the Sixth Five-Year Plan 1980-85 will be Rs. 2,000.00 lakhs.

		<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>
	(i) Joint Ventures .. (40) }	
	(ii) Assisted Units .. (27) }	2,000.00
	(iii) Subsidiaries .. (4) }	
	(iv) New Schemes .. (64) }	
Total		2,000.00

4. ANDHRA PRADESH STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATION :

Introduction :

The Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation is a pioneer term lending institution established under SFCs Act, 1951, (Central Act). It came into being on 1st November, 1956 which is an out-come of the amalgamation of the erstwhile Corporations of the then Hyderabad and Andhra States. It has been providing long-term finance and helping a wide variety of Industries through out the State

both conventional sophisticated and surviving type in small and medium scale sectors. The activities of the Corporation are increasing over years particularly in the last 5 years. For the further growth of industries in the State, the Corporation has been constantly reviewing its policy of financing of industries and has brought about many innovations and created many incentives. Among its activities the small scale sector has been receiving funds to a larger extent and a greater attention is being paid for the promotion of industries in the backward areas of the State.

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS :

The gross financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed by the Corporation during the year 1979-80 was the highest in any year since its inception. During the year more emphasis was made in introducing employment oriented special schemes aiming at reducing regional imbalances, encouraging economically weaker sections of the Society, etc., in line with the Government Policy Objectives. The gross financial assistance sanctioned by the Corporation including Bridge Loans during 1979-80 amounted to Rs. 3,949.46 lakhs registering an increase of Rs. 911.58 lakhs as compared to Rs. 3037.88 lakhs sanctioned during 1978-79. Similarly disbursements made during 1979-80 has increased to Rs. 2,734.00 lakhs as compared to Rs. 1,671.90 lakhs during 1978-79. The total amount of financial assistance outstanding has gone upto Rs. 7,475.39 lakhs as on 31st March, 1980 as compared to Rs. 5,201.16 lakhs as on 31st March, 1979, which meant an increase of 43.7%. Assistance sanctioned to units located in backward areas during the year was Rs. 1,769.78 lakhs showing an increase of 11.3% over the previous year. Nearly 75% of the total assistance sanctioned during 1979-80 was for projects in the small scale and tiny sectors as compared to 67% in the previous year.

Future Plans :

The Corporation during the year 1980-81 proposes to sanction Rs. 4,000.00 lakhs by way of loans to industrial units in the State. The Corporation also proposes to disburse an amount of Rs. 3,000.00 lakhs to the industrial units. During the year the Corporation will place more emphasis in encouraging employment oriented special schemes which aim at reducing regional imbalances and also encourage the schemes benefiting the economically weaker sections of the society in line with the Government's policy objectives. Corporation also proposes to encourage more industries in the backward districts of the State. The existing schemes like the "Composite Loan scheme" which aim at promoting village, Cottage and Small Scale Industries in tiny sector would be given more attention. During the year 1980-81 the Corporation also proposes to sanction soft loans under the "Special Share Capital Assistance Scheme" for which an amount of Rs. 118.75 lakhs has been received from the State Government and IDBI.

Funds :

The total amount of sanctions and disbursements of loans to the industrial units are increasing over the years. As earlier mentioned for the current year also the Corporation has ambitious business plan

envisaging sanctions of Rs. 4,000.00 lakhs. Due to credit curbs and other prevailing conditions the IDBI is seeking to strictly meet the restriction of three times of the paid up capital and free reserves for the refinance of the units. The total amount available to the Corporation for disbursements from all sources during the current year 1980-81 is only Rs. 1,500.00 lakhs.

The total commitments of the Corporation as on 31st March, 1980 is Rs. 4,500.00 lakhs. Including current years, sanctions of Rs. 4000.00 lakhs, the total commitment would be Rs. 8,500.00 lakhs. Assuming that 35% of this comes for disbursement during the year the total funds requirement is Rs. 3000.00 lakhs. Hence, the only alternative left for is to enhance the share capital suitably by the State Government and the IDBI (the later will be on matching contribution basis) thereby to enable the Corporation to draw more refinance limits.

The total outlay for the Corporation during the Sixth Plan period is fixed Rs. 6.00 crores.

*State Bureau of Public Enterprises and
State Contribution to Government Companies :*

The following amounts are proposed to the various Government companies during the Sixth Five year Plan. The total amount thus comes to Rs. 15.16 crores during 1980-85:

<i>Item</i>	<i>outlay</i> (Rs. in lakhs)
1. State Bureau of Public Enterprises . .	16.00
2. State Contribution to Government Companies:	
(i) Hyderabad Allwyns.	} 1,500.00
(ii) A.P. Scooters	
(iii) A.P. Heavy Machinery	
(iv) Republic Forge	
(v) Non-Residential Indian Investment Corporation.	
Total	1,516.00

The Institute of Public Enterprises is maintaining a Cell since 1976-77 for advising the Government, and its enterprises on matters of policy and operations. It has a team of specialists in different areas of management including finance, costing, Industrial Engineers, marketing, personnel, operational Research etc. These services of the Cell are being utilised by various departments of the State Government. A recurring grant-in-aid is being given to this institute for the above purpose.

Under the Control of Government there are a number of Government companies viz., Republic Forge Company, A.P. Scooters Limited, Hyderabad Allwyns, A.P. Steels and A.P. H.M.E.L.

The A.P.H.M.E.L. is to undertake fabrication work for the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant, Hyderabad Allwyn have expansion programmes like watch assembly unit, light commercial vehicles, Industrial sewing machines etc., These companies are to implement their programmes with their internal resources. Some amount is also given by Government as equity participation in their share capital.

The Republic Forge Company has been taking quite a number of important jobs for the Ministry of Defence, Govt. of India. The lines of supply for Defence requirements have been found to be extremely profitable for the Company. The items required by the Ministry of Defence are in fully machined condition and that the Republic Forge Company has to depend upon the Ancillary units for the same. The Company has no machinery line of its own as on date. M/s. Hyderabad Allwyn Metal Works Limited is setting up an unit for the manufacture of trucks in Collaboration with M/s. Nissan Motors of Japan. M/s. Hyderabad Allwyn requires forging components in fully machined condition. If the Republic Forge Company has to make much headway in supplies both to the Ministry of Defence as well as the proposed Truck Plant of M/s. Hyderabad Allwyn Metal Works, it is imperative that Republic Forge Company sets up, to begin with a moderate machinery line of its own. Thus the Company proposes to do on completion and consolidation of its present modernisation-cum-expansion scheme which is likely to be completed by March 1982. Hence, Plan provision by way of equity contribution from the State Government has to be made for taking up the above schemes.

Nagarjuna Fertilisers and Chemicals Limited:

Nagarjuna Fertilisers and Chemicals Limited is engaged in the establishment of a Fertiliser Project at Kakinada in East Godavari District.

As a Promoter of the Project, the State Government have agreed to subscribe 40% of the Promoters Equity. In addition it has made available the land (1003 acres) required for the Project. The Government has also offered to provide other requisite infrastructure such as water-power etc.

The Company is licensed to manufacture 2.28 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen (4.95 lakh tonnes of Urea).

The cost of the Ammonia-Urea Project has recently been determined by IDBI and other Financial Institutions at Rs. 435 crores based on a construction schedule of 39 months or Rs. 460 crores based on a 45 months construction schedule. The starting date is 1st January, 1981. The said cost of the project is expected to be financed through share capital of Rs. 92 crores and term loans of Rs. 368 crores based on debt-equity ratio of 4:1.

During June 1979, the Government entered into a promotional understanding with M/s. Zuari Agro-Chemicals Limited for joint promotion of the Project with contributions to the equity in the ratio of 3:2 between M/s. Zuari Consortium and the State Government. Accordingly, based on the cost of the Project and the financing scheme set out above, Zuari Consortium and the State Government have to subscribe to Promoter Equity (equal to 51% of the total share capital of Rs. 92 crores) amounting to Rs. 46.92 crores as follows: Rs. 28.15 crores by Zuari Consortium and Rs. 18.77 crores by the State Government, the balance of Rs. 45.08 crores being raised from Public in due course.

To meet the standard conditions of the loans from Financial Institutions, the Promoters should subscribe to the total promoter Equity and pay up 50% thereon before the Financial Institutions begin to disburse their term loans.

Of its total equity contribution of Rs. 18.77 crores, the State Government has already advanced to NFCL sums aggregating Rs. 417 lakhs till date (October 1980). In addition, a sum of Rs. 14 crores has been tentatively allocated for the Sixth Five-Year Plan period (1980-85) towards the balance contribution of the State Government to the equity of NFCL which would be required to be disbursed as under:—

Financial Year		Rs. Crores
1980-81	..	5.22
1981-82	..	5.63
1982-83	..	3.15
	Total	14.00

Railway Carriage Repair Workshop to be set up at Tirupathi:

The State Government will provide the followig infrastructure facilities for setting up of Railway Carriage Repair Workshop at Tirupathi:—

1. Levelled land free of cost (about 550 acres)
2. 5 lakhs gallons of filtered water per day
3. Power supply from two separate 132 KV sub-stations with a rebate of 25% in tariff for first 3 years;
4. Construction of 1000 houses with HUDCO assistanc:
5. A strip of land to lay railway line from nearest rail point.
6. Up-grading Z.P. road in front of the proposed project site and necessary transport facilities for movement of staff;
7. Set up ancillary industries.

The estimated cost of the project is about Rs. 12.00 crore.

The amount of Rs. 200.00 lakhs now proposed to be provided will be utilised towards cost of land levelling, acquisition of private land and provision of other infrastructure facilities.

Visakhapatnam Steel Plant, Visakhapatnam

The Steel Authority of India Limited requisitioned a total extent of Ac. 18,880 of land for the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant Project. Out of this SAIL indicated that Ac. 10,944 should be acquired in 1st phase and the remaining area of Ac. 7,936 in the second phase. Of this an area of Ac. 14,138 has already been acquired and handed over. The balance of Ac. 4,742 will be handed over to SAIL before March 1981. The total number of families, that are likely to be affected on account of acquisition of land for the Steel Plant is 12,000. These families have to be shifted to places outside the Steel Plant area. The State Government have undertaken the responsibility of rehabilitating the families displaced on account of acquisition of land for the Steel Plant. It was agreed to meet the expenditure on account of rehabilitation of these families from the cost of Government land transferred to SAIL and from the per capita rehabilitation grant agreed to be given by SAIL.

A scheme for the rehabilitation of about 3,500 families in an extent of Ac. 395.90 in the Pedagantyada village providing amenities like developed plots, drinking water, roads, street lighting, schools, hospitals *etc.*, was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 104.00 lakhs. As it is proposed to rehabilitate about 4,663 families at the above rehabilitation centre, and as there had been increase in the cost of providing water, roads, education and medical facilities, the Collector, Visakhapatnam has submitted proposals for upward revision of the cost of the Pedagantyada rehabilitation centre from Rs. 104.00 lakhs to Rs. 155.00 lakhs. He has also submitted proposals for rehabilitation of 1,140 fishermen families at Dibbapalam village hamlet of Pedagantyada village at a cost of Rs. 28.00 lakhs under the 1st Phase. The total cost on account of both the rehabilitation centres works out to Rs. 183.00 lakhs. Staff costs for implementation of the rehabilitation schemes will be required in addition.

An amount of Rs. 4.34 lakhs was incurred on account of the staff sanctioned for land acquisition and development of the Rehabilitation unit during the year 1979-80 and the amount incurred during the current year so far is Rs. 3.53 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 17.50 lakhs approximately is required for the above staff for the entire year. As an amount of Rs. 6.50 lakhs has been provided during the current year, an additional amount of Rs. 11.00 lakhs has to be provided during the current financial year.

Thus the total additional amount that has to be provided in 1st Phase of rehabilitation would be Rs. 121.50 lakhs on account of rehabilitation works and staff schemes.

The cost of rehabilitation per displaced family works out to Rs. 3,500. Still there are about, 6,000 families that have to be rehabilitated under

the II Phase of rehabilitation. The total cost of rehabilitation of 6,000 families works out to Rs. 210.00 lakhs, excluding staff expenditure, which will be approximately Rs. 17.50 lakhs.

The total requirement for Phases I & II will thus be Rs. 417.00 lakhs. Out of this, Rs. 29.00 lakhs was released in 1979-80 and Rs. 50.00 lakhs provided in 1980-81 leaving a balance requirement of Rs. 388.00 lakhs.

An amount of Rs. 300 lakhs has been tentatively allocated for the Rehabilitation schemes under the Sixth Five Year Plan. Therefore, the break-up for the Rs. 300.00 lakhs tentatively allocated for the Sixth Five Year Plan under the Rehabilitation schemes for the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant would be as under :

	1980-81	1981-82
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
Expenditure on Staff Schemes.	17.50	17.50
Expenditure on Rehabilitation works	154.00	111.00
Total	171.50	128.50

Nizam Sugar Factory Limited .

An amount of Rs. 500 lakhs is required for the Sixth Five Year Plan to the Nizam Sugar Factory Limited. This amount is proposed to be utilised by the Company for the following schemes :—

Sugar Units at Hindupur and Muthyampet

The Government of Andhra Pradesh have agreed to provide the necessary equity required for putting up the two Sugar Factories at Hindupur and Pochampad.

The Government's share capital contribution of Rs. 2 crores for each factory was agreed and out of this an amount of Rs. 4.29 lakhs is yet to be released for the Hindupur Unit and Rs. 140.02 lakhs for Muthyampet Unit-Total Rs. 144.31 lakhs.

The Hindupur Unit has already been commissioned in the season 1978-79 and the Muthyampet is scheduled to go into trial-crush by February/March, 1981.

Expansion of Nizam Sugar Factory- II Unit, Shakkarnagar

The Unit no. I in Shakkarnagar was closed down and a scheme for merger of both the Units, amalgamation, modernisation and expansion of N. S. F. II Unit, has been taken up for implementation. The first phase of expansion/modernisation, by which the capacity of Unit was increased to 3,000 T.C.D. was already achieved in 1979-80 season

and the second phase of expansion is now under implementation. With this expansion/modernisation, the capacity of the second unit would increase to 3,500 T.C.D. The cost of this expansion scheme is Rs. 2 crores and the Government's Share Capital contribution for this is Rs. 52.69 lakhs.

Expansion of N. S. F. III Unit, Madhunagar :

The Company has taken up a scheme of expansion of N.S.F. III Unit 'Madhunagar' to increase its capacity to 2000 T.C.D. and had requested the Government for share capital contribution of Rs.40 lakhs. The expansion is already under implementation with a view to crush, all the cane available in the factory zone in time. The expanded unit is scheduled to go into production during the season 1980-81. It is therefore, necessary to release the sum of Rs. 40 lakhs during the year 1981-82.

Integrated Development of Farms

A Scheme for integrated development of plantation farms in respect of irrigation and mechanisation of farms was submitted to the A.R.D.C. for Rs. 166.13 lakhs. Another scheme for land development alone was also submitted to the A.R.D.C. for Rs. 94.74 lakhs. The total cost of the above scheme is Rs. 260.87 lakhs and it is for drilling tube wells, digging of 10 duck-cum-bore wells and construction of 5 infiltration galleries besides land development. This scheme has been undertaken with a view to improve the efficiency of Company's farm and improve yields and profitability. The scheme envisages contribution by the Promoters as margin money, and therefore, a sum of Rs. 53 lakhs is to be brought in as share capital contribution. Government therefore, have to provide Share Capital to an extent of Rs. 53 lakhs in 1981-82.

Heavy cast Iron Foundry for Reshelling of Rollers :

With five operating sugar units in different parts of Andhra Pradesh the Company feels it would be worth while to set up a Heavy Cast Iron Foundry for Reshelling of Rollers. This work at present is being entrusted to firms at Bombay, Madras and other places. There is no heavy cast Iron Foundry in Andhra Pradesh for reshelling of rollers and if Nizam Sugar Factory Limited sets up a Unit, it will be able to attract the reshelling work from the Sugar Factories in Andhra Pradesh as well as from nearby Factories in Karnataka and Maharashtra also. Apart from reshelling Sugar mill rollers, the Heavy Cast Iron Foundry can also take up heavy C. I. castings for other industries upto 10 to 15 tonnes per piece.

The estimated capital requirement for this project excluding the cost of bulidings and sheds (which are already available) is about Rs. 80 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 20 lakhs, as Government's portion of share capital, is provided in 1981-82.

Expansion of Sugar Machinery Division :

The Company's Machinery Division which is functioning at Nagarjunasagar from 1974 has so far supplied Boiling House Machi-

nery to the Co-operative Sugar Factories set up in Andhra Pradesh as well as to Company's own new Units at Miryalguda, Hindupur and Metpally. As no new Sugar Factories are being set up in the near future the Machinery Division has proposed diversification into fabrication of Machinery for Mini Cement Plants and has obtained technical know-how from an established consultant for manufacture of machinery for Mini Cement Plants. The Machinery Division has submitted quotations to Promoters of Mini Cement plants in Andhra Pradesh as well as other parts of the Country and is negotiating with them for obtaining orders. The Machinery Division also proposes to take up fabrication of heavy, medium and light structurals for the Vizag Steel Plant and for this purpose, it might be necessary to set up manufacturing and fabrication facilities near the Steel Plant site at Vizag.

To implement the above proposals, it is estimated that a capital outlay of Rs. 80 lakhs would be required. An amount of Rs. 20 lakhs is provided towards Government's Share of the capital in 1981-82.

Mini-Cement Plant :

As mentioned above, Machinery Division proposes to manufacture machinery for Mini Cement Plants. The Company also proposes to establish a Mini Cement Plant of its own in a suitable location in Huzurnagar, Nalgonda District to manufacture 66,000 tonnes of Cement per annum at a cost of Rs. 5.60 crores as a Joint Venture. For this purpose, an adhoc provision for Promoter's Share contribution has been made at Rs. 70 lakhs.

Expansion of Muthyampet Unit 1983-84:

The Sugar Unit at Metpally is expected to be commissioned by February/March, 1981. In view of the promising prospects for cane cultivation in the Pochampad Ayacut in which the Metpally Factory Zone is situated, it is expected that it would be possible to expand the crushing capacity of Metpally unit to 2000 T.C.D. by 1983-84.

For this purpose, an amount of Rs. 100 lakhs is provided as Government's contribution.

To sum up the minimum requirement of funds within the Sixth Five Year Plan would be as under :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Outlaw</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1980-81.		(Rs. in Lalkhs).
1.	Share Capital contribution for Hindupur and Muthyampet Units.	144.31
2.	Expansion of Second Unit, Shakkar-nagar.	52.69
		197.00

(1)	(2)	(3)
1981-82		
1.	Expansion of unit III, Madhu nagar	40.00
2.	Integrated Development of farms	53.00
3.	Heavy Cast Iron and Foundry for reshelling of Rollers	20.00
4.	Expansion of Sugar Machinery Divison	20.00
		<u>133.00</u>
1982-83.		
1.	Mini Cement Plant.	70.00
1983-84.		
1.	Expansion of Muthyampet Unit.	100.00
	Total.	<u>500.00</u>

Director of Sugar (Co-operative Sugar Factories :)

REVIEW OF PLAN 1974-80 :

According to the financing pattern of Co-operative Sugar Factories, Government have to contribute 25% of the project cost towards their Share Capital Contribution to the Co-operative Sugar Factories. Year-wise investment of the Government share capital contribution into Co-operative Sugar Factories during period 1974-80 is indicated below:

Year.	Investment.	
	(Rs. in lakhs.)	
1974-75	..	82.50
1975-76	..	79.55
1976-77	..	239.50
1977-78	..	813.50
1978-79	..	113.35
1979-80	..	55.00
Total :	..	<u>1,383.40</u>

SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1980-85.

Government have contributed the share capital contribution in full as per the pattern of financing in all the new Co-operative Sugar Factories. In the sixth Plan priority should be given for cane development in the factory zones of co-operative sugar factories. The Co-operative sugar factories are unable to crush to the rated capacity for the

last three years for want of adequate cane. To tide over the problem of under utilisation of certain co-operative sugar factories and consequential losses, effective remedial measure *i.e.*, systematic programme for cane development may have to be taken up by all such Co-operative Sugar Factories. The financing institutions which are providing block capital loans and working capital loans have been pointing out to the co-operative sugar factories to take up development of cane in the factory zones. It is therefore proposed to give a loan to the co-operative sugar factories for cane development during sixth Plan.

A total provision of Rs. 450.00 lakhs has been proposed for this purpose during the sixth Five Year Plan period.

Annual Plan 1981-82 :

For the Annual 1981-82, an outlay of Rs. 1,465.00 lakhs has been proposed for implementing schemes under Large and Medium Industries sector as detailed below :—

		(Rs. in lakhs)
Sl. No.	Head of Development Head of Department	Outlay proposed for 1981-82.
(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>Large and Medium Industries</i>		
(a)	Director of Industries	150.00
(b)	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation.	96.50
(c)	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation.	450.00
(d)	Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation ..	50.00
(e)	Andhra Pradesh State Bureau of Public Enterprises (Industries and Commerce).	3.0
(f)	State Contribution to other Government Companies (Industries and Commerce Department).	65.00
(g)	State Contribution to Sick Mills (Director of Handlooms and Textiles).	15.00
(h)	Nizam Sugar Factory	100.00

(1)	(2)	(3)
(i) Nagarjuna Fertilizer		300.00
(j) Steel Plant, Visakhapatnam.		65.00
(k) Director of Sugar		150.00
(l) Non-resident I.I. Corporation
(m) Carriage Workshop, Renigunta		20.00
		1,465.00

Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation.—The proposed outlay for 1981-82 is Rs.200.00 lakhs. This amount will be utilised to increase the share-capital of the Corporation enabling the Corporation to draw more refinancing from the Industrial Development Bank of India to meet their commitment of sanction and disbursement of loans.

20. MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

“ Mines are indeed the source of the Treasury” was one of the wisest maxims spelt out by the eminent Economist Kautilya some centuries ago. Man’s quest for minerals has been going on from time immemorial and has left its imprint in the different stages of development in human civilization. Unlike other resources, mineral resources are non-replenishible assets and care has to be taken to conserve high grade ores. With the rapid improvements in the industrial technology, the use and demand for mineral raw materials are also under going change.

Detailed prospecting and exploration of minerals available in the State is necessary for a fair evaluation of the potentialities before going in for a planned and phased programme of mineral based industries. Based on the results of investigation, the exploration is normally taken up.

Mineral Development is being dealt with both by the Director of Mines and Geology and the Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation.

MINES & GEOLOGY DEPARTMENT :

The State of Andhra Pradesh is endowed with many important minerals like Coal, Barytes, Limestone, Mica, Asbestos etc. Total receipts of Mineral Revenue during the Fifth Five Year Plan were of the order of Rs. 2,513 lakhs and it is estimated that the receipts on these minerals would go up to Rs. 3,320 lakhs during the Sixth Five Year Plan period. This shows a rise in production of minerals as well as collection of Mineral revenue.

Regulatory work of Minerals, hitherto looked after by Revenue Department has been transferred to the Department of Mines and Geology. A scheme was sanctioned under which 6 District Offices and 4 Regional Offices were established.

A brief resume of the scheme proposed during the Plan 1974-80 and achievements are given below :—

During the Plan an amount of Rs. 38.50 lakhs was spent on the following schemes :—

1. Exploratory Mining.
2. Intensification of Drilling.
3. Prospecting and Regional Survey.
4. Expansion of Laboratory.
5. Strengthening of Head Office and Regional Offices.
6. Feeder roads.

Detailed investigation for Bauxite in Raktakonda in Visakhapatnam District, investigation for Dolomite in Karepalli and detailed investigations for Iron-Ores in Bayyaram were taken up and completed.

Investigation for Iron ore at Bayyaram was taken up at the request of Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation for utilisation in the Sponge Iron Plant at Kothagudem. The bauxite investigations were taken up to know the potentialities and grade of this ore for utilisation in the Aluminium Plant. These investigations proved to be successful and the results have been passed on to the concerned authorities.

A Regional Laboratory was set up at Kurnool to carry out chemical analysis of different ores from Rayalaseema region. A Regional Office covering the Districts of Hyderabad, Medak, Nizamabad, Nalgonda and Mahaboobnagar was created during the Fifth Five Year Plan period.

Survey for Mineral deposits in Nalgonda District was taken up. The investigation for steatite in Anantapur District was taken up. A reconnaissance survey made for Bauxite in East and West Godavari Districts, revealed the occurrence of Bauxite in these Districts also. Hence a survey was taken up. Though a number of investigations were proposed during the Plan period, only few could be taken up and completed. Such investigations left over during the previous plans are proposed to be taken up during the Sixth Five Year Plan period.

To cope with the total workload, it is proposed to have a few more District Offices and as well as One Regional Office with some additional staff in the Head Office. The total cost of all the scheme for the Sixth Plan period will be Rs. 50.00 lakhs as detailed below.

Regional Offices :

At present the Deputy Director of Mines and Geology at Warangal has to tour all the ten Telangana Districts covering large area. It is not possible for him to devote full attention and to have effective supervision due to large jurisdiction. It is therefore proposed to create one more Deputy Director's Office at Hyderabad in Telangana Region, covering District Offices of Nizamabad and Hyderabad.

In order to have proper supervision of the work of District Officers and timely finalisation of assessment proposals it is necessary to strengthen the Regional Offices. Therefore, certain additional staff have been proposed in the existing Regional Office. The cost involved for this scheme during the Sixth Plan will be 5.25 lakhs.

District Offices :

In order to look after the mineral regulatory work for both the major and minor minerals effectively and to implement the permit system properly, it is necessary to establish some more District Offices with one Asst. Geologist to assist the Assistant Director of Mines and Geology both in regulatory and promotional work. Three additional District Offices are therefore proposed for the following Districts :—

Coastal Andhra	.. 1. Prakasam District	Ongole (Head Office).
	2. East and West Godavari Districts.	Eluru (Head Office).
Telangana Region	.. 3. Adilabad and Nizamabad Districts.	Adilabad (Head Office).

(The jurisdiction of the District Office at Warngal will be re-adjusted to Warangal and Karimnagar, and jurisdiction of Nalgonda Office will be confined to Nalgonda and Mahaboobnagar Districts. The jurisdiction of Hyderabad Office will be of Hyderabad, Rangareddi and Medak Districts) The cost for this scheme will be Rs. 19.91 lakhs.

History of Mines :

Several Mines in the State are being worked intermittently and some are abandoned. At this juncture it is essential to sort out the basic issues and advise the leasees to work the mines in a systematic and economic manner. To keep track of the development, a detailed history of each mine has to be built up. It is proposed to examine the method of work the reasons for closing and also make some suggestions on conservation point of view and possible developments. The data will be lost if not recorded and preserved in time. These are essential for projecting likely potentials. These are case histories of individual mines. The amount required for this scheme during the Sixth Plan will be Rs. 1.56 lakhs.

Exploratory Mining and Drilling :

It is proposed to take up and continue detailed investigations for minerals like Limestone, Manganese, Dolomite etc., which are of industrial importance. Detailed investigation including drilling as well as exploratory mining operations, whenever necessary, are to be carried out. In view of the proposed detailed investigation of different minerals like Manganese, Limestone etc., a Scheme has been prepared. This is to strengthen the existing drilling wing by replacing some old drills.

In view of the proposed establishment of Mini Cement Plants, it is necessary to undertake detailed investigations in different locations. It is necessary to replace the old drills.

Presently there are 6 Drilling rigs. Out of these 2 rigs are worn out and are to be scrapped shortly. These were purchased in the years 1963, 1967, 1969 and 1978. Of the 4 Drills two more drills will have to be replaced by the end of 1981. Keeping in view the above, 2 additional drilling rigs have to be purchased.

An increase in the drilling staff for running the 6 drilling units on a double shift basis has been provided. This will speed up the work.

For shifting the drilling equipment and accessories only 2 tractors with trailers for all the six drilling units are in existence now. A provision has been made for the purchase of one tractor with trailer and four water tankers for drilling work, so that all the drilling units will have tractors for transport and obtaining water. The total cost involved for this scheme during the Sixth Plan will be Rs. 15.00 lakhs.

Petrological and Ore Dressing Laboratory.—As on to-day some Petrological and basic ore dressing equipment only is available. This is meant for the use of the Geologists for examining the materials. The equipment is not sufficient to cater to all the work that can be turned

out. Besides, it is considered desirable to have full-time Officers to take charge of these Sections. The idea is that in course of time, the extent of easily minable high-grade ore bearing areas will decrease. Further prospecting will have to be carried out and low grade materials not quite near the surface have to be utilised. To guide this work it is necessary to gather detailed information regarding the Ore geological association of deposits (Petrology of the rocks) and the beneficiation characteristics. Low grade deposits could be worked later on. To carry out these studies and gather full information, it is necessary to have a small section with an Officer trained in this particular branch. A Scheme has been proposed to establish Petrological and Ore Dressing Laboratory. The provision required for the Sixth Plan Period will be Rs. 8.28 lakhs.

The total requirements of Mines and Geology Department during the Sixth Plan period is as follows.

Serial No.	Item.	Outlay. (Rs. in lakhs.)
1	2	3
1.	Regional Office	5.25
2.	District Officers (3)	19.91
3.	History of Mines	1.56
4.	Exploratory Mining and Drilling	15.00
5.	Petrological and Ore Dressing Laboratory at - Head Office.	8.28
Total :.. ..		50.00

THE ANDHRA PRADESH MINING CORPORATION.

The Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation, a wholly State owned undertaking has always had an emphasis on the exploitation of minerals of import substitute and export and major minerals keeping in view the social object of creation of more employment among weaker sections of the Rural area and educated unemployed.

During the plan period 1974-79, the Corporation produced minerals worth Rs. 496 lakhs, earned foreign exchange of Rs. 163.67 lakhs and saved foreign exchange of Rs. 202.20 lakhs.

During the Sixth Plan period 1980-81 to 1984-85, the productive units taken up during the last plan period will be continued, with expansion programme to achieve higher production and the Corporation intend to take new projects and also to enter the field of mineral based industries with a view to have steady market for the raw materials produce in our mines and to realise added product value.

Keeping in view the above, following are the proposal of the Corporation for Sixth Plan period.

Spillover Schemes :

(a) *Mangampet Barytes Project*.—The Deposits at Mangampet, constitute the single largest deposit of Barytes in the World with a reserve of 65 million tonnes. The project taken up in 1974-75 after initial development went into production in 1976-77 and reached a production level of one lakh tonnes by 1979-80. In view of the increased demand for lumps and powder in oil well drilling in the Country and abroad, it is proposed to step up the production to 3-4 lakh tonnes annually in a phased programme. Proposals are also under consideration to set up Barium Chemical plant to cater to the requirements of caustic soda to Alumina plant being set up in Visakhapatnam district. The requirement to achieve the above objects is placed at Rs. 50.00 lakhs spread over the Sixth Plan period.

(b) *Mining and Concentration of Copper/Copper based Chemicals Project at Mailaram, Khammam District*.—The indigeneous production of Copper is far behind our requirement, necessitating large quantities of imports. Hence, as a part of its programme, the GSI commenced investigations to locate Copper deposits in the Country. One of them was at Mailaram village, a part of tribal area of Khammam district. The investigations carried out by the GSI proved reserves of 1.51 M.Ts. The Corporation on the advice of the Government had taken up the unit for commercial exploitation in 1976, following the exploratory work-carried out by the GSI and M.F.C.

The Unit in addition to its import substitute value, will have a tribal area developed, creating sustained employment to local tribals. The requirement for completing the project upto concentrate level already taken up and for setting up copper sulphate plant is placed at 90.00 lakhs.

(c) *Mining and processing of Asbestos (Cuddapah District)*.—Here again the Country's production is behind its requirements, necessitating large imports. Leaving Bihar, A.P., is the only State having considerable deposits of Asbestos, particularly of Crysotile type. Recognising its value the Corporation has taken up development of Asbestos bearing areas in Cuddapah District in 1965 and reached to a level of production of 1,000 tonnes per annum by 1979-80. Further to develop the areas in a large scale with an object to achieve the production of 3,000 tonnes per annum a joint venture was promoted in collaboration with M/s. Karamchand Thapper and Bros. (Coal Sales Ltd.). For this unit an amount of 37.50 lakhs is provided during the plan period.

(d) *Ball Clay: West Godavari District*.—Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation is presently mining ball clay at Dwarakatirumala, West Godavari District and is supplying graded material to manufactures of HT and LT insulators, glazed tiles and ceramic industries all over the country. Production of the graded ball clay results in generation of 2 to 3 times of inferior grade clay. Only a small portion of this is being marketed to manufacturers of stone-ware pipes etc. Recently in Bombay a non-glazed floor tile unit is set up by a leading private sector company based on similar inferior clay a available close-by. With major industries

coming up at Visakhapatnam and other places in the State a non-glazed floor tile unit appears possible, which requires about 50.00 lakhs.

(e) *High Grade Limestone Project, Kurnool District.*—The High Grade Limestone deposits are scarce in the country and the deposits in Kurnool are one of such scarce deposits. At the instance of the Government the Corporation has taken up the development of the High grade limestone areas in Kurnool District in 1978 with an object to have the production of 80,000 tonnes per annum to start with, with an expansion programme of 4 lakh tonnes annually to meet the demand of paper mills, and other allied industries in the State and as well as in other Southern States in addition to the requirement of Calcium Carbide Plant of the APIDC. To operate the mines at a production level of 4 lakh tonnes per annum the mining operations are to be necessarily mechanised. The requirement for purchase of mining machinery is placed at Rs. 22.50 lakhs.

New Projects.

(a) *Black Granite development.*—Black granite is a trade name for an igneous variety of rock used in monumentals, for construction purposes etc. Kuppam taluk of Chittoor District is known for few decades for its export of Monumental black granite to UK, Canada, and the Continent. Recently there is a demand for dressed blocks of upto 0.3 cum and above 0.3 cum. The Foreign buyers have been showing interest for dressed blocks instead of polished, as it will be convenient to have the blocks polished at consuming points. Because of its export value and good occurrences in the State particularly in the Khammam District, the Corporation has taken up the study of identification of potential deposits in Khammam, Nalgonda and Warangal District. Based on the studies carried out, it is proposed to commence production at two or three units in Khammam and Warangal districts with each unit having an annual capacity of 1200 mt. with simultaneous action for development of other areas. An amount of Rs. 17.50 lakhs is required for taking-up three units initially.

(b) *B F Grade Limestone and dolomite supply for Visakhapatnam Steel Plant.*—The Steel Authority of India Limited, identified areas near Jaggayyapeta, Krishna District as the source for the BF grade limestone for Visakhapatnam Steel Plant. A mineral reserve of over 50 million tonnes is proved by the exploration carried out by the GSI based on which a detailed mine plan was prepared by the SAIL. As the area is not connected by railway, a rail link from Bonakally to limestone areas was already surveyed and included in the present plan of the railway at a cost of Rs. 18 crores.

The requirement of B F grade dolomite for Visakhapatnam Steel Plant is also identified from Karepalli area in Khammam District. The investigations carried out by the State Department of Mines and Geology proved mineral reserves of 50 million tonnes.

It was agreed in principle that the work of supply of raw material should be entrusted to the Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation SAIL as prepared the project reports for both limestone and dolomite providing for the capital outlay. If APMC is to take up the above two

projects certain initial expenditure to develop the infrastructure and to purchase some balancing equipment is required which is placed at Rs. 15.00 lakhs.

(c) *Bauxite in Visakhapatnam District.*—The Corporation proposed to take up mining of bauxite in other areas in Visakhapatnam district, other than the areas reserved for BALCO for utilisation in Alumina Plant, to meet the requirements of other consumers such as Alum and Abrasive industries and MALCO. An amount of Rs. 12.50 lakhs is required for the project.

(d) *Research and Development Cell.*—Presently, there is no R & D cell existing in the Corporation due to which the Corporation has to depend on various consultancy organisations even for small consultancy services. The Corporation also has not set up field laboratories at various projects. It is necessary to develop R & D Cell within the organisation and also to set up quality control laboratories at various branches. The setting up of mineral based industries will require lot of R & D Work before venturing for the same. To cater to the needs stated above, it is proposed to set up a Research and Development Cell in APMC. The cost of the same is placed at Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

THE SINGARENI COLLIERIES COMPANY LIMITED.

The amount invested by the Singareni Collieries Company Limited from 1974-75 to 1979-80 was Rs. 102.17 crores, Rs. 90.06 crores in Mining Projects and the balance of Rs. 12.11 crores in others.

The proposed amount to be invested in the above Company during the Sixth Plan period will be Rs. 285.90 crores a sum of Rs. 240.00 crores in Mining Projects and Rs. 45.90 crores in others. The production anticipated during the Sixth Plan period will be 170.00 lakh tonnes.

The pattern of financing for achieving the target will be finalised by Government of India. Pending this, the State Government have in its plan provided an outlay of Rs. 20.00 crores towards its share for this programme. The State Government had already invested an amount of Rs. 13.00 crores with the Corporation during the Plan period 1974-80.

To sum up the total requirements for Mineral Development during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period 1980-85 is Rs. 2,350.00 lakhs as per the details shown below:

<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Agency.</i>	<i>Outlay. (Rs. in lakhs.)</i>
1.	Director of Mines and Geology	50.00
2.	A. P. Mining Corporation	300.00
3.	M/s. Singareni Collieries Company Limited., (State's Share).	2,000.00
	Total :	<u>2,350.00</u>

ANNUAL PLAN 1981-82

For the Annual Plan 1981-82, an outlay of Rs.425.00 lakhs has been proposed for the implementation of Mining and Metallurgical industries as detailed below :

Mining and Metallurgical Industries :

	<i>Outlay</i> <i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>
(a) Director of Mines and Geology	5.00
(b) A.P. Mining Corporation	20.00
(c) Contribution to Singareni Collieries	400.00
Total	425.00

A.P. Mining Corporation :

The following are the projects to be undertaken out of the outlay of Rs20.00 lakhs for the year.

	<i>Outlay</i> <i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1. Black Granite Project	8.00
2. High Grade Limestone Development	7.00
3. Research and development Cell to take up .. activities like improvements in techniques of .. mining and processing of asbestos, utilisation .. of biproduct minerals and other minor minerals .. and utilisation of low grade iron ore ..	5.00
Total Rs.	20.00

21. ROADS

Public works Department Roads :

The transport system plays an important role in the economic development of the country and it acts as a leading factor in stimulating the socio-economic development. Roads are the most important means of transport in Andhra Pradesh as the Railways and Inland water ways do not contribute significantly to the transport net work in the State. Being predominantly an agricultural oriented economy, the State largely depends on the roads for movement of agricultural produce raw materials and finished products.

A major part of the total net work of roads in Andhra Pradesh is under the control of Roads & Buildings department. The total length of State roads under the control of Roads and Buildings Department as on 1st April 1974 i.e., at the end of Fourth Plan period was about 23,955 kms. During the Fifth Plan period about 8,500 kms. of road under the control of Panchayathi Raj Institutions which were considered to be important have been transferred to the control of Roads and Buildings Department for upgrading and maintenance. Besides, due to improvement in the ayacut areas of Major Irrigation Projects, like Nagarjunasagar, Sri Rama Sagar, Srisailem, roads in the ayacut areas are subjected to heavier and faster traffic. Their condition has become loose due to the rise in water table as a consequence of irrigation adjacent fields and hence they need to be strengthened and improved for the future traffic. About 3,145 Kms. of roads have been transferred from the Irrigation Department. Thus the total length of the State Roads at the end of Fifth Plan i.e. March 1978 was about 35,600 kms. This will result in a road density of 12.8 kms/100 sq. kms. and 81.5 kms. per lakh of population of the State.

Roads and Bridges :

Andhra Pradesh has an extensive area of 2,77,000 Sq. Kms. with a population of 516 lakhs which is steadily rising further. For a balanced development of the State, the transport and communications are also to develop along with other sectors such as Irrigation and Power. Experience has shown that development of Irrigation or Agriculture or Industries alone without proper infrastructural facilities and transport facilities has not been helpful. For economic growth all round, new growth centres should have infrastructure of road component also. Hence the need for a good net-work of durable roads to meet the concept of total development of the State.

Current studies in the transport field indicate a rapid rise of goods and passenger movement on the roads within the past decade. Apart from the local movement of foodgrains and sugar cane within the State,

products like Mica, Jaggery, Mangoes are being transported on road to other States, Even to places like Delhi lorries are plying carrying machine parts and other goods and on the return trip from the North, apples and other fruits are being transported to Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Fertilizers from the Ports of Andhra Pradesh are being carried inland by lorry transport.

As on today 33,800 kms. of roads is under the control of the P.W.D. in addition to 2,247 kms. of National Highways. These main roads have been largely taking the brunt of the traffic. This traffic is on the increase year by year. Added to this situation, extensive areas in Andhra Pradesh have been coming under ayacut development consequent on completion of several Irrigation Projects which in turn have contributed to large scale failure of roads due to raise in water table. The State has a large terrain of forests spread over different districts and these areas are not adequately opened by roads. In a Deltaic District like East Godavari, which is supposed to have reached a fair level of development over a long period, there are about 500 villages which are yet to be connected by Roads. The picture in Agency and Backward Districts of Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, Khammam, Warangal, Mahaboobnagar, Anantapur, Kurnool, Nellore and Adilabad is rather disappointing.

The development needed in respect of P.W.D. roads is by way of:—

- (1) Strengthening the weak sections which have been in distress under increased traffic loads.
- (2) Construction of missing bridges in order to provide all weather service.
- (3) Improving delta roads of about 3,000 kms. in the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur, which have been suffering under special conditions of poor soils and high water table conditions.
- (4) The roads taken over from local bodies are substandard and if they are not suitably upgraded urgently then the amount spent so far on them will become infructuous. They are mostly in rural areas and Rural roads are to be given priority as a policy.
- (5) Ayacut roads in the developed ayacuts of Pochampad, Nagarjunasagar and Tungabhadra have come to the purview of P.W.D. and in the absence of adequate allocation these ayacut roads could not be strengthened. This net work is in a poor shape and unless they are strengthened, they will not serve the primary producers who are the worst sufferers.
- (6) Roads leading to the fisheries villages and sugar cane areas are to be improved.

- (7) Roads for Tribal areas have become urgent in order to open the territory for the development of Tribal people and bring the Tribals into the main stream of economic growth of the State.
- (8) The scheme of village link transport gained good momentum in this State. This entails connecting all villages by road in order to provide bus transport to each village. With the increase in the number of growth centres there has been an upsurge in traffic both goods and passengers. If a supporting net work of roads is not provided then this would act as a disincentive. Infrastructure facilities like roads is therefore essential and it has to be provided for ensuring all round economic development.

In order to avoid random planning detailed District plans for development of Government roads have been prepared by Roads and Buildings Department for each of the 23 districts after careful study of the traffic needs and the existing condition of the roads.

While preparing these District plans the following guide lines were adopted :—

Priority :

- I. Provision to complete the spill-over schemes on hand.
- II. To render the roads motorable at least for 10 months a year (i.e. those taken over from local bodies) by metalling unmetalled portions and by providing culverts ;
- III. Providing missing bridges ;
- IV. Black topping the roads taken over ;
- V. Strengthening the weak sections wherever road portions have been sinking under traffic loads ;
- VI. Providing two-lane carriage way at least on main stretches connecting District Headquarters with Taluk Headquarters.

On the above lines the district plans formulated has worked out to cost Rs. 380.00 crores at current prices for all the 23 districts. This forms the Master Plan for the P.W.D. roads (excluding National Highways which are being separately planned by the Ministry of Transport). If this Master Plan is to be spread over four plan periods, each plan will be of the order of Rs. 95.00 crores (not taking into account the likely escalation). But considering the probable size of the Sixth Plan the amount is reduced to Rs. 75.00 crores. The spill over commitment is of Rs. 55.00 crores as on 1-4-1980 including unstarted works though provided in the Budget. After a detailed exercise and after omitting the unstarted works, this spill over commitment has been pruned down to Rs. 37.00 crores. Against this, allocation for 1980-81 is Rs. 8.18 crores. With this position even the existing

spill-over will occupy the first three years of the Sixth plan. Hence the projected programme for the Sixth Plan will be as stated below—

Year	Out-lay (Rs. in crores.)
1980-81	9.00
1981-82	18.00
1982-83	18.00
1983-84	15.00
1984-85	15.00
Total	75.00

This programme envisages the physical achievement of the following during the Sixth Plan period :

(a) New formation of road and missing links ..	130 Kms.
(b) Metalling the roads	500 Kms.
(c) Strengthening and improving road crust ..	850 Kms.
(d) Minor cross drainage works	1,060 Nos.
(e) Minor bridges	260 Nos.
(f) Major bridges	16 Nos.
(g) Highway Research	Minimum
(h) Plant and Machinery	amounts provided due to reduced allocation.

The proposed outlay of Rs. 75.00 crores on P.W.D. roads will be utilised for the following schemes during the Sixth Plan period 1980-85.

No.	Scheme	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
I. Roads and Bridges :		
1.	State Highways	530.00
2.	Sugarcane cess Works including P.R. and Municipal works in the ratio of 55 : 35 : 10 between P.R. P.W.D. and Municipal Roads)	300.00
3.	Major District Roads	3,270.00
4.	Other Roads	1,553.00
5.	Fisheries Roads	113.00
6.	Bridge works taken up from toll cess	352.00
7.	Mineral Roads	400.00
8.	Tribal area Roads	332.00
II.	Research Organisation	50.00
III.	Tool and Plants	350.00
IV.	Establishment	250.00
	Total	7,500.00

PANCHAYATI RAJ DEPARTMENT :*Rural Roads Programme :*

Andhra Pradesh is one of the Major States of the Indian Union having an area of nearly 2.77 lakhs sq. Kms. and total population of 45.30 millions (1971 census). About 82% of the entire state population, nearly 35.10 millions live in rural areas. There are 27,221 villages (Revenue) in the State. Rural roads play a very important role for improving the economy of the villages and in view of the fact that more than 80% live in rural areas in Andhra Pradesh, there is utmost need to connect all the villages with all-weather roads.

Out of 27,221 villages only 10,507 villages are connected by means of pucca roads, 7,517 villages are connected by incomplete and fair weather roads and the balance villages are not connected by any kind of roads. At the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan, it was estimated that an amount of Rs. 341.69 crores is required to provide pucca roads to all villages. The cost of the same is worked out to Rs. 965.00 crores at the beginning of 1979. At the first instance it is proposed to provide all-weather roads to villages having population of 1,500 and above. As per the particulars obtained at the beginning of the V Plan period there are 7,968 villages having population of 1,500 and above, out of which 4,068 villages were connected by pucca roads, 3,283 villages with fair-weather roads and the remaining 617 villages are not connected by any kind of roads. Thus 3,900 villages are not connected by pucca roads. The total cost to connect all these villages with pucca roads worked out to Rs. 100.00 crores at the beginning of the Fifth Plan. Now, it is worked out to Rs. 170.00 crores. In addition to the above a sum of Rs. 5.00 crores is needed to rebuild weak bridges and construct C.D. Works.

Review of Programme Implemented during the period (1974-80.)

The aim during the Fifth Plan period was to connect all villages having population of 1,500 and above in plain areas and cluster of villages having population of 1,500 in Tribal Areas, with pucca roads. During the period (1974-80) a sum of Rs. 462.35 lakhs was provided for this purpose. With this amount, 285 villages are connected by pucca roads (out of 3,900 villages having population of 1,500 and above). The physical achievements during the years 1974-80 is shown below.

Formation100 Kms.	} 285 villages were connected.
Metalling and Improvements538 Kms.	

Sixth Plan 1980-85 :

According to the guide lines issued by the Planning Commission all the villages having population of 1,500 and above and half of the villages having population between 1,000 to 1,500 should be connected with pucca roads during the Medium Term Plan period (1978-83). Further, the Government have communicated the I.R.C. Recommendations and stressed the need for the development of rural roads. The I.R.C. has recommended for Rs. 1900.00 crores for development of Rural and Tribal roads in the country during 1978-83.

Hence keeping in view of the above position, all the villages having 1,500 and above population and half of the villages having 1,000 to 1,500 population are proposed to be covered with all-weather roads. At present there are 3,615 villages having population of 1,500 and above and 3,040 villages having population of 1,000 to 1,500. The cost involved in implementing the proposal is furnished below:

<i>Item</i>	<i>Outlay (Rs. in crores.)</i>
3,615 villages having population of 1,500 and above ..	174.01
Half of the 3,040 villages having population between 1,000 to 1,500 Rs. $1/2 \times 240 =$ Rs. 120 crores.	120.00
To construct new bridges and for cross Drainage works ..	9.00
Total ..	303.01

The sixth Five-Year Plan allocations keeping in view the financial constraints are as given below :

A. Revised Minimum Needs Programme Roads :

Rs. in lakhs

1. Forming new roads and making them to all-weather roads to connect villages having above 1,500 population.	}	1500.00
2. Improvements to kutchha roads to all-weather roads to connect villages having above 1,500 population		
3. Construction of New bridges and cross Drainage works		
B. Sugarcane cess Roads :		
Forming new roads and making them to all-weather roads	}	

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT :

There are 25 Sugar factories and 165 Khandasari units in the State. Government of Andhra Pradesh have decided that 50 per cent of purchase tax collections on sugarcane is to be utilised for improvements of roads leading to sugar factories and this amount is to be shared by the three departments viz., Panchayat Raj, Roads and Buildings and Municipal Administrations which maintain the roads lying within a range of 15 kms. from a Sugar factory or Khandasari unit.

During the Sixth Plan period a total sum of Rs. 300.00 lakhs is proposed for the laying, improvement and maintenance of the roads in sugarcane areas in the State. The allocation to the three departments viz. Chief Engineer (Roads and Buildings), Chief Engineer (Panchayat Raj) and Director of Municipal Administration will be Rs. 105.00 lakhs, Rs. 165.00 lakhs and Rs. 30.00 lakhs respectively.

The total requirements are shown^e below:

S. No.	Agency/Item	Outlay (Rs. in crores)
I. P.W.D. ROADS :		
(i) P.W.D. Roads, C.E. (R. & B.) :		
1.	State High ways	5.30
2.	Major District Roads	32.70
3.	Other Roads	15.53
4.	Fisheries Roads	1.13
5.	Tribal area Roads	3.32
6.	Research organisations	0.50
7.	Tools and Plants	3.50
8.	Establishment	2.50
	Sub-Total-I (i) ..	64.48
	(ii) Sugarcane cess Roads including P.R. P.W.D. and M.A. in the ratio of 55:35 : 10 between P.R. P.W.D. and M.A.)	3.00
	(iii) Bridge works taken up from toll cess	3.52
	(iv) Mineral Roads	4.00
	Total—I	75.00

II. CHIEF ENGINEER (PANCHAYATI RAJ)

Rural Roads programme :

1.	Forming new roads and making them to all-weather roads to a length of 1,480 kms. to connect 250 villages having above 1,500 population.	} 15.00
2.	Improvements to Kutchra roads to all weather roads to a length of 5,200 kms. to connect 750 villages drawing above 1,500 population.	
3.	Construction of new bridges and cross drainage works	
4.	Sugarcane cess Roads forming new roads and making them all-weather roads to a length of 180 K.Ms.	
	Total—II	15.00

ANNUAL PLAN 1981-82

The details of Annual Plan 1981-82 are furnished below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Head of Development	Outlay proposed in 1981-82
(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>Roads and Bridges</i>		
<i>(i) C.E. (R & B)</i>		
	(a) P.W.D. Roads	1008.00
	(b) Sugar Cane Roads	24.50
	(c) Toll Tax in respect of identified bridges ..	33.00
	(d) Imposition of Tax on Royalty under mining.	89.00
<i>(ii) Director of Municipal Administration :</i>		
	(a) Sugar Cane Roads	7.00
<i>(iii) C.E. (Panchayati Raj)</i>		
	(a) P.R. Roads	200.00
	(b) Sugar Cane Roads	38.50
	Total :	1,400.00

22. ROAD TRANSPORT

Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation :

The Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation was established on 11th January 1958 with a capital investment of Rs. 1.60 crores. The Corporation today owns more than 7000 fleet and employees more than 60,000 staff. The daily coverage is about 17.00 lakhs bus K. Ms and daily revenue is about Rs. 38.00 lakhs. The capital investment of the Corporation is about 125.00 crores.

Sixth Plan Proposals :

OBJECTIVES :

The Corporation has set the following priorities for the Sixth Plan period.

1. To take up the programme of the village Link Transport Services, which have been started in 1978-79 so as to cover all the villages in the State by the end of 1981-82.
2. To provide for augmentation of the existing services so as to meet the growth of traffic.
3. To provide for adequate replacement programme.
4. To provide for infrastructure facilities such as depots, workshops and passenger amenities on a suitable scale for the expected increase in the fleet and operations.

Village Link Transport Services :

Having recognised the need to extend the benefits of Socio-economic developments that are taking place in the planned economy, to the rural population, the Corporation under instructions from the State Government have taken up this task earnestly from 1978-79. So far 22, 334 villages have been connected with the mechanised transport system. There are still about 9, 000 villages to be connected by the mechanised transport system and it is therefore, proposed to acquire 600 vehicles during the year 1980-81 and 400 vehicles during 1981-82 on this account and connect the remaining villages. The cost of these 1, 000 vehicles at the current rate is expected to be Rs. 25.00 crores.

Augmentation :

To meet the growth of traffic, that is taking place year by year, suitable provision has to be made. Therefore, a provision of 2,550 vehicles has been made for the sixth Plan period as detailed below :

Year	No. of vehicles	
	Mofussil	City.
1980-81	350	100
1981-82	400	50
1982-83	450	50
1983-84	500	50
1984-85	550	50
	2250	300
Total	2,550	

The estimated cost of this additional fleet of 2,550 at the current rate is Rs. 63.75 crores.

Replacement :

The Corporation has to progressively replace its fleet so as to maintain the level of service and to keep the cost down. This aspect could not be attended to fully hitherto on account of various factors. Therefore, adequate provision has been made in the 6th Plan projections for replacing the vehicles. They are as under :

Year	Vehicles
1980-81	800
1981-82	900
1982-83	1000
1983-84	1100
1984-85	1200
Total.	5000

The estimated cost of this replacement programme is Rs. 125.00 crores.

Infrastructure Facilities :

(a) *Depots* : The Corporation is proposing to acquire additional fleet of 3550 vehicles under the Village Link Transport services and augmentation schemes. To operate such a large number of fleet necessary infrastructure facilities i.e., depots, workshops, plant, & machinery and passenger amenities have to be provided. On an average for every 50 additional vehicles, the Corporation has to construct a depot at a cost of Rs. 25.00 lakhs. Therefore, for 3550 vehicles the Corporation has to construct 71 new depots at an estimated cost of Rs. 17.75 crores.

(b) *Workshops* : Provision has also been made for construction of 2 workshops during the plan period.

(i) One during the current year at Vizianagaram.

(ii) Second during 1982-83 at Tirupathi ;

Each workshop is estimated to cost along with plant & machinery items at Rs. 1.80 crores. Therefore, a provision of Rs. 3.60 crores has been made on this account.

(c) *Passenger Amenities* : To take care of the passenger comfort and to provide amenities, passenger amenity works have to be provided on a suitable scale. Therefore, a provision of Rs. 10.50 crores has been made for the plan period at the rate of Rs. 2.00 crores per annum.

Summarising, the projections are as below :

S. No.	Item	No. of vehicles	Cost (Rs. in crores)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	VLT Services	1,000	25.00
2.	Augmentation	2,550	63.75
3.	Replacement.	5,000	125.00
4.	Depots	71	17.75
5.	Workshops	2	3.60
6.	Passenger amenity works		10.00
		Total	245.10

Financing The Plan :

The total requirements of A. P.S.R.T.C. for 1980-85 is Rs. 245.10 crores. Of which Rs. 192.95 crores will be the State Government's contribution and the balance amount will be raised from Railways borrowings and from Depreciation Fund accruals of the Corporation.

*Transport Department**Traffic and Transportation, Planning and Development :*

A decision has been taken to provide a sum of Rs. 5.00 crores for Traffic and transportation, Planning and Development scheme during the Sixth Plan Period. The Department of Transport will take up the responsibility for the Planning and Development of the entire transport sector, besides its present role of a regulatory and revenue collection agency of the Government. The Planning and Development work includes detailed traffic and transportation surveys and works for some of the major cities of the State where traffic has already become a very big bottleneck and the future has become uncertain because of the lack of perspective Planning in this area. Hence a beginning has to be done in this sector for its development.

Buildings :

A sum of Rs. 39.00 lakhs has been earmarked under the Buildings outlay (Chief Engineer, Buildings) during the Plan for the construction of Road Transport Authority Buildings which is required for better efficiency and revenue collection.

ANNUAL PLAN 1981-82*A. P. S. R. T. C.*

The Corporation has drawn up programmes for a total outlay of Rs. 50.00 crores for the Annual Plan 1981-82 of which, the State Plan component works out to Rs. 33.86 crores as furnished below :

	<i>Rs. in Crores</i>
Capital contribution by the State Government.	10.35
Internal Resources (Depreciation Fund Accounts)	23.51
	<hr/>
	33.86
	<hr/>

The Corporation proposes to purchase 1750 vehicles during the Plan period at an estimated cost of Rs. 43.75 Crores and intends to provide suitable infrastructure facilities costing about Rs. 6.25 crores. It is envisaged to complete the programme of connecting all interior villages in the State with mechanised transportation by 1981-82. For this purpose 400 vehicles are proposed to be introduced exclusively for Village Link Transport services during 1981-82. The details for the 1750 vehicle programme are as follows :

Augmentation	..	450
Village Link Transport services .	..	400
Replacements.	.. ..	900
		<hr/>
		1750
		<hr/>

To meet the above-said expenditure, the Corporation proposes to get additional resources to the extent of Rs. 16.14 crores outside the State Plan. Of this, Rs. 16.14 crores, Rs. 5.17 crores is expected from Railways, while the balance of Rs. 10.97 crores is proposed to be met by way of borrowings (Net).

The resources for the Annual Plan 1981-82 are envisaged as follows :

				(Rs. in crores).
Capital (State.)	..	..	..	10.35
Depreciation Fund.	..	..	..	23.51
State Plan.	..	..	..	33.86
Capital—Railways.	..	..	..	5.17
Borrowings.	..	..	..	18.53
Repayments.	..	..	..	(-) 7.56
Total Plan :	..	..	..	<u>50.00</u>

Transport Department :

The outlay provided is Rs.1.00 crore for Traffic and Transportation, Planning and Development Scheme. This amount will be utilised to set up an Organisation with the services of required staff and consultants and to take up the execution of works needed.

23 PORTS AND ISLAND WATER TRANSPORT

Minor Ports :

The State of Andhra Pradesh has a long coastline of nearly 1000KMs. The only major port of this State is located at Visakhapatnam which is under the control of Government of India. There are 9 intermediate and minor ports in the State administered by the State Government. The ports of Kakinada (East Godavari Dist) and Machilipatnam (Krishna District) are known as intermediate ports handling 1.00 lakh tonnes but less than 10 lakh tonnes per year. The other seven minor ports are located at Bhavanapadu, Calingapatnam (Srikakulam dist.), Bheemunipatnam (Visakhapatnam dis.), Narsapur (West Godavari dist) Nizampatnam (Guntur dist.), Vadarevu (Prakasam dist.) and Krishnapatnam (Nellore district).

Out of these ports, only the port of Kakinada is handling shipping at the rate of about 3/4 million tonnes per annum of exports and imports of commodities like pig iron, tobacco, rice bran, oil cakes, palmyra fibre, tea etc., (exports) and rock phosphate and fertilisers (imports).

Shipping activity had revived at the port of Machilipatnam since February, 1978 for importing fertilisers from overseas. The main cause for inactivity at most of our ports is lack of adequate port facilities and other infrastructure to handle commodities produced in the hinterland of ports. It cannot be said that these ports are lacking in export potential or for receiving import of fertilisers etc.

Review :

The Government of Andhra Pradesh have taken up the development of the ports of Kakinada, Machilipatnam and Krishnapatnam during the Fifth Plan period (1974-80) and a sum of Rs. 327 lakhs was provided to these three ports (Kakinada Rs. 240 lakhs, Machilipatnam Rs. 79 lakhs and Krishnapatnam Rs. 8 lakhs). Kakinada port handled a record tonnage of 8.50 lakhs of overseas trade during 1979-80 with the value of exports of Rs. 120 crores which is also an all time record. At Machilipatnam port, shipping traffic had revived during February 1978 and in the last two years 20 ships called and about 50,000 tonnes of fertilisers have been imported from overseas. At Krishnapatnam, shipping traffic has not yet revived but about 100 mechanised fishing vessels are plying at this port during the fair weather season.

Sixth Five-Year Plan 1980-85

Objectives :

Though the State has a long coastline of 1000KMs, with agriculturally rich hinterland and vast mineral wealth all along the coast, hardly any port facilities are created at the minor and intermediate ports of this State except to certain extent at the intermediate ports of Kakinada and

Machilipatnam. Therefore, exportable commodities and overseas imports had to be moved over long distances, mainly by road, for shipment at distant ports and for the movement of the imported goods to the various destinations in Andhra Pradesh.

The main objective for the sixth plan period is to help sustain shipping activity at the intermediate ports of Kakinada and Machilipatnam by providing the required facilities to captivate the traffic already generated and to further improve it and to develop three other minor ports *viz.* Krishnapatnam, Bhavanapadu and Nizampatnam out of the nine intermediate and minor ports in the State so that efficient sea ports are equally dispersed on the coastline by which established transport costs over the land are cut to a large extent and consequently affect economy in fuel consumption and to provide perennial employment to the economically backward people living around these ports. Besides, even in drought conditions, assured employment would be available to these people due to the shipping activity created at the minor ports. Large quantities of fertilisers are planned to be imported into our country during the next decade. Due to congestion at major ports, these minor ports are also called upon now to handle these imports. The establishment of ports, close to the hinterland would also encourage exploitation of the State's unexplored mineral wealth and would incidentally help to reduce imbalances in the State.

With the above objectives, this plan has been drafted for creating port facilities to handle 2.9 million tonnes of exports and imports per annum at the ports of Kakinada, Machilipatnam, Krishnapatnam, Bhavanapadu and Nizampatnam with a capital outlay of Rs. 24.50 crores and for providing employment to about 30,000 persons.

Strategy :

Three minor ports will be developed during the sixth plan period besides improvements to the two intermediate ports making in all five intermediate and minor ports with Bhavanapadu serving the coastal requirements north of Visakhapatnam port, Kakinada catering to specialised general cargo available north of Madras port, Machilipatnam and Nizampatnam ports catering to the Central Andhra Pradesh and Krishnapatnam catering to the Rayalaseema areas, thus covering the entire State of A.P. With this development, the Inland Water Transport system would automatically spring to life for transportation of goods from the various places along the coastline south of Kakinada by conventional and improved system of cargo boats, which, in turn, will cut down fuel consumption to a large extent and ease the strain on National Highways and Railways.

In spite of the great potential for the manufacture of industrial and domestic salt along the coastal belt, it had not been exploited due to lack of proper terminal facilities at the minor ports for handling bulk salt for shipment to West Bengal, Bangladesh etc., and this highly labour oriented industry had not been thriving. Besides salt, several other minerals, metals and other agricultural produce are not attempted for movement on large scale to the other maritime states of our Country and overseas.

Therefore, the strategy adopted in the formulation of the Sixth Plan is to overcome the above problems by gradually developing at least five

minor and intermediate ports in the State. To make a beginning, it is also proposed in this plan for the introduction of regular coastal shipping service between the various ports of Andhra Pradesh and also with the nearby States for assuring regular movement of goods.

The programmes and progress of these ports are given in the following paragraphs :—

Kakinada Port (East Godavari District)

Government have accepted the report of C.V. Gole Committee and authorised to initiate advance action on the various schemes of the project. The Committee suggested provision of certain terminal facilities like transit sheds, wharf walls and jetties, extension of railway sidings and approach roads and reclamation of the low-lying areas for stackyards and navigational aids. After this, it was decided to establish a huge port-based fertiliser factory at Kakinada, for which the port is required to build up capacity to handle the raw materials required for the factory.

For handling the estimated traffic of 1.5 million tonnes, a plan for Rs. 12.00 crores has been prepared and included in the Draft Sixth Plan

During the period 1974-80, some works like Construction of wharf, transit sheds, reclamation, roads, capital dredging, power supply, power supply, navigational aids etc., were executed besides carrying out some preliminary works on the back water schemes.

The amount spent on Kakinada port during 1974-80 period was Rs. 240 lakhs. The amount required during the Sixth plan period is Rs. 500 lakhs

The port of Kakinada handled a record tonnage of 8.50 lakh tonnes of cargo during the year 1979-80. The value of overseas exports handled at Kakinada is about Rs. 120 crores during 1979-80.

With the completion of the facilities now provided, it would be able to handle about 7 to 8 lakh tonnes per annum. The target envisaged for 1984-85 is about 1.5 million tonnes of cargo per annum.

Machilipatnam Port Krishna District :

The main problem at this port has been the unstable nature of the sand bar which keeps shifting from place to place over which only two feet of water exists at low-tide. On the basis of the recommendations of the Technical Committee constituted to study the problem of the port, the Government accorded administrative approval for the development of this port in 1967.

Some of the developmental works such as slope protection works have been taken up. About 80% of the work was completed by the end of 1979-80 with an expenditure of about Rs. 60.00 lakhs.

Lack of adequate cargo boats was one of the constraints for reviving shipping trade at Machilipatnam port. The Government have

since provided 25 cargo boats aggregating to 1000 DWT which are now in use.

During the Fifth Plan period, an amount of Rs. 79 lakhs was spent on this port. The amount required for the sixth plan to complete the development works at this port will be Rs. 300.00 lakhs.

The envisaged target for 1984-85 will be to handle 5.00 lakh tonnes of cargo per annum.

Krishnapatnam Port (Nellore District) :

Survey and investigation works to study the various problems of the port were completed. Model studies were carried out at Central Water and Power Research Station, Pune and specific note recommending the works to be taken up was issued. Further studies on the wave models are in progress.

An amount of Rs. 8.00 lakhs was spent on this port during 1974-80.

The amount proposed to be spent on this project during the next plan will be Rs. 100.00 lakhs.

The proposed target for 1984-85 will be to handle 3 lakh tonnes of cargo per annum.

Bhavanapadu Port (Srikakulam District) :

The Government of India have sanctioned Rs. 1.5 crores for construction of a fisheries harbour and Bhavanapadu was declared as a port under Indian Ports Act 1908 recently. An approach road to this port is under construction at a cost of about Rs 20 lakhs. The detailed survey and investigation was completed by the Pre-Investment Survey of Fishing Harbours, Government of India and model studies are being continued at the Central Water and Power Research Station, Pune. Certain component works of this fisheries harbour are due to be taken up shortly. Large scale salt manufacturing is

one of the main activities nearby Bhavanapadu where one lakh tonnes of salt is produced at present and it is likely to go up shortly. Agriculture being the main avocation of this district, considerable quantum of fertilisers is required in large quantities. Jute is also produced in these areas. Therefore, during this plan period an amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhss has been proposed for providing the various port facilities required to handle about one lakh tonnes of traffic initially.

Nizampatnam Port (Guntur District) :

The Government have sanctioned Rs. 75 lakhs for the development of this port as a fisheries harbour with the World Bank assistance. The work is in progress and will be commissioned in about eighteen months time. There is a vast scope for the development of this port as an efficient commercial harbour. This area being rich in agricul-

ural production, considerable quantities of fertiliser are to be imported besides export of various agricultural produce. An outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been proposed for providing the required port facilities for handling about one lakh tonnes of traffic by 1984-85.

Thus, the estimated requirements for the development of the above ports during the Sixth Plan (1980-85) and the traffic projections per annum by 1984-85 are as follows :

S. No.	Name of the Port	Outlay during sixth Plan (Rs in lakhs)	Envisaged traffic by 1984-85 per annum. (in lakh tonnes)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Kakinada	500.00	15.00
2.	Machilipatnam	300.00	5.00
3.	Krishnapatnam	100.00	3.00
4.	Bhavanapadu	50.00	1.00
5.	Nizampatnam	50.00	1.00
	Total	1,000.00	25.00

Anticipated Revenue :

With the investment of Rs. 10.00 crores during 1980-85 period, the ports will have handling capacities upto 2.5 million tonnes per annum which would fetch annual revenue of about Rs. 2.50 crores on the basis of the present revenue of about of Rs. 85.00 lakhs for handling 8.5 lakhs tonnes of cargo.

Even at this rate of Rs. 10 per tonne, the revenue would touch to about Rs. 2.50 crores per annum, which would defray the capital expenditure and interest thereon much before 10 years.

Inland water ways :

Inland Water Transport has to play an important role in the State in view of the hike in prices of Petroleum products and the very economical cost of Inland Water Transport. Compared to other States, Andhra Pradesh had the added advantage of a net work of irrigation canal system in the Krishna and Godavari delta areas in addition to the Buckingham Canal which can be inter-connected with the Krishna and Godavari rivers and connect up the ports of Machilipatnam, Kakinada, Nizampatnam, Kothapatnam, Kalipatnam etc., to Madras and provide inter-state transport facility in addition to linking up of important commercial centres.

The motorised transport between Vijayawada and Madras and inter-connecting the entire area by mechanised boats will benefit the area as this will reduce the burden of roadways and railways to a great extent and provide a more economical mode of transport.

The coal from the Singareni Collieries (Lingala, Cherla Mines) can be transported via Godavari River to all important centres and factories in the area. The urgent need to unload fertilizers from minor ports and transport the same to hinterland areas has also been stressed by the Government of India and Inland water Transport can play a vital role in all these activities.

Sixth Plan Schemes :

The following eight schemes costing Rs. 805.00 lakhs are projected for inclusion in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

S.No.	Scheme	Outlay (Rs.in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Cyclone damage relief works to Buckingham canal due to cyclone 1979 for improvement of Navigation	30 00
2.	Mechanised Boats of 20-30 tonne capacity each at Rs. 2.00 lakhs each boat (2 boats during 1980-81 and 2 boats during 1981-82)	8.00
3.	Improvements to Eluru and Machilipatnam Canals	372 00
4.	Improvements to Commamur Canal	75 00
5.	Improvements to Kakinada Canal	65 00
6.	Improvements to Nizampatnam Canal	75 00
7.	Improvements to Amalapuram Canal	115 00
8.	Improvements to Pulleru-Bantumilli Canal	65 00
	Total	805 00

Six Centrally Sponsored Schemes with a total outlay of Rs. 1,100.00 lakhs have also been proposed. The 50% State's share for these schemes would amount to Rs. 550.00 lakhs with a matching 50% share of the Government of India.

However, taking financial constraints into account the total outlay is restricted to Rs. 380.00 lakhs.

Scheme-wise details may be seen in the *Appendix*.

APPENDIX

List of Inland Water Transport works for Sixth Plan Period (1980-85)
Rs. in lakhs.

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Proposed outly 1980—85	Estimate cost 1981—82
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I. State plan Schemes :			
1.	Cyclone damage relief works to Buckingham canal due to cyclone 1979 for improvement of Navigation ..	16.00	—
2.	Mechanised Boats of 20-30 tonne capacity each at Rs. 2.00 lakhs each boat (2 Boats during 1980-81 and 2 Boats during 1981-82) ..	4.00	—
3.	Improvements to Vulnerable reaches of Eluru and Machilipatnam canals ..	60.00	12.00
4.	Improvements to Vulnerable reaches of Commamur canal ..	20.00	8.00
5.	Improvements to Vulnerable reaches of Kakinada canal ..	20.00	10.00
6.	Improvements to Vulnerable reaches of Samarlakota Canal ..	20.00	10.00
Total-I		140.00	40.00
II. Centrally Sponsored Schemes :			
<i>(a) Spill-over Schemes.</i>			
(1)	Construction of tidal lock at M. 37/7 of Bendamurlanka canal in G.C. Delta.	8.60	6.91
(2)	Conversion of Kalipatnam main channel into a navigable canal including construction of a tidal lock to connect Upputeru river.	1.40	3.09
<i>(b) New Schemes :</i>			
(3)	Improvements to Buckingham canal under stage-II works for its entire length.	100.00	25.00
(4)	Improvements to river Godavari from Cherla to Rajahmundry.	100.00	25.00
(5)	Cost of Mechanical Dredgers for maintenance of canals fit for navigation.	30.00	—
Total-II		240.00	60.00
Total I+II		380.00	100.00

24. INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

In the context of Planned development, it is important that the various developmental programmes of the Government are well publicised and information communicated effectively through all the available media to ensure people's enthusiastic participation in the activities initiated by the Government. The Department of Information and Public Relations has endeavoured all along to fulfil this need through various schemes and programmes implemented by it.

Review of Programmes Implemented during Plan (1974-1980) :

During the plan period 1974-80 a total amount of Rs. 61.46 lakhs was spent towards Information and Publicity, of which activities falling under "Publicity" received the major share of Rs. 52.68 lakhs and programmes falling under "Broadcasting" received a share of Rs. 8.78 lakhs. Under "Publicity", more than Rs. 12.00 lakhs were spent during the period for purchase of Audio-Visual equipment required for publicity purposes. An amount of Rs. 8.79 lakhs was spent towards purchase of jeeps, mini buses, etc. for field work. An expenditure of about Rs. 16.64 lakhs was incurred towards Song & Drama performances. An expenditure of about Rs. 4.98 lakhs was incurred towards strengthening of District Information Centres. Intensive Press tours were organised to highlight the activities of Government. A sound and light programme on "Sri Krishnadevaraya" in collaboration with Song and Drama Division of Government of India, was put up at Hyderabad, for the benefit of the public. Other activities during this period consisted of organisation of exhibitions, and conduct of tours for the Journalists to the Tribal Areas.

During the period under Plan, more emphasis was laid on Tribals and Scheduled Castes. The Song and Drama scheme was given importance and was implemented successfully. Under Song and Drama scheme, wide publicity was given about Government policies and Development programmes through Harikathas, Burrakathas, Gollassuddulu and Oggukathas etc., for the benefit of the rural people, as well as tribals and Scheduled Castes people. Exhibitions highlighting the achievements of the Government were also arranged during the plan year for the benefit of the people.

The scheme under Tribal Area Sub Plan has catered to the needs of the tribals which enabled tribal Youths of one District to visit neighbouring tribal Districts. These conducted press tours have afforded an opportunity to the tribal youths to acquaint themselves with the tribal people in the developed areas of the neighbouring Districts and to know about the Developmental programmes undertaken by the Government for the benefit of tribals.

Certain items of A.V. equipment like Amplifiers, Microphones etc., were supplied to the field officers.

Under Broadcasting, the schemes implemented consisted of installation and maintenance of Community Radio Sets in the Gram Panchayats, expenditure towards setting up of the Television Laboratory.

During the plan year 1979-80 against the target of 300 C.R. sets, sets are being supplied to the field in batches for installation in Harijanwadas and uncovered Panchayats.

The T.V. Lab. established during the year 1978-79 was further strengthened during the year 1979-80.

Proposals for Sixth Plan 1980-85 :

The Schemes for the Plan 1980-85 formulated with a view to continue the existing schemes with added outlays to maintain the existing services as they are part of field publicity activity. Besides, it is aimed at improving the publicity activity in the publication sector as the Department is handicapped to bring out publications on time due to lack of printing machinery at its disposal. The Department is bringing out A.P. Journal (Monthly) in four languages viz., Telugu, English, Hindi and Urdu. Besides, ad-hoc publications, posters, pamphlets, brochures are being brought out for the general publicity activities. In order to avoid delay in bringing these publications, it is felt necessary to have a printing unit for the Department.

Much attention and focus is being laid on publicising programmes for the benefit of S.C's and Tribals through the schemes which are very close to them like Song and Drama, T.V. and Community Radio sets. The separate sub-plan drawn during the last five year plan for Tribals and the benefits accrued through the above schemes will continue to hold greater benefit for the S. Cs in 1980-85 plan also.

PUBLICITY:

Song and Drama:

Since this is one of the Programmes which has been well received by the public it is proposed to continue this scheme during the Plan 1980-85.

This scheme involves selection of Song and Drama troupes to give performances in the villages. Preference will be given to S.Cs. in the selection of troupes for giving regular Song and Drama performances.

Field Publicity :

For purposes of field publicity it is necessary that new vehicles should be purchased to replace old and unserviceable vehicles in the field. It is, therefore, proposed to strengthen the publicity wing during the Sixth Plan period.

Direction and Administration :

It is proposed to strengthen the district administration by appointing suitable staff both technical and non-technical during the Sixth Plan period.

Public Exhibition of films :

The exhibition of films which have been popular with the public is proposed to be continued during the Sixth Plan period with the help of the Audio-visual equipments purchased during the Fifth Plan period. This equipment has to be maintained and parts replaced and new equipment purchased wherever necessary.

Advertising and visual publicity :

District tours organised for pressmen and exhibitions organised for displaying the progress of the State in various sectors have proved very useful during the Fifth Plan. It is, therefore, proposed to continue this scheme.

Information Centres :

It is necessary to make certain improvements to the Information Centres during the Sixth Plan.

Press Tours :

This is also a new scheme. Under this scheme, Press Correspondents would be taken to other districts and to the State Headquarters to give them an understanding of the plan achievements.

Publications (Press) :

A.P. Journal (monthly) is being brought out in four languages *viz.*; Telugu, English, Hindi and Urdu. Besides, ad-hoc publications, posters, pamphlets, brochures are being brought out for the general publicity activities. In order to avoid delay in publishing these publications, it is proposed to have a printing unit for the Department.

Research and Training in Mass Communications :

This is another new scheme, under which 196 Taluk Public Relation Officers are to be trained in small batches either in the Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi or locally. Some reference books have also to be purchased.

*Broadcasting :**Installation and Maintenance of Community Radio Sets :*

There are 1200 Gram Panchayats without Community listening Radio sets and most of these Panchayats are in backward and tribal areas. Under this programme already 1400 community radio sets have been installed exclusively in Harijan cherries. The Panchayats required

to be covered under this programme in a phased manner and it is, therefore, proposed to instal at least 100 community listening Radio sets with accessories and installation material etc., during each of the years of Sixth Plan.

Community Television Scheme :

On the assumption that Government of India would subsidise the cost of the community Television sets by 50% it is proposed to instal 150 community Television sets in the service area of Hyderabad T.V. Station.

Film Development Corporation :

The A.P. Film Development Corporation was established in October 1975, with a view to formulate and implement various schemes for the development of Film Industry and Fine Arts in the State by meeting the expenditure from the funds available from out of the 7% of entertainment tax proceeds earmarked for the development of cinematograph and Fine Arts. The Government provided funds under plan to the Corporation during the period from 1976-77 to 1979-80.

The Corporation sanctioned loans upto the end of March, 1980 to the tune of Rs. 210.40 lakhs for construction of 91 cinema halls against which an amount of Rs. 187.77 lakhs had already been distributed by 31-3-1980. Seventy-seven cinema halls have already commenced business. Sixty-five more theatres will be constructed in the State during Sixth Plan period.

The Corporation has also sanctioned loans to the tune of Rs. 75.09 lakhs for construction of three new studios and expansion and renovation of two studios at Hyderabad, against which an amount of Rs. 71.16 lakhs has been disbursed by the end of March, 1980.

The programme envisaged for the Sixth Plan period 1980-85 intends to provide,

- (i) loan assistance for Construction of 65 more theatres in the State to the tune of Rs. 195.00 lakhs,
- (ii) loan assistance and provision of margin money to the extent of Rs. 113.00 lakhs for setting of infrastructural units like outdoor shooting, editing rooms, colour labs, expansion of shooting floors in the State costing Rs. 246.00 lakhs, and
- (iii) Financial assistance by way of grants to the extent of Rs. 75.00 lakhs for construction of 11 more Auditoria in the district headquarters and other important towns in the State.

The financial assistance proposed by Government to the A. P. Film Development Corporation during the Sixth Plan period is Rs. 350.00 lakhs.

The total amounts proposed for the Information, Broadcasting and Film Development Corporation during the Sixth Plan period and

Annual plan 1981-82 are Rs.500.00 lakhs and Rs. 82.00 lakhs, respectively as shown below :

		<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>	
<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Sector.</i>	<i>Outlay proposed.</i>	
		1980-85	1981-82
1.	Information	150.00	22.00
2.	Broadcasting.		
3.	State Film Development Corporation. . .	350.00	60.00
Total		500.00	82.00

25. GENERAL EDUCATION

School Education :

National Policy on Education envisages orientation of the educational system in the Country into a powerful one for social transformation, economic growth, modernisation and national integration. This could be done by providing universal free and compulsory elementary education and general education to create the required attitude and climate and secondly by ensuring that the system produces the requisite skilled man-power for specified tasks of development. According to our Constitution children up to the age of 15 should be provided with free and compulsory education within a period of ten years after the commencement of the Constitution. This could not be fully achieved so far due to various reasons.

Review :

The achievements so far recorded in providing education to the school going children have been quite impressive. The number of schools at the Primary and Upper Primary level rose from 5933 in 1951-52 to 43,037 in 1977-78, while the number of High Schools and Higher Secondary schools increased from 95 in 1952 to 3 636 in 1977-78. At the close of the Fourth Plan period the number of additional enrolments in classes I to V was 3.90 lakhs. In the classes VI and VII the additional enrolment was of the order of 1.61 lakhs while in classes VIII to X the additional enrolment was 1.18 lakhs. In the Fifth Plan period 1974-78 the additional enrolment in the age group 6-11 was 5.82 lakhs and in the age group 11-13 it was 1.84 lakhs. The expenditure incurred upto the end of 1974-78 was of the order of Rs. 10.02 crores.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION :

Achievement during Fifth Plan Period :

The objective of universalisation of Elementary Education remained unfulfilled even after Fifth Five Year Plan even though persistent efforts were made in this direction. By 1977-78 the percentage of enrolment in classes I to V in the 6-11 age group was 72.6 (84.2 in the case of boys and 60.3 in the case of girls) while the percentage of enrolment of classes VI and VII in the 11-13 age-group was only 29.8 (39.5 in the case of boys and 19.8 in the case of girls).

By 1979-80, 51.817 lakhs of children in classes I to V age-group and 6-11 were enrolled (30.564 lakhs boys and 21.253 lakhs of girls) leading to a percentage enrolment of 81 (93 in the case of boys and 69 in the case of girls) while the enrolment in classes VI and VII/age-group 11-13 was 8,12,100 (5,37,100 boys and 2,75,000 girls) leading to a percentage of 31.2 (40.6 in the case of boys and 21.5 in the case of girls).

Target of Enrolment during Sixth Plan Period 1980-85 :

Keeping in view the targets of enrolment proposed at the National level it is proposed to enrol 95.3% children in class I to V age-group 6-11 (105% in the case of boys and 85% in the case of girls) and 50.4% children in classes VI and VII age-group 11-13 (61% in the case of boys and 39% in the case of girls). According to these targets the expected enrolment by 1984-85 will be as follows :

<i>Classes</i>		<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
				<i>(In lakhs)</i>
Classes I to V	.. ..	33.13	25.22	58.35
Classes VI & VII	.. ..	7.90	4.70	12.60
Classes I to VII	.. ..	41.03	29.92	70.95
Percentage of enrolment in classes				
I to VII to the population of the age-				
group 6-13.	.. ..	92.2	71.7	82.3

According to the above targets 6,53,000 children in classes I to V/age-group 6-11 (2,56,300 boys and 3,96,700 girls) and 4,48,200 children in classes VI and VII (2,53,000 boys and 1,95,200 girls) are to be additionally enrolled during the Sixth Plan period 1980-85. Out of these children 3,53,000 children (1,36,300 boys and 2,16,700 girls) in the age-group 6-11 (more precisely in the age-group 9-11) and 1,23,4,000 children in the age group 11-13 (82,000 boys and 1,52,000 girls) are proposed to be enrolled under non-formal education during 1980-85.

PROGRAMME DETAILS FOR THE SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN :**I. Elementary Education (a) Formal :**

(1) Appointment and continuance of teachers for opening new schools and strengthening existing schools :

(i) Opening of Primary Schools in the School-less habitations :

The first priority in the universalisation of elementary education is to provide schooling facilities within the reach of all children. The IV All India Educational Survey 1978 identified 1921 habitations with a population of 200 and above not served by Primary schooling facilities within a distance of 1.6 Kms. Out of these 1921 school-less habitations 476 habitations were provided with Primary schools by 1979-80. It is proposed to open Primary schools in the remaining 1,445 school-less habitations during the first three years of the Sixth Plan period. To open schools in these habitations, 1,445 Secondary grade teachers are proposed to be sanctioned during the Plan period in addition to continuing 211 Secondary Grade teachers already sanctioned during 1979-80 57,800

additional children will be brought under instruction in these 1,445 schools.

(ii) *Strengthening existing Primary Schools to meet the target of additional enrolment* : 2,490 additional Secondary grade teachers were appointed during 1979-80 to strengthen the existing Primary schools and they are continued during 1980-85. To achieve the objective of *enrolling* the targeted children additionally, it is proposed to sanction 4,000 additional Secondary grade teachers in the existing schools during the Plan period. By appointing these 4,000 additional teachers in Primary schools, it is proposed to additionally enroll 1,60,000 children in classes I to V/age-group 6-11. It is proposed to additionally enroll the remaining 82,200 targeted children in the existing schools without additional teacher inputs by a marginal increase in the existing teacher-pupil ratio in schools.

(iii) *Opening of New Upper Primary Schools* : According to IV All India Educational Survey 1978 there were 3,055 habitations with a population of 1,000 and above and not served by Upper Primary Schooling facilities within a distance of 3 Kms. Out of these habitations 600 were provided Upper Primary Schools during 1979-80 by appointing 600 B.Ed., teachers. These 600 teachers are continued during 1980-85. Out of the remaining 2,455 habitations without Upper Primary Schools, 1,200 habitations are proposed to be provided with U.P. Schools during the Sixth Plan period 1980-85. Accordingly 1,200 B.Ed. teachers and 700 Secondary grade teachers are proposed to be appointed during the Plan period for the opening of VI and VII classes in these schools besides sanctioning 600 Secondary Grade teachers to the 600 Upper Primary Schools already opened during 1979-80. 1,00,000 additional children will be enrolled in these new schools.

(iv) *Appointment of additional teachers to meet the targets of additional enrolment in the existing Upper Primary Schools* : 283 additional S.G.B.Ts., were appointed in the existing Upper Primary Schools during 1979-80 and they are continued during 1980-85. The existing Upper Primary Schools have to be further strengthened by sanctioning 1,250 S.G.B.Ts., to meet the targets of additional enrolment at the Upper Primary stage. With the appointment of these 1,250 additional teachers 50,000 children will be additionally enrolled at the Upper Primary Stage. The remaining 64,200 targeted additional children will be enrolled in the existing Upper Primary Schools without additional teacher inputs by a marginal increase in the existing teacher-pupil ratio in the schools.

(v) *Appointment of 800 Grade-II, Telugu Pandits* : It is estimated that about 2,000 Grade-II Telugu Pandits are required in the Upper Primary Schools to meet the existing work-load in the language. As against this requirement it is proposed to appoint 800 Grade-II Pandits in a phased manner from 1981-82.

(vi) *Appointment of 1,000 Grade-II, Hindi Pandits* : Teaching of Hindi is compulsory under the three language formula at Upper

Primary stage. There is a deficiency of 1,700 Hindi Pandits in the existing Upper Primary Schools. During the Plan period it is proposed to open 1,200 Upper Primary Schools. Hence 2,900 Grade-II Hindi Pandits are required to be appointed in Upper Primary schools during the Plan period. Against these requirements, it is proposed to appoint 1,000 Grade-II Hindi Pandits during 1980-85. Appointment of Hindi Pandits is under centrally sponsored scheme with 50%-50% State Centre sharing.

The total cost for appointment of additional teachers in Elementary Education will be Rs. 314.65 lakhs for 1981-82 and Rs. 2,279.51 lakhs for the Sixth Plan period 1980-85.

2. *Construction of School Buildings :*

According to IV All India Educational Survey 1978, 77,777 Class-rooms are additionally required in the existing Primary and Upper Primary schools in the State. At a cost of Rs. 12,000 per class-room an amount of Rs. 9,333.24 lakhs is required. However, an amount of Rs. 85.86 lakhs only is provided for this scheme.

3. *Equipment to Primary and Upper Primary Schools :*

The IV All India Educational Survey has identified deficiencies in furniture and teaching appliances. It is estimated that an amount of Rs. 2,578 lakhs is required to meet these existing deficiencies. Further it is proposed to additionally enroll 5,14,200 children in Elementary schools during 1980-85. To meet the requirement towards equipment for these additional children an amount of Rs. 77.13 lakhs (at Rs. 15 per child) is required. As against this total requirement of Rs. 2,655.13 lakhs an amount of Rs. 22.39 lakhs is proposed for the supply of equipment to schools.

4. *Inservice training for teachers :*

It is found essential to provide inservice training to make the teachers acquainted with the new facets of teaching and to make them to improve their skills and attitudes so as to meet the new demands and reforms that are taking place from time to time. These inservice training programmes will be undertaken by the SCERT. An amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been provided for undertaking these programmes by the SCERT.

5. *Strengthening the existing Teacher Training Institutions :*

Five Assistant Lecturer posts and 14 B.Ed., posts were sanctioned in the existing Teacher Training Institutions during 1979-80. For continuing these posts during 1980-85 an amount of Rs. 10.22 lakhs is provided under this scheme.

6. *Strengthening of Administration, Supervision and Inspection :*

The objective of Universalisation of Elementary Education has cast upon heavy burden on the administrative machinery at all levels. In order to implement and monitor various Plan programmes effectively it is proposed to appoint a Joint Director for Planning along with supporting staff in the office of the Director of School Education. The District Educational Officer at the district level is also heavily over

burdened with various duties. In order to relieve him of the routine duties, of administration, it is proposed to sanction 21 Gazetted Administrative Assistants to 21 districts (except Hyderabad city and Guntur) during 1980-81 so that the District Educational Officer can pay better attention to developmental activities at the district level. With a view to assisting the District Educational Officer at the district level in the implementation of Plan programmes and collection of statistical data, it is proposed to sanction one Statistical Assistant for each district. The number of elementary schools has increased enormously, and the existing Deputy Inspectors of Schools are unable to cope up with the supervision and inspection work of these schools. Hence it is proposed to appoint 100 Deputy Inspectors of Schools with supporting staff during the Plan period. In order to strengthen administration and supervision at all levels an amount of Rs. 50.19 lakhs has been provided under this scheme.

I. (b) *Non-Formal Education Programmes :*

The hard core of the non-enrolled children belong to weaker and economically backward sections of the society. Past experience revealed that any amount of effort in the direction of extending facilities under formal education alone will not entirely solve the problem of achieving universalisation of Elementary Education. Further, more than 90% of the budgetary provisions are being spent towards teachers salaries under formal education. The money earmarked for other developmental activities is too little due to scarce resources. Keeping in view the meagre resources of the country to meet the challenge and the social and economic backwardness of the parents of the non-enrolled children, an alternative educational programme called Non-formal Education (much better to say functional education) has been introduced in the State during last year under the experimental project of Non-formal Education with State-Centre sharing. Under this project it is proposed to open 14,120 centres at Primary level and 9,360 at Upper Primary level. Out of this, 14,675 centres will be opened under State sector and the remaining 8,805 centres will be under the Central sector for which the central assistance would be forthcoming. It is proposed to enroll 3,53,000 additional children at the primary level and 2,34,000 children at Upper Primary level in these Non-formal Education centres. The teacher cost, contingency and teaching material are assessed at Rs. 74 per pupil per annum at the Primary level and Rs. 75 per child per annum at the Upper Primary level. One Deputy Inspector of Schools is proposed to be appointed for each of the 60 centres at Primary level. Provisions for inservice training for the instructors and supervisors have also been made. The total cost for Non-formal Education comes to Rs. 981.83 lakhs during the Plan period.

II. SECONDARY EDUCATION

An amount of Rs. 1,100 lakhs is proposed for Secondary Education for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. Out of this Rs. 777.96 lakhs is proposed towards the teacher cost to meet partly the existing deficiencies, in High Schools. An amount of Rs. 422.04 lakhs is proposed for other schemes viz. supply of equipment, qualitative improvement, strengthening of administration and supervision, strengthening of Government Colleges of Education, construction of additional classrooms to high schools and opening of Residential schools etc.

The details of the schemes are as follows :

(1) Appointment of additional teachers in the existing High Schools :

- (i) It is proposed to continue the 420 additional teachers appointed in High Schools in 1979-80 in subsequent years of the Sixth Plan ;
- (ii) From 1977-78 onwards, year after year orders are being issued to open additional sections in schools consequent on heavy rush of admissions in class-VIII. This resulted in the increase of sections in Class-IX and X also in subsequent years. Government sanctioned only 420 posts during 1979-80. Still the following deficiency of teachers exists in secondary schools.

B.Eds. . . . .	..	..	2,000
Gr. I L.Ps. . . . .	..	..	800
S.G.B.Ts. and others . . . . .	..	..	1,200
Total			4,000

As against the deficit of 4,000 posts, 2,000 posts are proposed to be created during 1980-85.

- (iii) It is estimated that 700 Gr-I Hindi Pandits are required in existing High Schools to cope up with the work of teaching of Hindi in high school classes. It is proposed to appoint these during the Sixth Plan period. A provision of Rs. 697.96 lakhs to meet the State's share is provided in the Plan.

(2) An amount of Rs. 26.06 lakhs is provided towards supply of equipment to high schools.

(3) The Andhra Pradesh Residential schools Society has requested for the sanction of grant-in-aid of Rs. 210.98 lakhs for the year

Residential Schools opened at Vikarabad, Upper Sileru and Kesarigutta during the Plan period 1980-85. It is also proposed to open one Residential school for S.Cs. during 1980-81 in Medak district. An amount of Rs.212.00 lakhs has been provided in the next Plan for this purpose.

(4) An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for inservice training programmes.

(5) For strengthening the administrative and inspection units at the Head-quarters and at the districts an amount of Rs. 58.98 lakhs is proposed.

(6) An amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed for the M.Ed. Courses.

(7) An amount of Rs. 75.00 lakhs is proposed in the Plan for construction of School Buildings.

(8) An amount of Rs. 16.00 lakhs is proposed to be paid as grant to Andhra Pradesh State Board of Physical Education towards the conduct of games participation of State's teams in All India competitions etc.

III OTHER EDUCATIONAL SCHEMES :

(1) *Expansion of Balbhavan Programmes :*

For maintenance of the existing Balbhavan and Balbhavan Kendras and opening of new Balbhaavans and Kendras an amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed.

(2) Towards expansion and maintenance of Andhra Pradesh Science Centre, Hyderabad an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed.

(3) Towards purchase of machinery and equipment for the Andhra Pradesh Text Book Press, another sum of Rs. 250.00 lakhs is provided in the Plan.

To sum up, the outlays proposed for School Education are as follows :

SCHOOL EDUCATION

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Scheme	Proposed out- lay 1980-85,
(1)	(2)	(3)
I. (a) Elementary Education Formal :		
1.	Appointment and continuance of additional teachers for opening /of new Primary and Upper Primary Schools and strengthening the existing schools ..	2,279.51
2.	Construction of Class Rooms for Elementary Schools	85.86
3.	Supply of equipment to Elementary Schools ..	22.39
4.	Inservice Training Programme to Teachers ..	20.00
5.	Teacher Training	10.22
6.	Strengthening of Administration, supervision, and Inspection	50.19
Total : Formal :		2,468.17
I. (b) Elementary Education Non-Formal :		
		981.83
Total : I(a) I(b) :		3,450.00
II. Secondary Education :		
1.	Appointment and Continuation of Teachers for Strengthening the existing High Schools ..	697.96
2.	Supply of equipment to Secondary Schools ..	26.06
3.	Grants to A.P. Residential Schools Society ..	212.00
4.	Inservice Programme to Teachers	10.00
5.	Strengthening of Administration and Supervision ..	58.98
6.	Strengthening College of Education	4.00
7.	Construction of School buildings	75.00
8.	Grant to A.P. Board of Physical Education ..	16.00
Total : II		1,100.00
III. Other Educational Programmes :		
1.	Expansion and maintenance programme of Bal Bhavans	100.00
2.	Grant to A.P. Science Centre, Hyderabad ..	100.00
3.	Grant to A.P. Text Book Press, Hyderabad ..	250.00
Total : III		450.00
Total : I to III		5,000.00

ADULT EDUCATION :*Rural Functional Literacy Programmes :*

The Directorate of Adult Education was established during August, 1978. Adult Education Centres under the Programme were not opened during 1978-79. Only Farmers' Functional Literacy Programme Centres (at 60 centres in Visakhapatnam, Karimnagar, Warangal and Nalgonda Districts), and 150 centres in each of the two Districts of Khammam and Krishna and also 100 centres in each of the four Districts of Cuddapah, Adilabad, Srikakulam and Mahabubnagar under Non-formal (Adult) Education Scheme functioned. These centres were continued till September, 1979 to complete the course.

The two programmes—Farmers' Functional Literacy programme and Non-formal (Adult) Education Programme which were existing in 1978-79 were merged into one integrated programme under the nomenclature of "Rural Functional Literacy Project" from the year 1979-80.

Review of the achievements in 1979-80 :

During 1979-80 only 23 projects were set up consisting of 5 projects under State Plan and the remaining 18 projects under Central Government.

Each Adult Education project has to consist of 300 Adult Education Centres.

Thus in the 23 projects, about 6,900 Adult Education Centres were set up during January, 1980 to March 1980.

In all 2.07 lakhs of illiterate adults in the age-group of 15-35 are being covered through Government Projects started during 1979-80 and continued during 1980-81 till the completion of the course of ten months duration. Since the Centres (in the 23 projects) were set up over a period of about 10 weeks between 1st January 1980 to 31st March 1980, the present course of 10 months will come to an end between October, 1980 and January 1981.

In order to meet the requirement of Neo-literates by providing suitable literature an amount of Rs. 2.476 lakhs has been set apart under State Plan.

Plan Outlay :

The State Government proposed an outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakhs for the Adult Education Department to eradicate illiteracy by implementing National Adult Education Programme in the State amongst the one crore illiterate adults of 15-35 age-group over a period of 5 years by 1984-85 and also to take up post-literacy activity.

National Adult Education Programme :

It was earlier proposed to start 167 Adult Education Projects, upto 1980-81, whereas only 23 projects have been started in the State. There is a back-log of 144 projects.

With a view to cover the one crore illiterate adults in the age-group 15-35 by 1984-85, there will be need to start 1111 projects covering 9,000 illiterates per project of 300 Adult Education Centres. At present there are 23 Adult Education Projects in the State.

During the next plan period it is proposed to open 66 projects under State Plan and 90 projects under centrally sponsored schemes bringing the total to 156 projects.

An outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakhs under State Plan and Rs. 542.16 lakhs under centre's share has been made for this programme.

Coverage of Scheduled Tribes :

It is proposed to start one more project of 300 centres under S.T. Plan at Paderu (Tribal area) of Visakhapatnam District. The estimated expenditure on this project during the entire plan period would be Rs. 27.50 lakhs and 45,000 Scheduled Tribe adults will be covered.

(There is one more project under Centrally Sponsored Schemes in East Godavari at Ramapachodavaram, covering Ramapachodavaram, Maredumilli and Addateegala blocks which covers 45,000 scheduled tribe adults during the Sixth Plan period).

Post-Literacy Programmes :

National Adult Education Programme envisages to have an effective follow-up programme so as not to allow the adult learners (Neo-literates) to relapse into illiteracy.

The responsibility of organisation of post-literacy and follow-up programmes will rest with the Project agency. Each Project will have a project library centre and a net work of villages, containing education centres.

Hence with a view to providing required literature for Neo-literates, small books, publications and pamphlets etc., have to be secured and supplied. For this, the minimum amount that can be considered as reasonable is Rs. 4 per Neo-literate. The total requirement is estimated to be Rs.100.00lakhs during the entire Plan period covering 156 projects would benefit 22.77 lakhs Adults.

In order to implement the National Adult Education Programme during 1980-85 a sum of Rs. 500.00 lakhs under State Plan and Rs. 542.16 lakhs under Centre's share has been proposed as per the details shown below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Outlay</i>	<i>Centre's Share.</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.	Programme cost at Project level	362.74	475.26	838.00
2.	Programme cost at District level	23.69	54.24	77.93
3.	Programme cost at Directorate level.	.. .. 13.57	12.66	26.23
4.	Post literacy	.. .. 100.00	..	100.00
	Total	.. 500.00	542.16	1,042.16

With this outlay it is proposed to cover 14.04 lakhs adults during the next Plan Period.

HIGHER EDUCATION :

The schemes implemented during the Plan period 1974-80 are categorised under the heads viz., Statewide Schemes, Junior Colleges and University Education. The outlay provided for Higher Education includes the provision for the +2 stage of Education in the 10+2 pattern of school education envisaged by Government of India. The +2 Higher Secondary Course corresponds to the Intermediate Course in the State.

REVIEW :

Statewide Schemes :

The Plan budget for Higher Education includes the budget for the plus two stage of Education also in the 10+2+3 pattern.

The State-wide Plan schemes which were taken up and continued upto 1979-80 relate to the strengthening of the Directorate of Higher Education, provision of additional equipment, books and furniture to the Silver Jubilee Government College, Kurnool, courses conducted by the Collegiate Cell, SCERT, payment of grant-in-aid to Dakshina Bharata Hindi Prachar Sabha, Hyderabad and payment of grant-in-aid to Nagarjuna University and Kakatiya University.

The Silver Jubilee Government College, Kurnool is a special type of Residential College with State-wide jurisdiction. An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh each year has been spent from Plan funds towards the provision of additional equipment books and furniture etc., required for the College and the hostel.

The Collegiate Cell, SCERT, Hyderabad is the academic wing of the Directorate of Higher Education which provides in-service training

and refresher courses to college teachers. An amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been provided every year from the Plan funds for various courses conducted by the Cell.

The Dakshina Bharata Hindi Prachara Sabha, Madras started Hindi P.G. Courses at Hyderabad for which Government have decided to sanction Rs. 5.00 lakhs as grant-in-aid. A sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been paid to the Sabha by the end of 1979-80 meeting the expenditure from Plan funds and the remaining amount is proposed to be paid during 1980-81 in order to fulfil the commitment.

The Nagarjuna University and Kakatyia University are newly started Universities. Government have committed to the U.G.C. to provide Rs. 2.00 crores each so as to enable these Universities to get assistance from U.G.C. and accordingly grant-in-aid is paid to these Universities from Six Point Formula funds. During 1979-80 a sum of Rs. 37.50 lakhs has been released to these Universities.

Regional Scheme—Junior Colleges :

During the Fifth Plan period 66 Government Junior Colleges have been started at various places in the State including 9 Colleges started during 1979-80. All these new colleges have been maintained with Plan funds. With the addition of these colleges, the total number of Government Junior Colleges in the State rose to 233 by 1979-80 with an enrolment of 1,77,383. Some of the Government Junior Colleges have been strengthened by providing 192 additional posts of Junior Lecturers meeting the expenditure from Plan funds.

Government are keen on introducing vocational courses at Intermediate level and a beginning has been made during 1979-80 with the starting of 34 Vocational Courses in 22 Colleges in the State. During 1979-80 an amount of Rs. 9.00 lakhs has been spent. Government have decided to sanction an amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs to the A.P. Residential Junior College, Nagarjunasagar for major repairs to college building and by 1979-80 a sum of Rs. 9.00 lakhs was released. The remaining amount is proposed to be released during 1980-81 and 1981-82.

University Education-Degree Colleges :

During the Fifth Plan period 21 Government Degree Colleges have been started at various places in the State including two started during 1979-80. With the addition of these colleges, the total number of Government Degree Colleges in the State rose to 64 by 1979-80 with an enrolment of 1,25,993. An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh each year has been spent for providing additional equipment, books and periodicals etc., for the Post Graduate Courses at Government College Rajahmundry. An amount of Rs. 82.87 lakhs has been spent towards State's share for N.S.S. in degree colleges. A sum of Rs. 118.82 lakhs has been spent on the construction of permanent buildings including a Hostel Block for the Silver Jubilee Government college, Kurnool.

Under the sub-plan for the welfare of S.C. and S.T. students, book banks and additional coaching facilities were provided to S. C. and

S.T. students studying in Degree Colleges and for this purpose an amount of Rs. 13.75 lakhs has been spent.

Continuing Schemes :

The following are the continuing Plan schemes by the end of 1979-8 for which provision has been made in the Plan budget of 1980-81. The scheme-wise requirements and the amounts proposed for some of the important and major schemes during the Sixth Plan period are indicated below :

State-wide Schemes :

1. *Strengthening of the Directorate of Higher Education.:*

The four sections sanctioned under Plan have to be continued. As the Directorate is a newly formed one there is need for the creation of 8 more sections for looking after the work relating to U.G.C. Schemes, Hindi Scholarships, recovery of loan scholarships, Planning and Statistical work. Therefore, for the continuance of the sections already sanctioned and for the creation of new sections, a sum of Rs. 43.45 lakhs would be required during 1980-85.

2. *Strengthening of Silver Jubilee Government College, Kurnool:—*To mark the Silver Jubilee of India's Independence Government started this special college at Kurnool with State-wide Jurisdiction wherein students are taken on merit basis as decided in an entrance test. This is a residential Institution. The selected students are not only exempted from the payment of tuition fee but also paid a stipend of Rs. 100 per month. This institution being developed in a phased manner by providing Rs. 1.00 lakh every year to meet its needs in respect of equipment, furniture, books and also for the development of play fields. It is proposed to continue this scheme during the Sixth Plan period also. An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is required for the period 1980-85.

3. *Courses conducted by the Collegiate Cell of S.C.E.R.T:—*In 1973 Government established this Collegiate Cell in the S.C.E.R.T. identifying a new area in teacher training. It provides inservice training to the College teachers. It also conducts induction courses for young lecturers and refresher courses for senior lecturers, organises seminars and workshops for senior lecturers and arranges conferences for Principals. Under publication programme, the collegiate cell brings out Monographs, bulletin Manuals and broad sheets. The work turned out by the Collegiate Cell is encouraging and a number of college teachers are benefited by participating in the courses conducted by the Cell. It is proposed to continue the cell during 1980-85 by providing Rs. 14.00 lakhs during the Plan period for its activities.

4. *Grant-in-aid to Dakshina Bharata Hindi Prachar Sabha, Hyderabad:—*In order to fulfil the commitment of Government, a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is still to be paid to the Sabha towards grant-in-aid to the Hindi P. G. Centre established by them at Hyderabad. For this purpose necessary budget provision has been made in the Plan budget 1980-81.

5. *State Awards to University and College Teachers: During 1979-80 Government have instituted the scheme of State Awards to University*

and College teachers and these awards will be given away to the selected teachers on first November of every year to synchronise with the A.P. Formation Day. A sum of Rs. 3.45 lakhs would be required for this scheme during 1980-85.

6. *Grant-in-aid to Kakatiya University and Nagarjuna University :* The Nagarjuna University and Kakatiya University are newly started Universities. They have to be developed in a phased programme. Government have committed to the U.G.C. to provide Rs. 2.00 crores each so as to enable them to get assistance from U.G.C. In order to fulfil this commitment a sum of Rs. 15.05 lakhs is still to be paid to the Kakatiya University, Warangal and Rs. 65.79 lakhs to the Nagarjuna University, Guntur. It is proposed to provide Rs. 30.00 lakhs each during 1980-81 and 1981-82 and Rs. 21.00 lakhs during 1982-83 for these Universities. Thus an amount of Rs. 81.00 lakhs would be required for this scheme during the Sixth Plan period.

REGIONAL SCHEMES-JUNIOR COLLEGES :

1. *Continuance of additional posts of Junior lecturers sanctioned during 1979-80: -*

During 1979-80, Government sanctioned 122 additional posts of Junior Lecturers in 46 Government Junior Colleges in view of heavy rush for admissions. These additional posts have to be continued during the Plan period 1980-85 for which an amount of Rs. 67.90 lakhs would be required.

2. *Maintenance of 9 Government Junior Colleges started during 1979-80:*

During 1979-80, Government started 9 Government Junior Colleges at various places in the State. For the maintenance of these Colleges a sum of Rs. 112.70 lakhs would be required during the Plan period 1980-85 towards salaries for the staff, equipment, furniture, library books and contingencies.

3 *Maintenance of 34 vocational courses started during 1979-80 :*

Government have taken a policy decision during 1979-80 to introduce vocational courses at Intermediate level and accordingly 34 vocational courses have been started in 22 colleges in the State. For the maintenance of these vocational courses a sum of Rs. 70.15 lakhs would be required during the Plan period 1980-85.

4. *Grant-in-aid to Residential Junior College, Nagarjunasagar :*

Encouraged by the results produced by the Silver Jubilee Government College, Kurnool and the Residential Schools in the State a Residential Junior College was established at Nagarjunasagar under the management of A. P. Residential Schools Society, Hyderabad. The College is in a developing stage. Government have decided to sanction an amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs for major repairs to College buildings and by 1979-80 a sum of Rs. 9.00 lakhs was paid. It is proposed to give Rs. 4.00 lakhs during 1980-81 and Rs 2.00 lakhs during 1981-82 to fulfill the commitment.

University Education—Degree College :

1. *Maintenance of Government Degree College, Kothapeta :*

The Government Degree College at Kothapeta was started during 1979-80. The College has come to second year during the current year for which additional teaching posts have to be sanctioned besides continuing the posts already sanctioned during 1979-80. Similarly during the next year some more additional posts have to be sanctioned when the College enters into third year. Therefore for the maintenance of the Government Degree College, Kothapeta a sum of Rs. 17.43 lakhs would be required during 1980-85.

2. *Strengthening of P. G. Courses in Government College, Rajahmundry :*

The Government Degree College, Rajahmundry is the only Government College in the State having Post Graduate Courses. An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is spent on the college every year for providing additional equipment, books and periodicals etc., in order to fulfill the stipulations of Andhra University. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs would be required for this scheme during 1980-85.

3. *Continuation of posts sanctioned during 1979-80 for the increased work-load in the existing Government colleges for Men :*

Considering the need for strengthening the faculties for the increased work-load in the existing Government Colleges for Men, Government sanctioned some additional teaching posts during 1979-80. These posts have to be continued during 1980-81 and in subsequent years of the Plan period. Further there is persistent demand from the Principals of a number of Government Degree Colleges for Men for the sanction of additional posts as the posts sanctioned earlier are quite inadequate to meet the increased work-load. There are proposals for the sanction of additional posts for such needy colleges. An amount of Rs. 30.90 lakhs would be required for the purpose during the Sixth Plan period.

4. *Continuation of posts sanctioned during 1979-80 for the increased work-load in the existing Government Colleges for Women :*

Considering the need for strengthening the faculties for the increased work-load Government sanctioned some additional posts to certain Government Colleges for Women in the State during 1979-80. To have a similar pattern of sanction for Government Colleges for Women on par with Men a sum of Rs. 1.76 lakhs would be required for this scheme during the Plan period 1980-85.

5. *Construction of permanent buildings for Government Degree Colleges .*

At present 21 Government Degree Colleges in the State do not have permanent buildings. The Government Degree Colleges started during 1978-79 viz. Tadpatri, Nagari, Dronachalam, Rayachoti and Ulavapadu are located in temporary buildings/sheds and there is demand from the public and students of these colleges for the construction of permanent buildings. Further there is urgent need for paying compensation for the land to be acquired for Government College for Women, Kakina and Government College Macherla. The second

phase of construction of permanent buildings for 11 Government colleges for which the first phase has been taken up and completed during the previous Plan period has to be taken up during the current Plan period. During the current year the construction of permanent buildings for Government Colleges at Visakhapatnam, Tekkali and Jachherla are being taken up. The buildings for these colleges have to be taken up in a phased programme and completed during the Plan period 1980-85. In addition to this the construction of buildings for the remaining colleges which do not have permanent buildings now has to be taken up during the current Plan period in a phased manner. Thus a total amount of Rs. 144.00 lakhs would be required during 1980-85 for the construction of permanent buildings for Degree Colleges.

New Schemes :

State-wide Schemes :

1. *Matching grant to JNTU towards developmental Schemes availing UGC's Assistance :*

The JNTU Hyderabad has submitted to the State Government a Master Plan for the development of the University involving a total outlay of about Rs. 9.00 crores. This amount is intended for developing the 4 constituent colleges of the University and the University Headquarters Office. It is expected that the U.G.C. will agree to meet a portion of the expenditure on certain approved schemes of development. The Government of Andhra Pradesh after examination of these proposals have agreed in Principle to make available Rs. 2.00 crores for the development of the University over the next 5 years as its share of the total outlay. Therefore a sum of Rs. 55.00 lakhs would be required for this scheme during the Plan period 1980-85.

2. *Grant-in-aid to Universities in the State towards matching share and development :*

The U.G.C. has sanctioned a number of schemes to the Andhra University, Osmania University and Sri Venkateswara University on sharing basis between the UGC and State Government. In addition the Universities have requested the State Government to give assistance for various developmental schemes. During the Sixth Plan period the U.G.C. will provide assistance to Universities on sharing basis. As such, an amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs would be required during the Plan period 1980-85.

3. *Upgradation of the Post-Graduate Centre, Anantapur :*

The Post-Graduate Centre, Anantapur was started in 1967 under the control of Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupathi. It became an autonomous Institution, in 1976. The other two Post-Graduate Centres started at Warangal and Guntur have become fullfledged Universities. It is likely that the Post-Graduate centre, Anantapur would be upgraded as a University shortly. The Commission appointed by the U.G.C. for this purpose visited Anantapur recently. If the Post-Graduate Centre Anantapur becomes University, it requires a lot of financial assistance to fulfil all conditions in order to get recognition from the U.G.C. Therefore, an amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs would be required during the Sixth Plan period for this purpose.

4. *State Institutes for Vocational Training :*

As per the National Policy of the Government of India the implementation of vocationalisation programme at the plus two stage of education has been taken up by the Government of Andhra Pradesh on priority basis and 34 vocational courses were identified and introduced in certain colleges during 1979-80.

As a continuation of the scheme it is proposed to start new courses from 1980-81 onwards. At present there are 300 colleges offering Intermediate Courses. The total number of courses that will be introduced in different subjects would be 750 during the Plan period covering a student strength of 15,000.

To provide satisfactory training to the students it is imperative to have well qualified and suitable trained teachers in different vocations. For this purpose it is proposed to start two "State Institutes for Training Vocational Teachers" for teaching vocational courses in Junior Colleges. It is proposed to impart training for 120 teachers and 60 instructors every year. A stipend of Rs. 250 per month is proposed to be paid to the teacher trainees and Rs. 150 per month to the Instructor trainees during the training period. For starting and maintenance of the said Institutes a sum of Rs. 116.85 lakhs would be required during the Sixth Plan period.

REGIONAL SCHEMES :

Junior Colleges :

For the development of Junior Colleges in Andhra Pradesh an outlay of Rs. 856.73 lakhs is proposed. Details of the schemes are as follows:

For the maintenance of the 9 Junior Colleges started during 1979-80 and for the starting of 17 Junior Colleges during 1980-81 and also for starting Junior Colleges at the rate of 5 each year from 1980-81 to 1984-85 to Cope-up with the demands for Higher Education during the Sixth Plan Period and for the maintenance of these colleges during the Sixth Plan period an amount of Rs. 427.88 lakhs is proposed.

For continuance of 122 additional posts of Junior Lecturers sanctioned for the newly established Junior Colleges and also for the sanction of 150 additional posts of Junior Lecturers during 1980-81 and for sanctioning 100 additional posts of Junior Lecturers each year during 1981-82 to 1984-85 and for continuance of these posts during the Sixth Plan period an amount of Rs. 256.45 lakhs is proposed.

In order to provide staff assistance for the Junior Colleges for attending to administrative and accounts work, it is proposed to sanction 100 posts of non-technical staff during 1980-81 and also to sanction 100 more posts during 1981-82 and for their continuance during the Sixth Plan period, an amount of Rs. 50.90 lakhs is proposed.

For the grant-in-aid residential Junior College at Nagarjuanasagar an amount of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is proposed.

Towards provision of additional accommodation to the existing Junior Colleges which are short of accommodation an amount of Rs. 115.00 lakhs is proposed.

It is proposed to vocationalise the courses in the Junior Colleges so as to ensure better opportunity for employment for the boys at the Junior College level. For this purpose 34 vocational courses were started during 1979-80. 60 such vocational courses will be started during 1980-81 and 30 vocational courses will be introduced each year during 1981-82 to 1984-85. For starting these vocational courses and their maintenance during the Sixth Plan period an amount of Rs. 433.20 lakhs is proposed.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION :

Degree Colleges :

In continuation of the provision proposed for the Junior Colleges it is necessary to improve the educational facilities at the University level in Andhra Pradesh. For this purpose 20 schemes have been formulated which will be implemented during the Sixth Plan period. Details of these schemes are given at the close of this chapter. For these 20 schemes a provision of Rs. 433.83 lakhs is proposed during the Sixth Plan period.

In addition to the above schemes it is proposed to provide administrative assistance for the Principals of Government Degree Colleges in the State so as to enable the Principals to concentrate more on the improvement of teaching aspects and standards at the Degree College level. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 7.95 lakhs is proposed.

It is also proposed to set up regional offices of Joint Directors of Higher Education so as to ensure better supervision and administration at the regional level. For this scheme an amount of Rs. 75.60 lakhs is proposed.

Many of the Government Degree Colleges are not having sufficient building accommodation. In order to provide permanent buildings to Degree Colleges wherever necessary an amount of Rs. 144.00 lakhs is proposed during the Sixth Plan period.

To improve the N.C.C. activities in Degree Colleges the Director N.C.C. has proposed for the construction of hangers and glider domes at Vijayawada and Waltair at a cost of Rs. 7.58 lakhs. This has been provided for under Plan.

Towards the welfare of S.Cs. students in Degree Colleges an amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is proposed.

Thus the total amount proposed towards improvement of University Education at Degree Colleges level a total amount of Rs 2500.00 lakhs is proposed. Details of the schemes are given below.

DIRECTORATE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

(Rs. in lakhs).

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Scheme.</i>	<i>Proposed outlay in 1980-85</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
I. STATE WIDE SCHEMES :		
1.	Continuance of Addl. Staff sanctioned to the Directorate of Higher Education and sanctioned additional Posts ..	43.45
2.	Provision of Addl. equipment, books and furniture to the Silver Jubilee Government College, Kurnool ..	5.00
3.	Courses conducted by the Collegiate Cell, S.C.E.R.T. Hyderabad ..	14.00
4.	Grant-in-aid to Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachara Sabha, Hyderabad. ..	2.00
5.	State Awards to college Teachers ..	3.45
6.	Grant-in-aid to Kakatiya and Nagarjuna Universities ..	81.00
7.	Grant-in-aid to Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, A.P. Hyderabad ..	55.00
8.	Grant-in-aid to Universities in the State towards the Matching share and Development ..	100.00
9.	Conversion of P.G. Centre, Anantapur into fullfledged University and its development ..	100.00
10.	State Institutions for Vocational Training ..	87.20
II. REGIONAL SCHEMES -- JUNIOR COLLEGES :		
1.	Maintenance of 9 Government Junior Colleges started during 1979-80 ..	112.70
2.	Starting of 17 Government Junior Colleges during 1980-81 and their maintenance in subsequent years. ..	199.05
3.	Starting of Government Junior Colleges at the rate of 5 each year from 1981-82 to 84-85. ..	40.00
4.	Maintenance of the above colleges from 1982-83 to 1984-85 ..	76.13
5.	Continuation of 122 additional posts of J.Ls. sanctioned during 1979-80 ..	67.90
6.	Sanction of 150 additional posts of J.Ls. during 1980-81 and their continuation in subsequent years ..	75.60
7.	Sanction of 100 additional posts of J.Ls. in each year starting from 1981-82 to 84-85 ..	29.20
	(a) Continuation of above posts of J.Ls. from 1982-83 to 1984-85 ..	83.75

(1)	(2)	(3)
8.	Sanction of 100 posts non-teaching staff during 1980-81 and their continuation in subsequent years ..	27.45
9.	Sanction of 100 posts of non-teaching staff during 1981-82 and their continuation in the subsequent years ..	23.45
10.	Grant-in-aid to Residential Junior College Nagarjunasagar ..	6.00
11.	Provision of additional accommodation to the existing Government Junior Colleges ..	115.00
12.	Starting of Science courses in Government Junior College, Korukonda, E.G. Dist. ..	0.50
VOCATIONAL COURSES :		
1.	Maintenance of 34 Vocational Courses started during 1979-80 ..	70.15
2.	Starting of 60 Vocational Courses in 1980-81 and their continuation in the subsequent years ..	176.20
3.	(a) Starting of 30 Vocational courses in each year from 1981-82 to 1984-85 ..	70.00
	(b) Maintenance of the Courses during 1982-83 to 1984-85 ..	116.85
III. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION : DEGREE COLLEGES :		
1.	Maintenance of Government Degree College at Kothapeta, E.G. Dist. started during 1979-80 ..	17.43
2.	Starting of 8 New Government Degree Colleges during 1980-81 and their maintenance in the subsequent years ..	93.00
3.	Starting of Government College for Women at the rate of 1 college per year from 1981-82 at District Headquarters, Mahaboobnagar, Medak and Adilabad and their maintenance in the subsequent years ..	26.90
4.	Starting of Science courses in Government College Sangareddy during 1980-81 and its maintenance in subsequent years ..	11.55
5.	Introduction of restructured courses in Government Degree Colleges from 1981-82 onwards and their continuance in subsequent years ..	14.00
6.	Starting of Urdu Medium Sections in Government College for Women, Begumpet and Government City College, Hyderabad and their maintenance in subsequent years ..	9.20
7.	Continuation of teaching posts sanctioned during 1979-80 for the increased work-load in the existing Government Colleges for Women ..	30.90

(1)	(2)	(3)
8. Continuation of teaching posts sanctioned during 1979-80 for the increased work-load in the existing Government Colleges for Women	..	1.76
9. Creation of additional teaching posts to the existing Government Colleges for Men during 1980-81	..	44.50
10. Creation of additional teaching posts to the existing Government College for Women during 1980-81	..	15.10
11. Sanction of additional teaching posts to 8 New Government Colleges started during 1980-81 from 1981-82 to 1984-85.	..	20.00
12. Sanction of additional teaching posts to the existing Government Colleges for Men from 1981-82 to 1984-85 and their continuation	..	59.80
13. Creation of additional teaching posts to the existing Government Colleges for Women from 1981-82 to 1984-85 and their continuation	..	12.00
14. Continuation of non-teaching posts sanctioned during 1979-80	..	6.20
15. Sanction of additional non-teaching posts during 1980-81 and their continuance in subsequent years	..	20.65
16. Sanction of additional non-teaching staff to Government Colleges for Men from 1981-82 and their continuation in subsequent years	..	25.09
17. Sanction of additional non-teaching staff to Government Colleges for Women from 1981-82 and their continuation in subsequent years	..	5.35
18. Provision of additional equipment, library and furniture to the P.G. Course in Government College Rajahmundry	..	5.00
19. Matching share for availing UGC assistance in respect of Government Degree Colleges	..	11.00
20. Flanning Forums	..	4.40
21. Providing Administrative Officers to Principals of Government Degree Colleges in the State	..	7.96
22. Setting up of offices of Regional Joint Directors of Higher Education	..	75.60
23. Construction of Permanent buildings for Government Degree Colleges	..	144.00
24. N.C.C. Construction of Hangers and gliders domes at Vijayawada and Waltair.	..	7.58
25. Sub-Plan for the Welfare of S.C. students	..	50.00
Total	..	2500.00

ANDHRA PRADESH SPORTS COUNCIL.

In the budget estimate for 1980-81, initially an amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs as grant-in-aid to the A.P. Sports Council has been provided. In fact, after a study of the functioning of the Sports Departments of the premier sports States like Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Tamilnadu, Karnataka and Kerala was made by the Director of Sports and Youth Services, a Master Plan was prepared for the development of Sports in Andhra Pradesh with a view to significantly projecting the State of Andhra Pradesh on the Sports Map of India. The various schemes enumerated in the Master Plan were for an estimated expenditure of Rs. 150.00 lakhs both for Sports and Youth Services out of which the estimated expenditure on Sports was made at Rs. 118.00 lakhs.

After examining the various proposals in the Master Plan in order to identify the maximum talent available in rural areas, it is considered necessary to involve rural society and pick up rural youth talented in sports. No less importance was given to involve Women and Tribal Youth in active Sports.

The proposed outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan period is Rs. 500.00 lakhs.

The proposed schemes during the Sixth Five-Year Plan are given below:—

Rural Sports :

In order to spot out the sports talent available in rural areas, rural sports programmes were introduced in the State in 1973. These rural sports programmes are conducted in 3 stages *i.e.*, at the Block level, District level and State level. To identify maximum talent at the grass root level *i.e.*, the Block level a sum of Rs. 1,000 to each Block for the conduct of Rural Sports at Block level was sanctioned. It was felt that more conduct of tournaments would not help to involve sizable rural youth in active sports. Therefore, to create enthusiasm among the youth preferably the rural youth and to involve large number of rural youth in active sports, incentives in the form of trophies were suggested and an amount of Rs. 4.85 lakhs is proposed during the Plan period 1980-85.

Construction of Stadia in District Headquarters and Repairs to Existing Stadia :

Under this scheme, it is proposed to construct Stadia at the District Headquarters in each District. There are already 11 Stadia existing and 12 more are required to be constructed so as to have a Stadia in all the 23 District in the State. Besides constructing new Stadia, repairs also are to be carried out to the existing Stadia. During 1980-85 an amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is proposed.

Construction of Indoor Stadia in District Headquarters :

The proposal is to construct each year Indoor Stadia in 5 Districts providing an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh to each District and the balance

amount required for construction of the Stadium in each District will have to be met by the Districts concerned by way of donations from the Sports loving public of the Districts. During the years 1980-85 a provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed.

Construction of International Standard Swimming Pool :

For the construction of an International Standard Swimming Pool at Hyderabad at an estimated cost of Rs. 25.00 lakhs was proposed. This work is proposed to be taken up over a period of 4 years.

Construction of Stadia in Panchayat Samithis / Municipalities :

In order to create sports activity at the grass root level it is proposed to construct Stadia at the Panchayat Samithis / Municipalities level. During 1980-85 an amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is proposed.

Sports Hostels :

A Sum of Rs. 81.45 lakhs has been proposed for the construction and maintenance of sports hostels in the State.

Coaching Camps and Summer Coaching Camps:

For running Coaching Camps an amount of Rs. 28.80 lakhs is proposed during the Sixth Plan period.

Orientation course for Physical Education Teachers and Boarding Charges for State teams :

The proposal is to conduct a course for the Physical Education Teachers working in various schools for a period of 4 weeks with a view to acquainting them with the latest techniques and rules of the game/games so that in the schools/colleges and also for boarding charges for State teams. The estimated cost during 1980-85 is Rs. 21.20 lakhs.

Women Sports, Tribal Sports and Republic Day Sports :

For the development of sports activities among women, and for improvement of sports in tribal areas and towards Republic Day sports an amount of Rs. 20.55 lakhs is proposed.

Cash Award for the Outstanding Sportsmen and Woman of the State:

Many of the State Governments have instituted cash awards for outstanding sportsmen and women. It is, therefore, thought fit to institute a cash award to the outstanding sportsmen and women of Andhra Pradesh during the Sixth Plan period. This proposal is to institute a cash award of Rs. 1,000 per head to a winner in the Senior Nationals and Rs. 500/ to a winner in the Junior Nationals to give a boost to the performance of A. P. state sportmen and Women so that they can strive hard to achieve better results in the National Champion-ships. During 1980-85 an amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided under this item.

Diet Allowance and financial assistance to promising Sportsmen and Women :

Many State Governments are sanctioning Diet Allowances to promising sportsmen and women of the State with a view to providing nutritious food and also to provide financial assistance to outstanding sportsmen and women who are in indigent circumstances an amount of Rs. 20.40 lakhs is proposed during the Sixth Plan period.

Grants to District Sports Councils:

Government are sanctioning a lumpsum grant of Rs. 0.25 lakh to each of the District Sports Council in Andhra Pradesh and many of the District Collectors have expressed that the amount of Rs. 0.25 lakh is inadequate to meet expenses connected with the conduct of District level sports, etc. Hence the amount provided under this scheme for the year 1980-85 is Rs. 28.75 lakhs.

Special Grant to State Sports Associations:

The Sports and Games Associations approach the Government for sanction of additional grant for the above said championships and Government, on many occasions have sanctioned grants direct to Associations. To channelise the grants through only the A.P.S.C., an amount of Rs. 7.50 lakhs is proposed during 1980-85 to meet the additional requirements.

Financial Assistance to Sports Clubs and Vyayamasalas:

Many Sports Clubs and Vyayamasalas in the State are contributing to the promotion of sports and games in the State by providing required facilities to their members for regular training and also by organising competitions at State level and National level in various games and sports. On several occasions, the Organisers have sent requests to APSC for financial assistance and their requests were negated. Since their activities are for the promotion of sports it is thought fit to provide Rs. 6.00 lakhs during 1980-85 to meet such requests.

Continuation of Coaches appointed in 1978-79 and appointment of New Coaches:

Sanction for appointment of Coaches in various games and sports by the APSC was accorded. Accordingly 30 coaches were appointed. Only 98 coaches (84 APSC Coaches and 14 NIS coaches) working in Andhra Pradesh. An amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose.

Development of Play Fields:

In order to develop and provide open play fields in good condition in various places of the State for the propogations of sports, an amount of Rs. 11.00 lakhs is proposed for 1980-85.

Sports Books:

In order to keep abreast with the latest information on the various aspects of sports and games, it is essential to purchase books on sports. An amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is proposed during the year 1980-85.

District Sports Offices:—

With the implementation of rural sports, women Sports Tribal sports Coaching Schemes and District Sports Association activities the work of the District Sports Council has increased many fold. To organise the sports and games systematically and to co-ordinate the activities of various agencies organising sports and games in the District it is necessary to have a District sports Officer for each District with the necessary supporting staff. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 60.00 lakhs is proposed (towards) both recurring and non-recurring charges.

The total amount proposed for Sports Council for the Sixth Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 500.00 lakhs and the details of the schemes are given below:-

ANDHRA PRADESH SPORTS COUNCIL

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Amount
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Rural Sports	4.85
2.	Construction of Stadia in the Dist.Head quarters & repairs to the existing Stadia	25.00
3.	Construction of Indoor Stadia in District Head quarters.	30.00
4.	Construction of International standard Swimming pools (for 4 years only)	25.00
4. (a)	construction of Stadia in the panchayat Samithies Municipalities	25.00
5.	Sports Hostel.	81.45
6.	Coaching Camps.	19.55
7.	Summer Coaching Camps.	9.25
8.	Orientation Course for Physical Education Teachers	12.00
9.	Boarding charges for State Teams.	9.20
10.	Women Sports.	3.00
11.	Tribal Sports.	3.00
12.	Republic Day Sports.	14.55
13.	Cash awards for the outstanding sportmen and women of the State.	3.00
14.	Diet allowances for promising sportsmen and women	7.20
15.	Financial assistance to Sportmen & woman in indigent circumstances.	13.20
16.	Grants to Dist. Sports Councils Rs. 25,000/- each	28.75
17.	Financial assistance to Sports Clubs, Vyayamasalas	6.00
18.	Continuation of the coaches newly appointed in 1978-79 & appointment of new coaches.	100.00
19.	Special grants to State Sports Associations.	7.50
20.	Development of play fields	11.00
21.	Purchase of Books.	1.50
22.	Opening of District Offices in all the 23 Districts (both recurring & non-recurring)	60.00
	Total	500.00

YOUTH SERVICES :

The Department of Youth Services was established in Andhra Pradesh in October, 1972 to formulate and implement suitable programmes to involve the student and non-student youth in creative and constructive activities in community development programmes.

In the State of Andhra Pradesh the Government of India have established Nehru Yuvak Kendras in the Districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Kakinada, Guntur, Krishna, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Anantapur, Chittoor, Nizamabad, Mahabubnagar, Khammam, Medak, Karimnagar, Adilabad and Hyderabad for implementation of programmes of the Nehru Yuvak Kendra for the benefit of the youth of the State. Government of India are proposing to open Nehru Yuvak Kendras in the remaining Districts of the State in a phased manner. The Youth services activities have gained lot of momentum in the Districts in as much as a large number of Youth from various villages in the Districts are coming forward to take advantage of the programmes launched by the State Government.

Details of Schemes are given below:-

Grant-in-aid for construction of Youth Club Buildings on subsidy basis :

The Youth activities are getting defused for want of proper and adequate facilities. It was therefore considered necessary to provide a Youth Club Building in such of the areas where the youth are active and interested in organising welfare programmes and activities. With this object in view, it is proposed to construct youth club building in such of those villages where the youth clubs have their own land or Government Land is allotted to Youth clubs by the District authorities on 50% subsidy basis of the total estimated cost of the building. The remaining 50% cost of the building will be met by the concerned youth club either in the shape of material, labour or cash.

Grant-in-aid for recreational sports and cultural activities to Youth Club Organisations and Associations :

In order to encourage Rural Sports and Cultural activities and to spot out the talents among the rural youth, this Department is providing grant-in-aid to the active registered youth clubs/associations/organisations to develop recreational activities like sports, games and cultural activities.

Community Works by rural youth :

There are number of youth clubs-youth organisations/youth associations which are prepared to take up community works in the rural areas provided some financial assistances is given to them. Under this item the following programmes are proposed.

- (1) Slum clearance and shramadan works.
- (2) Organising campaigns against social evils such as untouchability, caste factions, hoarding, adulteration and anti-dowry etc.

- (3) Conduct and functional literacy classes for the benefit of the community.
- (4) Conduct of socio-economic survey to study the condition and needs of the rural areas.

Cultural and Educational tours by rural youth :

Under these programmes, it is proposed to send rural youth from one region to another region to study the various developmental activities and to have a first hand information of the developments made in various fields in the State and thus providing an opportunity to the youth belonging to the economically backward and tribal areas of the State to visit other regions of the State.

Rural Work Centres:

It is proposed to establish rural work centres to train the out-of-school youth and school drop-outs in various occupational skills which would give them adequate livelihood. The work centres would be training-cum-production centres and the training will be provided in repairs to pump-sets, Agro Service, carpentry, matweaving etc.

Establishment of State Youth Centre at Hyderabad :

The Government of India have advised the State Government that in order to promote youth welfare programmes and activities it would be necessary to have at the State level a State Youth Centre. The State Youth Centre will be an apex body for all youth welfare activities in the State. The centre will take up all types of youth welfare activities such as imparting vocational training for the skilled and un-skilled youth, promotion of talent in youth, conduct of youth rallies, conduct of language courses including all foreign languages, conduct of vocational guidance and it will also have a text book bank and a full-fledged library.

Establishment of District and Block Youth Centres in the District :

It is proposed to set up District Youth Centres at the District Headquarters in every District and Block Youth Centres at the rate of two per District in a phased programme to serve as a link between the State Youth Centre at the State Level and the Nehru Yuvak Kendras at the District Level.

The various youth welfare programmes and activities at the District and block level will be strengthened.

Hiking, Trekking, Excursions and camping programmes :

In order to promote understanding among the different sections of the youth and to promote a spirit of adventure among them, development of camp sites are suggested. Suitable sites with extensive grounds having provisions for water supply, pitching of tents, cooking and living arrangements, arrangement of physical exercise, sports, games etc. have to be selected as camp centre to take up this programme which will help in bringing understanding between the student and non-student youth rural of and urban areas of the State.

Youth Leadership Training Programme and State Seminar on Youth Welfare :

For a developing nation like ours, youth is a potential force. Properly cultivated and guided, their energies can be channelised for constructive purposes in nation-building activities. It is therefore felt necessary that the youth deserved proper attention in view of the fact that they are leaders of tomorrow. It is proposed to take up this scheme for training of youth leaders in the State.

It is also proposed to conduct a State Level Seminar at State Headquarters on various youth problems.

Maintenance of Aurobindo Bala Kendra, Harijan Colony, Bakaaram Hyderabad :

Aurobindo Bala Kendra, originally sanctioned by Government of India under Centrally Sponsored Schemes, continues to function under the control of this Department. It is being maintained from the State funds under State Plan Schemes.

Inter-State Youth Exchange Programme :

Under this programme, a batch of 30 to 50 (selected from the Districts) youth will be sent to study the various developments which have taken place in various fields in other States so that the rural youth can have first hand information about the various developments which have taken place in the various fields in the neighbouring States. The youth belonging to the economically backward and tribal youth of the State will be provided an opportunity to visit other States under this exchange programme.

Youth Welfare Schemes for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes :

Tribal youth by and large are badly neglected more so with regard to youth programmes. It is, therefore, proposed to take up a programme to involve a large number of tribal youth in the youth welfare programmes in tribal areas of the State, under this scheme to provide sports material and training in games, sports and games of skill like Archery, Javelin throw and development of tribal handi-crafts, toys and encouragement to tribal folk dances etc. In all these tribal youth welfare programmes, it is proposed to involve the tribal women also.

Conducting vocational training for rural youth by conducting short term courses in bee-keeping etc.:

Under this scheme, short-term training courses for the benefit of rural youth will be conducted in bee-keeping, fish rearing etc. with the assistance of the concerned departmental officers.

Celebration of Youth Welfare Week at the Directorate and in all Districts (Youth Festival) :

It is proposed to organise youth welfare week in all the Districts of Andhra Pradesh and at the State Headquarters. During the celebrations, Games, Sports, debates, quiz, cultural programmes etc. will be organised and to award prizes to the participants. (This is conducted once in a year for a period of one week).

Economic Programmes for local youth for 6 monts in local handicrafts:

Under this item, short-term training programmes for a period of six months will be conducted for local youth in local handicrafts such as Batik Paintings, Doll Making etc.

Grant-in-aid to youth clubs and associations in twin cities:

Keeping in view the demand of the youth clubs, youth organisations in the twin cities, it is proposed to encourage and implement various youth welfare programmes through the youth clubs/associations in twin cities and to mobilise the youth force.

Youth Welfare scheme for the benefit of Scheduled Castes :

Under this programme it is proposed to take up youth welfare programmes and schemes exclusively for the benefit of the youth belonging to scheduled castes in the State of Andhra Pradesh who deserves all encouragement.

Administrative expenses for creation and maintenance of Staff scheme:

The staffing pattern has to be strengthened for effective implementation of various Youth Welfare Activities and Programmes for the benefit of rural youth in the State.

The total amount proposed for the youth welfare programmes during the Sixth Plan period is Rs. 100.00 lakhs.

To sum up, the outlay under General Education during the period 1980-85 works out to Rs. 8600.00 lakhs. The details of allocation among the departments implementing the schemes are as follows :

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Department.</i>	<i>Outlay (Rs. in laks).</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>General Education :</i>		
A. Director of School Education :		
1.	Elementary Education	.. 3450.00
2.	Secondary Education	.. 1100.00
Total (1+2)		.. 4550.00

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Departments.</i>	<i>Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)

3. *Other Educational Schemes :*

(i)	Expansion of Bal Bhawan Programmes	.. 100.00
(ii)	Grant-in-aid to A.P. Service centre, Hyderabad.	.. 100.00
(iii)	Grant-in-aid to A.P. Text Book Press, Hyderabad	.. 250.00

Total (3) .. 450.00

Total A (1 to 3) .. 5000.00

B.	Director of Adult Education	.. 500.00
C.	Director of Higher Education	.. 2500.00
D.	A.P. Sports Council	.. 500.00
E.	A.P. Youth Services	.. 100.00

Total (A+B+C+D+E) 8600.00

Out of the above Sixth Plan Provision, the details of of the Plan outlay for 1981-82 in respect of the above departments are given below.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Departments.</i>	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i> <i>Outlay</i> <i>1981-82.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)

A. Director of Schools Education :

1.	Elementary Education	.. 419.66
2.	Secondary Education	.. 240.34

Total (1+2) .. 660.00

3. *Other Educational Schemes :*

1.	Expansion of Balbavan Programmes	.. 25.00
2.	Grant-in-aid to A.P. Science Centre, Hyderabad	.. } *
3.	Grant-in-aid to A.P. Text Book Press, Hyderabad	.. }

Total A (1 to 3) .. 685.00

B.	Director of Adult Education	.. 40.00
C.	Director of Higher Education	.. 415.00
D.	Director of Sports Council	.. } 150.00
E.	Director of Youth Services	.. }

Total B to E .. 615.00

Total A to E .. 1290.00

*Included under School Education.

26. TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The facilities for training adequate technical personnel have to be provided in each Plan for successful implementation of the various developmental programmes not only that of plan period but also of future plans as it takes a number of years for the training of these personnel. It is, therefore, essential to carefully assess the requirements of technical personnel of various categories and develop the existing Institutions or establish new Institutions with not only the conventional technology courses but also job oriented courses. The national approach also lays stress on consolidating the existing Institutions while new Institutions shall be started only when the requirements of additional man power or man power in the new specialised areas so justify. The national approach recommends the re-organisation of Polytechnics which includes setting up of Statutory State Board of Technical Education, revision of staff structure, diversification of courses, introduction of sandwich programmes, setting up of design and fabricating units for the manufacture of teaching aids, etc. These Institutions should also be helped to undertake schemes for resources generation, socio-economic development, production-cum-training centres, consultancy services, etc., and curricular development.

REVIEW :

A sum of Rs. 12.11 crores was spent on development of Technical Education in the State from the beginning of the First Five Year Plan to the end of Fourth Five Year Plan. From the Fifth Plan to 1979-80 the expenditure incurred was Rs.1.68 crores. The total expenditure on this sector since the beginning of First Plan is, therefore, of the order of Rs. 13.79 crores by the end of 1979-80.

The number of Polytechnics and other Institutions and the intake for the courses offered in these Institutions at the beginning and at the end of the Fifth Plan period are given in the following table.

(Statement)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Institution</i>	<i>No. of Institutions.</i>	<i>Intake at the beginning of the Fifth Plan.</i>	<i>No. of Institutions at the end of Fifth Plan.</i>	<i>Intake at the end of Fifth Plan.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Govt. Institutions:</i>					
1.	Polytechnics (Including Polytechnics for women and Government Mining Institute, Kothagudem).	19	3,095	19	3,095
2.	Institute of Printing Technology, Secunderabad.	..	..	1	60
3.	Food Craft Institute, Hyderabad..	1	90	1	90
4.	Technical High Schools (including Technical High School and Central Workshop, Secunderabad).	12	720	12	720
5.	Domestic Science Training College, Secunderabad.	1	100	1	100
6.	Girls Vocational Institutes ..	2	95	2	95
7.	Industrial School, attached to Andhra Polytechnic, Kaknada.	1	120	1	120
<i>Other Institutions:</i>					
8.	Engineering College including Regional Engineering College, Warangal.	7	1,370	8	1,550
9.	College of Fine Arts and Architecture, Hyderabad.	1	75	1	75
<i>Private Sector:</i>					
10.	Polytechnics (including Polytechnics for Women).	2	440	3	510
11.	Central Institute of Commerce, Secunderabad.	1	60	1	60

The new Institutions started and the new courses introduced during the Plan 1974-79 are given below:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Scheme/Institution.</i>	<i>Year of Implementation.</i>	<i>Intake Capacity.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Sri Padmavathi Women's Polytechnic, Tirupathi in Private Sector under the Management of Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams.	1975-76 1977-78 1978-79	60 50 20
	The courses started are Diploma in Commercial Practice, Catering and Food Technology, Pharmacy, Electronics and Communication Engineering.		
2.	Institute of Printing Technology, Secunderabad. The courses are Diploma course in letter press and lithography	1977-78	60
<i>Existing Institutions:</i>			
1.	Part-time Diploma courses in Civil Engineering and Electronic and Communication Engineering at Government Polytechnic, Hyderabad ..	1975-76	40
2.	Part-time Diploma Courses in Civil Engineering at Andhra Polytechnic, Kakinada	1975-76	20
3.	Diploma Course in Electronics and Communication Engineering at Sri Venkateswara Government Polytechnic, Tirupati	1975-76	30
4.	Diploma Course in Commercial Practice in Govt. Polytechnic, Srikakulam	1975-76	30
5.	Diploma Course in Commercial Practice in Govt. Polytechnic, Nellore	1975-76	30
6.	Sandwich Diploma Course in Metallurgy in Jawaharlal Nehru Govt. Polytechnic, Hyderabad ..	1977-78	15
7.	Sandwich Diploma Course in Chemical Engineering in J. N. G. P., Hyderabad	1977-78	15
8.	Diploma Course in Pharmacy at Govt. Polytechnic for Women, Guntur	1977-78	20
9.	Part time Diploma Course in Civil Engineering at Govt. Polytechnic, Visakhapatnam	1977-78	30
10.	Increased intake in part-time Diploma Course in Mechanical Engineering at Govt. Polytechnic, Visakhapatnam	1977-78	20
11.	Sandwich Diploma Course in Sugar Technology in Govt. Polytechnic, Visakhapatnam	1977-78	15
12.	Sandwich Diploma Course in Sugar Technology in Govt. Polytechnic, Nizamabad	1977-78	15
13.	Do. Tirupati	1977-78	15
14.	Diploma Course in Electronic and Communication Engineering	1978-79	30
15.	One year Diploma Course for Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering at the Regional Engineering Colleges of Waltair, Tirupati, Hyderabad (35 in each College)	1978-79	105
16.	Increase of intake in Civil Engineering Branch at the rate of 20 students in the 7 Engineering Colleges in the State viz., Waltair, Kakinada, Tirupati, Anantapur, Hyderabad (Nagarjuna Sagar Engineering and Osmania) and Warangal	1978-79	140

Proposals for 1980-85 Plan:

The proposed outlay for the Sixth Five Year Plan period is Rs. 550.00 lakhs. This outlay is proposed for continuing the existing schemes and for the implementation of new schemes.

The revised outlay of Rs. 550.00 lakhs comprises of an amount of Rs. 325.00 lakhs under Revenue Account and 225.00 lakhs under Capital Account. This outlay is distributed under the following three categories;

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Spillover Schemes	126.00
2.	Outlays on development schemes representing additions/extensions of existing institutions/establishments/ Programmes	50.00
3.	New schemes	374.00
	Total ..	550.00

1. *Spillover Schemes.*—The outlay of Rs. 126.00 lakhs proposed under this category is intended to cover the expenditure on the continuing schemes which have been sanctioned during the Annual Plan 1979-80, the expenditure on which will continue to be incurred from the Plan funds. Under such schemes are included the Polytechnics set up at Zaheerabad and Sircilla and the Government Institute of Printing Technology, Secunderabad.

2. *Outlays on Development Schemes Representing Additional Extensions of Existing Institutions / Establishments / Programmes.*—The Outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs proposed under this category is intended to cover the expenditure on schemes to be taken up during the Sixth Plan period to make up the deficiencies in the schemes which were sanctioned earlier upto the Fifth Five Year Plan period but which could not be taken up in the earlier years due to inadequate outlays.

3. *New Schemes.*—It is the policy of the State Government to establish atleast one Polytechnic in each District. The following Districts do not have any Polytechnics at present:

1. Adilabad
2. Nalgonda
3. Warangal (for Girls)
4. Ongole
5. Vizianagaram
6. Khammam and
7. Ranga Reddy District.

It is also proposed to set up a State-wide Institute of Leather Technology to train the technical manpower needed for developing Leather Industry in the State for which there is adequate potential During 1980-81. New Polytechnics at Adilabad, Nalgonda, Warangal (for Girls) and also a specialised Institute of Leather Technology at Hyderabad are being established.

The setting up of a Polytechnic involves a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 40.00 lakhs on the construction of main building, laboratories and workshops, Rs. 15.00 lakhs on the construction of hostel building and Rs. 20.00 lakhs for purchase of equipment and machinery i.e., a total outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakhs. In the case of specialised Institute of Leather Technology, the cost of construction of buildings may be less but the same will be off set by the increased cost of sophisticated equipment required for such specialisation. As far as the recurring cost is concerned an average recurring cost of Rs. 4.00 lakhs per year, for a 5 year period works out to Rs. 20.00 lakhs. Thus the outlay on any Polytechnic or on the specialised Institute of Leather Technology of the Diploma level is of the order of Rs. 95.00 lakhs. For the 4 technical institutions the required outlay works out to Rs. 95.00 lakhs x 4 lakhs = Rs. 380.00 lakhs against which an outlay of Rs. 374.00 lakhs is now proposed. Any short fall in the expenditure on the 4 institutions, the balance amount will be utilised for the setting up of Polytechnics in Prakasam, Vizianagaram, Khammam and Rangareddy Districts and for the introduction of courses categorised as follows :

- (a) Full-time Diploma Courses, preferably of the diversified type, such as Paper Technology, Timber Technology etc.
- (b) Part-time Diploma Courses in Engineering.
- (c) Sandwich type Diploma Courses in Textile Technology, Auto Engine ring, etc.
- (d) Post Diploma Courses in T. V. Technology, Refreigeration and Air condition, Foundry Technology etc.

An amount of Rs. 24.00 lakhs has been proposed for other new Schemes during the Sixth Plan period.

Thus, an outlay of Rs. 374.00 lakhs is proposed under this category 'New Schemes'.

The total outlay proposed for Technical Education during the Sixth Plan is as follows:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Item.</i>	<i>Outlay (Rs. in lakhs).</i>
1	2	3
1.	Spillover schemes	.. 126.00
2.	Other Development schemes	.. 50.00
3.	New Schemes	.. 374.00
	Total	.. <u>550.00</u>

The allocations of the Sixth plan outlay and the Annual Plan 1981-82 head of development wise are given below:

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1980-85 AND ANNUAL PLAN 1981-82

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sl. No.	<u>Head of Development.</u>	<u>Outlay</u>	
(1)	(2)	1981-82.	1980-85.
(1)	(2)	(3)	4
1.	Direction and Administration	.. 10.00	2.00
2.	<i>Engineering Colleges and Institutions :</i>		
	Regional Engineering Colleges	.. 5.00	1.00
3.	<i>Polytechnics :</i>		
	Government Polytechnics	.. 512.00	83.00
4.	Assistance to Universities for Technical Education	.. 5.00	1.00
5.	Scholarships	.. 4.00	0.50
6.	<i>Others :</i>		
	(a) Quality Improvement	.. 5.00	1.00
	(b) Other Programmes	.. 9.00	11.50
	Total ..	.. 550.00	100.00

The details of schemes for the total Sixth Plan outlay are given below:

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sl. No.	<u>Head of Development.</u> <u>Name of the Scheme.</u>	<u>Outlay for</u> 80-85
(1)	(2)	(3)

A. SPILLOVER SCHEMES :

I.	Engineering Colleges and Institutes	.. 5.00
II.	<i>Polytechnics :</i>	
1.	<i>Opening of New Institutions :</i>	
(a)	<i>Establishment of Institute of Printing Technology, Secunderabad.</i>	
(i)	Land acquisition and Construction of Buildings	.. 15.00
(ii)	Purchase of machinery & equipment	15.00
(iii)	Creation of Addl. Staff and continuance of staff created	.. 6.00
(iv)	Construction of Hostel Building	.. 10.00

Sl. No.	<i>Head of the Development Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>Outlay (Rs in lakhs)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
	(b) <i>Establishment of S.R.R.S. Government Polytechnic, Sircilla.</i>	
	(i) Creation of additional staff and continuance of the staff already created ..	15.00
	(ii) Purchase of machinery and equipment.	5.00
	(iii) Construction of permanent buildings workshops/Labs, and Hostels etc. ..	10.00
	(c) <i>Establishment of S.S. Government Polytechnic, Zaheerabad.</i>	
	(i) Creation of additional staff and continuance of the staff already created ..	14.00
	(ii) Purchase of machinery and equipment.	6.00
	(iii) Construction of permanent buildings workshops/Labs. and Hostels etc. ..	10.00
2.	<i>Diversification and reorganisation of Diploma Courses in Polytechnics:</i>	
	(a) Construction of Additional accommodation for L.E.C.E. Course at S.V. Government Polytechnic, Tirupati ..	2.00
	(b) Creation of Additional Staff for L.E.C.E. course at S.V. Govt. College, Polytechnic, Tirupati ..	0.50
3.	<i>Development of Sandwich Courses ;</i> Construction of Addl. Accommodation for Metallurgy and Chemical Engineering courses at J.N. Govt. Polytechnic, Hyderabad ..	4.00
4.	<i>Revision of Staff Structure in Polytechnics :</i>	
	(i) Continuance of posts of Hostel Managers in Polytechnics. ..	6.00
	(ii) Continuance of Additional Staff to meet the requirements of to revised syllabus in 26 Polytechnics ..	2.50
	Total	121.00
	Spilt-over Schemes Total :	126.00

Sl. No.	<i>Head of the Development. Name of the Scheme.</i>	<i>Outlay 1980-85. (Rs in lakhs)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
B. Outlays on Development Schemes Representing Additions / Extensions of Existing Institutions / Establishments / Programmes.		
I. POLYTECHNICS.		
	1. Consolidation of existing Institutions. Construction of Addl. Accommodation for :	
	(a) Pharmacy course at S. V. Govt. Polytechnics, Tirupathi ..	2.00
	(b) Metallurgy course at Govt. Polytechnic Vijayawada ..	2.00
	(c) 2 Bay workshops at Govt. Polytechnic, Anantapur ..	2.00
	(d) 2nd Floor on the existing First Floor at Govt. Polytechnic, Nizamabad ..	5.00
	2. Modernisation of Workshops and Laboratories in Polytechnics.	
	(a) Replacement of worn-out obsolete Machinery and equipment in Polytechnics ..	10.00
	(b) Purchase of Modern/sophisticated machinery and equipment. ..	10.00
	3. Revision of staff structure in Polytechnics : Introduction of revised staff pattern in Polytechnics by abolition of cadres below Lecturers.	10.00
	Total] ..	41.00
II. OTHERS :		
	1. <i>Technical High Schools.</i> Creation of deficit staff in older Technical High Schools. ..	6.00
	2. <i>Development of Technical Institutions other than Polytechnics.</i> Construction of permanent buildings for Domestic Science Training College, Secunderabad ..	3.00
	Development Schemes Total] ..	50.00

Sl. No.	<u>Head of the Development.</u> Name of the Scheme.	Outlay 1980-85. (Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)

C. NEW SCHEMES :

I. *Direction and Administration :*

Creation of additional staff at the Directorate for Examinations, Inspection, Manpower Planning, A.P. Education, A.P. Educational Loans, Setting up of Statutory State Board of Technical Education etc.	..	10.00
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II. *Polytechnics :*

(a) Opening of New Polytechnic in Adilabad, Nalgonda, Girls Polytechnic at Warangal, Establishment of an Institute of Leather Technology at Hyderabad and opening of New Polytechnics in the Districts of Prakasam, Vizianagaram, Khammam and Ranga Reddy	..	340.00
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(b) Diversification and reorganisation of Diploma courses in Polytechnics :	..	
Introduction of new full time diversified courses, Part time courses, sandwich courses and post diploma courses	..	10.00

Total :	..	360.00
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III. Assistance to Universities for Technical Education.	5.00
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IV. Scholarships	4.00
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V. *Others :*(a) *Quality Improvement.*

(i) Creation of posts of P.As. to Principals in Polytechnics	..	2.00
(ii) Creation of posts of Head of sections in Non Engineering subjects	..	3.00

Total	..	5.00
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(c) New Schemes Total	..	374.00
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Grand (Total A+B+C)	..	550.00
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27. ART AND CULTURE

State Archives :

The main functions of the department are (a) to preserve the Records on a Systematic basis (b) to facilitate the use of records by the Government, and (c) to help scholars in their research programmes.

Review :

For the headquarters office a xerographic machine with its accessories and chemicals was purchased. Correspondence for the transfer of Records from Tamilnadu Government Archives to Andhra Pradesh Office is in progress. One Regional office at Tirupati was established during the Fourth Plan period. At Visakhapatnam another branch office was established during the Fifth Plan period for centralising the records of Collectors of Visakhapatnam, Srikakulam and East Godavari Districts.

Headquarters Office :

The total outlay proposed for schemes of Head quarters office is Rs. 70.00 lakhs for the employment of Technical/non-technical personnel for streamlining and reorganising the entire department on scientific lines as per the archival principles.

Cataloguing and Publication of the Mughal and Asafia Document: :

Archivists are required for cataloguing and publication of a million Mughal records, preparation of Indices and a guide to Andhra District Records, sorting, listing and cataloguing of Persian and Urdu Records of Hyderabad Government, compilation of catalogues of Mackenzi and Brown, Collection of Telugu Kaifiyats which contain very valuable data about the socio economic condition of the people of South India. Specialists are required to be appointed and to train the younger people in reading and understanding the Persian script, and also to take care of the Sanskrit, Telugu, Marati, Modi records.

Microfilm Operator :

The Photographic wing of the Department has sufficient work load for the research scholars and of the department as well. The equipment consists of Microfilm Camera, and Xerox Machine. Both these require one operator each. Two posts of Microfilm and Xerox operators are proposed for the proper functioning of the photographic wing of this Department.

Acquisition of Microfilm of Manuscripts from various places :

Valuable unpublished manuscripts are available in the library at Kakinada, Tanjore, and Madras. They contain historical material

about the Socio-economic life of the Andhra People. It is proposed to take the microfilm of the manuscripts relevant to Andhra Pradesh and preserve them in the Archives, for the benefit of research scholars and the Department as well.

Acquisition of Manuscripts :

Many valuable and historical manuscripts are available with the private persons. They are getting damaged, as the private persons are unable to preserve them properly and after some time these valuable treasures of the nation may be lost. It is proposed that these Manuscripts be brought and preserved.

Extension of Building :—

The repository of Archives (two floors) which was built during 1963 has now been fully occupied by the records to its maximum capacity. Due to lack of space, the Department has already refused to acquire the most valuable records of Board of Revenue, Paigah and other Departments records. Hence in order to house these records, arrange and list them, it has become absolutely necessary to expand the building. It is proposed to construct 1st floor of the building adjacent to the repository.

The total outlay now proposed for 80-85 for the State Archives is Rs. 60.00 lakhs.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

The Public Libraries provide means for self advancement through self study. The increasing literacy among masses creates thirst for reading. Unless this is satisfied by providing library facilities the new literates may fall back and may not have access to upto date knowledge. Hence schemes are included in the development plans to expand library facilities in rural and urban areas.

Establishment of new Branch Libraries under the Control of Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas :

There are several representations from the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas and from general Public, for opening of New Branch libraries in their respective areas for the benefit of the public. Hence it is essential to open new branch libraries in various villages which have a population of 5,000 and more, in a phased programme, for the benefit of the reading public. It is proposed to open 375 new branch libraries during the Sixth Plan period.

Setting up of Mobile Libraries :

Mobile Library service has its own value in covering a large number of villages by supplying reading materials at the door steps of the rural folk. Further, mobile library service is quite necessary to give fillip to the adult education programme and eradicating illiteracy among the villagers. Each mobile library unit can serve about 300 villages. Each mobile unit may cost Rs. 4.00 lakhs including van, books, other equipment and staff salaries.

It is proposed to open 64 mobile units in 64 Revenue Division in a phased programme during the Sixth Plan period.

Library Buildings :

The Regional Libraries at Visakhapatnam, Tirupathi, Warangal and Nizamabad which are entirely financed by Government, are housed in rented buildings which are neither adequate nor suitable for rendering efficient and effective library service to the readers. Further the existing libraries which are housed in own buildings viz., State Central Library, Hyderabad, State Regional Library, Guntur and 12 District Central Libraries need extensions and renovations. Further 232 Branch Libraries under the control of Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas are housed in rented buildings. Hence it is proposed to construct suitable buildings for four Regional Libraries and for 42 Branch Libraries in rural areas and for 20 Branch Libraries in Urban areas and to make extensions and renovations to the existing own buildings during the Sixth Plan period.

Development of existing Libraries :

(a) *State Central Library :*

The State Central Library being an apex library should guide all other Regional and District Central Libraries in all technical matters of Library service. The State Central Library is in need of adequate furniture, modern library equipment for efficient and effective services. The State Central Library has also to undertake some bibliographical work in a phased manner. It is proposed to provide a mazzanine flooring in the State Central Library.

(b) *Regional Libraries :*

There are six Regional Libraries in the State including Gowthami Library, Rajahmundry. These Libraries are expected to serve as link libraries in technical matters between the State Central Library and District Central Libraries besides reference and lending service to the reading public of their respective areas. Hence it is proposed to develop the above Regional Libraries during the plan period in a phased programme.

(c) *Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas :*

Majority of Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas are not in a position to provide adequate funds for purchase of more number of latest books and periodicals and other library equipment. It is proposed to give special grants, to the Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas to enable them to open text Book sections for the benefit especially of student community in 12 District Central Libraries during the Plan period.

Institute of Library Science :

Imparting of training (both pre-entry and post entry) is quite necessary for proper organisation of public Libraries and to render pointed reference service to the reading public. Hence it is proposed to open a departmental institute of Library Science, for conducting

certificate course in Library Science and refresher her courses for working librarians.

Scholarships to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Candidates :

There is a scheme to grant scholarships to the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, who are sponsored by the Social Welfare Department, to under-go Certificate course in Library Science. It is proposed to give scholarships to more number of candidates who are doing not only certificate course but also degree course in Library Science.

Strengthening of the Directorate :

The Directorate of Public Libraries is now working with inadequate staff.

It is now proposed to select and purchase books of standard quality in bulk in the Directorate and supply them to all Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas in the State for maintaining uniform standard in all public libraries. It is proposed to create one additional post of Assistant Director with necessary staff in the Directorate for the above scheme.

Thus the amount proposed for Public Libraries in the Sixth Plan is Rs. 175.00 lakhs.

Archaeology and Museums :

With a view to conserve and preserve the Cultural heritage particularly the monuments and art objects, the department of Archaeology and Museums have proposed several schemes to be taken up during the Sixth Plan period.

The progress of work done during 1978-80 is discussed below :—

Priority has been given only to preservation of monument Conservation works at only nine monuments could be executed during these two years in Hyderabad and Warangal Districts. Construction of Museum building at Cuddapah is completed. One more Museum at Mylavaram Dam site in Cuddapah District is being set up shortly. Kondapalle fort at Vijayawada historical fort is being developed as a tourist centre by conserving structures, laying out parks and by improving tourist facilities. The Victoria Jubilee Museum at Vijayawada was taken over from the Zilla Parishad. Sufficient number of galleries have to be constructed and organised. Certain renovation and construction works of the buildings are executed at this Museum in 1978-80.

The tombs and gardens near Golconda fort are representatives of Islamic Art and Architecture, and attracting a number of tourists. During 1978-79 and 1979-80 only a few monuments have been conserved.

Accretion to Yeleswaram Pavilion :

The work under the scheme accretion to Yeleswaram Pavilion has been Completed in 1978-79.

Revenue village-wise survey and recording of Kaifiyats of historical sites and monuments is a very important scheme proposed to be taken up this year for recording kaifiyats of historical sites and ancient monuments.

New Schemes :

In addition to the continuing schemes, it has been proposed for implementation of the following new schemes, which are very important and essential to achieve improvement and progress in all the branches of this department as detailed below.

1. *Salvage Technology strategy to be adopted for conserving temples and historical sites in Polavaram Project area :*

A vast area is coming under submergence in the proposed Polavaram Irrigation Project and a number of valuable sites and monuments, rich in architecture and representatives of ancient culture, will go permanently under water. To preserve the cultural value for future generation, proper survey and documentation of all important monuments, and sites are to be attended and potential sites have to be excavated.

2. *Conservation of temples, mosques, churches, etc., having archaeological value:*

Certain temples like Nagnoor, Nandikonda, Ditchapalli, Pillalamarri, Nagulapadu, etc., are considered to be master pieces of architecture. Due to efflux of time these monuments have deteriorated and may collapse at any time if proper care is not exercised as early as possible. Similarly mosques, churches, etc., in the whole State also need immediate attention. It is proposed to take up conservation works for these monuments.

3. *Setting up of Radio Carbon Dating Laboratory and Staff:*

Dating of an antiquity and other archaeological evidence play an important role in linking up the events of the history. Hitherto the Department was depending upon foreign agencies and the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research for C-14 Tests to date the evidences. The department also proposed to equip the Radio Carbon Dating Laboratory with specialists in palaeobotany, Anthropologist, and Research Officer (Chemistry) etc.

4. *Setting up of a new 'A' Class Museum at Hyderabad;*

The accommodation in the existing museum building is found quite insufficient to display different type of Museum objects which represent various cultural aspects of people. A separate Museum is proposed in addition to the existing one. The construction and display programme will be taken up in a phased programme.

5. *Construction of buildings for Laboratories (one floor for Chemical Laboratory and another for Conservation Laboratory).*

The objects like skeletons, metal implements and weapons, coins, heads, etc. which are collected have to be properly treated with chemicals frequently. To keep the objects in safe custody while they are under treatment, sufficient accommodation is not available in the present buildings. Therefore two floors are proposed to be constructed on the existing Library building, one for the Chemical laboratory and the other for Conservation Laboratory.

6. *Strengthening of excavation branch (Staff, machinery and equipment):*

The Archaeological Survey of India has an independent excavation branch held by a Superintending Archaeologist at Nagapur. This branch is exclusively entrusted with all major excavation works and the excavator is made responsible for expediting the reports. For want of sufficient technical staff, major excavations and reports on the excavated sites are very much affected. Hence it is proposed that an independent excavation branch on par with Archaeological Survey of India will have to be established in this Department also.

7. *Strengthening of Epigraphy branch (Staff, machinery and equipment):*

The epigraphical survey work has been completed in 4 districts, namely, Warangal, Karimnagar, Kurnool and Cuddapah and the inscriptions collected have also been published. The Epigraphical Survey work has to be completed in the remaining districts of State and the rate and new inscriptions are to be brought to light by publishing them in the department publications.

8. *Strengthening of Museum wing, (Staff, Machinery and Equipment):*

At present there are 10 museums being managed by this department (2 in the city Hyderabad, one each at Kakinada, Rajahmundry Vijayawada, Guntur, Karimnagar, Mahaboobnagar, and 2 site museums at Alampur and Kolanpak). In order to explain the importance of each museum object to the public and to attract more number of people and the V. I. Ps, it is proposed to sanction additional staff to streamline the museological activities.

9. *Strengthening of District Offices and providing Jeeps to the District Offices at Warangal, Tirupati and Vijayawada:*

At present there are only 10 subordinate offices at the rate of 2 to 3 districts for each office. It is proposed to have one office in each district to run the department on proper lines.

10. *Development of District Museums and site Museums :*

At present there are 2 site Museums at Kolanpak and Alampur and 8 other museums in districts each at Kakinada, Rajahmundry, Vijayawada, Guntur, Karimnagar, Mahaboobnagar and 2 at Hyderabad. The loose sculptures and other antiquities of historical and

archaeological importance recovered from various places are to be preserved in the new museums. In order to preserve them, it is proposed to establish District Museums in various other Districts left over. There is also every need to establish certain important site Museums at select places.

The total outlay proposed for the Archaeology and Museums Department during the Sixth Plan period is Rs. 250.00 lakhs.

Oriental Manuscript Library and Research Institute :

For the schemes proposed under this head, an amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is proposed during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85.

In brief, the outlay proposed under Art and Culture works out to Rs. 500.00 lakhs and Rs. 16.80 lakhs during 1980-85 and Annual Plan 1981-82 respectively as per the details shown below :—

Sl. No.	Department.	(Rs. in lakhs)	
		Outlay	
		1980-85	1981-82
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	State Archives.	60.00	2.00
2.	Public Libraries.	175.00	10.00
3.	Archaeology and Museums.	250.00	4.80
4.	Oriental Manuscript Library and Research Institute :	15.00	..
	Total.	500.00	16.80

28. MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH :

Medical and Health facilities for the well being of the people is one of the primary responsibilities of any Welfare State. The investments made so far on this account in this State have resulted in considerably improving health and longevity of people, facilities for training Medical and Para-medical man-power and establishment of a net work of hospitals, dispensaries, Primary Health Centres and community Health volunteers Scheme.

REVIEW :

The objectives of the health programmes during the plans were: -

1. Control/eradication of major communicable diseases
2. Provision of curative, preventive and primary health services
3. Augmentation of training programmes of medical and para medical personnel ;
4. Strengthening of Primary Health Centres complex for undertaking preventive, promotive and curative health services in rural areas more effectively.

A sum of Rs. 28.58 crores was spent upto the end of Third Plan since the beginning of the plan era. Of this Rs. 16.83 crores was spent on Medical programmes and Rs. 12.02 crores on Health programmes. The Fifth Plan tried to provide minimum Public Health and Medical facilities integrated with family welfare and Nutrition for vulnerable group, pregnant women and nursing mothers. The aim of the schemes has been :

1. Increasing the acceptability of health services to rural areas ;
2. Intensification of the control and eradication of communicable diseases especially, Small-pox (which was completely eradicated Malaria and Leprosy ;
3. Qualitative improvement in education and of training of medical and health personnel ;
4. Attempts to develop referral services by providing Specialists attention to common diseases in rural areas.

In order to meet this, an amount of Rs. 543.12 lakhs was spend on Medical schemes while an amount of Rs. 526.64 lakhs was incurred on health schemes upto the end of Fifth Plan. Among physical achievements are an addition of 596 beds to various Taluk Hospitals and opening of Dental Clinics in selected taluk hospitals. New dispensaries were opened at 17 places in the State. Bed strength in hospitals of the district level was added by 250 beds. In 7 teaching hospitals and

district hospitals 301 beds have been added besides making improvements to teaching hospitals. At places like Sattupalli, Panuballi, Vyalapad, Bellampalli, Mancherial and Mylavaram, construction of 30 bedded hospitals was completed. Women Assistant Surgeons were posted at 24 Taluk hospitals. 8 Mobile Medical Units were established to cover weaker sections of the community like Fishermen and backward areas. A scheme of employment of Honorary Rural Medical Practitioners was implemented. For the use of district headquarters hospitals and other hospitals new Ambulances were purchased. 22 X-Ray Machines were installed in different hospitals. 24 Primary Health Centres were adopted under re-orientation of training programme to expose medical undergraduates and teaching staff to rural health problems. Specialists units and wards of Urology, Neurology, Cardiology and Intensive respiratory units were established in some of the selected hospitals in the State. Mobile Ophthalmic units under the prevention of blindness scheme were established at Kurnool and Warangal and also upgrading 5 Ophthalmic Asst. Surgeons posts was done in the adjoining 10 districts. Blood Banks were established at some of the important places under Medical Schemes. Under the Minimum Needs Programme, Schemes were taken up for upgrading Primary Health Centres, construction of backlog Primary Health Centres and Sub-centres and provision of drugs at Rs 2,000 for each sub-centre. In all, 25 primary Health Centres were taken up for upgradation and 22 primary Health Centres were constructed and 168 quarters for staff, 84, backlog sub-Centres and 89 new sub-centres were constructed. 101 sub-centres were established. 5 Primary Health Centres were established in the remaining Community Development blocks in Tribal areas. The Minimum Needs programme has covered all blocks by establishing at least 1 primary Health Centre in each. There are 326 blocks with 420 primary Health Centres and 3,992 sub-centres in the State. About 194 primary Health Centres were covered by Community Health Volunteers scheme to treat the minor ailments and educate people on Health and Family Welfare in rural communities.

Of the public Health Schemes, many of them are covered by National Programmes while a few were taken up under State Normal public Health Schemes. Tetanus toxoid and Antirabic vaccine manufacturing was taken up by the Institute of Preventive Medicine Hyderabad during the Fifth plan period. There has been substantial decrease in Malaria by effective control measures taken. The District T.B. Control programme is in full operation and also taken up in the newly formed prakasam district by providing X-Ray equipment and other facilities. Nine cholera combat teams have been established at Nellore, Eluru, Mahaboobnagar, Kakinada, Nizamabad, Machilipatnam, Hyderabad, Srikakulam and Nalgonda. A public health laboratory at Ongole was organised during the period. A Mobile fluorosis unit and one surveillance unit were also started. A Scheme was taken up for defloridation of water sources in Prakasam and Nalgonda Districts.

A scheme was taken up with the assistance of UNICEF to establish two health equipment repairing units. Under Filaria control programme one rural control project was started at Srikakulam. Further, 2 more control units were started at Siddipet Municipality and adjoining rural areas.

During the Fifth Plan period it was felt necessary for establishing a super specialities hospital and for this purpose the Nizam's Institute of Orthopadics was taken over and converted into Nizam's Institute of Orthopedic and specialities Hyderabad. It is now in the transition stage of becoming into an Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad, an autonomous body. As a part of this complex and to meet the requirements of this Institute a 100 bedded base hospital was established in the king Kothi Palace. Further, separate Maternity Hospital was established at Hyderabad in the thickest Chairminar area. It was also felt necessary by Government to take up Research and studies in Yogic practices and for this purpose the Vemana Yoga Research Institute has been established at Secundrabad.

Grants-in-aid were offered to voluntary organisations at 1/3 rd grant-in-aid to two hospitals in West Godavari and Nalgonda Districts. Two private medical colleges were taken over by Government. In all, there are 900 undergraduate admissions in the 8 Medical Colleges. Under a crash programme 210 candidates were admitted for nurses training. Further a Nursing College was started at Visakhapatnam with 25 admissions.

In Medical Colleges in Kakinada, Tirupathi and Warangal a training programme has been taken up by admitting 100 students a year in each college for Sanitary Inspectors course.

During the year 1978-79 the expenditure incurred on Medical Schemes was Rs. 417.84 lakhs while on Public Health Schemes it was Rs. 220.66 lakhs and by the end of 1978-79, the total expenditure incurred on Medical and Public Health Schemes was of the order of Rs. 50.66 crores in the State. The number of hospitals at the beginning of 1973-74 were 1412 which was increased to 1425 at the end of 1977-78. During the same period the total No. of beds was increased from 21,945 to 23,876. The number of doctors has also gone up from 3525 at the end of fourth Plan to 4192 at the end of fifth Plan.

Approach to the sixth Plan 1980-85:

In recent years there has been considerable rethinking on Social, technological and philosophical basis of the development of Health services in the Country. There is certain dis-satisfaction with the existing model of health care services with its emphasis on hospitals, specialists and highly trained Doctors though their services, technically speaking, are essential. It is also felt that it is this model which is depriving the rural areas and poor people of the benefits of a sound health and medical service. A search for alternative model has therefore been on for some time. It is proposed to give considerable attention to the development of an alternative model of health services which will emphasise the preventive and promotive aspects which will be fully geared to serve the rural people which will visualise the development of whichers a large number of workers from among the community itself to take care of day to day ailments and which will make best medical aid available to every individual through well organised referral system through a chain of sub-centres, Primary Health Centres and Taluk, District and State hospitals. It is hoped that in this well

formulated and channelled schemes the programmes of Health and Medical Services will soon be established out of these efforts before the end of 1980-85 plan itself.

Meanwhile it is proposed that the policies and programmes to be developed in immediate future should be based on the following principles :

(i) Main objective of the Sixth Five year Plan 1980-85 will be to provide better health care and medical care services to the rural areas and weaker sections of the people even in the remotest areas;

(ii) Various steps should be taken to enlarge and extend Community based programme of the health care and medical services in rural areas which were considered to be neglected and now becoming priority items.

The population of Andhra Pradesh is 435 lakhs based on 1971 census and it is projected to be 514 (urban 110 lakhs Rural 404 lakhs) lakhs in 1981. As per 1971 census, the population in urban areas is 80 lakhs while that in rural areas is 355 lakhs. The ideal bed population ratio according to Mudaliar Committee report is 1 :1000.

The Doctor-Population ratio recommended is 1 : 3,500 taking into consideration the Doctors that are in service and also in other sectors like Private practitioners, Central Government services and such other agencies. To achieve this, Andhra Pradesh has got requisite potential of Doctors. The Doctor-Population ratio and bed-population ratio as on 1-4-1974 as per Government Institutions was 1 : 12,850 and 1 : 2,070 respectively. By the end of 1979-80 the Doctor-Population ratio is 1 : 12,500 while the bed-Population ratio 1 : 2,020. To overcome the lack of sufficient direct medical care in rural areas, certain preventive as well as hospital care facilities have been thought of to accelerate expansion programmes during the Sixth Plan period, 1980-85 and also by full coverage.

Plan Programme :

Keeping the approach and the norms mentioned and also the needs felt, proposals have been made for different programmes and Medical and Health Schemes.

The details of allocations are as follows for the Sixth Plan 1980-85

(R.s in lakhs).

I. <i>Modern Medicine.</i>	1980-1985.		
	<i>Capital</i>	<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Modern Medicine :</i>			
I. On-going schemes (81-85) 1980-81 ongoing schemes Rs. 115 × 4 = 460 lakhs for (1981-85).	..	460.00	460.00
II. Spillover construction of buildings (1981-82).	73.71	..	73.71
III. Medical Relief (1981-85).	781.85	1248.15	2000.00
IV. Medical Education and Teaching General Hospitals, Specialist Hospitals, and City Hospitals etc. (1981-85).	622.95	739.05	1362.00
V. Direction including Donation schemes and S.C./ S. T. lumpsum provision.	110.55	389.45	500.00
VI. 1980-81 schemes taken during 1st year budget provision (1980-81).	68.81	97.48	166.29
Total Outlay for 1980-85 for Modern Medicine.	1627.87	2934.13	4562.00

NOTE :— Item I—Details shown in Appendix I; Items III, IV and V : Detail^s Shown in Appendix II.

The details of the schemes are discussed in the following paragraphs.

MODERN MEDICINE

(A) *Medical Relief :*

An amount of Rs. 2,000.00 lakhs is required for rural medical relief provided for 1981-85. Apart from this the amounts allocated under donation schemes and Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes components will largely be the benefits to the rural Communities.

It has been keenly felt that owing to insufficient medical care in rural areas, there is every need to augment the services under curative and preventive sectors so as to better cover rural population than before. The Taluk level and Revenue divisional level Medical institutions in the rural areas are proposed to be upgraded to 30 bedded hospitals and 50 bedded hospitals respectively and also 10 bedded hospitals in place of existing dispensaries and where new taluks are formed will be established. Further, India Population Project-II is going to be implemented in 3 districts of Cuddapah, Anantapur and Chittoor during 1980-85. In this project there is a programme to establish 10 bedded ward and I. operation theatre to certain identified Primary Health Centres and dispensaries among other things. It is proposed to open new dispensaries as well as improving the hospitals under the donations scheme.

It is proposed to employ 650 Medical Graduates and also to provide 95 Doctors of Civil Surgeon cadre in different institutions. It is also proposed to employ 69 Dental Assistant Surgeons, 9 for the Dental College and 15 for establishing clinics in selected Taluk headquarters each year for the remaining four years, 1981-82 onwards. It is also proposed to post Honorary Rural Medical Practitioners (Allopathic Medical Graduates) in rural areas each for a period of 3 years to be paid Rs. 500 per month and supplied medicines worth Rs. 100 Per month so as to serve the rural people at least for four hours a day. The Scheme, already in operation, will provide opportunities for doctors to settle down in rural areas in a large number. Out of 1,100 Honorary Rural Medical Practitioners come under this fold during the Sixth Plan period.

It is also proposed to establish 4595 beds of which 2,995 and 570-beds will be at Taluk and upgraded Primary Health Centre level hospitals respectively, 905 at district level hospitals and the remaining at teaching hospitals and city hospitals level.

In all 193 taluk level hospitals are getting the benefit of upgradation by the provision of additional 2,995 beds as stated below apart from upgradation of 37 Primary Health Centres, 11 District level hospitals and a few teaching and specialists hospitals.

UPGRADATION OF TALUK HOSPITALS .

Sl. No.	Upgradation of Hospitals.			Total.	
	Rayala-seema.	Coastal Andhra	Telan-gana.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. 0—10 beds.		8	10	2	20
2. 10—30 beds.		15	35	35	85
3. Existing to 50 beds.		4	13	14	31
4. New taluk hospitals to be established with 10 beds.		7	30	19	56
5. One 100 bed hospital.		..	1	..	1
	Total.	34	89	70	193

District Level Hospitals :

The district level hospitals are the ones to which the rural community look to specialist services and during Sixth Plan period these hospitals are proposed to be provided with additional staff in Paediatrics Anaesthesia and Orthopaedics specialities also in addition to Medicine Gynaecology. and Surgery It is proposed to provide intensive coronary care unit and generators besides upgrading a few district headquarters hospitals, providing 683 additional beds out of which 193 will be Tuberculosis beds.

(B) Medical Education and Teaching General Hospitals :

An amount of Rs. 1,362.00 lakhs has been allocated under this item for 1980-85.

It is proposed to continue the facilities to the newly designated Dental College recently separated from Osmania Medical College besides providing funds to the various medical colleges in the State, by way of providing further accommodation to the men and women students as well as post graduates and internees by constructing additional hostels.

Attempts are being made to provide Dialysis facilities at Gandhi Hospital, Secunderabad and King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam and Government General Hospital, Kurnool where there is equipment. Further, Traumatology units at some of the important hospitals like Tirupathi, Visakhapatnam, Warangal and Kurnool are proposed to be provided and also at Vijayawada having a large inflow of accident cases. It is proposed to establish cobalt units and wards at Warangal, Guntur, Tirupathi and Kurnool. Out-patient blocks are absolutely found necessary at M.G.H., Hospital Warangal and S.V.R.R. Hospital, Tirupathi for which provisions are made. It is proposed to establish Ophthalmology hospitals at Visakhapatnam and Kurnool to meet the Regional needs. It is proposed to establish a referral system of services by establishing dispensaries in towns to meet the needs of weaker sections of people close by. There is a vast gap of staff between yardstick stipulated by the Medical Council of India and what is obtaining in the Colleges. It is proposed to meet certain of these gaps and deficiencies by employing additional doctors. It is proposed for improvement of artificial limb fitting centres.

There is one Nursing College at Hyderabad. Another one was sanctioned earlier during 1979-80 at Visakhapatnam. It is proposed to establish one more college at Kurnool with 25 admissions to meet the requirements of graduate nurses region-wise. Apart from this, additional nurses training will be taken up in 6 of the 8 existing nursing schools with 50 admissions in each. As they are already unable to manage with existing accommodation, further provision has been made for construction of schools and hostels in these places. Auxiliary Nurse Mid-wives training is taken up in 10 A. N. M., training centres newly established. It is also proposed to establish seven additional Pediatric units (Community Pediatric Services) at the rate of one each for the seven Medical Colleges excluding Osmania Medical College for which sanction has already been made.

General :

Apart from the requirements already mentioned, there is need to establish an Accounts Section with an Accounts Officer in the Directorate of Medical and Health Services in the Planning Wing and provision has been made to meet the requirements. Also, as the donation scheme is under implementation, provision of Rs. 180.00 lakhs has been made as year after year donations are forthcoming in large number.

APPENDIX

Details of ongoing schemes for which provision of Rs. 460.00 lakhs provided during 81-85

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Gandhi Hospital, Secunderabad—Addl. Staff	0.25
2.	E.N.T. Hospital, Hyderabad—Staff	0.60
3.	Dermatology 2nd Unit Osmania Medical College/Osmania General Hospital, Hyderabad.	0.44
4.	Dermatology Unit at Rangaraya Medical College/Government General Hospital, Kakinada	0.23
5.	Dermatology Unit Kakatiya Medical College/M.G.M. Hospital, Warangal—Staff	0.23
6.	Dermatology Unit at S. V. Medical College/S.V.R.R. Hospital, Tirupathi	0.23
7.	Osmania General Hospital, Hyderabad—Driver Post	0.09
8.	College of Nursing, Visakhapatnam—Staff	5.00
9.	Government Hospital, Vinukonda—Radiology Staff	0.21
10.	Government Hospital, Tandur—Driver's, post and Pol.	9.12
11.	Paraplegic Ward, Government General Hospital, Guntur (20 additional beds)	2.37
12.	Government Hospital, Nampalli—Anaesthetist's, post	0.18
13.	E.N.T. Hospital, Hyderabad—Blood Bank Staff	0.48
14.	Gandhi Hospital, Secunderabad—Telephone Operator posts	0.16
15.	M.N.J. Cancer Hospital and Radium Institute, Hyderabad— Staff for Cathetron Unit	1.32
16.	Government Hospital, Malakpet—Sanction of addl. Staff	3.61
17.	Nizam's Institute of Orthopaedic and Specialities, Hyderabad— Staff for Neurology Department	0.33
18.	Government Hospital, Jarasangam, Medak District—Staff for new dispensary	1.03
19.	Government Hospital, Luxettipet, Adilabad District— Radiology staff	0.21
20.	Vemana Yoga Research Institute, Hyderabad	5.00

(1)	(2)	(3)
21.	Honorary Rural Medical Practitioners	14.19
22.	King Kothi Hospital, Hyderabad	16.50
23.	Books, equipment and dress allowances to S.Cs and S.Ts. Medical Students.	1.00
24.	Opening of 30 bedded Hospital at Bellampalli, Adilabad Dist. ..	4.08
25.	Neurosurgery Units at S.V.R.R. Hospital, Tirupathi and Government General Hospital, Kakinada	0.83
26.	Staff for Endocrinology Department at Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad	0.78
27.	Separation of Dental Wing as Dental College and sanction of additional staff	7.91
28.	3 Speciality Professors posts in Nizam's Institute of Orthopaedic and Specialities, Hyderabad	0.72
29.	Honorary Rural Medical Practitioner's Scheme, IInd Phase ..	15.00
30.	Radiology Staff to Government Hospital, Tadipatri, Ananthapur district	0.22
31.	Radiology staff to Government Hospital, Kalwakurthi— Mahaboobnagar district	0.22
32.	Radiology staff to Government Hospital, Mulug— Warangal district	0.22
33.	Sanction of 2 Drivers posts to Government Maternity Hospital, Tirupathi	0.14
34.	Government Hospital, Nampally—Sanction of Radiology Staff and Driver to Ambulance	0.28
35.	Sanction of 2 drivers posts to Government Hospital, Sultanbazar, Hyderabad	0.14
36.	Government Hospital, Bhainsa, Providing Ambulance Driver and P.O.L.	0.18
37.	Sanction of Radiology Staff to Government Hospital, Sattupalli, Khammam district	0.22
38.	Upgrading of Government Hospital, Vayalpad, Chittoor district	1.75
39.	Upgrading of Government Dispensary, Vakadu Nellore District into 10 bedded Hospital	0.70
40.	Opening of dispensary at Pedapatiaya Village, Nellore district ..	1.00
41.	Government Maternity Hospital, Tirupathi—10 bedded ward and staff	0.75
42.	Gandhi Hospital, Secunderabad—Mortuary	1.50
43.	Government Hospital, Siddipet—Ambulance Driver and P.O.L. - equipment for additional beds.	2.50
44.	Opening of Dispensary at Hatnoola, Medak district ..	0.90

(1)	(2)	(3)
45.	Opening of Dispensary at Pathikonda--Chittoor district ..	0.90
46.	Upgrading of Mylavaram Government Hospital, Krishna district.	2.00
47.	Vijayanagaram district Headquarters Hospital	5.50
48.	Government Maternity Hospital, Hyderabad-creation of 2 posts of lift attendants	0.18
49.	T. B. Hospital, Hyderabad--Sanction of 2 posts of pump assistants	0.15
50.	Sanction of Civil Assistant Surgeons post in Government Hospital, Chilakaluripeta	0.18
51.	Osmania General Hospital, Hyderabad — furniture and additional staff to new O. P. Block	3.00
52.	Pupil Nurses training	7.00
53.	Mini Dispensary in Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council ..	0.60
	Total ..	113.33
)
	Abstract	Year
		—1981-82
		—1982-83
		—1983-84
		—1984-85
		Total ..
		460 00

APPENDIX

I. Modern Medicine :

Medical Relief.—

Item No. 1 :

Taluk level and Revenue Divisional level hospitals and dispensaries up grading and establishment in new taluk headquarters :

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Item</i>	<i>Outlay</i>		
	<i>Capital</i>	<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4

(1) Rayalaseema area :

Existing Beds	Additional Beds	Total Beds			
335	443	778	73.05	105.20	178.25

Upgrading

1. 0 to 10 upgradation	8
2. 10 to 30 upgradation	15
3. Existing to 50 upgradation	4
4. New Taluks as 10 bedded hospitals established ..	7
Total ..	34

(2) Telangana Area :

Existing Beds	Additional Beds	Total Beds			
920	1046	1966	205.80	289.29	495.09

1. 0 to 10 upgradation which included one dispensary	2
2. 10 to 30 upgradation	35
3. Existing to 50 upgradation	14
4. New taluk 10 bedded hospitals (which includes one 30 bedded hospital)	19
Total ..	70

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(3) Coastal Andhra Area :			
Existing Beds	Additional Beds	Total Beds	
795	1506	2301	309.00 469.30 718.30
1. 0 to 10 upgradation]		10	
2. 10 to 30 upgradation		35	
3. Existing to 50 upgradation]		13	
4. New Taluk 10 bedded hospitals		30	
5. One 100 bed hospital		1	
	Total	89	

Grand Total :

Existing Beds	Additional Beds	Total Beds			
2,050	2,995	5,045	587.85	803.79	1391.64
1. 0 to 10 beds		20			
2. 10 to 30 beds		85			
3. Existing to 50 beds		31			
4. New taluk Hospitals		56			
5. 100 bed hospital		1			
	Total	193			

Item No. II**District Level Hospitals :**

1. I.C.C. equipment 18x0.75	..	13.50	13.50
2. Traumatology unit, Government Hospital, Vijayawada	8.00	13.00	21.00
3. District specialists C.S. posts of Paediatric, Orthopaedic and Anaesthesia 3x18 District level posts.	..	64.80	64.80
4. Blood Bank at Vijayawada	..	2.60	2.60
	8.00	93.90	101.90

	Existing Beds	Addl. Beds	T.B. purpose	Total			
1. Rayalaseema :							
(a) Cuddapah	282	18+ 30 (NGO)	..	330	2.50	12.80	15.30
2. Coastal Andhra :							
b) Machilipatnam including OP Building	270	17	13	300	15.00	7.00	22.00

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	<i>Existing Genl. Beds.</i>	<i>General Purpose.</i>	<i>T.B. Purpose.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Capital</i>	<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Total</i>
(c) Ongole	100	60	40	200	20.00	12.00	32.00
(d) Vijayawada Pushkram ward & Laboratory staff.	297	20	..	317	..	10.00	10.00
(e) Vijayanagara.	88	72	40	200	60.00	12.26	72.26
3. <i>Telangana.</i>							
(f) Adilabad	140	40	20	200	4.50	15.74	20.24
(g) Khammam including compound wall.	150	30	20	200	7.00	10.96	17.96
(h) Mahaboobnagar.	145	35	20	200	4.00	12.33	16.33
(i) Sangareddy O.P. also.	80	100	20	200	20.00	13.60	33.6
(j) Nalgonda	150	30	20	200	6.00	10.00	16.00
(k) Nizamabad	262	38	..	300	5.00	8.00	13.00
Total	1,964	490	193	2,647	144.00	124.69	268.69

Item No. III

(A) General

1. Cyclone relief work :

(a) 4 Drivers, 2 for Govt. General Hospital, Guntur and 2 for Hqrs. Hospital, Machilipatnam. .. 1.15 1.15

(b) 10 A.N.Ms. and Dayas for 10 shelter cum medical centres. .. 3.40 3.40

2. X Ray plants in selected places .. 10.00 10.00

3. New telephones to Dist. level hospital Civil Surgeons $4 \times 18 = 72$ (4 each including R.M.O.) .. 5.00 5.00

4. Honoraray Rural Medical Practitioners $(440+220) + (440+220) + (440+220) + (44+0220)$ or 220 every year new admission or at 660 level .. 153.22 153.22

5. 15 Dental Asst. Surgeons every year and equipment. .. 30.00 30.00

Total 202.77 202.77

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(B.) Regional Directors, Offices :			
Equipment to Regional Office at Visakhapatnam, Hyderabad and Guntur.	..	3.00	3.00
(c) King Koti Hsopital, Hyderabad	10.00	10.00	20.00
(D) District Medical and Health Offices :			
District Medical and Health Offices at Chittoor, Nizamabad and Visakhapatnam.	12.00	..	12.00
Total for Medical Relief	751.85	1248.15	2000.00

NOTE : Rs. 20.00 lakhs is kept as additional allotment to meet unforeseen important needs.

(B) MEDICAL EDUCATION INCLUDING TEACHING AND SPECIALIST HOSPITALS AND CITY HOSPITALS

Item No. IV :

1. Osmania Medical College, Hyd.			
Boys and Girls Hostels and staff for 4 years	..	10.00	10.00
2. Gandhi Medical College, Hyderabad :			
(i) Boys and Girls Hostels and staff for 3 years.	10.00	4.00	14.00
(ii) Completion of further floors	..	15.00	5.00
Total	25.00	9.00	34.00
3. Osmania General Hospital, Hyderabad :			
(i) O.P. block and other needs	..	5.00	24.00
4. Gandhi Hospital, Secunderabad :			
(i) Dialysis Unit	..	4.00	10.00
(ii) P.G. and Internees quarters	..	10.00	1.50
(iii) O.P. Block: 2nd floor	..	7.00	5.00
(iv) Paediatric ward (donation scheme)	..	1.00	2.00
(v) Water supply	..	1.50	1.50
Total	23.50	18.50	42.00

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
5. Specialists Hospitals, Hyderabad :			
(i) Cancer detection, M.N.J. Cancer Hospital, Hyderabad.	..	2.50	2.50
(ii) E.N.T. Hospital, Hyderabad (50 beds)	7.00	5.00	12.0
(iii) Fever Hospital, 100 beded ward & O.P.	20.00	12.00	32.00
(iv) S.D. Eye Hospital Karatoplasty and Retinal staff.	..	4.00	4.00
(v) M.N.J. Cancer Hospital, Hyd. (50 beds)	7.00	6.25	13.25
(vi) Govt. Maty. Hospital, Hyd., New Gynaecology ward in place of old.	8.00	1.50	9.50
Total ..	42.00	31.25	73.25
6. Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal :			
Animal House ..	3.00	1.50	4.50
7. M.G.M. Hospital, Warangal :			
(i) I.D. Hospital, Warangal (50 beds)	10.00	11.00	21.00
(ii) Paediatric Hospital, Warangal (50)	..	21.50	21.50
(iii) Cobalt plant (50),	20.00	14.00	34.00
(iv) Traumatology unit,	8.00	13.00	21.00
(v) Air conditioning of 2 operation theatres with two units each.	..	0.60	0.60
(vi) P.G. and Internees quarters (100)	20.00	1.50	21.50
(vii) O.P. block	20.00	3.00	23.00
(viii) Improvement to water supply	2.00	..	2.00
(ix) Twin operation theatres	3.00	4.00	7.00
Total ..	83.00	68.60	151.60
8. Govt. General Hospital, Kurnool :			
(i) Ophthalmic Hospital, Kurnool (50 beds)	30.00	11.50	41.50
(ii) Cancer detection centre	..	2.00	2.00
(iii) Dialysis unit	2.00	7.00	9.00
(iv) Air conditioning of two operation theatres 2 units each.	..	0.60	0.60
(v) Traumatology unit	8.00	13.00	21.00
(vi) Ward for 50 beds	6.00	6.50	12.50
(vii) Operation theatre twin	3.00	4.00	7.00
(viii) Cobalt unit (50 beds)	20.00	14.00	34.00
Total ..	69.00	58.60	127.60
9. S.V. Medical College, Tirupathi :			
(i) College bus	..	2.70	2.70
Total ..	..	2.70	2.70

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
10. S.V.R.R. Hospital, Tirupathi :				
(i) Cobalt plant (50 beds)	20.00	14.00	34.0	
(ii) Traumatology unit	8.00	13.00	21.00	
(iii) Blood Bank-Meternity Hospital, Tirupathi.		4.20	4.20	
(iv) P.G. and Internees Quarters (150) ..	20.00	1.50	21.50	
(v) O.P. block (donation Rs. 10 lakhs out of Rs. 25 lakhs scheme).	15.00	4.00	19.00	
(vi) Cardiology block and unit (donation scheme).	5.00	6.00	11.00	
(vii) General Ward (50 beds)	6.00	6.50	12.50	
11. Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam :				
Renovation of auditorium	3.00	..	3.00	
Total ..	3.00	..	3.00	
12. King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam :				
(i) Ophthalmology Hospital Visakha- patnam (50 beds).	30.00	8.00	38.00	
(ii) Cancer detection Centre .. ..	..	2.00	2.00	
(iii) Dialysis unit Centre	3.00	6.00	9.00	
(iv) Traumatology unit Centre	8.00	13.00	21.00	
(v) Kitchen	3.00	1.00	4.00	
(vi) R.C.D. Hospital, Visakhapatnam Swimming Pool.	0.30	..	0.30	
(vii) Cardiology block .. ..	..	9.00	9.00	
(viii) New Lift	3.00	0.42	3.42	
(ix) Renovation of	10.00	..	10.00	
(x) Drainage scheme	3.00	..	3.00	
(xi) Mental Hospital, Visakhapatnam O.P. block, Dining hall and Kitchen and staff equipment.	10.00	3.00	13.00	
(xii) Victoria Hospital, Visakhapatnam O.P. block operation theatre ward (50).	10.00	8.00	18.00	
Total ..	80.30	50.42	130.72	
13. Government General Hospital, Guntur :				
(i) Cobalt plant 50 beds	20.00	14.00	34.00	
(ii) Air conditioning of the two operation theatres with two units.	..	0.60	0.60	
(iii) New Lift	3.00	0.42	3.42	
(iv) Water supply	3.00	..	3.00	
Total ..	26.00	15.02	41.02	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
14. Government General Hospital, Kakinada :			
(i) Blood Bank .. .. .	.. .. .	4.00	4.00
(ii) Kitchen block Do.	3.00	1.00	4.00
(iii) 2 additional operation theatres	3.00	3.00	6.00
Total ..	6.00	8.00	14.00
<i>Item No. V :</i>			
Training Programme (Collegiate level) Nursing College, Kurnool.	20.00	10.00	30.00
P.G. Nursing Course, Hyderabad .. .. .	.. .. .	9.00	9.00
Total ..	20.00	19.00	39.00
<i>Item No. VI :</i>			
Training Programme (Contd.)			
(1) Pupil Nurses			
Tirupathi 50	8.00	3.00	11.00
Warangal 50	8.00	3.00	11.00
Kakinada 50	8.00	3.00	11.00
Gandhi 50 (full hostel and school to be constructed).	52.00	3.00	55.00
Guntur 50	8.00	3.00	11.00
Kurnool 50	8.00	3.00	11.00
8 School mini-buses	..	10.20	10.20
(2) Physiotherapists,			
Visakhapatnam	..	1.50	1.50
Kurnool	..	1.50	1.50
Hyderabad	..	1.50	1.50
Total ..	92.00	32.70	124.70
<i>Item No. VII :</i>			
City Hospitals, Hyderabad (existing beds are shown in brackets).			
(i) Govt. Hospitals, Malakpet (80 beds)+ 20 beds)=100.	5.00	4.40	9.40
(ii) Govt. Hospital Golkonda (100) improvements like O.P. staff.	5.00	6.00	11.00
(iii) R.T.C. Hospital Tararaka, Govt. Contribution,	4.00	..	4.00
(iv) Dispensary. Bagh Amberpet	1.25	5.50	6.75
(v) Suraj Bhan Bhagawati Bai Maternity Hospital, Hyderabad—Ambulance and X-Ray plant.	..	3.00	3.00
Total ..	15.25	18.90	34.15

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Pattancheru 10 bedded Hospital Diet to be provided.	3.50	2.44	5.94
<i>City Hospitals and Dispensaries at :</i>			
(i) Tirumalagiri, (ii) Moulali, (iii) Tarnaka, (iv) Vanasthalipuram, (v) Malkajigir, (vi) Govt. Mini Dispensaries at 5 other places in consultation with H.U.D.A.	..	20.00	20.00
Total ..	3.50	22.44	25.94
<i>Item No. VIII :</i>			
<i>General Nature 1981-85 :</i>			
1. 3 tier system running cost for the O.P. scheme	..	80.00	80.00
2. Yardstick deficiency of 34 Addl. Prof./Profs. and 137 Asst. Profs./Tutors in various medical colleges.	..	129.81	129.81
3. Ambulances at the rate of 5 for each year (4 years).	..	25.40	25.40
4. Artificial limb fitting centres (3) Visakhapatnam, Hyderabad and Kurnool.	..	24.00	24.00
5. Health equipment repairing units (6)	..	23.46	23.46
6. Reorientation of Medical education for the on going schemes-additional staff and construction of staff quarters.	32.40	4.30	36.70
7. A.P. Govt. Guest House, Dispensary, New Delhi.	..	6.00	6.00
8. Telephones to Pros./Addl. Prof. (18)	..	1.25	1.25
9. Government Fluids and Pharmacy Manufacture Centre, Nacharam.	20.00	5.00	25.00
Total ..	52.40	299.22	351.62
Medical Education Total ..	622.95	739.05	1,362.00

Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy :

It is a well known fact that a substantial part of the population, particularly those in rural areas choose one or the other Indian Systems of Medicine for their health problems. Ayurveda, the life Science, is ageless and having spanned the millennium is continuing to save the common man even in this age of space. Unani system which came to this country along with the Islamic traditions has well adopted itself to the country and has become almost as indigenous as Ayurveda. Homeopathy though of foreign origin, has over the recent years taken deep roots in our country and is very popular now-a-days because of its easy application and owing to its being comparatively less expensive. Last, but not the least, is the system of Naturopathy and yoga. All these systems in the State are under the administrative control of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy Department.

*Achievements Upto 1979-80 :**Physical Achievement :*

With a view to developing these systems, various activities under the State Plan and Centrally Sponsored Schemes were taken up during the previous Plans. By the end of the period upto 1979-80, the number of Colleges of Indian systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy was (6) with an annual intake capacity of (310) students (*i.e.*, Ayurveda 120, Homoeopathy 130 and Unani (60) for imparting training in Degree Courses in Ayurveda, Homoeopathy and Unani as B.A., M.S./B.U.M.S./M.B.S. (Homoeo) respectively and Post Graduates courses in Ayurveda and Unani. There were (4) Ayurvedic Colleges by the end of Fourth Plan *i.e.*, 1973-74. But in course of time, one Ayurvedic College at Guntur which was taken over by the Government from Private management was handed back to the same management and two Homoeo Colleges (*i.e.*, Potti Sriramulu Government Homoeo Medical College, Hyderabad and Dr. Jaisorya Government Homoeo Medical College Hyderabad in Hyderabad city were merged and reorganised into one Homoeo College styled as "Jaisorya Potti Sriramulu Government Homoeo Medical College, Hyderabad. Thus, there are (6) Colleges functioning in the State at present (*i.e.*, Ayurveda 3, Homoeopathy 2 and Unani (1) There are two Post-Graduate Training and Research Departments in Ayurveda and Unani sanctioned under Centrally Sponsored Schemes which have since become committed.

There were (9) Hospitals with (639) beds by the end of 1979-80 in the State. Out of this (4) were for Ayurveda with 304 beds, (3) for Homoeopathy with 150 beds and (2) for Unani with (185) beds. Out of these, (7) hospitals are teaching hospitals.

The position of dispensaries was (314), (145 Ayurveda, 62 Homoeopathy and 107 (unani) catering to the medical needs of Urban and rural areas.

Apart from the above, there were (2) Research Departments by the end of 1979-80 *i.e.*, One for Ayurveda and the other for Unani Systems of Medicine wherein the Clinical Research work is being done under the supervision of the Research Officer on the selected diseases. There is an Indian Medicine Pharmacy to manufacture Ayurvedic and Unani Medicines required by the Ayurvedic and Unani Hospitals and dispensaries. A Herbarium is being developed at Kattedan as an adjunct to the Indian Medicine Pharmacy.

The following table will show at a glance the gradual development of Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy during the Plan period :

Sl.No.	Item	Position of the Physical achievement						By the end of 1979-80
		As on 1-11-56	By the end of II Plan	By the end of III Plan	By the end of Annual Plans 1966-69	By the end of IV Plan	By the end of V Plan	
1.	Govt. Colleges of IS. M. & Homoeo.	2	2	2	5	8	7	6
2.	Government Hospitals.	2	4	5	5	8	8	9
3.	Government Dispensaries.	93	99	153	170	181	257	314
4.	Beds in Hospitals	148	284	328	328	524	634	639

Financial Outlay and Expenditure :

The Department of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeo could obtain the following financial allocations in the past Plan periods :

Period	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs).	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
II nd Plan ..	12.14	10.83
III rd Plan ..	19.81	13.68
Yearly Plans 1966-69	8.12	8.29
IVth Plan ..	30.11	22.27
Vth Plan .. (i.e., 1974-78)	27.81	23.253
1978-79 ..	47.00	35.319
1979-80 ..	2.00	1.92

Under Centrally Sponsored Schemes, (2) Post Graduate Training and Research Departments in Ayurveda and Unani sanctioned in 1971-72 were established during the Fourth Plan period with 100% central assistance and an expenditure of Rs. 3.92 lakhs was incurred under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes. This scheme was continued as spill-over scheme during Fifth Plan period and the expenditure incurred on this account was Rs. 9.99 lakhs against the central assistance of Rs. 15.75 lakhs. Rs. 3.36 lakhs was spent for Post Graduate Units of Ayurveda and Unani against the Central allocation of Rs. 3.50 lakhs in 1978-79.

In the year 1978-79, under the Scheme for Development of Indian System of Medicine, a Pharmacy including Herbal Farm and Drug

Testing Laboratory was sanctioned under Centrally Sponsored Schemes with 100% central assistance. An expenditure of Rs. 2.50 lakhs could be incurred on this scheme during 1979-80. This scheme has been continued during the Sixth Five Year Plan as spillover scheme.

Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) :

The Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy Department is charged with the responsibility of Medical care through various traditional systems of Medical care and it has (1) Ayurveda (2) Homoeopathy (3) Unani and (4) Naturopathy and Yoga within its fold. Owing to these systems being time honoured and as the population especially the rural and weaker sections being traditionally used to them, these systems are popular. The medical Officers administrating these systems are mostly having rural back-ground and they are therefore, well suited for such environment.

For greater health care of the population, the Department has sizeable number of dispensaries and a few hospitals with a view to making available qualified professional personnel for medical care. The Department has colleges for imparting training in various systems of Indian medicine. It has training programmes for Medical and Para-medical personnel.

Schemes for a sum of Rs. 138.00 lakhs meant for the Sixth Five Year Plan (*i.e.*, 1980-85) under various programmes together with the Centrally Sponsored Schemes are given below :

Statement

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Details of schemes Proposed outlay under Sixth Five Year Plan (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
A. State Plan Schemes :		
1. Hospitals and dispensaries.	79.35	Addl. (60) dispensaries Addl. (100) beds. Grants to Naturopathy.
2. Colleges of Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy.	37.25	Addl. (4) Departments in Ayurveda and Unani Colleges Graded Course in Homoeopathy. Establishment of Homoeo College in Rayalaseema. Establishment of (4) Hostels for the students of Ayurveda and Homoeo. Colleges Provision for S.T. and S.C. students for Books and Uniform.
3. Research ..	6.78	Research Projects.
4. Drug Manufacture.	0.62	Auxiliary Staff.
5. Buildings Programme	14.00	Construction of buildings.
Total ..	138.00	
B. Centrality Sponsored Schemes :		
1. Post Graduate Units of Ayurveda and Unani.	26.96	Additional 2 P.G. Research Departments (i.e., one in each of Ayurveda and Unani).
2. Development of Indian System of Medicine Pharmacy including Herbal farm and Drug Testing Lab.	12.50	Improvements.
Total ..	39.46	

STATE PLAN SCHEMES

Hospitals and Dispensaries :

In order to meet the medical needs of rural population of the State it is proposed to open (40) dispensaries of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy (*i.e.* 10 dispensaries every year) during the Sixth Five - Year Plan period from the year 1981-82 onwards. It is also proposed to establish one Government Homoeo Hospital with (30) beds in Rayalaseema. Therefore, it is essential to provide non-clinical teaching facilities to the students of the Homoeo College proposed to be opened in the year 1981-82. A Homoeo Hospitals will have to be organised in the year 1982-83. Apart from this, this scheme envisages the programme for providing additional 30 beds each in the Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Hyderabad, and Nizamia General Hospital, Hyderabad to provide extra beds for the Post Graduate Scholars of Ayurveda and Unani of the new Post Graduate Units proposed to be opened with the 100% Central assistance during the Sixth Five Year Plan and to provide 10 beds in Government Unani dispensary, Kurnool by upgrading it to that of a hospital. It is also proposed to provide funds for Naturopathy and Yoga Institutions. Therefore, a sum of Rs. 79.35 lakhs is proposed to be included in the Sixth Plan period:

Colleges of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy :

The Central Council of Indian Medicine prescribes the staffing pattern etc., that should exist in the colleges. The norms prescribed therein have to be rigidly followed failing which the colleges may face de-recognition.

There has been a long standing demand for establishment of a Homoeo Medical College and attached teaching hospital in Rayalaseema area where presently there is no such Institution. Therefore, it is proposed to open one Government Homoeo College with (30) Seats in Rayalaseema during Sixth Plan period.

The Homoeo Colleges in the City and Gudivada have been affiliated to Osmania and Andhra Universities respectively consequent to introduction of Degree Courses in M.B.S. (Homoeo) in these Colleges. To start graded Homoeo course in these Colleges for the students admitted earlier in D.H.M.S. Course (*i.e.*, Diploma Course), it is essential to provide certain additional teaching and other staff with recurring and non-recurring expenditure to meet the above demand. Necessary provision has been included under Sixth Five Year Plan.

To meet the demands necessary proposals for starting (4) hostels for the students of the following colleges have been proposed by making necessary provisions during the Sixth Plan.

1. Anantha Laxmi Government Ayurvedic College, Warangal.
2. Dr. Nori Rama Sastry Government Ayurvedic College, Vijayawada.

3. Dr Gururaju Government Homoeo Medical College, Gudivada.

4. Jaisoorya—Potti Sriramulu Government Homoeo Medical College, Hyderabad.

Apart from the above, provision for 56 S.Cs. and S.T. students studying in the Colleges of Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy is made for supply of Books and dress during the Sixth Plan period.

A sum of Rs. 37.25 lakhs is included under the scheme of "Colleges" during the year 1980-85. The breakup of the allocation from 1980-81 to 1984-85 is given below :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
1980-81	.. 4.67	Graded Homeo Course Addl. (4) Departments in Ayurvedic and Unani Colleges.
1981-82	.. 9.38	Estt. of Govt. Homoeo Medical College in Rayalaseema. Estt of (4) Hostels for the Students.
1982-83	.. 7.65	Continued.]
1983-84	.. 7.70	Continued.]
1984-85	.. 7.85	Continued.]
Total	.. 37.25	

Research :

In order to reorganise the research work in various aspects of Ayurveda and Unani a post of Project Officer (Ayurveda) has been sanctioned to streamline research organisation and to organise research Project. Essential supporting staff required for the Research Project has been proposed during 1980-81. Hence a sum of Rs. 6.78 lakhs is included under Sixth Five Year Plan. Year-wise break up of the provision is given below :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Outlay Rs. in lakhs.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
1980-81	.. 1.25	Project officer Research Project Staff.
1981-82	.. 1.35	Continuing Scheme.
1982-83	.. 1.38	Do.]
1983-84	.. 1.40	Do.]
1984-85	.. 1.40	Do.]
Total	.. 6.78	

Drug Manufacture :

A Truck has been provided to Indian Medicine Pharmacy for delivering the medicines to Ayurveda and Unani Hospitals and dispensaries in the City and districts. The posts of Driver and Cleaner are to be provided to handle the vehicle made available for Pharmacy. A provision of Rs. 0.62 lakh is included to meet the expenditure for the maintenance of the schemes during Sixth Plan period. Year-wise outlay is shown as follows :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
1980-81	0.12	Driver and cleaner.
1981-82	0.12	Continuing scheme.
1982-83	0.12	Do.
1983-84	0.13	Do.
1984-85	0.13	Do.
Total	0.62	

Building Programme :

Barring the Nizamia General Hospital premises which houses the Ayurvedic and Unani hospitals and Tibbi College at Hyderabad, all other hospitals and college buildings of the Department are private ones. Even in case of Homoeo College at Gudivada and Ayurvedic College at Warangal which was taken over from the private management, the building taken over do not suit the requirements of the Colleges. In the year 1978-79 a beginning was made for taking up additional constructions at various places.

It is intended to construct an Ayurvedic College and a Homoeo College in the city in the land allotted in the T.B. Hospital complex. In the first instance, the building for Ayurvedic College is proposed to be constructed. In the Campus of Osmania University where an extent of 5.00 acres has been allotted to the Department it is proposed to construct buildings for Homoeo. Colleges and hospital. On the land adjacent to the Government Homoeo. Medical College, Gudivada, it is proposed to construct a hospital. Likewise, it is proposed to improve the existing accommodation for Ayurvedic hospital and college at Vijayawada and Warangal and some additions in the premises of Nizamia General Hospital. Hospital buildings have to be constructed for Homoeo hospitals at Hyderabad, Ayurvedic College at Vijayawada and Ayurvedic hospital at Warangal, for Indian Medicine Pharmacy and Hirbarium at Kattedan. For all these constructions a sum of Rs. 238.00 lakhs is required as capital expenditure. But as a beginning, it is proposed to ear-mark a sum of Rs. 14.00 lakhs in the Sixth Five-Year Plan for

the construction of buildings. Year-wise break up of the proposed provision under this programme is given below :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	
1980-81
1981-82	..	5.50
1982-83	..	4.50
1983-84	..	4.00
1984-85
		<hr/> 14.00 <hr/>

Keeping in view the above proposals under State Plan Schemes yearwise break up of Rs. 138.00 lakhs in the Sixth Five Year Plan Outlay is detailed as hereunder:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	
1980-81	..	7.00
1981-82	..	29.90
1982-83	..	29.95
1983-84	..	36.15
1984-85	..	35.00
		<hr/> 138.00 <hr/>

Centrally Sponsored Schemes :

The Government of India have offered 100% central assistance for starting of P.G. Departments in Ayurveda and Unani and for the Development of Indian System of Medicine Pharmacy including Herbal farm and Drug Testing Laboratory.

The existing P.G. Departments in Ayurveda and Unani in the subjects of Kayachikitsa and Moulejat was started in Government Ayurvedic College and Nizamia Tibbi College, Hyderabad in the year 1971-72 during Fourth Plan period with 100% central assistance. This scheme of upgraded Departments, Post Graduate Training and Research continued with 100% Central assistance under Centrally Sponsored Scheme as spill-over schemes during Fifth Plan period. The recurring expenditure both under State Plan and Centrally Sponsored Schemes functioning in the Annual Plan 1978-79 have become committed expenditures and expenditure on the scheme of P.G. Units of Ayurveda and Unani has been brought to the Non-Plan Budget from 1979-80 onwards and the schemes for Development of Indian System of Medicine Pharmacy, Herbal Farm and Drug Testing Laboratory sanctioned in 1978-79 have

been continued as spillover schemes during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period

A sum of Rs. 39.46 lakhs is proposed to be included under Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Year-wise break up is given below :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1980-81	8.50	2 new P.G. Departments and I.S.M. Pharmacy continuance.
1981-82	7.74	Continuance of the P.G. Departments and I.S.M. Pharmacy.
1982-83	7.74	Continuing Schemes
1983-84	7.74	-Do-
1984-85	7.74	-Do-
Total	39.46	

FOOD AND DRUGS CONTROL:

Food and drugs are essential life saving commodities. The necessity to control their quality needs no emphasis. Quality coupled with efficacy is required in so far as drugs are concerned. It naturally calls for a technological study of the formulations, toxicity and stability of drugs. In addition to quality, availability and the cost of drugs are vital factors affecting the health and economy of our nation. Their control is, therefore, of paramount importance in an economically developing country like ours. Realising the need for a separate organisation under a Drug Controller and Food (Health) Authority for better enforcement of food and drug control in the State, a department was created in 1976.

No provision was made during the year 1979-80. A sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs was however sanctioned during the year 1980-81 and an additional amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been proposed.

The following are some of the items on which this additional amount will be utilised.

One Ministerial Section.—This department, as it is deals with the problems relating to 44 Gazetted Officers, 161 Non-Gazetted Officers and 73 Class IV employees. The need for the section is emphasised in view of the manpower employed in this department. The cost of proposed section is Rs. 0.67 lakh.

Food Inspector with Ancillary Staff for Hyderabad District: This post is immediately required in order to supplement the efforts of the

Food Inspectors employed by the local bodies. This is a Non-Gazetted post and the total cost including the ancillary staff is Rs. 0.27 lakh.

Drugs Inspector with Ancillary Staff.—In view of the creation of Vijayanagara district, it is proposed to appoint one Drugs Inspector with ancillary staff. The cost of the proposal is Rs. 0.28 lakh.

One Food Inspector with Ancillary Staff for Vijayanagara.—On par with the other districts where Food Inspectors are attached to the Drugs Inspectors, it is necessary to create a post of Food Inspector with the ancillary staff. The cost of the proposal is Rs. 0.28 lakh.

Pharmacology Division.—At present the laboratory comprises of chemical, biological and microbiological sections and it is proposed to create a pharmacology section which is very much needed for testing and evaluation of the use of drugs and foodstuffs to ensure their quality control as per the pattern suggested by the Government of India. The pharmacology division consists of one Senior Scientific Officer and one Junior Scientific Officer, four Junior Analysts, two Laboratory Attenders and two Animal Keepers. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 1.20 lakhs per annum.

Deputy Director (Laboratory) with Ancillary Staff.—It is proposed to create a post of a Deputy Director exclusively to look after laboratory during the year 1983-84, because, during this year the laboratory will attain its optimum structure with all the required technical wings including the pharmacognosy division. The post of Deputy Director for the laboratory is necessary to co-ordinate, regulate and supervise the work relating to various specialised wings. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 0.40 lakh per annum.

Pharmacognosy Division.—This is an important division of the laboratory for testing the purity and for carrying out the therapeutic evaluation of medicinal plant products. Pharmacognosy wing is a specialised division which will be helpful not only for testing the raw material but for also advising the industry on the usefulness of the indigenous plant products thereby helping the development of pharmaceutical industry based on indigenous medicinal products of plant origin. The pattern of staff suggested by the Government of India for a pharmacognosy division consists of one Senior Scientific Officer, one Junior Scientific Officer, six Junior Analysts Grade-I, two Laboratory Technicians and four Laboratory Attendants. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 1.68 lakhs per annum.

Librarian.—The departmental library consists of books and journals costing more than Rs. 1.50 lakhs and required a responsible custodian who is qualified for the purpose. Therefore, it is proposed to create a post of Librarian. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 0.13 lakh per annum.

Ancillary Staff for Laboratory.—With the expansion of the Laboratory and expansion of its activities, there will be a need for one sample keeper, one electrician, one plumber and one sergent. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 0.31 lakh per annum.

The total allotment to Drugs Control and Food (Health) Authority during the Sixth Plan period 1980-85 is Rs. 55.00 lakhs.

PUBLIC HEALTH:

Normal Public Health Schemes.—During the Fifth Five-Year Plan provisions were made on strengthening of the Directorate with an Engineering Cell, Industrial Hygiene Cell, Evaluation Cell, Medical Education Entrance Examination Branch etc. Further, Analytical Laboratories under the institute of Preventive Medicine, for production of T.T. and Anti Rabic vaccines were established and training programmes for staff was taken up.

During the Sixth Plan period one more section will be created in the Directorate since the two new schemes of Community Health Volunteers and M.P.W. Scheme were taken up without any staff at the Directorate level at a cost of Rs. 2.87 lakhs.

In respect of Cholera Control Programme by the end of Fifth Plan, there are 9 Cholera Combat Teams functioning in the State. To cover the entire State, 13 more teams are proposed during the Sixth Five-Year Plan for effective control of Gastro enteritis and other epidemic diseases of similar nature and an amount of Rs. 42.35 lakhs is proposed for this programme.

One of the important schemes taken up during the Fifth Plan period is the establishment of Tetanus Toxioid Unit at Hyderabad, duly providing a pilot scheme. To strengthen the unit, further creation of additional Staff is contemplated during the Sixth Plan period and an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme.

Another important scheme is the defluoridation of drinking water in Prakasam and Nalgonda Districts to reduce the fluoride contents and it is contemplated to extend it to some more villages in these Districts. Further, for analytical purposes the Regional Laboratories in the State are also proposed to be strengthened during the Sixth Plan period and an amount of Rs. 4.73 lakhs is proposed. Besides, Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed towards construction of a Cholera Vaccine block at Nacharam complex as per Master Plan.

During the Fifth Plan, Training to Auxiliary Health Personnel was taken up. During this plan period, it is contemplated to establish one training Centre in each District Headquarters at a cost of Rs. 0.25 lakh a year which is meant to provide teaching aids and remuneration to the Lectures etc. This training is intended mainly to impart sufficient knowledge to the Medical Officers in preventive aspects of communicable diseases and other programmes like M.C.H, Community Health Volunteers and such others including reorientation. For this, an amount of Rs. 22.50 lakhs is proposed.

The State Health Transport Organisation with Headquarters at Hyderabad is functioning with a deficit staff on technical side and only one section is available to look after the service matters of nearly 327 personnel and only 3 workshops are functioning at Visakhapatnam, Cuddapah and Warangal. During the Sixth Plan period, it is contemplated to strengthen the State Health Transport Organisation with the creation of additional technical staff and construction for the existing-

workshops and providing required tools and imp ements .An amount of Rs. 19.50 lakhs is proposed,

Allocation in respect of Public Health (Normal) Schemes for VI Five-Year Plan 1980-85. are given below.

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme;	Amount. Rs. in lakhs
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Direction and Administration	2.87
2.	Cholera Control Programme	42.35
3.	National Malaria Eradication Programme ..	20.00
4.	National Filaria Control Programme ..	20.00
5.	Training Programme	22.50
6.	Deflouridation Scheme	4.73
7.	Health Education	7.25
8.	E.P. of Immunisation	12.40
9.	Tetanous Toxioid	10.00
10.	Purchase of Machinery for Health Statistics	4.50
11.	State Health Transport Organisation ..	19.50
12.	Public Health Laboratories	4.90
13.	Generator for Institute of Preventive Medicine	3.50
14.	Staff and Equipment for sophisticated equipment workshop.	14.00
15.	Construction of Cholera Vaccine Unit ..	(Cap.)10.00
16.	Staff quarters at I.P.M. Nacharam ..	(Cap.) 1.50
		200.00
	Capital ..	11.50

Note: Rs. 20.00 lakhs is kept as additional allotment to meet unforeseen important needs.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes:

During the Fifth Five-Year Plan period expenditure on most of the National Programmes was to be fully met by the Government of India. During the year 1978-79 Government of India have taken a decision that except for family welfare the expenditure on National Programmes will have to be shared by the Government of India and the State Government in the ratio of 50:50 and this in principle has been adopted for purposes of arriving at the outlays in respect of Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the State, for 1980-85. The projected outlays therefore represent the State component of the Centrally Sponsored National Programmes. An outlay of Rs. 2000.00 lakhs is proposed for the Medical and Health Schemes in the Plan during 1980-85.

The Rural Health Programme Scheme of Multipurpose Health Workers sponsored by the Government of India is in implementation in the State. It is proposed to continue the Scheme during the 6th Five Year Plan period also and for this purpose an outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs is proposed. This does not involve any expansion during the Plan period except for giving training and payment of salaries to 877 Auxilliary Nurse Midwives employed already.

Community Health Volunteers Scheme:

It has been keenly felt that there is every need to augment the services and cover rural population in a better way than before. Government of India have launched this scheme and it is now in implementation in 194 PHCs. employing 14,996 volunteers. The programme is to employ one volunteer per 1000 rural population on an honorarium of Rs. 50 per month and also supplying drugs worth Rs. 50 per month to each volunteer. It is proposed to extend this scheme to only a few more PHCs. during 1980-81 in Anantapur District. To continue this scheme Rs. 540.00 lakhs for the Plan period are required.

National Leprosy Control Programme:

Realising the serious public health problem due to the Leprosy and considering the population exposed to the disease and the area yet to be covered in the State, this programme is proposed to be extended to most of the remaining parts of the State. It is estimated that there are 6.2 lakhs of Leprosy patients in the State. To meet the demand there are already 59 Leprosy control units, 592 Survey Education and Training Centres, 60 Urban Leprosy Centres, 41 temporary hospitalisation wards, 14 reconstructive surgery units and 5 Leprosy Training Centres. During the Sixth Plan period it is proposed to establish 2 Leprosy Control Units, 100 SET centres, 25 Urban Leprosy Centres, 4 reconstructive surgery units and upgrade four sub-centres. The outlay for this purpose is Rs. 200.00 lakhs (including Rs. 43.40 towards capital works).

National Malaria Eradication Programme:

The modified plan of operations has been implemented in the State as per the guidelines given by the Government of India with effect from 1-5-1977. With the implementation of this programme the following activities are aimed at.

Effective and continuous training is being given in the State Headquarters, in order to carry out the efficient and effective field operations in the periphery, epidemiological evaluation by way of establishing research at the State Headquarters, Health Education etc. The Central Malaria Laboratory has been strengthened to cope up with the increase work load of cross checking the blood smears already examined in the periphery. The fever treatment depots have already been established at 1400 places in the State.

It is proposed to continue the existing activities and also add additional inputs while opening 2000 more fever treatment depots strengthening the District level Administration and Laboratory Services. The outlay for the 6th Five Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 800.00 lakhs for National Malaria Eradication Programme (Rural), Rs. 7.50 lakhs towards repairs to vehicles and Rs. 100.00 lakhs towards National Malaria Eradication Programme (Urban).

National Filaria Control Programme:

This scheme has been adopted in the State and proved useful. With a view to control the spread of disease and to train field staff, schemes were sanctioned and are under implementation, namely 23 control units, 3 clinics, 2 survey units, 1 research and training centre and 1 rural filaria control project in the endemic areas. Since there is need to strengthen the programme in the remaining parts of Prakasam, Medak, West Godavari and Srikakulam districts more control units and clinics are proposed to be established. The set up of the scheme for future expansion will be in accordance with the guidelines to be given by the Government of India. This programme will have an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs during the Plan period.

National T.B. & BCG Control Programme:

Under this programme the supply of vaccines is being made under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The outlay proposed is Rs. 24.50 lakhs for the 6th Five Year Plan period to continue the drugs and vaccination programme in the rural areas by employing the staff already sanctioned and in implementation and to meet the requirements of District T.B. Centres, Vijayanagaram.

Prevention of Blindness:

This programme was started with assistance given by G.O. for implementation towards establishment of two Mobile Ophthalmic units, employment of Ophthalmist in 10 District Headquarters Hospitals and Ophthalmic Assistants at PHCs as well as Training programme. During the Plan period it is proposed to extend similar activities in other areas and accord training facilities for the entire personnel employed in this scheme as per the guidelines given by the Government of India. This programme is proposed with an outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakhs during the Plan period.

National V.D. Control Programme:

This is a new scheme proposed by Government of India while communicating the list of National Schemes admitted under 50% share and

the scheme is taken up during Sixth Five Year Plan Period. The outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs will be utilised according to the norms decided by the Government of India.

*The details of
Allocation in respect of Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Sixth
Five-Year Plan 1980-85 are given below:*

<i>Name of the Scheme.</i>	1980-85 (Rs. in lakhs)	<i>Remarks.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
		<i>Capital</i>
1. (CHV Scheme) Rural Health Services ..	540.00	
2. Public Health National Leprosy Control Programme	200.00	43.40
3. National Malaria Eradication Programme.	800.00	
4. Additional Charges transferred to N.M.E.P. Vehicles.	7.50	
5. National Malaria Eradication Programme (Urban).	100.00	
6. National Filaria Eradication Programme	50.00	
7. National T.B. & B.C.G. ..	24.50	
8. National Trachoma Control Programme	75.00	
9. National V.D. Control Programme ..	3.00	
10. Multipurpose Health Workers Scheme	200.00	
Total ..	2000.00	43.40
Revenue ..	1956.60	
Capital ..	43.40	
Total ..	2000.00	

Note : Rs 25.00 lakhs are kept as additional allotment to meet unforeseen important needs.

MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME :

The details of the schemes proposed to be taken up under Minimum Needs Programme during Sixth Five Year Plan i.e., 1980-85 are given in the Appendix for which an amount of Rs. 2000.00 lakhs is the proposed outlay of which the Capital Component is Rs. 787.37 lakhs and Revenue Component is Rs. 1212.63 lakhs.

(A) Capital:

Spillover Construction Works sanctioned upto 1979-80:— The Estimates of the various works sanctioned under Minimum Needs Programme during the previous years come to Rs. 316.95 lakhs. Out of which an amount of Rs. 293.89 lakhs has been incurred by the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (R & B Admn.), upto the end of the year 1979-80. Therefore, the works to an extent of Rs. 23.06 lakhs are left over and are to be taken up during the subsequent years. The estimated cost of the upgraded Primary Health Centres into 30 bedded Hospitals with ancillary buildings works out to Rs. 12.50 lakhs during the year 1978-79, whereas sanction has been accorded by Government at the rate of Rs. 7.30 lakhs for the 16 upgraded Primary Health Centres where the construction is nearing completion. Most of the works in the above Primary Health Centres are completed but for the remaining works some more amount is required than that which was estimated earlier. Therefore in all an amount of Rs. 36.37 lakhs has been provided during Sixth Plan for the entire spill over Construction Programme.

Construction of Upgraded Primary Health Centres :

There are 420 Primary Health Centres in Andhra Pradesh. 105 Primary Health Centres are required to be upgraded into 30 bedded Hospitals at the rate of one for every four Primary Health Centres. Out of which 25 Primary Health Centres have been taken up for construction of buildings for upgradation into 30 bedded Hospitals and 80 are to be taken up. Out of which 19 Primary Health Centres are proposed for upgradation during Sixth Plan so that each district may have two upgraded Primary Health Centres uniformly in the State (25+19=44) for which an amount of Rs. 285.00 lakhs has been provided at Rs. 15.00 lakhs each. During the year 1980-81, for construction of 7 upgraded Primary Health Centres only an amount of Rs. 7.00 lakhs was provided for want of adequate budget provision. Therefore, the remaining Rs. 98.00 lakhs have been included in the budget provision of the year 1981-82 in addition to the budget required for 7 Upgraded Primary Health Centres proposed for construction during the year 1981-82 (Rs. 98.00+105.00=203.00)

Construction of Backlog main Primary Health Centres :

At the end of Fifth Five Year Plan, 50 Primary Health Centres were not having the main buildings. All the fifty Primary Health Centres which are required to be constructed have been proposed for construction at Rs. 3.00 lakhs each during the years 1980-85 for Rs. 150.00 lakhs

Construction of Backlog Staff Quarters :

At the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan, 2,656 staff quarters were required to be constructed at the rate of 8 quarters for each Primary Health Centre. Therefore, out of the above 656 Staff quarters have been proposed for construction during the Sixth Five Year Plan at 82 Primary Health Centres for Rs. 246.00 lakhs at Rs. 3.00 lakhs each.

Construction of backlog Sub-Centres :

After the Fifth Five Year Plan, 988 C.D. Sub-Centres left without buildings, out of which 100 Sub-Centres have been taken up for construction during 1979-80. Therefore 888 Sub-Centres are not having buildings of their own. As such, out of them 110 Sub-Centres have been proposed for construction during Sixth Plan at 5 Sub-Centres per District at a cost of Rs. 44.00 lakhs at Rs. 0.40 lakh for each new Sub-Centre and to complete unfinished Sub-Centres.

Construction of Incomplete buildings :

There are 77 Primary Health Centre buildings which are partly constructed. The construction of the buildings is at different levels. Rs. 26.00 lakhs has been estimated (excluding Food for work component) for completion of these buildings at the rate of Rs. 0.50 lakh to Rs. 1.00 lakh to be provided for completion of each Primary Health Centre building during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

*(B) Revenue :**Drugs for 877 Sub-Centres under M.P.W. Schemes :*

877 Sub-Centres were sanctioned during Fifth Five Year Plan under Multipurpose Workers scheme. These Sub-Centres are continued to be maintained by the State Govt. on par with other Sub-Centres under Minimum Needs Programme. Therefore, drugs at Rs. 0.02 lakh per sub-centre per annum for Rs. 87.70 lakhs have been provided for the period 1980-85.

Opening of new Sub-Centres :

For the rural population of Andhra Pradesh the State should have 500 Sub-Centres in tribal areas and 827 in Plain areas at the rate of one Sub-Centre for 5,000 population in plain area and one for 3,000 population in Tribal Areas. At the end of the year 1979-80, there were 3,992 Sub-Centres and about 4,778 Sub-Centres are required to be opened. Therefore provision of Rs 649.50 lakhs has been made in the Sixth Plan for opening of 2,000. Sub-Centres at Rs. 0.02 lakh for non-recurring expenditure and Rs. 0.11 lakh for recurring expenditure.

Appointment of Health Visitors in New Sub-Centres :

As per the norms one post of Health Visitor is to be sanctioned for every four Sub-Centres under Multipurpose Workers scheme for

the supervision of the works of the Auxiliary Nurse Midwives. Therefore 500 posts of Health Visitors are required to be sanctioned during Sixth Five Year Plan for Rs. 80.80 lakhs at Rs. 0.06 lakh for each post.

Opening of new Primary Health Centres :

As per the guidelines of Government of India one Primary Centre is to be opened for every 50,000 population, in Plain areas and for every 20,000 population in tribal areas. The estimated rural population 1982-83 is 415 lakhs. So the total requirement comes to 902 Primary Health Centres (75 Tribal and 827, 2 Plain 420 PHCs already functioning). Therefore, 482 Primary Health Centres are required to be opened. Out of this during Sixth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to open 22 Primary Health Centres at 1 P.H.C. for District for Rs. 37.40 lakhs at Rs. 0.20 lakh Non recurring and Rs. 1.00 lakh recurring expenditure per Primary Health Centre.

Opening of Upgraded Primary Health Centres :

As mentioned in para 2 of the CAPITAL, 44 Primary Health Centres have been suggested for upgradation during Sixth Five Year Plan. Out of which provision has been made for 35 Primary Health Centres for Non-recurring expenditure (Non-recurring expenditure for 2 P.H.Cs. has already been sanctioned previously) and 37 Primary Health Centres for recurring expenditure for Rs. 328.60 lakhs at Rs. 2.50 lakhs Non-recurring and Rs. 2.30 lakhs Recurring at the rate of two Upgraded Primary Health Centres for every District.

Appointment of Drivers under Reorientation of Medical Education :

Primary Health Centres are involved under Re-orientation of Medical Education Programme, 5 posts of Drivers have already been sanctioned to 5 Medical Colleges. But provision was not made available for Mini-Buses in 5 Medical Colleges. Hence, these 5 posts are shifted to 5 Primary Health Centres and for remaining 19 Primary Health Centres, 19 posts of Drivers were created. Hence a provision of Rs. 6.63 lakhs has been made in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

P.O.L. Charges for Vehicles under Reorientation of Medical Education

As mentioned above for 19 vehicles P.O.L. charges at Rs. 0.05 lakh has been included in the Six Five Year Plan to an extent of Rs. 4.75 lakhs.

Integrated Mother and Child Care Services

For implementaion of Integrated Mother and Child Care Services in East Godavari Districts an amount of Rs. 9.25 lakhs has been provided in Sixth Plan at Rs. 1.85 lakhs per annum.

Electrification and Wiring etc. in Primary Health Centres

Some of the Primary Health Centres require Electrification and rewiring. Hence an amount of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been provided during Sixth Five Year Plan. Details of allocations are shown in the Appendix.

APPENDIX

*Minimum Needs Programme Sixth Five—Year Plan 1980-85.**(Rs. in lakhs)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Details of Schemes</i>	<i>Unit Cost.</i>	<i>Physical targets required at the end of V Plan.</i>	<i>Physical targets achieved during 1979-80.</i>	<i>Balance</i>	<i>Physical targets proposed for Sixth Plan.</i>	<i>Financial Provision. 1980-85.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>(A) Capital :</i>							
1.	Spill-over construction works sanctioned upto 1979-80.	..	..	..	..	..	36.37 (8.50)
2.	Construction of Upgraded Primary Health Centres.	15.00	80	..	80	19	285.00
3.	Construction of backlog main Primary Health Centres.	3.00	50	..	50	50 (5)	150.00 (15.00)
4.	Construction of backlog Staff quarters.	3.00	2656	..	2656	82/656 (5/40)	246.00 (15.00)
5.	Construction of backlog Sub-Centres.	0.40	988	100	888	110 (28)	44.00 (11.20)
6.	Construction of incomplete buildings	1.00	77	..	77	52 (4)	26.00 (2.00)
Total (A)		..	..	..	..	..	787.37 (51.70)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(B) Revenue :							
1.	Drugs for 877 Sub-Centres under Multipurpose Workers Scheme.	0.02	..	..	—	877	87.70
2.	Opening of New Sub-Centres.	NR.0.02	3028	..	4778	2000 (642)	40.00 (12.84)
	R.	0.11	3028	..	4778	2000 (642)	509.50 (156.85)
3.	Appointment of Health Visitors in New Sub-Centres.	0.055	..	..	..	500 (100)	80.80 (19.58)
4.	Opening of New Primary Health Centres.	NR.0.20	410	..	..	22 (8)	4.40 (1.00)
	R.	1.00	410	..	..	22 (8)	33.00 (12.00)
5.	Opening of Upgraded Primary Health Centres.	2.50	99	1	98	35	87.50
	R.	2.30	99	1	98	38	241.10
6.	Appointment of Drivers under reorientation of Medical Education.	0.07	..	..	..	19	6.63
7.	P.O.L. Charges for Vehicles under reorientation of Medical Education.	0.05	..	..	..	19	4.75
8.	Integrated Mother & Child Care Services.	1.85	..	..	..	..	(9.25)
9.	Electrical Wiring Etc., in Primary Health Centres.	..	..	..	..	..	8.00 (1.00)
Total (B)		..	..	..	..	..	1212.63 (213.12)
Grand Total		..	..	..	..	..	2000.00 (264.82)

NOTE : The figures shown in the brackets represent the Physical Targets & Provision in Tribal Areas.

ABSTRACT

		Capital	Revenue	Total	
1.	Plain Area	..	735.67	999.51	1735.18
2.	Tribal Area	..	51.70	213.12	264.82
Total			787.37	1212.63	2000.00

ANNUAL PLAN 1981-82.

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

In the annual plan for 1981-82, an allotment of Rs. 1310.00 lakhs has been made for Medical and Public Health schemes. The Department-wise break-up of this allotment is as follows :

	<i>(Rs. in lakhs).</i>
I. Modern Medicine.	460.00
II. Public Health	
(i) Normal Public Health Schemes.	38.15
(ii) Minimum needs programme	344.08
(iii) Centrally sponsored schemes (State share).	430.07
III. Indian Medicine and Homeopathy.	29.90
IV. Drug Controller and Food (Health) Authority.	7.80
Total	1310.00

The lists of schemes under items I, H and III are given below

I. MODERN MEDICINE.

<i>Name of the Schemes/Institution.</i>	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>	
	<i>Proposed outlay.</i>	
	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Revenue.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Taluk Hospitals upgradation Establishment of New Taluk hospitals.	102.45	15.23
2. Traumatology unit-Government Hospital, Vijayawada.	1.00	..
3. Blood Bank-Government Hospital, Vijayawada. . . . .	..	0.50
4. Improvements to District Headquarters Hospitals.	15.00	4.24
5. General Schemes (Improvement to Medical colleges and Hospitals).	33.50	37.24
6. Training programme.	7.50	..
7. City Hospitals.	1.00	4.40
8. General Nature. . . . .	..	37.00
9. Direction and Administration Headquarters hospitals	11.00	36.44
10. Amount required for the ongoing schemes of 1980-81. . . . .	..	113.50
11. Spillover capital construction works.	40.00	..
Total	211.45	248.55

II (i) NORMAL PUBLIC HEALTH

<i>Name of the Scheme.</i>	<i>Proposed out ey 1981-82. (Rs. in lakhs).</i>
1. Direction and Administration.	0. 60
2. Cholera Control Programme.	7. 55
3. National Malaria Eradication Programme. ..	4. 00
4. National Fil'aria Control Programme. ..	4. 00
5. Training Programme.	3. 50
6. Deflouridation Scheme.	1. 00
7. Health Education.	1. 50
8. E. P. of Immunisation.	2. 00
9. Tetenous Toxioid.	2. 00
10. State Health Transport Organisation ..	5. 00
11. Staff and Equipment for sophisticated equipment workshop.	1. 50
12. Construction of Cholera Vaccine Unit. ..	2. 00 (Capital).
13. Staff quarters at I.P.M. Nacharam. ..	1. 50 (Capital)
14. Staff for District Medical and Health Office Vizianagaram.ε	2. 00
Total	38. 15

II (ii) MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME 1981-82.

(Rs. in lakhs).

No.	Details of the Scheme.	Unit cost.	Targets.	Provision.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A) Capital.				
1.	Spill over construction works.	..	..	107.06 (15.50)
2.	Construction of upgraded Primary Health Centres.	5.00	7	35.00
		15.00		
3.	Construction of backlog main Primary Health Centres.	2.00	11	22.00
		3.00	(3)	(6.00)
4.	Construction of backlog staff quarters.	2.00	11/88	22.00
		3.00	(3)	(6.00)
5.	Construction of backlog Sub-centres.	0.30	4	1.20
		0.40	..	..
<i>Grant-in-aid to Panchayat Samithi.</i>				
6.	For completing incomplete buildings to be combined with food for work programme.	1.00	10	10.00 (1.00)
	Total (A)	..	..	197.26 (28.50)
(B) Revenue.				
1.	Drugs for 877 Sub-centres under Multipurpose Workers scheme.	0.02	877	17.54
2.	Opening of new sub-centres N.R.	0.02	525	10.00
		..	(125)	(2.50)
	R.	0.11	525/800	57.75
		..	(9/134)	(14.75)
3.	Appointment of Health Visitors in new Sub-Centres.	0.05	131/200	11.00
		..	(31/33)	(1.81)
4.	Opening of upgraded Primary Health Centres.	2.50	1	2.50
	N.R.	2.30	1/18	41.40
5.	Appointment of Drivers under Reorientation of Medical Education.	0.07	19	1.33
6.	P. O. L. charges for vehicles under Reorientation of Medical Education.	0.05	19	0.95
7.	Integrated Mother & Child Care Services.	1.85	..	(1.85)
8.	Electrical Wiring etc. In P.H.Cs.	..	..	2.00
		..	..	(0.25)
	Total (B)	..	..	146.82 (21.16)
	Grand Total :	..	..	344.08 (49.66)

NOTE :—The figures shown in the brackets indicate the provision in Tribal areas.

II (iii) CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES.

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme.	for 1981-82.	Carried.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Rural Health Services (CHV. Schemes).	135.16	..
2.	National Leprosy Control Programme.	40.00	7.43
3.	National Malaria Eradication Programme.	158.62	..
4.	Additional charges transfer to National Malaria Eradication Programme Vehicles.	1.50	..
5.	National Malaria Eradication Programme (Urban).	18.00	..
6.	National Filariasis Control Programme. .	11.10	..
7.	National T. B. & B. C. C.	5.00	..
8.	National Trachoma Control Programme.	10.00	..
9.	National V. D. Control Programme. ..	0.60	..
10.	M. P. W. Scheme.	50.09	..
	Total	430.07	7.34

II. INDIAN MEDICINE AND HOMEOPATHY.

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/Project.	Proposed outlay in 1981-82. (Rs in Lakhs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)

INDIAN SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE AND HOMEOPATHY :

Ayurvedic :

1.	Strengthening of Directorate of Indian Medicine Homoeo :	7.80
2.	Ayurvedic Hospitals & Dispensaries.	1.60
3.	Ayurvedic hospitals & Dispensaries.	3.90
4.	Research Colleges.	1.35
5.	Drug Manufacture.	0.12
6.	Buildings Programme.	3.00
	Total (Ayurvedic).	17.77

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	Proposed outlay in 1981—82
(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>Homoeopathy :</i>		
7.	Homoeopathy Hospitals & Dispensaries.	2.15
8.	Homoco Colleges.	4.73
9.	Buildings Programme.	2.00
Total (Homoeopathy).		8.88
<i>Unani :</i>		
10.	Unani Hospitals and Dispensaries.	1.70
11.	Unani Colleges . . .	0.75
12.	Buildings Programme.	0.50
Total (Unani).		2.95
<i>Other Systems :</i>		
13.	Naturopathy.	0.30
Grand Total		29.90

IV. Drug Controller and Food Health Authority

strengthening of pharmacognosy, Pharmacology division, Library etc.	7.00
	7.00

29. URBAN DEVELOPMENT.

There has been a sharp increase in the urban population of Andhra Pradesh from 54 lakhs in 1961 to 84 lakhs in 1971 or by 55.6% and on account of the continued inflow of population to urban areas, there has been further rapid increase in the urban population in the State posing several problems. It is, therefore, necessary to tackle the problems of growing urban population such as accommodation, basic civic amenities like roads, drinking water, drainage, lighting, etc., besides the preparation of Master Plans and their implementation. The Director of Town Planning, Director of Municipal Administration, the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad and the three Urban Development Authorities of Hyderabad, Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam are in charge of the implementation of Urban Development Programmes in the State. A sum of Rs. 58.14 crores is earmarked in the Sixth Plan for Urban Development Programmes in the State. The following is a brief account of the programmes of different departments.

Director of Town Planning:

Grants to Municipalities:—Under this scheme, grants are sanctioned to the Municipalities for the implementation of the proposals envisaged in the sanctioned Master Plans. A sum of Rs. 63.00 lakhs was spent on this scheme during the period 1974-75 to 1979-80 for the implementation of programmes envisaged under the Master Plans. The Town Planning Department prepared Master Plans for 17 towns and cities including Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam which were statutorily notified by the Government and completed Master Plans for 5 towns which are ready. Preparation of Master Plans for 12 towns is now on hand.

A provision of Rs. 14.00 lakhs is earmarked for this scheme under the Sixth Plan. The Annual Plan provision for this scheme for 1981-82 is Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns:—This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme designed for the Integrated Development of Small and Medium towns with the population of 1.00 lakh and below on the basis of 1971 Census. Central assistance is given in the form of loan to the extent of 50 per cent of the cost of the project provided matching contribution is made by the State Government. The loan will carry an interest of 5.5 per cent per annum subject to a rebate of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent for timely payment and is repayable in a period of 25 years including a moratorium for 5 years. The components eligible for assistance on matching basis include land acquisition and development for residential schemes with particular attention to the needs of weaker sections, construction and improvement of roads, development of mandies and markets, Industrial Estates and provision of other services and processing facilities to promote agricultural and rural development,

slum improvement and small scale employment generation activities, water supply, sewerage, drainage, sanitation and health care.

It is proposed to implement this scheme in 23 small and medium towns in Andhra Pradesh during the Sixth Plan period and a provision of Rs. 300.00 lakhs, being the (50 per cent) State share, is provided for this scheme in the Sixth Plan. A sum of Rs. 80.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme in the Annual Plan for 1981-82.

Strengthening of the Town Planning Department :—Apart from the twin cities, Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada Urban Complexes for which Urban Development Authorities have been constituted by the Government, a number of regions in the State are developing fast on account of the development in the Industrial and Agricultural sectors. Thus, Kothagudem-Palvancha-Ramagundam regions due to development of coal based industry, Tirupati-Renigunta, Kakinada-Rajahmundry, Cuddapah-Proddatur regions as also the Command areas of major irrigation projects like Sriramsagar, Nagarjunasagar, etc., are developing at a fast rate and regional plans have to be prepared for the identification of the growth factors in the regions and provision of infrastructural facilities, etc. It is, therefore, proposed to set up two Regional Planning Centres in the Directorate of Town Planning during the Sixth Plan period. The Expert Committee set up by the Government of India in the Ministry of Works and Housing recommended the establishment of Statistical Research Cells in the Directorate of Town Planning. The State Town Planners in the conferences held in 1976 and 1978 have also endorsed this proposal. In all 9 States have already established Statistical Research Cells. It is proposed to set up a Statistical Research Cell in the Directorate of Town Planning for the collection of scientific data required for monitoring and evaluation of urban programmes.

It is, therefore, proposed to strengthen the Directorate of Town Planning to cope with the increased work load for monitoring plan schemes like Integrated Development of small and medium towns, preparation of regional plans, etc. A provision of Rs. 21.00 lakhs is made in the Sixth Plan for this scheme. The Plan provision for this scheme for 1981-82 is Rs. 4.00 lakhs.

Director of Municipal Administration:

A provision of Rs. 5.55 crores is made for the Urban Development Programmes of Municipal Administration Department for the implementation of the following schemes during the Sixth Plan period.

Financial Assistance to Municipalities :—Under this scheme, loans are granted to the Municipalities for remunerative schemes like market complexes, slaughter houses, lodging and boarding Houses, Kalyanamandapams, etc. In all, a sum of Rs. 30.55 lakhs was spent on this scheme during the Fifth Plan period while a further sum of Rs. 8.20 lakhs in each of the years 1978-79 and 1979-80 was spent. It is proposed to step up the provision under this scheme during the Sixth Plan period as it is very popular. A provision of Rs. 233.60 lakhs is earmarked for this scheme in the Sixth Five-Year Plan. In the Annual Plan for 1981-82 a sum of Rs. 56.40 lakhs is earmarked for this scheme.

Environmental Improvement of Slums : Under this scheme, grants are sanctioned to the Municipalities for the provision of Water Supply, Sewerage, Road Improvements, Electric lights etc. in the slum areas for the benefit of weaker sections. This scheme can be implemented in all municipalities irrespective of their population and is expected to benefit smaller municipalities which are financially weak as they would be enabled to solve the problems of civic amenities in slum areas. A provision of Rs. 301.00 lakhs is made in the Sixth Plan for implementation of this scheme. A sum of Rs. 56.40 lakhs is provided for this scheme in the Annual Plan for 1981-82.

Assistance to the Regional Centre for Training and Research in Municipal Administration : The Regional Centre for Training and Research in Municipal Administration, Hyderabad proposes to conduct Training and Research Programmes for the functionaries of Municipal Administration, Urban Development Authorities and other agencies in-charge of various Urban Development Programmes. A provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is made in the Sixth Plan for assistance to the Regional Training and Research Centre. In the Plan for 1981-82, a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is made for this scheme.

Special Officer, Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad : The Sixth Plan provision for the Urban Development Programmes of the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad is Rs. 16.00 crores for the implementation of the following programmes.

Twin Cities Improvement :—Keeping in view the importance of Twin Cities, Government of India have allotted a sum of Rs. 10.00 crores in the year 1974 for the development of the twin cities under the Six Point Formula. The spill-over commitment on the works taken up under the Six Point Formula comes to Rs. 4.29 crores. A sum of Rs. 11.40 crores is provided for this scheme in the Sixth Plan to complete the spill-over works and also to take up programmes for construction and improvement of roads, bridges, drainage and sewerage, storm water system, conservancy, Health, Medical and Veterinary Services etc. In the Annual Plan for 1981-82, a provision of Rs. 245.00 lakhs is made for this scheme.

Removal of Water Hyacinth from Hussainsagar Lake : As the Hussainsagar Lake in the Twin Cities is engulfed by water Hyacinth spoiling the beauty of the lake, a provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is made in the Sixth Plan for its removal. In the Annual Plan for 1981-82, a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme.

Environmental Improvement of Slums : According to the survey of slums conducted in 1972, there were 284 slums with a population of .301 lakhs in the twin cities and the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad took up the Environmental Improvement in the slum areas with the grant assistance of the Central and State Governments and by 1977, provided basic amenities like drainage, drinking water, roads, street lights etc. in 80 slums benefiting a population of 1.37 lakh persons residing in them. According to the fresh survey conducted in 1979, it was found that the number of slums have gone up to 459 while the

population living in them has gone up to 4.20 lakhs. Thus roughly 1/6th of the population in the twin cities are living in slums.

This scheme is designed mainly to provide basic civic amenities like roads, street-lights, sewerage etc. in slum areas of the twin cities. A provision of Rs. 415.00 lakhs is made for this scheme in the Sixth Plan. In the Annual Plan for 1981-82, a sum of Rs. 90.00 lakhs is allotted for this scheme.

Urban Community Development: - A provision of Rs. 35.00 lakhs is made in the Sixth Plan for Urban Community Development Programmes to be implemented in the twin cities. The provision is designed to meet the cost of Balawadies, Adult literacy centres, Sewing centres, Creches, Auto-rickshaw Training Centres, Typewriting and Shorthand Centres, Motor Car Driving Centres, Radio and T. V. Mechanic Centres, etc. to be established in the slum areas of the twin cities. A sum of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme in the Annual Plan for 1981-82.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITIES

Hyderabad Urban Development Authority (HUDA) : A sum of Rs. 24.67 crores is earmarked for Urban Development Programmes of the HUDA. The bulk of the expenditure in the Sixth Plan is towards committed expenditure under Integrated Urban Development Programmes (Rs. 9.07 crores) Inner Ring Road (Rs. 6.75 crores) Staff grant (Rs. 3.25 crores), Seed Capital for development of old city (Rs. 2.00 crores), Development of small and medium towns (Rs. 1.20 crores). In the Annual Plan for 1981-82, a sum of Rs. 127.00 lakhs is provided for the Urban Development Programmes of the HUDA.

Urban Development Authority, Visakhapatnam : A provision of Rs. 470.00 lakhs is made in the Sixth Plan for the Urban Development Programmes of the U.D.A., Visakhapatnam. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 310.00 lakhs is earmarked for financial assistance for non-remunerative schemes, Rs. 120.00 lakhs for environmental improvement of slums, while the balance of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is earmarked for Regional and Town Planning. In the Annual Plan for 1981-82, a provision of Rs. 33.00 lakhs is made for the Urban Development Programmes of the U.D.A., Visakhapatnam.

Urban Development Authority, Vijayawada : A provision of Rs. 387.25 lakhs is made in the Sixth Plan for the implementation of the Urban Development Programmes of the U.D.A., Vijayawada. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 180.00 lakhs is earmarked for financial assistance to non-remunerative schemes, Rs. 145.00 lakhs for Regional and Town Planning Programmes, while the balance amount of Rs. 62.25 lakhs is earmarked for Environmental Improvement of Slum areas in the Vijayawada Urban complex. In the Annual Plan for 1981-82, a provision of Rs. 35.00 lakhs is made for the U.D.A., Vijayawada for the Urban Development Programmes.

The total requirement for Urban Development for the Sixth Plan (1980-85) and Annual Plan (1981-82) are furnished below :

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sl. No.	Scheme.	Outlay for Sixth Plan (1980-85)	Outlay for Annual Plan (1981-82)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I. Director of Town Planning :			
	(a) Grants to Municipalities.	14.00	2.00
	(b) Integrated Development of Small & Medium towns	300.00	80.00
	(c) Strengthening of the Directorate of Town Planning	21.00	4.00
	Total	335.00	86.00
I. Director of Municipal Administration :			
	(a) Financial Assistance to Remunerative Schemes.	233.60	56.40
	(b) Environmental improvement of slums.	301.00	56.40
	(c) Regional Centre for Research & Training	20.00	2.00
	Total	554.60	114.80
III. Special Officer, M. C. H.			
	(a) Twin Cities Development.	1140.00	245.00
	(b) Removal of water Hyacinth from Hussainsagar.	10.00	5.00
	(c) Environmental improvement of slums.	415.00	90.00
	(d) Urban Community Development.	35.00	7.00
	Total	1600.00	347.00
IV. Urban Development Authorities :			
	1. H. U. D. A.	2467.00	127.00
	2. Visakhapatnam.	470.00	33.00
	3. Vijayawada.	387.25	35.00
	Total	3324.25	195.00
Grand Total Urban Development.		5813.85	742.80

30. HOUSING.

The following are the objectives of the Housing Programmes:

- (a) to provide house-sites and housing facilities in the rural areas especially to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections;
- (b) to provide housing for industrial workers;
- (c) to provide housing facilities for Police Personnel, Government Employees on Rental Housing Scheme;
- (d) to make substantial effort towards slum clearance and environmental improvement in slum areas in bigger cities;
- (e) to promote and encourage self-help housing;
- (f) to formulate social housing schemes in such a manner as to cater to and also to be within the paying capacity of economically weaker sections of the community.

The provision made in the Plan for Housing is only partial and other institutions like the Urban Development Authorities, the A. P. Police Housing Corporation, State Federation of Housing Co-operative Societies, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Housing Federation, Housing Board, etc., are expected to play an important role in providing housing facilities.

A sum of Rs. 143.28 crores is earmarked in the Sixth Plan for implementation of various Housing programmes taken up by the Director of Harijan Welfare, Director of Weaker Sections Housing, A. P. Housing Board, A. P. Police Housing Corporation, Commissioner of Labour, Chief Engineer (Buildings) and the three Urban Development authorities of Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada. The following is a brief account of the housing programmes of different agencies for which provision is made in the Plan.

House Sites for Weaker Sections:—The Director of Harijan Welfare is in charge of distribution of house sites for weaker sections. The State Government have embarked on a massive programme for acquisition of land for allotment of house-sites to S. Cs. and B. Cs., E. B. Cs. in the proportion of 50 : 25 : 25. The families belonging to the above categories are eligible for allotment of house-sites free of cost in case their monthly income does not exceed Rs.200 and the values of property owned does not exceed Rs. 3,500. Since the formation of the State in 1956 to the end of 1979-80, an amount of Rs. 26.19 crores has been spent on land acquisition for house-sites and 55,381 acres of private land has been acquired. Further, an extent of 22,249 acres of Government land has also been given for house sites and in all 12,46,834 households have been benefited.

A provision of Rs. 46.00 crores is made in the Sixth Plan for acquisition of house-sites to benefit about 20 lakhs households belonging to weaker sections. In the Annual Plan for 1981-82 a sum of Rs. 7.00 crores is provided for this Programme.

Weaker Sections Housing Scheme :

Though house-sites have been so far distributed to about 12 lakh weaker section population in Andhra Pradesh, it was realised that unless complementary measures such as levelling, provision of approach roads, drains, drinking water, street lighting and assistance for the construction of simple houses are provided, the beneficiaries would not be able to get the full benefits under the programme. The Government have therefore taken up the weaker Sections Housing Schemes from 1979-80 and entrusted the work to the Directorate of Weaker Sections Housing Schemes to exclusively attend to the Weaker Sections Housing Programmes in the rural and urban areas in the State and the following programmes are taken up under this scheme.

The Sites and Services Programme:—This is mainly intended for persons to whom house sites have been distributed but who could not occupy the house sites and who are not in a position to take up permanent housing with loan assistance. The ingredients of the programme are development of housesites (such as levelling) provision of civic amenities and services such as drinking water, roads, drainage, street lighting etc., assistance to put up low cost structures, and provision of economic support schemes and horticulture schemes to raise the income of the beneficiaries to a level at which they can take up permanent housing. The assistance provided is Rs. 200/- each, for building materials and Rs. 200/- towards the labour component. The Forest Department supplies bamboos and ballies at concessional rates. About 2.75 lakhs families all over the State were benefited by this programme. Of these houses 71.66% belong to the S. Cs., 16.28% to the B. Cs., 9.20% to the S. Ts. and 2.16% to the E. B. Cs. Over 5,000 new settlements have come up. It is programmed to assist 3.5 lakhs households in 1980-81, of which one lakh would be in collaboration with voluntary agencies.

Anovel programme that is being simultaneously implemented is the provision of an electric bulb for houses constructed under the Sites and Services Programme. For the sake of economy, a group of 10-15 houses would have connections from a street pole. There would be a common meter for all the houses in a colony and the charges would be collected proportionately from the householders by the Panchayat.

Rural Permanent Housing Programme:—This is being implemented with loan assistance from different institutional agencies like the G.I.C. and HUDCO. The unit cost of house is Rs. 4,000/- half of which was hitherto available as loan and the other half is subsidy and over 11,000 houses are under construction.

The schematic pattern has been now revised and two types of houses with unit cost of Rs. 2000 and Rs. 4000 are taken up for construction.

While 50% of the unit cost is given as loan under each of the two types, Rs. 400 is provided as subsidy in respect of both types while the balance amount of Rs. 600 and Rs. 1600 is the beneficiary contribution. Another 25,000 houses are being taken up under this schematic pattern. A noticeable feature of this programme is the adoption of cost effective designs and methods of construction which maximise the use of local building materials and labour and which harmonise with the rural environ and conform to the needs and capabilities of the beneficiary groups.

The Cyclone Prone Areas Permanent Housing Scheme :—This aim at gradual replacing of the kucha structures along the sea coast by permanent houses in the cyclone prone areas. The programme is being implemented with loan assistance from L.I.C. and the HUDCO, on the same pattern as the rural permanent housing, except that the subsidy is forthcoming from the Chief Minister's Relief Fund or from Voluntary Agencies like the AWARE and Sericulture society. About 12,000 houses are being constructed in the District of Prakasam and Nellore. A Community improvement programme, with an outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs is being implemented in these settlements with assistance from the UNICEF. The programme aims at providing new life to the women and Children in the new communities.

Urban Permanent Housing Schemes :—These are being implemented in urban areas with loan assistance from HUDCO. Under the HUDCO's guidelines for EWS houses, the overall unit cost, inclusive of the cost of land, services and house is limited to Rs. 8,000/-. So far the HUDCO had sanctioned 54 schemes for construction of 20,004 houses, with an outlay of Rs. 1,444.16 lakhs and a loan component of Rs. 1,184.64 lakhs. In several places the programme is being dovetailed with environmental improvement programme for upgradation of slums. Normally urban housing programmes are restricted to 4 metropolitan areas and large municipalities. A noticeable feature of the programme is its coverage of small and medium towns also.

S. C. and S. T. Cooperative Housing Federation :—Provision is made for share capital contribution and managerial subsidy for the S. C. and S. T. Cooperative Housing Federation under this programme.

A provision of Rs. 54.00 crores is earmarked in the Sixth Plan for Weaker Sections Housing Schemes including share capital contribution and managerial subsidy for the S. C. and S. T. Cooperative Housing Federation.

In the Annual Plan for 1981-82 a provision of Rs. 8.00 crores is earmarked for this programme.

Subsidised Industrial Housing.

The Commissioner of Labour is in charge of this programme in Andhra Pradesh. This scheme is mainly designed to provide residential accommodation on a subsidised rental basis to the low-paid industrial workers earning less than Rs. 500 p.m. as wages.

The Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme which came into operation in 1952 contemplates grant of financial assistance and construction of houses for Industrial Workers through three Agencies viz., 1. State Government 2. Employers and 3. Workers Cooperative House Building Societies.

The pattern of financial assistance is as indicated below :—

	<i>Loan.</i>	<i>Subsidy</i>	
1. Employers	50%	25%	As per the ceiling cost fixed by Govt. of India.
2. Workers Cooperative House Building Societies	65%	25%	

The balance has to be borne by the Employers and the Societies from their own resources. The ceiling cost fixed by the Government of India for a small two roomed tenement (SRT) Double Storeyed is Rs.5,350 and for a regular two roomed tenement (TRT) Double storied is Rs.7,600. The employers and the Societies have to bear not only the balance of the ceiling cost i.e., (Employers 25% and Societies 10%) but also the expenditure over and above the ceiling cost for the construction of tenements. The cost of the land is also borne by the Employers and Societies.

In all 5,738 quarters were constructed during the period ending 1978-79 with an expenditure of Rs. 222.45 lakhs. The Plan-wise break-up of expenditure and physical achievements is as follows:

	<i>Plan.</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Physical Achievements.</i>
I	Five Year Plan	56.39 lakhs	2,215 Tenements.
II	Five Year Plan	72.42 lakhs	2,057 Tenements.
III	Five Year Plan	42.48 lakhs	918 Tenements.
IV	Five Year Plan	10.13 lakhs	142 Tenements.
	During the period 1974-75 to 1978-79	45.03 lakhs	406 Tenements.
	Total	222.45 lakhs	5,738 Tenements.

A further sum of Rs. 6.82 lakhs was spent on this scheme during the year 1979-80.

It is proposed to construct 1680 quarters during the Sixth Plan period under this scheme — 838 in the Employer's sector, 306 in the Cooperative sector and the remaining 536 in the State sector and a provision of Rs. 121.83 lakhs is made in the Sixth Plan for subsidised Industrial Housing Programmes in Andhra Pradesh. In the Annual Plan for 1981-82, a sum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme.

Housing Board.

The Andhra Pradesh Housing Board is a statutory body constituted under the A. P. Housing Board Act 1956. The Housing Board has been

implementing Housing Schemes for MIG. LIG. (including EWS) applicants who have applied to the Board for houses from the State Plan Funds and loans from HUDCO which is the main source of finances for most of the major schemes. Till the year 1970, the activities of the Housing Board were restricted to the Twin Cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and subsequently, the Board has extended its activities to almost all the Districts of Andhra Pradesh. In addition to the above schemes, the A. P. Housing Board has also taken up the construction of Multistoreyed Buildings both for Commercial and residential purposes.

During the period 1975-76 to 1979-80, an amount of Rs. 743.90 lakhs has been made available to the A.P. Housing Board and 1380 Housing Units were constructed with these funds and 692.80 Acres of land was purchased for development.

During the year 1979-80, Government advanced an amount of Rs. 173.56 lakhs under Plan for construction of houses. A further sum of Rs. 55.00 lakhs was raised from open Market Borrowings, totalling to Rs. 228.56 lakhs. Against this, 2111 houses were sanctioned to be taken up and construction has already started on most of the schemes. The Board has taken up construction of Rental Housing Schemes for Govt. Employees in Tribal Areas of 9 Districts of the State. During the year 1979-80, execution of schemes in the districts of Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, East Godavari and West Godavari involving construction of 1401 houses at an outlay of Rs. 283.224 lakhs has already been put on ground. Similar schemes in Tribal Areas of Khanmam, Warangal, Mahbubnagar, Adilabad and Srikakulam will be taken up during 1980-81 from Plan Funds. During the year 1979-80, it was proposed to take up construction of 46 MIG and 28 HIG Houses for Employees of Kakaiya Medical College, Warangal at an estimated cost of Rs. 40.00 lakhs from Plan funds. This scheme has already been started. During 1980-81 schemes for construction of 450 MIG and 156 LIG Houses at an outlay of Rs. 279.32 lakhs are proposed to be taken up from Plan funds for State Government Employees Societies.

The total outlay for Sixth Five Year Plan period from 1980-81 to 1984-85 is Rs. 1,500.00 lakhs. The physical targets for the Sixth Five Year Plan are Construction of 6,650 houses and acquisition of 1375 acres of land. In the Annual Plan for 1981-82, a provision of Rs. 265.00 lakhs is made for the A.P. Housing Board.

A. P. Police Housing Corporation :

This Corporation was incorporated on 29-5-1971 as a private Ltd. Company with a view to expediting the construction of quarters for Police Personnel. Its authorised capital now stands at Rs. 3.00 crores, while the paid up capital amounts to Rs. 1.81 crores. Apart from the paid up capital, the corporation secured substantial amounts as loans from Government, HUDCO etc. During the period from 1971-72 to 1979-80, the corporation handed over 3505 quarters to the Police Department after completing their construction. In addition, 2,256 quarters are under construction.

The Seventh Finance Commission has recommended an amount of Rs. 12.23 crores for the Police Housing Corporation in Andhra Pradesh during the Mid Term Plan (1979-80 to 1983-84). With this amount, it is proposed to provide accommodation for 11,622 Police personnel. However, while the Seventh Finance Commission has recommended barrack accommodation for 86 per cent for Lower subordinate personnel of the Police Department, the actual requirement of barrack accommodation is only 15 per cent. A provision of Rs. 6.50 crores is made in the Sixth Plan to cover the difference in the cost of construction of small tenements in the place of barrack accommodation to be constructed in accordance with the Seventh Finance Commission's award. A provision of Rs.100.25 lakhs is made in the Annual Plan for 1981-82 for this scheme.

Rental Housing Scheme

The C. E. (Buildings) is in charge of this scheme. Under this scheme residential quarters are provided to the Government Employees on a rental basis and so far 3,945 houses were constructed under this scheme. As there are 2,38,501 Government Employees in the State, only 1.7 per cent of the State Government employees could be provided residential accommodation under this scheme. The accommodation problem is very acute in Taluk headquarters and fast growing towns like the twin cities, Visakhapatnam etc. impairing the quality of Government services. A provision of Rs. 600.00 lakhs is made in the Sixth Plan for the construction of Residential quarters for State Government Employees under the rental Housing scheme. A sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme in the Annual Plan for 1981-82.

Hyderabad Urban Development Authority.

On account of the continuing rapid growth of the twin cities, it is estimated that there would be a shortage of housing to the extent of 2½ lakh units by 1981. There is not much land within the municipal areas and most of the families have to find shelter in the peripheral areas. At the rate of about 10 families per acre, residential area will have to expand to the extent of 20,000 acres in the next 4 or 5 years. HUDA will have to step in to the extent of injecting, organising and controlling the development of residential areas by taking up programmes of sites and services and establishment of offices and commercial complexes in the newly developing areas. A provision of Rs. 533.00 lakhs is made in the Sixth Plan for taking up programmes of sites and services. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 250.00 lakhs is earmarked for implementation of this programme in Shaikpet, Kukatpally and offices and commercial complexes in the city. The other schemes envisaged under this programme are Jhamsing complex (Rs. 136.00 lakhs) Mushkmalah complex (Rs. 77.00 lakhs) Ramachandrapuram residential complex (Rs. 50.00 lakhs) Ameerpet complex (Rs. 20.80 lakhs). A provision of Rs. 30.41 lakhs is earmarked for this purpose in 1981-82.

Visakhapatnam Urban Development Authority—There is acute shortage of houses and developed plots at Visakhapatnam. It is therefore proposed to tackle this problem by acquiring 1,800 acres of land in identified growth centres in Visakhapatnam town proper and a provision of Rs. 200.00 lakhs is made for this purpose in the Sixth Plan. Besides

this, it is proposed to take up construction of EWS, LIG & MIG houses and sell them on hire purchase basis. A provision of Rs. 250 lakhs is made in the Sixth Plan for this purpose. Thus in all, a provision of Rs. 450.00 lakhs is made in the Sixth Plan for the Housing Programmes of the Urban Development Authority, Visakhapatnam. A sum of Rs. 35.00 lakhs is made for this scheme in the Annual Plan for 1981-82.

Urban Development Authority, Vijayawada—In order to reduce the acute housing shortage in the Vijayawada Urban Development Authority complex area, it is proposed to take up composite housing schemes and sell the developed plots and constructed houses to the public, on the basis of income groups in Vijayawada, Guntur, Tenali, Magalagiri towns where there is acute housing shortage. The Urban Development Authority, Vijayawada also proposes to take up housing schemes for weaker section in a phased manner in Vijayawada, Guntur and Tenali towns. A provision of Rs. 473.27 lakhs is made in the Sixth Plan for the housing programmes of Urban Development Authority, Vijayawada. The Annual Plan Provision for 1981-82 is Rs. 36.00 Lakhs.

The outlays proposed for "Housing" programme during the Sixth Plan (1980-85) and Annual Plan (1981-82) in respect of different agencies is shown below :

Agency	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Outlay for Sixth Plan 1980-85	Outlay for the Annual Plan 1981-82
1. A.P. Housing Board ..	1,500.00	265.00
2. A.P. Police Housing Corporation.	650.00	100.25
3. Commissioner of Labour ..	121.83	25.00
4. Chief Engineer (Buildings) ..	600.00	50.00
5. Director of Weaker Sections Housing*	5,400.00	800.00
6. H.U.D.A.	533.00	30.41
7. U.D.A. Visakhapatnam ..	450.00	35.00
8. U.D.A. Vijayawada ..	473.27	36.00
9. Director of Harijan Welfare ..	4,600.00	700.00
Total ..	14,328.10	2,041.66

* Include; the provision for the S.C. & S.T. Co-operative Housing Federation also,

32. URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

The standards of health services in India continue to be lower than those obtaining even in less advanced countries in the world. Provision of adequate and safe drinking water and hygienic disposal of waste is the minimum welfare commitment of the State. Acceleration of the pace of health programme is of urgent importance and much more concerted effort and a substantially large investment is vital for rapidly improving the health profile of the country.

Andhra Pradesh State has now 2 Municipal Corporations and 83 Municipalities with a total population of 6.75 millions as per 1971 census, representing 15% of the State's population. At present, the State Public Health Engineering Department is incharge of water supply and drainage schemes in Municipalities in the State and Water Supply in the Municipal Corporations of Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam.

At the beginning of the Fifth Plan, 49 Municipalities were provided with water supply schemes. Even in these 49 towns where water supply facilities exist, the supplies are quite inadequate to meet the requirements of the present population as per the Minimum National Standards and as such they are in need of substantial improvements. During the period 1974-80, water supply facilities were provided to 22 more Municipalities thus bringing the total number of Municipalities covered with water supply to 71 out of 83 Municipalities.

The position of under-ground drainage in the State when compared to that of water supply is far from satisfactory. At present, the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad and a part of Visakhapatnam Corporation and five Municipalities namely: (1) Vijayawada (eastern area), (2) Eluru (Southern area) (3) Guntur, (4) Tenali and (5) Nellore have been provided with underground drainage schemes.

Objectives :

The following objectives were kept in view in formulating water supply and drainage programmes under the Sixth Plan 1980-85.

- (1) Total coverage of the entire Urban Population with assured and adequate drinking water supply.
- (2) Providing Water Supply facilities in the Municipalities where there is no water supply at present.
- (3) Providing sewerage schemes to all the towns with a population of one lakh and above (Class I cities) including such of towns endemic to filariasis.

(4) Providing an extensive and liberal training in environmental Engineering to Engineers and ancillary personnel in the investigation, Design, Execution, Operation and maintenance of water supply and Sanitation Schemes.

Sixth Five-Year Plan 1980-85 :

Water Supply:—There are 12 Municipalities at the beginning of the Sixth Plan without protected water supply facilities and two Municipalities with pilot water supply schemes. Water supply schemes were already taken up for execution in 8 Municipalities. Besides, even in the existing installations, it is observed that the supplies are inadequate due to various reasons such as (a) Rapid growth of population (b) influx of population due to industrial and allied activities and (c) the present rate of supply being below the minimum national standards etc.

Keeping in view the various aspects stated above, a sum of Rs. 109.50 crores is provided in the Sixth Plan for water supply programmes. Of this, a sum of Rs. 104.38 crores is for augmentation schemes while the balance amount of Rs. 5.12 crores is for the provision of protected water supply in Municipal areas.

Out of Rs. 5.12 crores earmarked for water supply programmes, a sum of Rs. 0.67 crores is for the completion of water supply Schemes already taken up for execution, while the remaining amount of Rs. 4.45 crores is for implementation of new schemes. Among the new schemes, two schemes viz., scheme for the provision of water supply to Industrial Complex at Madikonda, Warangal and Kothagudem water supply scheme together account for Rs. 2.64 crores. The Nidadavolu, Kovvur and Kagaznagar water supply schemes are the other new schemes to be taken up for execution under the Sixth Plan.

Augmentation of Water Supply.—A provision of Rs. 57.63 crores is earmarked for the implementation of the continuing augmentation schemes. Of this, Manjira Water Supply Phase II and III and Warangal Water Supply Scheme with lower Manair as source account for Rs. 57.17 crores. Among the new augmentation schemes accounting for Rs. 46.75 crores, the Guntur, Ongole, Guntakal, Mahabubnagar, Nalgonda, Visakhapatnam, Nizamabad, Machilipatnam, Eluru, Vijayawada, Rajahmundry, Nellore and Nandyal augmentation schemes with provisions varying from Rs. 1 Crore to Rs. 9 crores are included in the Sixth Plan besides other augmentation schemes costing less than rupees one crore.

Sewerage.—Hitherto all the sewerage schemes are being taken up as non-plan schemes with funds made available by the Municipalities. It is, generally observed that, due to inadequate finances, the Municipalities are not in a position to raise sufficient funds at a time resulting in abnormal delays in taking up sewerage schemes and also in the execution of schemes taken up.

A provision of Rs. 8.76 crores is made for the sewerage schemes in the Sixth Plan. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 7.77 crores is earmarked for the augmentation programmes relating to Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam,

Vijayawada, Guntur, Eluru, Nellore and Tenali sewerage schemes while the balance amount of Rs. 0.99 crore is earmarked for taking up sewerage schemes in Machilipatnam, Kurnool, Nizamabad, Warangal, Kakinada, Rajahmundry, Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Parvatipuram, Anakapalli, Karimnagar and Nalgonda towns.

Survey and Investigation:—At present, most of the Municipalities have inadequate Water Supply and only six out of 83 Municipal towns have partial sewerage schemes. Investigations have, therefore, to be carried out for augmenting the water supply and provision of sewerage facilities. In order to adhere to the target of the International drinking water supply and sanitation Decade programme, it will be necessary to investigate new sources for water supply and prepare feasibility reports for Water Supply and Sewerage schemes. For this purpose, it is proposed to strengthen the existing two investigation circles with adequate field staff and surveying and drawing instruments. A provision of Rs. 110.00 lakhs is made in the Sixth Plan for this scheme.

Research :

At present, practically none of the Water supply and sewerage schemes are provided with laboratory facilities for analysis of drinking water and waste water. The Institute of Preventive Medicine is undertaking random sampling at periodic intervals which is considered to be inadequate. Further, rapid industrialisation in the State calls for research in evolving suitable techniques for disposal of community wastes and industrial wastes. Data on water supply installations is also required to be collected for constant monitoring of water quality and surveillance. The data has to be fed back for effecting improvements to the water supply system on a rational basis as per the latest technology. At present there are no facilities for research programme in the department and the amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs provided will be necessary for making a beginning in this direction.

Training :

An amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is provided in the Sixth Plan towards Training Programmes in Public Health Engineering Department to train the engineers and ancillary personnel in the investigation, design, execution and maintenance of water supply and sewerage projects. It will also be necessary to send some of the departmental officers abroad for advanced training in such fields of environmental engineering where facilities are not available in India at present.

Machinery and Equipment :

An amount of Rs. 34.00 lakhs is provided in the Sixth Plan towards procurement of machinery and equipment required for execution of Major Water supply and sewerage schemes. The department at present does not possess any modern equipment like excavators, trenches, pipe laying equipment, cranes and lorries etc., The amount provided is less than required for procuring the modern equipment.

Plan Provision for 1981-82 :

In the Annual Plan for 1981-82, a provision of Rs. 1,300.00 lakhs is made for the implementation of water supply schemes in the State. Out of this, a provision of Rs. 851.50 lakhs is made for continuing augmentation schemes, Rs. 208.00 lakhs for new augmentation schemes, Rs. 125.50 lakhs for fresh water supply programmes, Rs. 95.00 lakhs for sewerage augmentation programmes and Rs. 20.00 lakhs for survey and investigation.

Out of Rs. 125.50 lakhs provided for fresh water supply programmes, a provision of Rs. 70.00 lakhs is earmarked for water supply to Industrial Complex at Madikonda, Warangal, while a sum of Rs.10.00 lakhs is provided to each of the water supply schemes relating to Nidadavolu, Kovvur, Kothagudem and Kagaznagar. The Annual Plan provision for Jangoan Water supply scheme is Rs. 5.50 lakhs.

In respect of continuing augmentation of water supply schemes for which a sum of Rs. 851.50 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan for 1981-82, the provision for Manjira Phase-II and III amounted to Rs. 730.00 lakhs, while that for Warangal Water Supply Improvement scheme with Lower Manair as a source is Rs. 97.39 lakhs. The Anantapur and Adilabad water supply improvement schemes are also provided Rs. 16.00 lakhs and Rs. 8.11 lakhs respectively.

A sum of Rs. 208.00 lakhs is provided in the annual plan for 1981-82 for new augmentation of water supply programmes. The Annual Plan provision varied from 10.00 lakhs to Rs. 35.00 lakhs in respect of Kakinada, Guntur, Ongole, Guntakal, Hindupur, Mahabubnagar, Nalgonda, Nizamabad, Workshop at Tirupati and Sangareddy water supply schemes, while it varied from Rs. 3.00 lakhs to Rs. 5.00 lakhs in respect of the Water Supply Improvement programmes of Nirmal, Medak, Zaheerabad, Siddipet and Sadasivapet.

Out of Rs. 95.00 lakhs provided for sewerage augmentation programmes, a sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is provided for Hyderabad sewerage improvement programme, Rs. 25.00 lakhs for Visakhapatnam sewerage improvement scheme and Rs. 10.00 lakhs each for Vijayawada and Guntur sewerage improvement programmes.

Andhra Pradesh State Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution.—The Andhra Pradesh State Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution was constituted on 24-1-1976 to carryout the functions of the Water Act 1974. The Board has to Plan for a comprehensive programme, by stages, for the prevention, abatement and control of pollution in various water courses in the State. The main functions of the Board, therefore include.

1. Granting consent to Industries to continue the existing discharges of trade effluents and also to make new discharges.
2. Monitoring of effluents from industries including inplan surveys.

3. Monitoring of water quality in various water courses.
4. Collection of data and dissemination of information including creating public awareness regarding pollution matters and their impact on the environment.

In A. P. State there are 277 major and medium industries and several small scale units which are causing pollution of natural water courses. Several industries have been inspected and the effluent samples analysed to know the quality of effluents being discharged into water courses. Notices have been served on polluting industries to obtain the consent of the Board which is obligatory under the provisions of the Act. The consent applications received from industries are examined and they are directed to put up necessary treatment plants to treat the wastes to the standards prescribed by the Board. Action against erring industries is also being contemplated under the provisions of the Water Act, 1974. As the information available does not indicate the nature of industry in the manner that will be useful to the Board's work, it is proposed to take an inventory on all the Industries in the State. The Board intends to prepare a blue print of the industrial map of Andhra Pradesh based on the inventory and future proposals for setting up of new industries and also the proposed expansion of the existing ones. This can be used as a Master Plan for future industrial development in the State. This work has to be taken up as a project by itself. The monitoring of water quality is another important main function which has to be done all the times. The Board will set up monitoring stations at suitable points along the rivers in the State, making a beginning with survey of water courses in and around Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam. In fact, the Board has already taken up Water Pollution Survey of Kukatpally Nala, a main feeder to Hussainsagar lake in Hyderabad City. A regular sampling programme has been drawn up and accordingly the samples are being collected and analysed. The data so collected will reveal the nature of pollution that is taking place in Hussainsagar lake. Further, the Board has agreed to co-ordinate its activities with the WHO Global Water Quality Monitoring Project. Under this Project, the water quality of river Godavari, Krishna and Pennar will be monitored at selected points. The Board has also collaborated with Andhra Pradesh Engineering Research Labs. in monitoring the water quality in three reservoirs namely Osmansagar, Himayatsagar and Manjira which are the drinking water supply sources to Hyderabad city. The Board will take up monitoring of other water courses during the Sixth Five Year Plan. Since it is essential for the Board to have its own laboratory to ensure success of the programme, action was taken and a fairly equipped laboratory has been set up in the premises of the Board in October, 1977. The work load involved to take up above functions is enormous requiring adequate trained man power and financial resources. The Board has decided to set up Regional Offices and two of them have already been established at Visakhapatnam and Tirupathi to attend to the pollution control activities in the Coastal Districts. The Board will set up one more regional office at Warangal. For analysis of samples the regional offices will avail the facilities in the University Laboratories which are designated Board Laboratories for fulfilment of the provisions of the Water Act 1974. Besides the important objectives indicated above, the Board

intends to take appropriate action in fulfilling the other aims laid down in the Act. The Board intends to prepare guidelines for certain types of industries and also to evolve economical methods for treatment of industrial wastes. With the above objectives the State Board can hope to maintain the quality of water environment as envisaged in the Water Act, 1974. The financial requirements of the Board to carry out the above functions during the Sixth Five Year Plan are assessed at Rs. 80.00 lakhs. The amount proposed for the Annual Plan 1981-82 is Rs. 8.00

32. RURAL WATER SUPPLY.

According to the survey conducted prior to 1971, there were 63,801 settlements (habitations) including revenue villages, hamlets, harijana-wadas, etc. in the State covering rural population of 35.1 millions as per 1971 census. Although water supply has been made available in 58,170 settlements out of the above, there are many villages where full coverage of population on the basis of prescribed service level is not there. The prescribed service level assumes one spot source for every 250 to 300 persons and where there is a piped water supply scheme, water supply should be at the rate of 40 to 70 litres per capita per day as per norms given by Government of India.

Problem villages :

■ 1972 list of Villages—Initial Survey and Classification.

Problem Villages :

The Government of India have formulated an accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme under Central Assistance with an objective of providing drinking Water facilities to the problem villages. Certain guidelines were formulated by the Ministry of works and Housing, Government of India to identify the problem villages. According to those guidelines, the villages identified as problem villages should satisfy one of the following four criteria.

- (i) Villages which do not have a source of drinking water within a distance of 1 mile (1.6 K.M.) or within a depth of 50 ft. (15 Mtrs.).
- (ii) Villages which are endemic to cholera.
- (iii) Villages where drinking water sources are infested with guinea worm.
- (iv) Villages where the sources have excess chemicals like carbides iron, flouride etc.

According to survey conducted in 1972 to identify the problem villages keeping the above guidelines in view, the number of problem villages identified were 6,133. As on 1-4-1977 balance of problem villages left over were 2,893.

As on 1-4-1977, additional revenue villages categorised as problem villages were identified as 468 and additional Hamlets under problematic category as 2,381 (total 2,849) thus making the number of problem villages as 5,742 (2893+2849). Further 278 villages were covered during 1977-78 under the Central Assistance Programme (218 villages) and Minimum needs Programme (60 villages) leaving 5464 problem villages yet to be covered.

The Government of India have however not recognised the number of the problem villages as 5,742. The Government of India were treating the left-over (uncovered) problem villages of 1972 list as on 1-4-1977 as 2,893 only.

Out of 2,893 left-over (uncovered) problem villages of 1972 list recognised by Government of India, 823 villages have been covered with water supply as on 1-4-1980 (218 villages during 1977-78 and the rest during 1978-80) leaving the balance 2,070 villages yet to be covered.

Subsequent list of villages : Re-survey and classification of Problem villages :

The Rural population which has not been provided with drinking water facilities by the Government has been depending for drinking water on open wells, step wells, canals, streams, etc. which are also used for their cattle and for irrigation resulting in water pollution and air spread of water borne diseases. More over, due to drought and consequent failure of monsoon in the State, water table has considerably gone down and some of the villages already provided with water supply have also become problematic. The Government of India have agreed in principle to consider additional list of problem villages as per survey to be conducted afresh. As per the guidelines communicated by the Government of India, the villages identified as problem villages should satisfy one of the following three criteria :

- (i) Those not having an assured source of drinking water within reasonable distance (1.6 K.M.) or within a depth of 15 Meters.
- (ii) Those where sources of water are liable to the risk of cholera or guinea-worm infestation.
- (iii) Those which suffer from excess of salinity, iron or flouride or other toxic elements hazardous to health.

The number of problem villages identified on the latest survey are 6,136 villages (1980 list).

Thus there are 8,206 problem villages in Andhra Pradesh State (2070 from 1972 list and 6136 from subsequent list with a population of 12781) thousands as per 1971 census) yet to be covered with water supply as on 1-4-1980.

International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-90) Programme.

The U. N. Water Conference held in Argentina, on March, 1977 decided to provide clean water and sanitation for all human beings during the decade 1981-90 and 1979-80 was proposed as the preparatory phase. It was also recommended that the decade should be designated as "International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade". India was a party to these decisions. The 31st U. N. General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the water conference.

SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1980-85) PROGRAMME :

It has been suggested by Government of India that keeping the objective of the decade in view, the Sixth Plan should cover all identified

problem villages (1972 list and subsequent list) and to cover 30% of population with piped Water Supply and 70% of population with spot sources.

As mentioned above the total number of problem villages to be covered as on 1-4-1980 is 8,206. The projected population of the villages is 171,26,000 in 1985 considering the spill over works of the previous years where the commitment on spill over P. W. S. works is large, the population to be covered with P. W. S. Schemes and spot sources, is worked as 38% to 62%.

The details of proposals are as follows :—

(a) *Spill over Schemes* :—The piped water supply schemes in 171 problem villages under 'Netherlands Assistance Programme, and 343 problem villages under State Programme are also in progress as on 1-4-1980 and all these are proposed to be covered during the plan period 1980-85.

(b) *Netherlands Assistance Programme* :—A massive project at a cost of Rs. 1155 lakhs was taken up with the assistance of Royal Netherlands Government to provide P. W. S. Schemes to 171 fluoride affected villages. The grants are being released as a part of state Plan outlay. So far a financial aid of Rs. 400 lakhs was provided (1979-80) The remaining amount of Rs. 755 lakhs has to be separated from State budget allocation and the Government of India may be requested to provide this amount as an additionality to the State Budget. However, the amount is shown in the proposals for the plan period.

(c) *Bore Wells Programme & Mini P. W. S. Schemes (Spot Sources)* :—As indicated earlier 62% of the population is proposed to be covered with spot sources i.e., by means of Open Wells, 4" dia bore wells fitted with hand pumps or 6" bore wells fitted with power pumps according to Geological and Geophysical considerations.

It has been proposed to drill 42,600 borewells of 4" (or 25,000 of 4" borewells with hand pumps and 3500 of 6" borewells with power pumps) to cover a population of 10,655. However, taking into account unsuccessful borewells those bore wells which have to be drilled afresh to compensate for collapsed or dried up bore wells (7500 members of 4" dia are proposed for 1980-85), the bore wells of 4" dia per annum to be drilled have to be taken on 10,000 (or 6,500 of 4" bore wells 700 of 6" borewells with power pumps).

In cases where 4" dia bore wells with handpumps are not feasible due to alluvial formations or source being away from village and source requiring depth greater than 200' Mini P. W. S. Schemes with 6" dia bore wells with power pumps or infiltrationwells in streams or springs will be taken up.

(d) *Miscellaneous provisions* :—It is proposed to impart training to lower cadres top and middle level personnel, Geologists, Hydrologists, Geophysicists in modern technology and accounting at a cost of Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

It is also proposed to provide special equipment such as computerisation, Vehicles, Special survey equipment and laboratory facilities and water analysis equipment *etc.*, at a cost of Rs. 10.00 lakhs and for R.W.S. evaluation study at a cost of Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

(e) *Provision for escalation of prices* :—15% of the total amount required for R.W.S. Sector for 5 years is proposed to take care of increase on prices during the plan period 1980-85.

The details as to the number of villages, population coverage and amounts required for the above proposals are given below:

SIXTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN—R. W. S. SECTOR

ABSTRACT

Sl. No.	Description of villages to be covered.	No. of villages.	Population (Projected) in 1985 (base year 1971) Census in '000	Amount required (Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Problem villages proposed to be covered with P. W. S. S. (This includes spillover commitment also).	1,216	6,471 (38%)	7,872.00
2.	Problem villages proposed to be covered with spot sources (This includes spillover commitment also).			
	(a) 6" bore wells with power pumps (3,500 Nos.).	1,412	4,526 (62%)	4,183.00
	(b) 4" bore wells with hand pumps (25,000 Nos.).	5,578	6,129	1,973.00
	Total (1+2)	8,206	17,126	14,028.00
3.	Provision for bore wells to compensate for collapsed or dried up bore wells (7,500 Nos.)			600.00
	Total (1 to 3)			14,628.00
4.	Provision for the following:			
	(a) Training to personnel			5.00
	(b) Special equipment (Such as computerisation).			10.00
	(c) Evaluation study of R. W. S. programme.			2.00
	Total (1 to 4)			14,645.00
5.	Provision for escalation of prices at the rate of 15% for 5 years.			2,195.00
	Grand Total			16,840.00

R. W. S. SECTOR—SIXTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN PERIOD (1980-85)

ABSTRACT OF SPILLOVER AND NEW SCHEMES

Sl. No.	Type of schemes proposed	No. of villages to be covered.	Projected population in 1985 (base year 1971) in '000s.	Cost of schemes (Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. P. W. S. SCHEMES:				
(a)	Spillover schemes (Committed)	.. 942	3,930	2,730.00
(b)	New Schemes	.. 274	2,541	5,082.00
	Total	.. 1,216	6,471 (38%)	7,812.00
II. SPOT SOURCES:				
(1) 6" bore wells fitted with power pumps (or Mini P. W. S. S.):				
(a)	Spillover Schemes (Nos. 441)	.. 441	632	289.00
(b)	New Schemes (Nos. 3,050)	.. 971	3,894	3,894.00
	Total No. 3,500 Schemes	.. 1,412	4,526	4,183.00
(2) 4" bore wells fitted with hand pumps and open wells:				
(a)	Spillover schemes (Committed) Nos. 807	368	141	57.00
(b)	New Schemes (24,193 Nos.)	.. 5,210	5,988	1,916.00
	Total Schemes (25,000)	.. 5,578	6,129	1,973.00
	Total of (1) and (2)	.. 6,990	10,655	6,156.00
	Total of (I) and (II)	.. 8,206	17,126	14,028.00
III. Provision for bore wells to compensate for unsuccessful collapsed or dried up bore wells of 4" Nos. 7,500..				
		..	..	600.00
	Total (I), (II) and (III)	..	..	14,628.00
IV. Provision for the following				
(i)	Training to personnel	..	..	5.00
(ii)	Special equipment such as computerisation vehicles and laboratory facilities.	..	..	10.00
(iii)	Evaluation study of R.W.S. Programme.	..	..	2.00
	Total (I) to (IV)	..	..	14,645.00
	Provision for escalation of prices at the rate of 15% for 5 years.	..	..	2,195.00
	GRAND TOTAL	..	..	16,840.00

Rural Sanitation :

In the Andhra Pradesh State 81% of the total population is residing in the Rural areas. During the Sixth Plan period, it is proposed to cover about 10% of the population giving preference to the villages already covered with water supply as per the guide lines given by the Ministry of Works and Housing, Government of India.

Proposals for the Sixth Plan period :—

It has been proposed to provide individual W.Cs. to 50% population under 50% subsidy-cum-loan scheme, open side drains and two community W.Cs. cum-urinals in each village in 811 villages already covered with P.W.S. schemes.

It is also proposed to provide one communiyt W.Cs. cum-urinal in each village and open side drains in 712 villages covered already with spot sources.

Apart from above proposals, W.Cs. cum-urinals are also proposed in 2539 high schools and 40627 primary and upper primary schools in the State.

The details as to number of villages, population coverage and cost involved for the above proposals are given below :—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Description of villages to be covered</i>	<i>Population proposed for 1935-base 1971 census) 000'</i>	<i>Amount proposed (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	811 villages covered with P.W.S.S. are proposed to be provided with		} 1000.00
(a)	Individual W. Cs. to 50% of population under 50% subsidy-cum-loan schemes. ..	4370	
(b)	Side drains (open). ..	..
(c)	Community W.C.S. & Urinals. .	..	
2.	712 villages covered with spot sources are proposed to be provided with :		
(a)	Side drains (Open). ..	537	
(b)	Community W. Cs. & Urinals. .	..	
3.	(a) 2539 High Schools (2203 as per 1971 census) are proposed to be provided with W. Cs. & Urinals. ..	..
(b)	40627 Elementary Schools (35328 as per 1971 census) are proposed to be provided with W. Cs. —Urinals. ..	..
	Total : ..	4907		1000.00

To sum up the total amount proposed for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programmes during the Sixth Five-Year Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 178,40.00 lakhs as shown below:

			(Rs. in lakhs).
S. No.	Agency/Item.	Outlay.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	
<i>I. Rural Water Supply :</i>			
1.	Problem villages proposed to be completed (Spillover schemes also).]	..	7872.00
2.	<i>Spot sources :</i>		
	(i) 6" bore wells fitted with power pumps.	..	4183.00
	(ii) 4" bore wells fitted with hand pumps.	..	1973.00
			14028.00
3.	Provision for collapsed or dried up bore wells. .		600.00
			14628.00
4.	Training to personnel. -- -- --		5.00
5.	Special equipment (Computerisation). --		10.00
6.	Evaluation study of R.W.S. §		2.00
			14645.00
7.	Provision for escalation of prices at 15% for 5 years. | -- -- -- --		2195.00
			168,40.00
II. Rural Sanitation Schemes.			10,00.00
Total I + II.			178,40.00

The amount proposed for Rural Water Supply schemes for the year 1981-82 Plan is Rs. 16,00.00 lakhs .

33. SOCIAL WELFARE.

Programmes under this chapter are implemented by the three Departments viz., Director of Women and Child Welfare, Inspector General of Prisons and Director of Social Welfare. The Progress and Programmes implemented by these Departments are given below :

WOMAN AND CHILD WELFARE :

Review of the Plan for 1974-80.

Women's Welfare:— During the year 1975 the International women's Year and during 1979 the International Year of the Child were observed. In the first programme three major schemes were launched. The first is the pioneering effort to provide finance to the woman entrepreneurs through the Andhra Pradesh Women's Co-operative Finance Corporation which is the first of its kind in the country with an initial capital of Rs. 10.00 lakhs provided in the year 1975, the Corporation built up by end of March 1980, a share capital of Rs. 130.00 lakhs and assisted 36,046 women to obtain loans to the extent of Rs. 242.34 lakhs.

The next one was the establishment of one Women's Technical Training Institute at Hyderabad to train girls in Watch and Clock Making, Television and Radio Mechanism, Draughtsmen Civil, Bleaching, Printing and Dyeing. A building was constructed at a cost of Rs. 24.98 lakhs. The institution started functioning from 1978-79 on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of the Central Social Welfare Board. The Institution was named as "Smt. Drugabai Deshmukh, Government Women's Technical Training Institute". The institute was expanded by introducing two more courses, L. C. E., and L. A. A., during 1978-79. One more Women's Technical Training Institute was sanctioned for Nellore.

Five Service Homes and Four State Homes were provided with broad based training-cum-production units which help rehabilitation of the inmates. A scheme for training domestic staff was started in the State Home at Hyderabad. A service Home was also sanctioned to Nellore. Two Hostels for Working Women were opened with a total intake of 100 women. Two Rescue Homes for court committed cases under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Girls and Women Act have been opened. Craft Training Centres were opened to train Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Women at 13 places.

Child Welfare :

The number of Children Homes was raised to 54 by opening 6 more Children Homes during the period serving 3,450 orphans and destitute children.

The year 1979 was observed as International Year of the Child. 66 Balwadies and 66 Creches were opened. A State Level fund—"The National Children's Fund Andhra Pradesh" was registered with a corpus of Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

9 Central Sector Integrated Child Development Service Projects were sanctioned upto 31-3-1980. Two more Integrated Child Development Service Projects under State Sector were taken up during 1979-80.

The expenditure incurred during 1974-80 was Rs. 301.86 lakhs.

Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 :

The approach is mainly based on the provision of improved services to women and children. The improvement of the quality of services and a balanced expansion of services in areas not served previously have guided the selection of programmes for the Sixth Plan.

1. *Direction and Administration:*

With the implementation of several schemes, the Directorate, the Regional Offices and the District Offices have to be strengthened with one section and supporting minimum staff for Regional Assistant Directors.

2. *Women Welfare:*

Service Homes:

The Service Home, Nellore will be continued during the Plan. Hence an amount of Rs. 10.25 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme. As part of improvement of services it is proposed to construct a building for the State Home at Rajahmundry. The Home is now located in the premises where a great social reformer Sri Kandukuri Veeresalingam Pantulu lived. The premises has fallen into disrepair and no amount of maintenance work can provide safety for the inmates. Therefore constructing a building at a cost of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed for this Home during the Plan period.

3. *Working Women's Hostels:*

There are only two working Women's Hostels in the State run by Government. For continuing the hostel at Tirupati an amount of Rs. 5.30 lakhs has been proposed.

4. *Women's Technical Training Institute:*

For the construction of a hostel building in Women's Technical Training Institute, Hyderabad a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed. Besides this, for the continuance of LCE and LAA courses in Women's Technical Training Institute, Hyderabad, Nellore and capital outlay for the Institute at Nellore, a total amount of Rs. 19.85 lakhs has been proposed.

5. *Craft Training Centre:*—It is proposed to open one more Craft Training Centre at Golconda (Hyderabad) for providing Craft Training

to the Women of weaker Sections of the Society at an outlay of Rs. 5.10 lakhs.

6. *Andhra Pradesh Women's Cooperative Finance Corporation:*

The Corporation will get Rs. 10.00 lakhs each year towards share capital as in the past. For this purpose Rs. 33.00 lakhs in the general Plan Rs. 9.00 lakhs in the Sub-Plan for Scheduled Tribes have been provided to the Corporation during the Sixth Plan period.

The Corporation has been meeting the cost of its establishment from the capital provided by the Government. Besides this, the Corporation will be given a managerial subsidy of Rs. 3.00 lakhs every year.

7. *Child Welfare:*

Integrated Child Development Service Projects—State Sector:—

The Government of Andhra Pradesh sanctioned 2 State Sector Projects in the year 1979-80. The tempo will be maintained during the Sixth Plan period by taking up 2 New Projects each year.

*Creches:—*There are 138 creches in the State. It is proposed to open 10 each year during the Plan at a cost of Rs. 26.60 lakhs.

*Homes for Physically Handicapped.—*The Physically Handicapped children—Primarily those orphaned or otherwise indigent have not been able to secure assistance from the State in the past. It is proposed to open 3 homes for physically handicapped children with an outlay of Rs. 11.55 lakhs.

*Children Homes.—*There are 6 children homes at present. It is proposed to continue these homes at a cost of Rs. 30.53 lakhs.

8. *International Year of the Child :—*In order to provide for a continuity of search for new services for children in the eighties the special provision for International Year of the Child is proposed to be continued, a sum of Rs. 65.00 lakhs has been proposed.

9. *Balwadies:—*The Balwadi programme has a double purpose—One it provides a timely guidance on Nutrition with supplementary Nutrition Programme and the other it creates an interest to attend the school helping in reducing the School dropouts. It is proposed to open 100 new Balwadies each year. The amount proposed is Rs. 60.39 lakhs.

10. *Sisuvihar.—*This is a programme to take care of unwanted or lost children of the age group 0-5 years. One Sisuvihar is already being run and 5 more are proposed to be opened. For continuance of the sisuvihar a sum of Rs. 1.70 lakhs has been proposed.

11. *Services for children in need of Care and Protection :*

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme providing grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations who run homes for Children. The expenditure on new schemes by Government of India will be shared by the State and Centre at 50:50.

12. *Implementation of Children's Act:*

The Andhra Pradesh Government have enacted the Children's Act under which some Homes have to be established. A sum of Rs. 17.50 lakhs has been provided in the Annual Plan 1980-81 to assist the establishment of the Homes initially. The Prisons Department will implement the Act.

13. *Taking over Indo-Dutch Project-Balwadies:*

The Indo-Dutch Project at Chevella near Hyderabad is completing its period of operation. It has been decided to continue the work by taking over the Balwadies run by the Indo-Dutch Project. A sum of Rs. 0.97 lakhs has been proposed for this purpose.

14. *Conversion of Balvihars into Balkendras:*

The Department is running 28 Balavihars in the State. The equipment in these institutions has become obsolete besides badly worn out. It is proposed to supply them better equipment during the Plan period at a cost of Rs. 5.00 lakhs. Thus for all the above programmes under Women and Child Welfare to be implemented during the Sixth Five Year Plan a sum of Rs. 500.00 lakhs has been proposed.

PRISONS DEPARTMENT:

Review of progress during 1974-78.

During the Fifth Five Year Plan, a Reception Home at Tirupathi was opened and the existing Auxiliary Home, Hyderabad and the Reception Home, Vijayawada, were strengthened by creating additional staff. Case work services were introduced in the Junior Certified Schools at Hyderabad and Eluru. Due to implementation of various schemes in the previous Plans, the basic structure and some minimum services required for implementation of the Social Defence Programmes could be provided.

Sixth Plan Programmes:

During the Sixth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to reduce the gap between the Legislative Provisions and their implementation in so far as the probation of Offender's Act and the children Act are concerned. No provision was made in the previous plans for the construction of buildings for institutions like Certified Schools, Reception Homes and Child Guidance Bureaux. It is proposed to construct well planned buildings during the Sixth Five-Year Plan for locating the institutions started earlier and also for those that are proposed to be started during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

The activities being looked after by the Department fall under three broad categories— Social Defence Programme (Probation Wing), Prisons Wing and Industries Development.

Probation wing.—Correctional work has come to be known as Social Defence Programme and Schemes for this purpose had been included in the various Five Year Plans. Schemes such as Probation Services,

Certified Schools, Remand Homes (Reception Homes), Child Guidance Bureau, etc., formed part of Social Defence Programmes in the previous Plans. The following schemes are proposed during the Sixth Plan Period.

1. *Headquarters Office.*—The Inspector General of Prisons has been redesignated as Inspector General of Prisons and Director of Correctional Services. All Correctional work including Prisons, Borstal schools, certified Schools, probation and preventive services and After Care Home are under this control. For Administrative convenience, the Office of the Inspector General of prisons and Director of Correctional Services is divided into two wings i.e., the Prisons wing and Probation wing. For the implementation of the various schemes contemplated in the Sixth Five Year Plan and to ensure periodical inspections and guidance, it is proposed to strengthen the headquarters establishment. The amount proposed for this purpose during Sixth Plan is Rs. 4.90 lakhs.

2. *Starting of Trained Institute for Social Defence Personnel.*

The Regional Institute of correctional Administration, Vellore imparts training to middle and senior level personnel for correctional services only. It is therefore, proposed to start a State level Institute for giving basic induction and in-service training to the lower level staff working in social Defence Programmes. The outlay proposed for the Plan period is Rs. 17.00 lakhs.

3. *Starting of Certified Schools and Children Homes:*

At present, there are four Certified Schools in the State i.e., Junior Certified Schools at Hyderabad and Eluru, Senior Certified School at Hyderabad and Girls Certified School at Hyderabad. There are no Children's Homes in the State. The Rayalaseema region is not having any Children's Institution. It is proposed to start two Children's Homes in the State and one more Certified School in Rayalaseema with a view to reducing over crowding in the existing institutions as well as ensuing the detention of children nearer their homes. Provision has been made for the employment of Teachers, Craft Instructors, House Masters etc., in these institutions so that the Children are educated and given vocational training with a view to ensuing their proper rehabilitation after discharge. The amount proposed for this scheme is Rs. 60.50 lakhs.

4. *Starting of Reception Homes:*

At present there are Reception Homes at Hyderabad, Vijjawada, Rajahmundry and Tirupathi only. In other Districts, the under trial Children are lodged in sub-jails or District Jails, which is not desirable. Hence it is proposed to start seven Reception Homes at other District Head quarters in a phased manner in the Sixth Plan. It is expected that each Home will have an average population of 60 to 100 children and provision has to be made for their feeding, clothing, bedding, medical care, recreation etc., The outlay proposed is Rs. 28.60 lakhs.

5. *Starting of Child Guidance Bureaux:*

There is one child Guidance Bureau functioning at Hyderabad. Here Juvenile beggars, vagrants and school dropouts are provided train-

ing and counselling and through persuasion, they are rehabilitated in useful avocations under this scheme. It is proposed to start similar Child Guidance Bureaux in three other important towns of the State during the Sixth Plan at a cost of Rs. 11.25 lakhs.

6. *Strengthening of existing Certified Schools and creation of additional posts of Probation Officers:*

One case Worker each was employed in the Junior Certified School at Hyderabad and Eluru. It is now proposed to employ additional case workers in the existing Certified schools. It is also proposed to increase the strength of the Supervisors in these institutions. The number of matrons in the Certified school for Girls will have to be increased. Proportionately the posts of Probation Officers will have to be increased. Therefore a sum of Rs. 15.07 lakhs is proposed during the Sixth Plan for this scheme.

7. *Purchase of Vehicles:*

Only one petrol driven vehicle is available for the probation wing i.e., at the Junior Certified School, Hyderabad. Other institutions like Certified Schools require diesel driven vehicles to transport sick children to hospitals, to organise outings and to carry material to and from the Institutions. The Joint Director, Deputy Director, Chief Probation Superintendent and the Regional Inspectors of Probation need to be provided vehicles to increase their mobility and to facilitate surprise inspections. Provision is, therefore, made for the purchase of vehicles at a total cost of Rs. 5.60 lakhs.

8. *Material Assistance to Probationers and Ex-Pupils:*

For settling the probationers and ex-pupils in useful avocations so as to wean them away from criminal propensities, provision has to be made for assisting them in purchasing the required tools, equipment etc., for starting self-employment schemes. It is, therefore, proposed to assist 200 probationers and ex-pupils each year of the Sixth Plan at an outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs.

9. *Building Programmes :*

It is proposed to provide well-planned Government Buildings to the institutions started in the previous Plans as well as those that are proposed to be started in the Sixth Plan for an outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs during the Sixth Plan period.

10. *Expansion of welfare Services and Creation of Posts of welfare Officers :*

Based on the All India Working Group and State Advisory Board recommendations, the Department requires one Welfare Officer for every 200 convicts. Apart from this, welfare Officers are required for the two Borstal Schools also. It is now proposed to appoint 8 more Officers at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.40 lakhs.

11. *Improvement of Vocational training programmes in Certified Schools and Borstal Schools:*

Borstal Schools and Institutions under the probation wing are correctional oriented rather than custodial. The ultimate object of these institutions is to rehabilitate the erst-while offenders by adopting a suitable trade to eke out their livelihood honourably when they are released. Hence vocational training programme will be undertaken. By the end of Sixth Plan period 110 inmates will be trained. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 9.23 lakhs has been proposed during the Sixth Plan period.

12. *Adult Education Programme in Prisons:*

It envisages the employment of matriculate prisoners to conduct Adult Education Classes for the benefit of other Prisoners. About 66 Matriculate prisoners will be trained for a period of 3 months at a Centrally located prison. After completing the training each matriculate prisoner will be entrusted with 30 prisoner-students for conducting adult literacy classes. The teacher will be paid an honoraria of Rs. 50/- per month. An amount of Rs. 1.45 lakhs has been proposed during the Sixth Plan period for this purpose.

For all the above schemes, the total amount proposed during the Sixth Plan period for Prisons Department is Rs. 200.00 lakhs.

Director of Social Welfare :

A sum of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed during the Sixth Plan period for taking up schemes under Social Welfare Department as per the details shown below:

Research Training and Administration Cell:

The Government of India have been suggesting several subjects from time to time for conducting researches on the problems of Scheduled Castes. The Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute was instructed to take up research on the problems of Scheduled Castes. As the staff in the Institute is intended for taking up research on the problems of Scheduled Tribes, they are unable to undertake research problems relating to Scheduled Castes. Hence additional staff is required for this purpose to strengthen the Cell.

(ii) *Home for the Blind :* A Home for the Blind was started in 1974-75. This is a continuing scheme. The Home has to be strengthened by admitting more people and providing better amenities.

(iii) *Home for the Physically Handicapped:*

A Home for the Physically Handicapped has been started in 1974-75. This is also a continuing scheme. The Home also has to be strengthened by admitting more inmates with proper additional requirements during the Sixth Five Year Plan period.

The total amount proposed for the above schemes of Director of Social Welfare during the Sixth Plan period is Rs. 100.00 lakhs.

Special Employment Schemes:

Under special Employment Schemes it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs 3200.00 lakhs during the Sixth Plan period.

To sum up a total outlay of Rs. 4000.00 lakhs is proposed for Social Welfare Programmes in the State during Sixth Plan period. An amount of Rs 556.50 lakhs is provided for the Annual Plan 1981-82 as per the details shown below:

Sl. No.	Department	(Rs. in lakhs)	
		OUTLAY PROPOSED	
		1980-85	1981-82
1	2	3	4
1	Director of Social Welfare ..	100.00	1.50
2	Director of Women & Child Welfare	500.00	50.00
3	Inspector General of Prisons ..	200.00	5.00
4	Special Employment Schemes ..	3,200.00	400.00
	Total ..	4,000.00	556.50

The programme of Special Employment Schemes is separately discussed.

The scheme-wise details of Sixth Plan and for Annual Plan for 1981-82 for the first three Departments are shown in the Annexure.

ANNEXURE

PLAN PROPOSALS FOR 1980-85 AND ANNUAL PLAN 1981-82.

Sl. No.	Department	(Rs. in lakhs)	
		PROPOSED OUTLAY	
		1980-85	1981-82
1	2	3	4
<i>(I) Director of Social welfare:</i>			
	(i) Research, Training and Administration Cell	100.00	1.50
	(ii) Home for the Blind		
	(iii) Home for the physically Handicapped		
	Total ..	100.00	1.50

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme project	Proposed outlay for		
		1980-85	1981-82	
1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
II. Director of Women and Child Welfare :				
I. Direction (Administration including Training):				
1. Headquarters Office :				
	Sanction of Additional Ministerial Staff to the Directorate	2.30		
2. Regional Offices :				
	Sanction of Additional Posts of Superintendents	2.70		
3. District Offices :				
	Sanction of L.D.C. Posts to 22 District Offices	5.96		
4. Women Welfare : .				
(a)	Continuance of Service Home, Nellore ..	7.75		
(b)	Construction of Building for Service Home, Nellore	2.50		
(c)	Construction of building for State Home, Kurnool and Mahabubnagar .. .. .	..	
(d)	Construction of building for State Home, Rajahmundry	10.00	} 150.00	
(e)	Working Women Hostel, Tirupathi ..	5.30		
(f) (i)	Construction of Hostel building in Women's Technical Training Institute, Hyderabad ..	10.00		
(ii)	Continuance of L.C.E. & L.A.A. Courses in Women's Technical Training Institute, Hyderabad	9.05		
(g) (i)	Continuance of Women's Technical Training Institute, Nellore	8.30		
(ii)	Capital outlay for Women's Technical Training Institute, Nellore	2.50		
(h)	Crafts Training Centre at Golkonda ..	5.10		
5. Special Services in Institutions :				
		0.30		
6. (a) Share Capital to Andhra Pradesh Women's Co-operative Finances Corporation, Hyderabad				
		33.00		
(b) De. Managerial subsidy ..				
		12.00		
7. Child welfare :				
	Opening of 10 Creches each year ..	26.60		

Rs. in lakhs

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
8.	Opening of Home for Physically Handicapped .	11.55	
9.	(a) Continuance of 6 Children Homes..	24.50	
	(b) Purchase of Children Home Building, Gudur (NLR)	1.90	
10.	(a) International Year of the Child ..	65.00	
	(b) Opening of 100 Balwadies each year ..	60.39	
	(c) Sishvihar, Chittoor	1.70	
11.	Services for Children in need of Care and Protection	12.00	
12.	Andhra Pradesh Children's Act	17.50	
13.	Scheme for setting up of Women's Training Centre/Institution for rehabilitation of Women in distress	8.00	
14.	Taking over of Balwadies by Indo-Dutch Project	0.97	..
15.	Conversion of Balvihars into Balkendras ..	5.00	..
<i>Sub-Plan :</i>			
16.	Share Capital to Andhra Pradesh Women's Co-operative Finance Corporation, Hyderabad	9.00	..
17.	Children Home, Gudur.	1.13	..
<i>State Sector integrated Child Development Services Scheme Projects</i>			
18.	(a) 2 ICDS Projects at Marpalli Visakhapatnam of 1979-80.	47.58	..
	(b) Opening of 2 ICDS Projects in the year 1980-81	43.62	..
	(c) Opening of 1 ICDS Project in the year 1981-82	24.80	..
	(d) Opening of 1 ICDS Project in the year 1982-83	19.00	..
Total :..		500.00	150.00

III. Inspector-General of Prisons :*State-Wide schemes :*

1.	Strengthening of Headquarters Office	4.90	0.90
2.	Starting of Training Institute for Social Defence Personnel	17.00	..

(Rs. in lakhs)

1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>District-wise schemes :</i>			
3.	Starting of Certified Schools and Children Homes .. .. .	.. 60.50	..
4.	Starting of Reception Homes .. .. .	.. 28.60	3.30
5.	Starting of Child Guidance Bureaus .. .. .	.. 11.25	..
6.	Strengthening of existing Certified Schools and Creation of Posts of Probation Officers .. .. .	.. 15.07	0.80
7.	Purchase of Vehicles for Children Institutions .. .. .	.. 5.60	..
8.	Material Assistance to Probationers and Ex-Pupils .. .. .	.. 4.00	..
9.	Building Programmes for Certified Schools .. .. .	.. 40.00	..
10.	Extension of Welfare Services in Prisons, .. .. .	.. 2.40	..
11.	Improvement of Vocational Training Programme in Certified Schools and Borstal Schools .. .. .	.. 9.23	..
12.	Adult Education Programme in Prisons .. .. .	.. 1.45	..
Total :		.. 200.00	5.00

34. SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT SCHEMES

Unemployment is acute amongst the educated unemployed belonging to the weaker sections. This is a problem requiring urgent remedial measures. Considering that there were nearly 9 lakhs (1978 figures) of unemployed persons belonging to all categories on live registers of the Employment Exchanges in the State, of whom nearly half are educated and of whom nearly one lakh belong to Scheduled Castes, about 12,800 to Scheduled Tribes and around 1,68,000 to the Backward Classes, the Government of Andhra Pradesh launched a Special Employment Scheme programme in August, 1978.

- (1) To provide institutional and non-institutional facilities for the educated unemployed to improve their skills and employment opportunities in shortage and heavy demand categories like Civil Engineering (Diploma), Typewriting and Shorthand, Fitters, Welders, Electricians, Mechanics, etc.
- (2) To provide self-employment ventures in Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Small Scale Industries and Business ventures through training and provision of subsidies, margin money etc., and
- (3) To make employment-linked investments to enable the unemployed candidates gain regular employment.

OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES :

The object is to train and orient the educated unemployed on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges to activities that are at once employment intensive and productive. The intention of the Government is to render the educated unemployed more acceptable to employers in terms of skill endowment and where possible to develop the entrepreneurial talents amongst the educated unemployed so that they may also set up productive units themselves and create further employment opportunities for others. The programme which is being implemented using the existing infrastructure available with the various Development Departments like the Animal Husbandry Department, Industries Department, the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation and Departments concerned with training like the Directorate of Employment and Training and Director of Technical Education, the Directorate of Handlooms and Textiles, the Textile Development Corporation, etc., has identified shortage and heavy demand categories in technical lines of manufacture in the undertakings of the State and Central Governments as also in the private sector and has been training the educated unemployed to fulfil the particula

requirements of the concerned institutions. Candidates so trained and oriented have found fruitful avenues both in the employment market and also as entrepreneurs in dairying, poultry farming and other service sectors.

This Special Employment Scheme seeks to devise activities and projects beneficial to the productive needs and capacities of the educated persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and other economically poor people. A predominant characteristic of the educated unemployed who have been waiting in the Employment Exchanges for several years without getting employment is that they do not possess specific skills. They have gone through mere general education without acquiring any of the skills relevant for productive self employment or for absorption in the various sectors of employment. As a first step, an exercise was conducted in the State to identify the shortage categories in the State Government, Central Government, Public Sector undertakings and Private Sector units. Similarly, training programmes and skill development opportunities which are greatly needed by the educated unemployed in order to improve their prospects of employment and productive work were identified. On the basis of this exercise, training programmes relevant to the educated unemployed and the organisations and institutions which could be entrusted with these training programmes were identified at the State Level, Regional Level and District Level. On this basis, programmes for training the educated unemployed candidates in Refrigeration and Airconditioning mechanics, Draughtsmen (Civil & Mechanical), Stenography and Typewriting, Welders and Fitters, Automobile mechanics, etc., have been formulated for implementation through several polytechnics, Industrial Training Institutes and District Level Training Centres in the State. The existing facilities for staff, buildings and equipment have been fully utilised and only marginal investment for staff and training expenses have been provided under the Special Employment Scheme.

REVIEW :

During the year 1978-80, 30 programmes covering both on-going and new were sanctioned and implemented at an outlay of Rs. 400.00 lakhs covering 29,495 candidates under Special Employment Schemes as follows :

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Head of the Department</i>	<i>Name of the Scheme</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Commissioner of Industries (Society for Employment Promotion & Training in Twin Cities).	Programme for Employment & Economic improvement of poor people in old city area.
2.	Commissioner of Industries.	Programme for self-employment of educated in Small Scale Industrial Venture and Business Ventures.

Sl. No.	Name of the Head of the Department.	Name of the Scheme.
(1)	(2)	(3)
3.	Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board.	Training & Part-time Employment as Village Helpers.
4.	Director of Technical Education.	Training in shortage & heavy demand categories like— (1) Civil Engineering (Diploma) (2) Typewriting and shorthand Courses.
5.	Director of Animal Husbandry.	Programme for (a) training and self-employment in Artificial Insemination work (b) establishment of Poultry Units.
6.	Director of Women & Child Welfare.	Programme for employment of educated unemployed women candidates in setting up of self-employment units such as Vegetable Vending, Kirana, Cut-pieces Fish Vending, etc.
7.	Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation.	Training of Light Motor Vehicle Licenses as Heavy Motor Vehicle Drivers.
8.	Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation.	Training and Employment of Rig Operators, Mechanics, Drivers, etc.
9.	Director of Employment and Training.	Training in Government Industrial Training Institutes and District Level Training Centres in shortage and heavy demand categories like Refrigeration, Air-conditioning, Radio and Television, Draughtsman (Civil) etc.
10.	Director of Handlooms and Textiles.	Programme for training in Sericulture and for starting of Grainages and Chawkie centres.
11.	Director of Agriculture.	Programme for training and self-employment in Agro-custom—services.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Head of the Department.</i>	<i>Name of the Scheme.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
12.	Director of Employment and Training.	Training in shortage and heavy demand categories like, Fitters, Welders, Radio & Television, Electricians, etc., in Government recognised Industrial Training Institutes.
13.	Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation.	Training and employment as Drivers, Conductors, Mechanics and Cleaners in 300 passenger buses operated in Road Transport Corporation routes.

On-going Programmes:

* 1.	Director of Agriculture.	Programme for training and self employment in Agro-custom-services.
2.	Director of Technical Education ;	Training in shortage and heavy demand categories like, Civil Engineering, Typewriting and Shorthand courses in the Government Polytechnics.
3.	Director of Animal Husbandry.	Programme for (a) Training and self-employment in Artificial Insemination work. (b) Establishment of Poultry units.
4.	Director of Employment and Training.	Training in shortage and heavy demand categories like, Refrigeration, Air-conditioning, Radio and Television, Draughtsmen (Civil) etc.
5.	Director of Employment and Training.	Training and employment in shortage and heavy demand categories in Government recognised private Industrial Training Institutes.
6.	Director of Handlooms and Textiles.	Training in Sericulture.

New Programmes :

1.	Director of Animal Husbandry.	Training and employment in setting up of dairy units.
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<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Head of the Department.</i>	<i>Name of the Scheme.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
2.	Director of Handlooms and Textiles.	Training in (a) Mulberry cultivation, silkworm rearing and Cocoon production, and (b) Silk reeling.
3.	Director of School Education.	Training as S.G.B.T. Teachers and B.Ed. Assistants.
4.	Director of Employment and Training.	Training in shortage and heavy demand categories like, Refrigeration, Air-conditioning, Radio and Television, etc. in Government Industrial Training Institutes and District Level Training Centres.
5.	Director of Technical Education.	Programme for training in L.C.E course at Government Polytechnics, Diploma Course in pharmacy and 3 Certificate courses in Restaurant and Counter Service, etc.
6.	Leather Industries Development Corporation of Andhra Pradesh/Commissioner of Industries.	Training in manufacture of Handgloves and other leather goods.
7.	Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation.	Training and employment as Drivers, Conductors, Mechanics and Cleaners in 308 passenger buses operated in Road Transport Corporation routes.
8.	Society for Employment Promotion & Training in Twin Cities/Commissioner of Industries.	Training and employment of candidates in specially designed minibuses in Twin Cities.
9.	Andhra Pradesh State Meat and Poultry Development Corporation/Director of Animal Husbandry.	Setting up of units of Poultry rearing in Integrated Rural Development Programme Blocks.
10.	Director of Industries.	Programme for providing employment in production complexes and functional complexes.
11.	Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation/Director of Industries.	Programme for providing employment in small business and industrial ventures.

Identification and selection of beneficiaries under Special Employment Scheme :

A District Level Committee has been constituted for each district with the District Collector as the Chairman, and the District Officers in-charge of the programmes under Special Employment Schemes as the members of the Committee. The District Level Committee will be in-charge of identification and selection of suitable candidates from among Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and other economically poor people with qualification of matriculation and above and who are registered in the local Employment Exchanges and also on the basis of their motivation and experience. The candidates so identified and selected will be imparted training in various courses, trades and skills during which period they will be paid stipends as admissible under the rules in force. The Committee shall also be in-charge of overall supervision and coordination of various programmes taken up under this scheme.

Since the Special Employment Scheme is exclusively for the categories of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes, including Economically Backward people, the inter-se-reservation between Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes is as shown below :

Scheduled Castes	50
Scheduled Tribes	10
Backward Classes	40

(A percentage of 70:30 as between Listed Backward Classes and Economically Backward Classes).

The Heads of the concerned Departments, the Developmental and Promotional Corporations, etc., have been fully involved in the project preparation, provision of technical guidance, mobilising custom and marketing facilities and in assisting the trained candidates in securing proper infrastructure and finances.

Statements giving various schemes formulated and implemented during 1978-79 and 1979-80 are annexed to this note as *Annexure I and II*

To provide training and employment to the poor people in the Twin Cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad an organisation by name the Society for Employment Promotion and Training in Twin Cities (SETWIN) was constituted by the Government in 1978. The objectives of the Society are ;

- (1) Training in demand-based skills aimed at improving the skills of the unemployed and thus improve their employability ;
- (2) Training-cum-production schemes for un-skilled person^s in simple production lines and providing them direct employment as piece-wage earners in the labour intensive production centres run by SETWIN ;

- (3) Training-cum-Employment programmes in which educated un-employed are provided with training in the large and medium scale industries for ultimate absorption on completion of training ; and
- (4) Training-cum-Self-Employment programmes under which orientation training is organised and necessary facilities are provided for self-employment to educated un-employed.

Under this programme, schemes like functional complexes in collaboration with the Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation, special passenger bus scheme in collaboration with Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation, mini bus programmes and SETWIN Home Service are being implemented with finances provided from the budget of the Special Employment Scheme.

In accordance with these objectives, the SETWIN has taken up training and employment oriented activities, the details of which and the number of beneficiaries covered under each programme is appended vide *Annexure-III (a)*. All these training programmes are aimed at providing opportunities to the un-employed to acquire skills in demand based categories so that the un-employed may become employed or self-employed after completion of training. (*Annexure-III B*)

Training Programmes:

During 1979-80, training programmes were organised in collaboration with State and Central Government undertakings for the benefit of 354 candidates. In association with M/s. Hyderabad Allwyn Metal Works, Limited, in-plant training programme for 136 I. T. I., and non-I. T. I. matriculates was sponsored by SETWIN during February, 1979 in Refrigeration and Air-conditioning, Fitters trade, Welders trade Carpentry and Sheet Metal Works. While I. T. I. candidates underwent training for 6 months, matriculate candidates were trained for 1 year. A one year training-cum-employment programme in the manufacture of G. L. S. lamps and tube lights has been organised for 204 trainees in collaboration with M/s. Hindustan Machine Tools Limited. After successful completion of training employment in M/s. Hindustan Machine Tools Lamps Division has been assured to the trainees. A sophisticated training programme in computer software programme was organised for 24 candidates in collaboration with the Electronics Corporation of India Limited, during the year 1979-80. In collaboration with the Ready-to-Eat Processed Food Factory, Nacharam a training programme was organised in Electric Motor Mechanism for 14 candidates during 1979-80.

Production Programmes :

SETWIN has selected production schemes which are distinguished for their simplicity of operation and the utility of the products in the Government Departments. Workers are paid on piece-wage basis in these programmes. The products manufactured are corrugated card board boxes, bandage and gauze cloth, chalk crayons, file tags, envelopes, woolen socks and hosetops, dongries, file pads, etc., While bandage and gauze cloth is supplied to the Government's Medical and Health Departments, corrugated card board boxes are supplied to the

Institute of Preventive Medicine and Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Corporation. Chalk crayons, file tags, envelopes, file pads, dongries, etc. are supplied to the Printing and Stationery Department and other Central Government offices, State and Central Government undertakings. Socks and hosetops are supplied to the Police Department. Thus the bulk of the products are supplied to Government and Semi-Government offices. Production is taken up against orders received. In addition to the training programme in Printing Technology, a Printing Press has also been established which undertakes all printing job works for the various Government and Semi-Government Organisations.

Passenger Bus Programmes :

SETWIN has organised a special passenger bus scheme providing self-employment to 450 drivers and mechanics and employment to 250 conductors and in the process augmenting the transport facilities in the city for the benefit of urban commuters. Two types of special passenger buses are being operated by SETWIN, viz., the mini passenger buses and maxi buses. The Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation has identified a number of crucial points that need to be served such as the air-port, railway stations, offices and schools and the routes which are to be covered by these special passenger buses.

Mini Bus :

A mini bus is a vehicle having a seating capacity of 15 to 30 passengers. These buses are neither so big as functional buses nor as small as intermediate public transport vehicles such as auto rickshaws, taxis, etc., either in their seating capacity or pay load. The following are the advantages of entrusting the mini bus operation to entrepreneur under the Special Employment Scheme :

- (1) Manoeuvrability of the vehicles on congested and narrow routes and increase in the facility of mobile transport to slum areas and thickly populated residential localities ;
- (2) Unit cost is comparatively low ;
- (3) The establishment charges and other operational costs are very low compared to the other large establishments ; and
- (4) The owner entrepreneur in these vehicles do not carry significant over-heads because small private enterprises under ownership buses is not subject to trade union pressures.

Besides, the transport facilities afforded by the Mini Buses to the common man is much cheaper than the rates charged by the private intermediate transport operators such as auto-rickshaws, taxis, etc. and they also have special provision to carry the luggage of the passengers.

Passenger buses introduced in the scheme run in all the important city routes as a special service in addition to the normal Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation buses. Seating accommodation in these buses is comfortable and no standing passengers are allowed.

These special service buses stop only at distinct stages connecting important residential colonies, offices, railway stations, schools, etc.

About 100 mini buses belonging to the educated unemployed and Weaker Sections Co-operative Societies, Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Corporations which were plying as contract carriages by obtaining temporary permits for their dairy operations and which faced many problems in their operations, have also been absorbed by the SETWIN Organisation.

These mini buses are plying under the full operational control of SETWIN. SETWIN is providing the following assistance for the mini bus entrepreneurs :

- (1) Supply of tickets of various denominations as per the approved fare structure.
- (2) Concession in taxes.
- (3) Permission to operate as stage carriages in the twin cities.

In the case of mini buses there are 3 other entrepreneurs, viz., 2 drivers and one I.T.I. trained mechanic or person adequately trained in motor mechanism. The Conductor is provided by SETWIN who is treated as an employee of these entrepreneurs.

The basic daily, weekly and monthly maintenance is carried out in a maintenance depot established by SETWIN in Patigadda. The financing of those mini buses is from the funds provided from the budget of the Special Employment Schemes and institutional finances mobilised from the Central Bank of India.

Maxi Buses :

As far as the maxi buses are concerned, the following are the organisational arrangements ;

- (1) 4 candidates are being selected for each bus. The selection is done by a Committee under the Chairmanship of the District Collector, Hyderabad. Two of them will be Heavy Motor Vehicle Licence holders with requisite physical and educational standards, one I. T. I. trained candidate or an adequately experienced person in motor mechanism and the fourth candidate, usually a matriculate, who would be absorbed by the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation as Conductors.
- (2) All the candidates would be selected from among the un-employed persons registered in the Employment Exchange in the City belonging to weaker sections, by SETWIN and the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation representatives.

(3) Immediately after selection, all the selected candidates are suitably trained by the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation for a period ranging from one to two months during which stipends will be paid by SETWIN at the rate of Rs. 100 per month. Chassis as well as the body building is ordered on behalf of the SETWIN by the Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation as per improved designs suitable for this special service. Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation guarantees 75,000 K. Ms. per year at agreed rates for a period of 5 years extendable for a maximum period of 10 years. Similarly SETWIN provides the overall supervision and organisational arrangements for the programmes. These buses have been financed by the provision of margin money from the budget of the Special Employment Scheme and institutional finances mobilised from the Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation.

SETWIN Home Service Programme :

Under the training-cum-self-employment programmes a SETWIN Home Services Programme has been started for the unemployed technicians hailing from poor families. This Home Service helps these boys earn a decent wage while providing a dependable door-to-door service to the citizens.

Under the scheme, SETWIN organises groups of unemployed skilled technicians like Plumbers, Electricians, Carpenters, Radio and Television Mechanics, Air conditioning Mechanics, etc. and Bill Collectors. They set themselves up in well designed cabins/booths located at various focal points in the city. The booths are to be provided with a telephone and the technicians are supplied with essential tool kits of their respective trades on subsidy basis for enabling them to service the householders of the localities concerned, with promptitude.

These groups of unemployed technicians who are given the Home Service Booths are provided by SETWIN a subsistence grant of Rs. 200 per month per technician for a period of 6 months from the date of commissioning the Home Service Booths.

The technicians and bill collectors work under the guidance of master technicians and booth managers who are also paid a subsistence grant of Rs. 300 per month each for an initial period of 6 months.

Under the scheme, 25 Home Service Booths have been set up in selected places. This programme has helped to provide employment to 230 technicians so far.

Functional Complexes :

In association with the Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation (A.P.S.S.I.D.C.) SETWIN will organise three functional complexes for some of the consumer oriented products which were hitherto not produced in the State. The objective of a functional complex is production from a cluster of feeder units located together in a functional complex in which there would be a mother unit,

responsible for central purchase and central supply of raw materials to the Small feeder units and tiny sector units located around the mother unit. Marketing the finished products of the small units and arranging finance to the entrepreneurs is also undertaken by the Mother Unit.

Under this programme, the following, three functional complexes are being set up by SETWIN for providing employment opportunities to youth entrepreneurs in collaboration with the A. P. S. S. I. D. C. in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Complex.</i>	<i>Employment Potential.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Carpet Complex.	1,000
2.	Assembly of Television sets in collaboration with Electronic Corporation of India Limited.	50
3.	I. C. Radios.	140
	Total.	1,190

Necessary funds are released from the budget of the Special Employment Scheme to SETWIN and A. P. S. S. I. D. C. to implement the programme.

Anti-Poverty Schemes :

Considering the problem of unemployment and under-employment in Twin Cities in general and in the Old City areas in particular, a survey for identifying families below the poverty line and for providing self-employment opportunities to such families has been done. The survey is designed to identify infrastructural facilities and rate of un-employment as also the availability of skills in the twin cities. This Socio Economic Survey of the Old City has been arranged by SETWIN employing the University students as investigators on a remuneration basis.

About 5,000 families both from old and new city areas are proposed to be identified for providing assistance in various professions, depending upon the findings of the survey. Banks have already come forward to extend the required financial assistance to the identified families under the D. I. R. Scheme.

On an experimental basis, about 100 units of push-carts have been supplied to the identified families for vegetable vending and laundry services.

Programmes similar to the one organised in the Twin Cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad have been extended to Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Warangal and Kurnool during 1980-81. The Collectors have been requested to formulate project reports for grounding training employment and self-employment programmes. It is proposed to organise similar programmes in the other 17 districts of the State during the Plan period 1980-85.

ANNEXURE-I.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROGRAMMES SANCTIONED DURING 1978-79 UNDER SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT SCHEME.

(Rs. in laksh.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	Total Expenditure sanctioned under.		Total Expenditure incurred.		(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
			Departmental Budget.	Special Employment Scheme Budget.	Departmental Budget.	Special Employment Scheme Budget.				
1. Commissioner of Industries. (SETWIN) :										
	Programme for Employment and Economic improvement of poor people in old city area.	G. O. Ms. No. 177, dt. 7- 7-1978	10.00	10.87	10.00	10.87	40.00	..	3,000	1,365
2. Commissioner of Industries :										
	Programme for self Employment of educated in Small Scale Industrial ventures and Business Ventures.	G. O. Ms. No. 220, dt. 19- 9-1978	24.75	79.79	24.75	79.79	522.70	280.10	5,000	4,500
3. A. P. State Electricity Board :										
	Training and Part-time Employment as village Helpers.	G. O. Ms. No. 221, dt. 19- 9-1978	0.675	..	0.313	..	..	..	300	139

4. Director of Technical Education :										
Training in shortage categories like—										
	G. O. Ms. [No. 222, dt. 19- 9-1978	..	3.00	..	3.00	..	..	360	360	
(1) Civil Engineering (Diploma).										
(2) Typewriting and Shorthand Courses.										
	(No.)	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
5. Director of Animal Husbandry :										
Programme for :										
(a) Training and self-employment in Artificial Insemination work.										
	G. O. Ms. No. 223, dt. 19- 9-1978 & G.O.Rt. No. 13, dt. 10- 1-1979	..	3.70	..	3.70	43.05	..	100	68	
(b) Establishment of Poultry Units.										
	G.O.Rt.No.] 13, dt. 10- 1-1979	..	0.75	..	0.75	66.85	4.68	500	442	
6. Director of Women & Child Welfare :										
Programme for self employment of educated unemployed women.										
	G. O. Ms. No. 224, dt. 19- 9-1978	--	5.00	--	5.00	20.00	9.876	500	410	
7. A.P.S.R.T.C.										
Training and Employment of Heavy Motor Vehicle Drivers.										
	G.O.Ms. No.225,dt. 19- 9-1978	..	1.47	--	1.47	..	..	300	275	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
8.	<i>A.P. State Irrigation Development Corporation :</i>									
	Training and Employment of Rig operator Mechanics, Drivers etc.	G.O.Ms. No. 253, dt. 28-10-1978	0.234	2.064	0.311	2.064	..	..	176	148
9.	<i>Director of Employment and Training :</i>									
	Training in Govt. I.T.Is & D.L.T.Cs. in shortage and heavy demand categories.	G.O.Ms. No. 254, dt. 28-10-1978	..	7.83	..	7.83	..	..	580	551
10.	<i>Director of Handlooms and Textiles :</i>									
	Programme for training in sericulture & Employment in sericulture related activities.	G.O.Ms. No. 255, dt. 28-10-1978	..	18.604	..	18.604	..	..	810	810
11.	<i>Director of Agriculture :</i>									
	Programme for training in Agro-custom services & self employment.	G.O.Ms. No. 256, dt. 28-10-1978 read with G.O.Ms.No. No. 8, dt. 10-1-1979	..	2.80	..	2.80	..	..	200	99

12. Director of Employment and Training :

Training in Govt. recognised I.T.Is. in Hyderabad shorlag & heavy demand categories.	G. O. Ms. No. 258, dt. 3-11-1978	7.12	..	7.12	332	322
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13. A.P.S.R.T.C.

Training of Drivers, Conductors, Mechanics & cleaners and Employment in 300 passenger buses operated in R.T.C. routes.	G.O.Ms. No. 262, dt. 7-11-1978	..	57.00	..	57.00	600.00	536.00	2,400	2,344
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Total :	..	35.659	199.998	35.374	199.998	1,292.60	850.656	14,558	110,824
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ANNEXURE-II.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROGRAMMES SANCTIONED DURING 1979-80 UNDER SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT SCHEME.

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Serial No. and Head of the Department/Name of the Scheme.	G. O. No. & date in which expenditure sanctioned.	Total Expenditure sanctioned under		Total Expenditure incurred.		Institutional Finance to be raised.	Institutional Finance raised as on 31- 3-1980	No. of beneficiaries as per sanction.	No. of actual beneficiaries as on 31- 3-1980	
		Departmental Budget.	Special Employment Scheme Budget.	Departmental Budget.	Special Employment Scheme Budget.					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<i>On going Programmes :</i>										
1. Director of Agriculture : Programme for training in Agro-custom Services and Self Employment.	G.O.Rt.No. 183, dt. 24- 4-1979 read with G.O.Rt. No. 261, dt. 6- 6-1979	..	0.70	..	0.70	..	..	99	70	
<i>Director of Technical Education :</i>										
Training in Civil Engineering, Typewriting & Shorthand courses in the Govt. Polytechnics.	G.O.Ms. No. 27, dt. 2-5-1979	..	3.371	..	3.371	..	..	360	360	

3. Director of Animal Husbandry :									
(a) Training under Artificial Insemination work.	1. G.O.Ms. No. 29, dt. 7- 5-1979	..	0.33	..	0.27	..	..	62	62
	2. G.O.Ms. No. 80, dt. 14-12-1979								
(b) Setting up of Poultry Units.	G.O.Rt. No. 324, dt. 17- 7-1979	..	0.05	..	0.05	..	..	322	322
4. Director of Employment & Training :									
Training in shortage categories at the Government I.T.I.s	G.O.Ms. No. 35, dt. 14- 6-1979	..	7.10	..	3.75	..	..	551	551
5. Director of Employment & Training :									
Training in Government recognised I.T.I.s. (4 Private Institutes).	G.O.Ms. No. 36, dt. 15- 6-1979	..	7.229	..	7.09	..	..	467	432
6. Director of Handlooms and Textiles :									
Training in Sericulture..	G.O.Ms. No. 37, dt. 15- 6-1979 & G.O.Ms. No. 41, dt. 2- 7-1979	..	4.712	..	2.936	..	..	322	322
Total : (On going schemes)		..	23.492	..	18.167	..	..	2,183	2,119

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<i>New Programmes :</i>										
<i>7. Director of Animal Husbandry :</i>										
	Provide training & employment to 5,000 candidates in Dairy Development.	G.O.Ms. No. 16, dt. 15- 3-1979	..	6.00	44.54	2.476	367.5	63.95	2,000	1,757
<i>8. Director of Handlooms and Textiles :</i>										
Training in										
	(a) Mulberry cultivation, Silk-worm rearing & Cocoon Production.	G.O.Ms. No. 42, dt. 6- 7-1979	..	5.396	..	5.396	52.50	..	1,200	1,200
	(b) Silk reeling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>9. Director of School Education :</i>										
	Training as S.G.B.T. Teachers & B.Ed. Assistants.	G.O.Ms. No. 43, dt. 6- 7-1979	..	1.90	..	1.90	..	..	1,550	1,522
<i>10. Director of Employment & Training :</i>										
	Training in shortage & heavy demand categories in Govt. I.T. Is. & D.L.T.Cs.	G.O.Ms. No. 44, dt. 6- 7-1979	..	11.969	..	11.969	..	..	1,115	1,023

11. *Director of Technical Education :*

Programme for training in L.C.E. Course at Govt. Polytechnics Diploma Course in Pharmacy - & 3 certificate courses in Restaurant and - Counter Service, etc.	G.O.Ms. No. 45, dt. 6- 7-1979	..	9.557	..	9.557	1,020	1,020
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12. *Leather Industries Development Corporation of Andhra Pradesh [Commissioner of Industries*

Training in manufacture of Handgloves and other leather goods.	G. O. Ms. No. 46, dt. 6- 7-1979	..	5.39	..	5.39	600	630
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13. *A.P.S.R.T.C.*

Training of candidates to operate 308 passenger buses.	G.O.Ms. No. 62, dt. 13- 8-1979	..	22.00 8.25 (MM)	..	22.00 8.25	600.00	500.00	2,464	2,400
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14. *SETWIN/Commissioner of Industries :*

Training and Employment of candidates in specially designed mini buses in Twin Cities.	G.O.Ms. No. 68, dt. 17-10-1979	..	1.40 (16.125MM)	..	17.525	91.375	91.375	200	200
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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
15.	<i>A. P. State Meat & Poultry Development Corporation/Director of Animal Husbandry :</i>									
	Setting up of units of Poultry rearing in I.R.D. Blocks. ..	G.O.Ms. No. 72, dt. 6-11-1979	..	7.00	27.00	7.00	48.00	48.00	1,000	300
16.	<i>Director of Industries :</i>									
	Programme for providing employment in production complexes and functional complexes.	G.O.Ms. No. 9, dt. 8- 2-1980	..	35.00	..	35.00	150.00	150.00	3,000	3,000
17.	<i>A.P.S.S.I.D.C./Director of Industries :</i>									
	Programme for providing employment in - small business & Industrial ventures.	G.O.Ms. No. 10, dt. 8- 2-1980 G.O.Ms. No. 22, dt. 7- 3-1980	..	52.504	..	22.362	90.00	89.448	5,000	2,500
	Total (New Programmes)		..	176.492	71.540	148.825	1,399.375	942.773	19,149	15,552
	Grand total (On going & New Programmes) ..		..	199.983	71.540	166.992	1,399.375	942.773	21,332	17,671

ANNEXURE—III (a)

TRAINING PROGRAMMES TAKEN UP BY SETWIN

1. Watch Repairing
2. Card Punching
3. Laquer Art Ware
4. Data Processing
5. T.V. Servicing
6. Plastic Conversion Technology
7. Screen Printing
8. Telex Operation
9. Inplant Training in M/s. Allwyn Metal Works Ltd., Hyderabad.
10. Leather Garments
11. Urban Industrial Mechanics
12. Gem Craft Training
13. Red-bending and Carpentry
14. Plumbing Trade
15. Air-conditioning Mechanics
16. Electrician and Motor Winding
17. SETWIN Home Services
18. Electric Bulb making in collaboration with H.M.T.
19. Computer Soft Wear Programming in Collaboration with E.C.I.L.
20. Scooter Mechanic
21. Drivers, Conductors and Mechanics for mini buses
22. Drivers, Conductors and Mechanics for the Special Passenger Bus Programme
23. Functional complexes.

ANNEXURE—III (b)

LINES OF PRODUCTION ORIENTED EMPLOYMENT PROVIDED AFTER TRAINING
BY SETWIN

1. Television Functional Complex
2. Carpet Functional Complex
3. Electric bulb manufacture (in M/s. H.M.T. Ltd.)
4. Gem Craft Production units
5. Operation of mini passenger buses
6. Operation of special passengers buses
7. Leather garments manufacture
8. Leather goods manufacture
9. Ready-made garment making
10. Operation of power-operated sewing machines for making garments for export
11. Home Service Groups providing services of plumbers, electricians, radio and T. V. mechanics, bill collectors, carpenters etc.
12. Socks and hosetopes making
13. Bandage and gauze cloth making
14. Envelope and file pad making
15. Chalk crayon making.

SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT SCHEME PROPOSALS FOR 1980-85

(1) DIRECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

In order to provide employment opportunities for weaker section people in reserved vacancies both in Private and Public Sector undertakings, Special training programmes have been introduced in shortage categories for the benefit of weaker section people under Special Employment Scheme. In selecting the trades proper care was taken and training facilities provided for shortage and heavy demand categories like Mechanics in Refrigeration & Airconditioning, Radio, T.V. Plumbers, Painters, Carpet weaving etc.,

The seats introduced both in Government Institutions and Private Industrial Training Institutes during 1978-79 and 1979-80 and proposed to be continued during 1980-81 to 1984-85 are as follows :

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Institutions</i>	<i>1978-79</i>	<i>1979-80</i>	<i>Proposed to be continued during Sixth Plan i. e. 1980-81 to 84-85</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Government Industrial Training Institutes & District level Training Centres.	580	1155	1435 per year
2.	In (3) Private Industrial Training Institutes.	332	100	4167 per year

In order to meet the manpower requirement of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant and other Industries that are coming up in this State, it is not only essential to continue the seats already introduced till the end of the Fifth Plan but also to introduce 1,405 new seats in Government Industrial Training Institutes.

The estimated expenditure per year to continue the above seats from 1980-81 and for introduction of new schemes till the end of Sixth Plan period is as follows ;

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Govt. I.T.Is.</i>	<i>Private I.T.Is.</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	1980-81	48.55	10.65	58.60
2.	1981-82	81.75	9.77	91.52
3.	1982-83	85.83	10.85	96.68
4.	1983-84	95.79	12.18	107.97
5.	1984-85	108.12	13.83	121.95
Total ..		420.04	56.68	476.72 or 477.00 lakhs.

2. DIRECTOR OF SCHOOL EDUCATION :

For continuing the programme in S.G.B.T. and B.Ed., Courses in the back-log vacancies reserved for S.C. and S.T. candidates during the years 1980-85 for training of 7,750 new candidates as S.G.B.T. and B.Ed., Assistants during the years 1980-85 an amount of Rs. 57.00 lakhs requires to be provided towards this training programme.

3. DIRECTOR OF HANDLOOMS AND TEXTILES :

Handloom Weaving is mostly a hereditary skill on traditional looms, but new skills are necessary which can be acquired by training on improved looms and appliances. There is need to provide training facilities for this purpose, (i) to achieve diversification in production patterns, (ii) to meet the changing tastes of consumers, and (iii) to solve recurring problems pertaining to marketing and accumulation of stocks in the Industry. It is necessary therefore to provide sources of training and self-employment by imparting new skills. At present the institution facilities available are the Weavers Service Centres of the Government of India. These facilities are, however, very limited. By suitably expanding them taking advantage of the existing infrastructure, the felt need for training and self employment can be easily achieved.

There is scope for providing employment to educated un-employed in Powerloom Industry also. Though the Government of India have announced a ban on installation of new powerlooms with effect from 1-4-1980, there is scope to impart training in production of cloth in the existing powerloom units of Andhra Pradesh State Textile Development Corporation. There is also scope for employment to educated un-employed in Cooperative spinning mills and also in pre-loom and post-loom units established in Cooperative sector as also by the Andhra Pradesh State Textiles Development Corporation.

Training in Jacquard and improved handlooms :

It is programmed to impart training in the 5 existing training centres established under Intensive Development Projects and Export Production Projects sponsored by Andhra Pradesh State Textile Development Corporation. 800 persons will be trained per annum for self employment at the rate of 200 persons for duration of 3 months. The trainees will be paid stipend at Rs. 150 p.m. which would work out to Rs. 3.60 lakhs per annum. Besides this, these 5 training centres have to be assisted towards the cost of recurring expenditure viz., raw material involved and also contingent expenditure. For all the 5 centres the assistance towards cost of recurring expenditure for raw material and contingencies would work out to Rs. 7.20 lakhs and Rs. 1.60 lakhs per annum respectively.

Training for Production of silk cloth on powerlooms :

It is programmed to train 120 persons per annum for cloth production on powerlooms in the existing powerloom unit of A. P. State Textile Development Corporation. The duration of training would be 2 months per trainee and each trainee would be paid Rs. 500 towards stipend. The stipend cost per annum would work out to Rs. 0.60 lakh.

The requirements towards recurring cost of raw material involved in the training on 20 looms work out to Rs. 4.80 lakhs per annum and the cost of contingent expenditure to Rs. 35,000 per annum.

Training in the Modern Dye Units :

It is also programmed to impart training to 80 persons per annum in the four Modern Dye units established by A. P. State Textile Development Corporation. The duration of the training would be 3 months and each trainee would be paid a stipend of Rs. 750 for the training period. The stipendary cost for 80 trainees per annum works out to Rs. 60,000.

The 4 modern dye units require Rs.2.40 lakhs per annum for raw material involved in training and Rs. 1.40 lakhs per annum towards cost of contingent expenditure.

Training processing and Printing Units :

It is programmed to impart training in the processing and Printing units established by A. P. State Textiles Development Corporation at Machilipatnam each quarter 25 persons will be trained and thus 100 persons will be trained in Processing and Printing of cloth per annum. The stipendary cost per trainee for 3 months would be Rs. 900 and for 100 trainees it would work out to Rs. 0.90 lakh per annum.

The processing unit also requires assistance of Rs. 4.50 lakhs towards recurring expenditure and raw material involved and Rs. 60,000 towards contingent expenditure per annum.

Thus the total assistance required for the training programmes under Handloom sector is as under per annum.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Item	Recurring	Establishment and contingent	Stipend	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Training on Jacquard and improved hand-looms in five centres.	7.20	1.60	3.60	12.40
2.	Training on power-looms ..	4.80	0.35	0.60	5.75
3.	Training in Modern Dye Houses ..	2.40	1.40	0.60	4.40
4.	Training in Processing & Printing ..	4.50	0.60	0.90	6.00
	Total ..	18.90	3.95	5.70	28.55

Co-operative Spinning Mills :

It is programmed to train 200 educated un-employed for semi-skilled jobs in the co-operative spinning mills and processing units at the rate of 50 per quarter every year. A sum of Rs. 100 would be paid as stipend per month per trainee. The total cost for 50 trainees per quarter would work out to Rs. 15,000 and for a year Rs. 60,000.

Sericulture Industry:

During the year 1980-81, it is programmed to establish 10 Chawkie rearing units, 3 Grainages and imparting training to 1, 500 candidates under Mulberry cultivation, silk worm rearing, cocoon production in 7 centres and also training to 500 candidates in silk reeling. The total cost is Rs. 14.31 lakhs per annum as detailed below. It is proposed to continue the programme for the next four years of the Sixth Plan also

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>Recurring</i>	<i>Contingencies</i>	<i>Stipends</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Establishment of 10 Chawkie rearing units ..	2.20	0.60	..	2.80
2.	Establishment of 3 grainages ..	1.86	0.18	..	2.04
3.	(a) Training to 1,500 candidates in mulberry cultivation, silk worm rearing and cocoon production ..	2.38	0.584	4.50	7.646
	(b) Training to 500 candidates in silk reeling ..	..	0.51	1.50	2.010
	Total ..	6.44	1.874	6.00	14.314

The total outlays required year-wise are as follows :

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Handlooms Sector</i>	<i>Co-operative Spinning Mills.</i>	<i>Sericulture</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1980-81	28.55	0.60	14.31	14.36
1981-82	28.55	0.60	14.31	43.46
1982-83	28.55	0.60	14.31	43.46
1983-84	28.55	0.60	14.31	43.46
1984-85	28.55	0.60	14.31	43.46
Total ..	142.75	3.00	71.55	217.30

Thus the total financial outlay proposed for the special employment programmes under Handloom, Spinning Mills and Sericulture sectors works out to Rs. 217.30 lakhs for the Sixth Plan period 1980-85

4. DIRECTOR OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION :

The Department of Technical Education is actively participating in the programme of Special Employment Scheme launched by the State Government from 15-8-1978.

The intake in the Special Coaching Class at each institution (11) is as follows :

Typewriting Lower	..	5
Typewriting Higher	..	10
Shorthand Lower	...	5
Shorthand Higher	..	10

In addition to the continuance of the two schemes at 11 institutions, 3 more schemes were implemented during 1979-80.

Sixth Five-Year Plan 1980-85 :

During the year 1980-81 the following schemes are being implemented in the institutions under the Department of Technical Education as detailed below:

- (1) Additional Sections in Civil Engineering at 9 institutions viz., Government Polytechnic, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Polytechnic, Kakinada, M.B.T.S. Government Polytechnic Guntur, Sri Venkateswara Government Polytechnic, Tirupati, Government Polytechnic, Proddatur, Government Polytechnic, Hyderabad and Government Polytechnic, Warangal.
- (2) Additional Sections in Diploma Courses in Pharmacy at 7 Institutions viz., Government Polytechnic, Visakhapatnam, Government Polytechnics for Women, Kakinada and Guntur, Sri Venkateswara Government Polytechnic, Tirupathi, Government Polytechnic, Hyderabad, Kamala Nehru Polytechnic for Women, Hyderabad and Sri Padmavathi Women's Polytechnic, Tirupati.
- (3) Certificate course in (i) Reception and Book-keeping (ii) Restaurant and Counter Service, and (iii) Cookery at Food Crafts Institute, Hyderabad.
- (4) Special Coaching Classes in Typewriting and Shorthand at 8 institutions being conducted for the batch admitted in January 1980 will be dis-continued after the completion of the present batch.

The above schemes are proposed to be continued during the Sixth Plan period since the shortage of Manpower will be still felt during the Sixth Plan period in the categories of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, etc.

New Schemes :

- (i) Additional sections in Civil Engineering Branch are started at two more Government Polytechnics namely, at Nellore and Nizamabad with an intake of 40 students at each Institution during the year 1980-81 at a cost of Rs 1.39 lakhs which will be continued during the remaining years of the Sixth Plan period, 1980-85.
- (ii) It is proposed to start additional sections in Metallurgy course at Government Polytechnic, Vijayawada with an intake of 30 students for the years 1981-83 to meet the demand for qualified technicians in Metallurgy for the Steel Plant at Visakhapatnam and also other ancillary units that would come up.
- (iii) It is proposed to start additional sections in Diploma course in Commercial Practice at 5 institutions in the State *viz.*, Government Polytechnic, Srikakulam, Government Polytechnic for Women, Kakinada, Government Polytechnic, Nellore, Sri Padmavathi Women's Polytechnic, Tirupati and Central Institute of Commerce, Secunderabad with an intake of 30 students into each of the first four institutions and 40 students in the case of Central Institute of Commerce, Secunderabad where Boys and Girls will be admitted in equal ratio.
- (iv) In order to Co-ordinate the training activity and the Post Training employment guidance to the Trainees, it is also proposed to set up a Co-ordination Cell at the Directorate of Technical Education with one post of Co-ordinator(Training) and one Post of Co-ordinator (Employment-Guidance) and minimum supporting staff from the year 1981-82,

An amount of Rs. 138.34 lakhs is proposed as outlay on the continuing schemes and an amount of Rs. 46.39 lakhs on New Schemes. Thus a total outlay of Rs. 184.73 lakhs is proposed for the Sixth Plan period 1980-85 as detailed below.

(Rupees in lakhs).

<i>Proposed outlay.</i>			
<i>Year.</i>	<i>Continuing Schemes.</i>	<i>New Schemes.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1980-81	19.051	1.39	20.441
1981-82	23.303	8.00	31.303
1982-83	27.032	10.00	37.032
1983-84	31.628	12.00	43.628
1984-85	37.321	15.00	52.321
Total	138.335 or say 138.34	46.39	184.725 or say 184.73

Beneficiaries :

A total number of, 350 candidates will be trained during the Sixth Plan period out of whom about 3,710 candidates will complete training at the end of the Sixth Plan period in phases.

5. ANDHRA PRADESH STATE ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION,

During the year 1980-81, two Special Employment Schemes are under implementation.

- (a) Recruitment, training and absorption of entrepreneur;
- (b) Training of light vehicle drivers.

(a) The Scheme relating to recruitment, training and absorption of entrepreneurs provides for employment of educated entrepreneurs belonging to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Backward Class communities in the service of the Corporation. Margin Money is advanced by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation, Andhra Pradesh State Scheduled Tribe and Andhra Pradesh State Backward Class Cooperative Finance Corporations to the extent of 15% of the cost of the scheme through Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation. Institutional finance is raised in the form of term loans. Taking the year 1980-81 as the basis, during which the third phase of Special Employment Scheme is implemented providing for introduction of 600 buses and employment of 5,400 entrepreneurs, Plan projection for the next four years is done duly stepping up the figures by 14% to 18% as given hereunder.

Year.	No. of buses to be introduced.		No. of entrepreneurs to be recruited and absorbed.	Stipend (Rs. in lakhs).	Training cost (Rs. in lakhs) (provisional).	Total cost (Rs. in lakhs).
	No.	Cost of buses (Rs. in crores).				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1981-82	684	17.10	6,156	19.15	151.00	170.15
1982-83	696	17.40	6,264	19.49	151.00	170.49
1983-84	702	17.55	6,318	19.66	150.00	169.66
1984-85	708	17.70	6,372	19.83	150.00	169.83
Total	2790	69.75	25,110	78.13	602.00	680.13

b) The scheme relating to training of light vehicle drivers envisages provision of training facilities for the educated unemployed belonging to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Backward Class communities and possessing light vehicle licence to improve their driving skills and

employment opportunities in the category of drivers. The year 1980-81 during which 300 drivers are under training, is taken as the basis and the Plan projections are made for the next four years at the rate of 14% from the year, 1981-82 to 1984-85. The rate of increase is kept constant at 14% because the drivers recruited under this scheme will be under training for three years. The details are given in the following table.

Year.	No. of Drivers to be trained.	Stipend (Rs. in lakhs)	Training Cost (Rs. in lakhs) (provisional).	Total of stipend and training cost (Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1981-82	352	2.46	33.75	36.21
1982-83	352	4.22	57.92	62.14
1983-84	352	4.22	57.92	62.14
1984-85	352	4.22	57.92	62.14
Total	1408	15.12	207.51	222.63

Thus the total requirements of Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation for the above two schemes for 1980-85 will be Rs. 902.76 lakhs.

6. *Establishment of Vocational Training Course under the Jurisdiction of Universities (seva centres):*

It is proposed to establish vocational training courses in 4 centres in the four Universities of Andhra Pradesh namely Osmania University, Andhra University, Sri Venkateswara University and Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University to improve the skills and techniques of the students of these Universities and to provide them training in Entrepreneurial Development techniques so as to equip them to become self-employed entrepreneurs. Initially it is proposed to train 20 candidates in each centre qualified in lines like Air-conditioning, Refrigeration, Dairy Development, etc., at a cost of Rs. 85.00 lakhs during the years 1980-85.

7. *Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation :*

Under the Special Employment Programme, Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation proposes to implement Six Schemes at a total cost of Rs. 460.13 lakhs to provide employment opportunities to 28,120 persons. These schemes will attract institutional finances of the order of Rs. 2,035.34 lakhs. The details of the scheme to be implemented are furnished below :

Margin money loan to Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation to invest as equity share in the mother unit of functional complexes.

Under the Special Employment Programme, during the year 1980-81, Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation is implementing nine functional complexes. It is expected that 10 to

12 functional complexes would be set up during each of the years 1981-82 to 1984-85. Under these functional complexes, the mother unit will be set up by Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation. 75-80% of the investment on the mother unit will be sanctioned by banks and financing institutions and the balance 20-25% will have to be invested by Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation as its share capital. In certain cases, this investment may be reduced because of the participation of any other Corporation or a private individual etc.

It is proposed that the share capital investment amounting to Rs.60.00 lakhs will be sanctioned under Special Employment Schemes as margin money loans to Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation for investment as share capital in the mother units of the proposed functional complexes during the years 1981-85.

Margin money loans to entrepreneurs of the feeder units :

In the functional complexes, the mother unit will be fed by feeder units set up by individual self employed entrepreneurs belonging to weaker sections. Since the entrepreneurs are from weaker sections and poor families, it is proposed to sanction margin money loans to these entrepreneurs at 20% of the cost of project. It is estimated that an amount of Rs. 100 lakhs will be required towards margin money loans to entrepreneurs during the years 1981-85.

Margin money to the entrepreneurs under turn key industrial estate :

During 1980-81, one turn Key Industrial Estate is being set up at Cooperative Industrial Estate, Balanagar with 20 units. It is proposed to set up two such Turn Key Industrial Estates in two districts of the State during each of the years 1981-85 at a total cost of Rs. 200.00 lakhs. 8 Districts could be covered during the Plan period. The margin money loan to be met will be Rs. 40.00 lakhs during the years 1981-85. The employment potential under this scheme will be 600.

Preparation of project reports Feasibility reports and consultancy charges:

Individual projects on which certain research organisations or private consultants who have got the technical know-how would be obtained on payment of necessary charges. Further certain market survey for specific items could also be get done by consultants so as to facilitate the working out of new project ideas for prospective entrepreneurs. For these activities it is proposed to allocate an amount of Rs. 20.13 lakhs during the years 1981-85.

Supply of machinery on Hire Purchase basis :

It is proposed that during the coming years half of the amount allocated under this programme will be utilised as margin money and a matching contribution will be obtained as loan from the banks, while the remaining 50% amount sanctioned under the scheme will be disbursed to

the entrepreneurs as 100% loan. During the years 1981-82, out of the proposed allocation of Rs. 11.40 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 5.7 lakhs will be utilised to mobilise institutional finances to the tune of Rs. 22.80 lakhs. Thus, machinery worth Rs. 34.20 lakhs would be supplied to entrepreneurs on Hire Purchase basis. Similarly, during the years 1982-85, an amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent under this programme to provide employment opportunities to 1520 persons.

Training of Entrepreneurs :

Entrepreneurs covered under the scheme mentioned at serial numbers 2, 3 and 5 need training in Management Techniques as well as production techniques. It is proposed that on an average, these entrepreneurs will be provided training for one month in Management techniques and one month in production techniques. During the training period, an amount of Rs. 70 is proposed to be paid to them as stipend. An amount of Rs. 70 is to be paid to the institution providing this training to these entrepreneurs. During the years 1981-85, an amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent on training of 10,200 entrepreneurs.

Thus an amount of Rs. 400 lakhs is proposed for the above schemes during the Plan period 1980-85.

8. *Director of Industries :*

The main programmes proposed by the Director of Industries under Special Employment Scheme are :

(1) Sanction of margin money at 20% cost of the scheme for starting industrial ventures, business ventures and servicing units ;

(2) Imparting training to the prospective entrepreneurs with a view to improving their managerial skill and wherever needed technical competence.

During the period from inception of the scheme, till August, 1980, as many as 2,650 units have been put on ground providing employment to 6,525 persons and generating an investment to a tune of Rs. 355.46 lakhs. The programme which has greatly benefitted the entrepreneurs from weaker sections such as STs/Scs and BCs is proposed to be continued during the Sixth Plan period.

The details of the proposals for 1980-85, scheme wise are given below:

Margin Money Loans :

Margin money loans are proposed to be sanctioned to entrepreneurs under the scheme at 20% of total cost of the scheme subject to a maximum of Rs. 20,000 in any individual case. The sanction of margin money loans will be subject to the entrepreneurs securing bank sanction towards 80% cost of the scheme. The margin money loans to be sanctioned under the scheme will be on soft term basis carrying an interest of 7½% and shall be repayable in 7 equal annual instalments, with the first instalment commencing at the end of 2 years from the date of actual disbursement of the loan.

The following allocations are proposed for the Plan period.

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(i) Margin money loans in individual cases ..	83.00
(ii) Margin money in respect of cases promoted under functional complexes.	28.50
Total ..	111.50

Training programmes :

There are two types of training programmes contemplated under the scheme.

(a) *Training of Educated unemployed to improve their intreprenuerial competence :* Under the Scheme, the educated unemployed are encouraged to start various industrial units and servicing ventures. To improve their competence in this regard, the candidates are imparted training either in industrial or business management or wherever necessary inplant training, the training programme will be of short durations of between 1 and 3 months. During the training period, the candidates will be paid stipend of Rs. 75 p.m. per head and an amount of Rs. 100 is paid to the institutions imparting training as Institutional charges. A allocationfe Rs. 15.00 lakhs is proposed during the Plan period under the scheme.

(b) *Training in large, medium and small scale industries for eventual absorbtion :*

These industries instead of undertaking to recruit candidates from outside the State are encouraged to impart training to local educated youth in the skills required by them. After successful completion of the training, the candidates are absorbed in the same industries. As an example, the Cement Corporation of India, which is establishing mini-cement plants in the State requires various categories of skilled personnel. It has, therefore, come up with an offer to train the candidates in the skills required by them and absorb them in the cement plants. Several other industries also offer such opportunities. The Department provides the cost of training by paying stipend at the rate of Rs. 75 p.m. per candidate and wherever necessary Rs. 100 p.m. towards training cost of the institution per candidate. It is proposed to train about 100 to 150 candidates for eventual absorbtion every year during the Plan period. An amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed during the entire Plan period.

Setting up of the Trining-cum-production Centres ;

There are certain districts where there are abundant raw material resources and also man-power. These raw materials are presently being exported outside without being processed. There are also certain local skills which could be easily expanded by training candiates with the help of the skilled artisans of the district. For example, in Khammam District, there is abundant availablity of raw-materials eg. corundum, etc

which are used in the manufacture of the beads, an exportable item. Keeping in view such situations, it is proposed to establish training cum-production centres on a selective basis in some of the districts having the scope discussed above. The trades and skills selected for training will be such that it will ensure either job opportunities for the candidates or Self Employment avenues to the educated youth to be trained in the Centres. It is proposed to establish in a phased manner about ten centres during the Plan period in the districts having scope. An allocation of Rs. 22.00 lakhs is proposed during the Plan period.

Provision of Infrastructure :

The establishment of such functional complexes warrants provision of necessary infrastructure facilities such as land, construction of sheds, providing common facility centres etc. It is therefore proposed to provide adequate amounts for such infrastructure facilities on a subsidised basis to the entrepreneurs to reduce their financial burden. A provision of Rs. 12.50 lakhs is proposed during the Plan period.

Incidentals not covered by margin money and bank finances :

The investments to be made by the entrepreneurs towards stamp duty, cost of applications, deposits, etc. have to be met by the entrepreneurs during the course of processing of their cases. It is necessary that such incidental expenses not covered by the bank sanction or margin money should be provided as grant to the entrepreneurs. An allocation of Rs. 10.81 lakhs is proposed during the Plan period.

Motivation/Intensive Campaigns :

To invite good response and participation from the entrepreneur and also to enable launching of intensive campaigns to motivate the entrepreneurs, adequate provisions is required. Such campaigns have come in handy in processing the cases and rendering on the spot services. Apart from the departmental officials and various other departmental representatives, bank representatives also participate in these campaigns in finalising the cases on the spot. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed during Plan period.

Hire purchase of machinery :

Under the scheme, deserving entrepreneurs would be sanctioned machinery on hirepurchase. The supply of machinery under this scheme will be limited to Rs. 1.00 lakhs in any single case. An amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed during the Plan period.

Preparation of feasibility reports ;

Since the entrepreneurs under this scheme lack the required resources to prepare such feasibility reports they have to be helped by them department in getting such reports prepared. It is proposed to build up 100 such project reports during the Plan period. An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed during the Plan period.

The total allocation under Special Employment Scheme for implementing the above schemes would be Rs. 231.50 lakhs.

9. SETWIN :

The Society for Employment Promotion and Training in Twin Cities registered in the year 1978-79, is undertaking various training and production programmes in twin cities for the weaker section candidates in order to improve their skills and techniques to enable them to get employed and self-employed. Further, the SETWIN has also taken up Home Services Programme by establishing 25 Home Booths in the Twin Cities in the important centres in order to help both the educated and technically qualified unemployed earn their livelihood and also the public at large to meet their urgent home services in items like T.V., Radio, Scooter, Electrical, Carpentry, repairs, replacements etc. This Society proposes to implement training and employment programme on the basis of identified shortage categories in the Twin Cities by thorough survey of the economic conditions of the people. This survey has identified 10,000 families. The Society has also sought equity participation in Functional Complexes, reference to which has been made in the early part of this chapter.

An amount of Rs. 150.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided to support the programmes of the SETWIN in the Twin Cities, one quarter of which will be for actually employing these trained by SETWIN, by way of provision of margin money to mobilise the Institutional Finances.

10. ESTABLISHMENT OF SOCIETIES SIMILAR TO SETWIN IN THE OTHER 22. DISTRICTS OF THE STATE :

It is proposed to provide training programmes similar to the SETWIN programmes in all the districts at an outlay of R. 5.00 lakhs each for the districts of Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Warangal and Kurnool and Rs. 2.00 lakhs for the other 18 Districts. for this an amount of Rs. 280.00 lakhs is proposed during the Sixth Plan period.

11. DIRECTOR OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY :

SCHEMRE OF STARTING OF DAIRY UNITS OF 5 CROSS-BRED COWS AND GRADED MURRAH BUFFALOWS :

It is programmed to train 3000 candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and Economically Backward Classes in Dairy Farming and to provide them with a Unit of 5 Cross-Bred cows or Graded Murrah buffalows in two stages, i.e initially three animals and after six months two more animals in such a manner so as to secure lactation throughout the year in the following phased manner :

1980-81	600
1981-82	600
1982-83	600
1983-84	600
1984-85	600

3,000

The programme will be implemented in all the Districts of Andhra Pradesh State.

An amount of Rs. 5,000 may be provided to each of the above training centres towards inputs and expenditure on training materials. The total amount required under this scheme is Rs. 2.75 lakhs for the Sixth Plan period towards stipends Rs. 2.25 lakhs and Rs. 0.50 lakh for inputs for training farms.

SCHEME OF STARTING OF 500 BIRDS POULTRY UNITS AND 2,000 BIRDS BOILER UNITS:

It is proposed to train 1,900 beneficiaries from unemployed educated youth belonging to S.C., S.T., B.C. and E.B.C. in Poultry Farming for a period of one month during which they will be paid an amount of Rs. 75 as stipend. Training programme will be arranged by the Andhra Pradesh State Meat and Poultry Development Corporation and training will be imparted at the District Poultry Farms. For this purpose, Corporation will be paid Rs. 50/- for each candidate towards training charges.

As Boiler industry is gradually becoming popular in the State, it has been decided to start boiler units of 2000 birds on a small scale particularly in the districts where the marketing of boilers is ensured.

Year-wise break-up of the proposed target of 1,900 units for the Sixth Five Year Plan is as follows :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Poultry units of 500 birds</i>	<i>Broiler units of 2000 birds.</i>
1980-81	250	..
1981-82	250	50
1982-83	300	100
1983-84	300	150
1984-85	300	200
Total :..	1,400	500

The total cost of the programme is Rs 2.38 lakhs, towards stipends, Rs. 1.43 lakhs and Rs. 0.05 lakh for Training Charges during the Sixth Plan Period.

Artificial Insemination Training Programme :

Under this scheme, a sum of Rs. 24.20 lakhs is proposed benefitting 200 units during the Sixth Plan Period.

Thus, the total requirement for the Sixth Five Year Plan for the Animal Husbandry programme is of the order of Rs. 29.33 lakhs (or) Rs. 30.00 lakhs.

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>outly Rs. in lakhs.</i>
(i) Training in Dairying for setting up of Dairy units of 5 cross bred cows or graded murrah buffalows ..	2.75
(ii) Training in Poultry for setting up of Poultry units of 500 birds	2.38
(iii) Training in Artificial Insemination programme ..	24.20
Total : ..	29.33
	30.00

DIRECTOR OF FISHERIES :

Scheme for development of Brackish Water Fish Farming:

Brackish Water Fish culture is practiced through traditional measures and it is one of the oldest industry in India. In recent years, several experimental stations have been opened to explore the possibilities of such Fish Culture and the results have proved that the Brackish Water Fish Farming if under-taken on scientific lines are very profitable.

It is estimated that a total area of 17,000 hectares is suitable for development of brackish water fish farming in the State. Out of this, it is proposed to develop an area of 3,000 hectares and out of which 1,500 hectares are proposed to be covered under Special Employment Schemes during the Sixth Five Year Plan period. Under this programme, it is proposed to import training to the selected beneficiaries by allotting "2" hectars per candidate. The total area proposed to be developed during the Sixth Five Year Plan is as follows:

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Land to be developed in hectars.</i>	<i>Beneficiaries to be covered</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1980-81	100	50
1981-82 ..	200	100
1982-83 ..	300	150
1983-84 ..	400	200
1984-85 ..	500	250
Total ..	1,500	750

The amount required for the above said scheme towards margin money, cost of stipends, travel expenses etc., is as follows

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year.	AMOUNT TO BE PROVIDED UNDER SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT SCHEMES.		
	<i>Margin money of 20% to be provided by State Govt. on capital investment.</i>	<i>Stipend and T.A.</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1980-81	6.98	0.08	7.06
1981-82	13.95	0.14	14.09
1982-83	20.93	0.22	21.15
1983-84	27.90	0.28	28.18
1984-85	34.88	0.36	35.24
Total	104.64	1.08	104.72

With the investment of Rs. 104.00 lakhs, it is proposed to raise Institutional Finance of the order of Rs. 418.50 lakhs.

Thus, a sum of Rs 105.00 lakhs (including stipends) is required for the development of Brackish Water Fish Farming during the Sixth Five Year Plan period.

13. *Financial assistance to trained persons seeking employment abroad especially in the Gulf Countries.*

A number of persons are trained in the various skilled and technical categories as part of the Special Employment Programmes in the State. Such persons can find extremely profitable employment in Countries where such skills are in shortage. Persons going abroad like this remit back to the motherland precious foreign exchange. Thus, apart from providing highly remunerative employment to technically skilled persons, the foreign exchange earnings of the country also get augmented if we are able to export skills abroad. However, many of the people so trained and skilled often find it difficult to reach their destination for want of funds required for passage, payment towards immigration deposit etc. This problem was taken up with some of the Nationalised Bank, who have come forward to assist such persons with loans, provided there is proof of such persons having secured employment abroad and if all other procedures and formalities stipulated by the Government are followed. The Banks have indicated that they would expect the Government

also to participate in the scheme by providing one fourth or one-fifth of the loan to be advanced by the Commercial Banks. This has been worked out by us and found that a person does not need more than Rs. 7500/- to reach his destination abroad including a one way air passage, immigration deposit and other incidental expenditure. Thus, the Government's share of providing a persons' requirement is around Rs. 1,500 It is proposed to assist each year 500 such persons or 2,500 persons during the Sixth Plan period. The outlay required for this scheme is Rs.37.50 lakhs. It is proposed to provide Rs. 37.50 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 7.50 akhs each year.

To sum up, the following are the details of outlays earmarked for Special Employment Schemes during the Sixth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1981-82 period for different Heads of Departments.

(Rs. in lakhs)			
Sl. No.	Department.	Outlay 1980-85	outlay for 1981-82
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Director of Employment & Training	477.00	
2.	Director of School Education	57.00	
3.	Director of Handlooms & Textiles	200.00	
4.	Director of Technical Education	185.00	
5.	A.P. State Road Transport Corporation	902.00	
6.	Universities (establishment of Seva Centres)	85.00	
7.	A.P. Small Scale Indl. Development Corpora- tion.	460.00	400.00
8.	Commissioner of Industries	231.50	
9.	District SETWIN Centres	280.00	
10.	SETWIN	150.00	
11.	Director of Animal Husbandry	30.00	
12.	Director of Fisheries	105.00	
13.	Financial assistance to trained persons seeking employment aborad, especially in the Gulf Coun- tries.	37.50	
Total		.. 3,200.00	400.00

35. NUTRITION

It is rather sad that it has not been possible to counter malnutrition amongst people to the fullest extent necessary, primarily due to the general poverty situation and the inability of the State to step in to fill in the gap completely due to inadequate resources. Various surveys conducted have revealed that the most critical malnutrition damage is suffered by the very young children, especially, in the age-group upto six years. This is more conspicuous among the poorer families who are not in a position to pay any attention to the nutrition of their children. Satisfactory nutritional care of the pregnant mother should prevent or reduce premature deaths and ensure greater expectancy of survival among the babies born.

Supplementary feeding programmes alone cannot successfully solve the problem of malnutrition. Feeding programme need to be dovetailed with health and welfare schemes. The Integrated Child Development Projects are an example towards this approach. Services such as immunisation, health checkup, safe drinking water supply and environmental sanitation are co ordinated with the supplementary feeding programmes and can at present be extended only to some selected areas and, target groups.

While selecting the areas for nutritional programmes, priority has to be given to tribal areas, areas with concentration of Scheduled Caste population, Backward Class, backward rural areas, tribal areas, drought prone areas, and urban slums.

The groups to be covered under the feeding programmes are pre-school children in the age-group of 0-6 years, school children in the age-group of 6-11 years, pregnant women and nursing mothers.

Review :

Realising the need for special measures to tackle the problem of malnutrition and under-nourishment among the children belonging to the lower socio economic status, Government of India have sponsored certain nutritional programmes for implementation in different parts of the country. One such programme implemented in the state is the Applied Nutrition Programme. The scheme was implemented as a centrally sponsored scheme since 1965-66. This programme was implemented in 52 Panchayat Samithis during 1969-70 and their number rose to 70 towards the close of the Fourth Plan period, covering a total number of 60,000 Beneficiaries.

The special nutrition programme for urban slum areas was also implemented as a centrally sponsored scheme upto end of Fourth Plan period and it has been included in the State from the first year of the Fifth Plan period. During the years 1974-80 an amount of Rs. 626.85 lakhs

was spent for implementation of Nutrition Programmes by various departments and agencies in the State.

Director of Tribal Welfare :

The population of Scheduled Tribes in the State is 22.26 lakhs (1971) and it is estimated that it will now be 24.32 lakhs (1980). 50% of this population is concentrated in the 8 Integrated Tribal Development Agencies and another 10% is found in the 17 pockets of tribal concentration. Remaining population is dispersed. A systematic coverage of all these categories of tribal population will be the main objective of the programme. The Special Nutrition Programme implemented by the Tribal Welfare Department at present covers 2.5 lakh beneficiaries in 4000 centres all over the State. Besides these centres, the food component for 4 Integrated Child Development Services Blocks *viz.*, Maredu-milli, Eturnagaram, Uttoor and Kambadur is being financed by this Department.

For maintaining the programme at the current level, an additional amount of Rs. 14.11 lakhs will have to be provided in the Budget annually. A step up in the VI plan outlay is therefore inevitable to open new I.C.D.S. Blocks with Central Assistance.

It is assumed that CARE assistance in the shape of food will stabilise at the present level *i.e.*, 2.5 lakh beneficiaries. Therefore for I.C.D.S. Blocks proposed to be taken up both for Tribal and Rural Population, supply of food from the Ready to Eat Food Factory is envisaged.

To sum up, the proposals are as follows :

I. I.C.D.S.	No. of I.C.D.S. Blocks.			Beneficiaries.		
	Years.	Tribal.	Rural.	Total.	Tribal.	Rural.	Total.
1980-85	10	24	34	69,914	2,24,800	2,94,714

II. S.N.P.

1980-85	No. of Centres : 4,000
	No. of beneficiaries : 2,50,000

Director of School Education :

By the end of the year 1979-80, 10.00 lakh children studying in Primary Schools were covered by the Mid-day-meals scheme. Under this scheme, the CARE is supplying raw materials *i.e.*, cereals and oils. The Mid-day-meal is served in the form of 'UPMA' in all the districts except in the districts of Hyderabad, Ranga Reddy, Medak, Mahabubnagar and Nalgonda where 'Murukus' prepared by the Ready-to-Eat Food Factory are supplied. The State Government is meeting the other incidental expenditure *i.e.*, transport, handling charges, contingent expenditure godown rents, etc.

At present the enrolment in classes 1—5 is 52.3 lakhs and the number of children covered by the scheme is less than 20%. 60% of the Children who enrol themselves in schools are dropping out before they reach class V. This phenomenon is observed to be more in the case of children belonging to weaker sections when they attain the age of 8-9 years. In order to reduce this wastage and also to enrol children who are not being sent to the school at present, it is necessary to extend this scheme as to cover at least 40% of the children in the age group 6-11 whose number is expected to reach 61.2 lakhs by the end of the year 84-85. But in view of the guidelines to restrict the increase, to 10% every year and also due to the special nature of the scheme it is proposed to cover additionally 10 lakh children at the rate of 2 lakh children every year. The financial implications for providing mid-day meals is Rs. 70 per child—Rs. 55 for cereals, oils and other ingredients and Rs. 15 for handling, transportation, rents etc. It is hoped that necessary assistance will be forthcoming from CARE by way of cereals and oils.

Director of Municipal Administration :

The Special Nutrition Programme has been in operation in 20 Urban Bodies in the State, 15 under Non-Plan with a beneficiary strength of 1,28,000 and 5 under Plan with a beneficiary strength of 22,000. The Integrated Child Development Services Scheme has been introduced in three out of the 15 Urban bodies under Non-Plan during 1979-80.

Out of 85 Urban Bodies in the State, the Special Nutrition Programme is in existence only in 17 Urban Bodies and Integrated Child Development Service Scheme in 3 Urban Bodies, leaving 65 Urban Bodies yet to be covered. There is every justification to extend the Special Nutrition Programme to the rest of the 65 Urban areas. Keeping this in view, it is proposed to extend the Special Nutrition Programme to 12 Urban Bodies with a beneficiary strength of 70,000 during the Sixth Plan period.

There was a beneficiary strength of 22,000 under Special Nutrition Programme in 5 Urban Bodies during the year 1979-80. Taking this as the base, it has been proposed to increase the strength of the beneficiaries from 1981-82 onwards at the rate of 4000 each year. For implementation of Special Nutrition programme under plan in the 5 Urban bodies where it is already in operation since 1979-80 and for starting the programme in 12 Urban Bodies to which it will be extended during 1981-82 to 1984-85, an outlay of Rs 200.00 lakhs is proposed.

Director of Women and Child Welfare :

There are three Integrated Child Development Services Scheme Urban Projects existing since 1979-80 with a beneficiary strength of 24,312. As per the policy of the Government of India it has been proposed by the Director of Women and Child Welfare to introduce 4 new projects at the rate of one with beneficiary strength of 8600 each year during the rest of the four years of the Sixth Five - Year plan from 1981-82 to 1984-85.

Thus the total amount proposed for the implementation of the Nutrition Programme by the departments in the State during the Sixth Plan period 1980-85 is Rs 1600.00 lakhs and during the Annual plan 1981-82 is as detailed below :

<i>Sl No.</i>	<i>Programme</i>	<i>Rs. in lakhs.</i>	
		<i>1980-85</i>	<i>Outlay 1981-82</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	<i>Director of Tribal welfare :</i>		
	(i) Special Nutrition Programme in tribal areas...	300.00	125.00
	(ii) Integrated child Development services Blocks.		
2.	<i>Director of School Education :</i>		
	Mid-day meals programme with CARE assistance.	300.00	75.00
3.	<i>Director of Municipal Administration :</i>		
	Special Nutrition programme in Urban areas. . .	200.00	
4.	L.E.N. & T.E. Dept. (Ready to Eat Food Factory).	800.00	200.00
	Total:	1600.00	400.00

36. WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

Framers of the Constitution have realised that there is a large section of population besides Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which suffer from social, economic and political backwardness and their lot in life requires considerable improvement. In order to improve their lot they felt that certain constitutional provisions were necessary to protect the interests of these sections. Article 15 (4) of the Constitution enjoins the State Government to make special provisions for the advancement of socially and educationally Backward Classes of citizens as distinguished from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. About 93 communities have been declared by the Government of Andhra Pradesh as socially, educationally and economically backward on the recommendations of the report submitted by the Backward Classes Commission appointed by the State Government. These communities are classified as Listed Backward Classes. Out of the State's population of 435 lakhs as per 1971 census the backward class population is estimated to constitute about 40 per cent. The Department of Backward Classes is implementing programme for the educational uplift and social uplift of the Backward Classes. The State Government have issued orders providing certain concessions to these backward classes upto 1990-91. It is therefore necessary to ensure substantial improvement among the Backward Classes in respect of their social, educational and economic upliftment before the expiry of this extended period.

The States approach towards the problem of Backward classes was not only to continue the ameliorated measures which have been taken up in the previous Five-Year Plan but also to take up a package of measures in education for their economic upliftment.

Major thrust on welfare programmes of Backward Classes had been in the field of education. The approach was not only to provide scholarships and hostels but also to provide educational material with stress on professional education and give such training facilities leading to immediate employment opportunities, supply of books to students of professional and post graduate courses through book banks, running of Asharam schools for the children of fishermen, waddars and those engaged in unclean occupations and supply of dress and note books to Backward Class students and sanction of fellowships to students engaged in M.Phil. and Ph.D. courses. The economic uplift programmes were envisaged to assist the cultivators, agricultural labourers, professionals and artisans through financial assistance and modernisation of their avocations. Several schemes were taken up for the development of distinct occupational groups among the Backward Classes by providing technical know how and financial assistance to washermen, barbers etc. Full use of institutional finance was made through setting up of separate financial corporation for Backward Classes, by providing share capital. Till 1970-80 the department was implementing the schemes for economically poor persons also *i.e.*, other than Backward classes. From the year 1980-81 onwards the Backward Classes Directorate is incharge of the Welfare measures for only the listed Backward Classes.

REVIEW OF THE FIFTH PLAN:

The provision made for the welfare of Lsted and Economically Backward Classes for the implementation of various welfare programmes as envisaged above during the Fifth Plan period (1974-78) was Rs. 482.50 lakhs and the expenditure incurred against this provision was Rs. 481.62 lakhs. The following table will give the physical progress during the Fifth plan period.

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Programme.</i>	<i>Unit.</i>	<i>Achievement during Fifth plan 1974-78</i>
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)
1.	Maintenance and opening of Government hostels.	No.	151
2.	Construction of hostel buildings.	No.	45
3.	Supply of Nationalised text books and note books to boarders of Government Backward Class hostels and other Backward Class Students—students benefited.	No.	34,436
4.	Supply of clothing to the boarders in Govt. Hostels.	No.	22,056
5.	State Schoalrships to I.T.I. students listed Backward Classes.	No.	3,500
6.	State scholarships to I.T.I. students economically Backward Classes.	No.	857
7.	post -matric Scholarship to Backward classes	No.	5,700
8.	Post-matric Scholarships to Economically Backward Classes	No.	978
9.	Pre-matric scholarships to Listed Backward Classes.	No.	11,200
10.	Pre-martic schoarships to Economically Backward Classes.	No.	5,400
11.	Special Coaching to Listed Backward Classes for Group I & Group II Services	No. of centres	1
12.	Special coaching to engineering students belonging to Backward Classes and coaching in spoken and general english trainees	No. of students.	50
13.	Investment in A.P. Backward-Class Co-operative Finance Corporation beneficiaries.	No. of bnefi- ciaries	1,22,518
14.	Provision of civic amenities colonies.	No. of colo- nies.	11

An amount of Rs. 355.08 lakhs and Rs. 226.15 lakhs was spent during the annual plan periods of 1978-79 and 1979-80 respectively. The following table shows the physical targets achieved.

S.No.	Name of the programme	Unit.	Achievements.	
			1978-79	1979-80
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Post-matric scholarships	No.	918.3	5110
2.	Pre-matric scholarships	No.	10952	6863
3.	Stipends to I.T.I. Students	No.	1878	1249
4.	Government hostels Boarders	No.	7550	150
5.	Costruction of hostel buildings	No.	21Bdgs.	24 Bdgs.
6.	Supply of N.T.Books	No. of stud- dents benefited	31000	31000
7.	Short term training programmes.	—do—	722	3000
8.	Pre-examination training centres	No.	50	50
9.	Special coaching Centres for appearing for IAS	No. of Students	23	6
10.	Special coaching centres for Ist year Engineering courses	No.	3 centres	3 Centres—
11.	Irrigation wells.	No.	10	10
12.	A.P. Backward Classes Cooperative Finance Corporation .	No. of bene- ficiaries.	27523	28666
13.	Ashram schools for fishermen Children.	No.	..	5 Schools

Sixth Five-Year Plan :

The objectives of the next Five-Year plan programmes for the welfare of Backward Classes would be

(a) Providing educational and training facilities on larger scale especially in the fields of technical and professional education .

(b) Implementing a package programme for the economic upliftment of the Backward Classes by providing financial assistance in the field of economic support programmes, land acquisition, construction of houses, civic amenities and monetary relief.

Strategy:

A strategy for the Welfare of Backward Classes could therefore be:

1. In regard to Educational Programmes :

(a) to maintain and opening of Government Hostels, construction of hostel buildings.

(b) to supply of N.T. Books and note books and dresses to students of Government Backward Class hostels and other Backward Class students in schools.

(c) Supply of books to students of professional and post-graduate courses through Book Banks.

II. In regard to Economic Programmes:

(a) to provide more investment in A.P. Backward Class Co-operative Finance Corporation to implement more economic support programmes.

(b) to provide funds for land acquisition, construction of houses and provision of civic amenities.

(c) to sanction irrigation wells in the lands assigned to Backward Classes.

III. In regard to improvement of social and economic development it is proposed to take up special schemes for the uplift of distinct occupational groups by providing technical know how by providing training centres, construction of Dhobighats, construction of bunks for washermen and barbers.

PROGRAMME DETAILS :

For the implementation of various welfare schemes for the Listed Backward Classes, an outlay of Rs. 130.00 crores is proposed during the Sixth Five Year plan (1980-85). The scheme-wise particulars are discussed in the following paragraphs.

I. Administration:

The Department of Backward Classes Welfare has been separated from Social Welfare Department in 1974-75 and it has been functioning with the minimum staff. The Directorate requires to be strengthened to take up monitoring of the programmes especially to ensure for speedy implementation of the developmental schemes and obtain Feed-Back. There is need to evaluate the benefits derived by various communities from various schemes implemented by this Department and other Developmental Departments. Statistics have to be collected, analysed and evaluated for follow up programmes. It is also necessary to give wide publicity for the schemes being implemented so that the public may be aware of the benefits. At the district level there are no separate Offices for this Department. It is necessary to have separate district offices for implementation of the schemes of this department. An amount of Rs. 36.00 lakhs is therefore proposed for strengthening the administration of the department creating the following posts in the Directorate.

1. Evaluation officer	..	1
2. Publicity Officer	..	1
3. Evaluation Assistants	..	2
4. Superintendent	..	1
5. U.D.Cs.	..	2

6. L.D.C	..	1
7. Typist	..	1
8. Attender	..	1

II. Education:

(1) Maintenance and opening of Government Hostels:

There are at present 445 Government Hostels for Backward Classes with a strength of 37,780 boarders. Out of the above 76 hostels have been opened under plan during 1980-81. It is necessary to continue them in the coming year. Apart from this there is heavy pressure for opening new hostels at taluk level and at places where there are High Schools. There are still 500 places where there are High Schools but hostel facilities are not available. The recent Backward Classes Conference held under the auspicious of the State Government, recommended opening of new hostels for each high school centre. Hence it is proposed to open new hostels to cover all the places in a phased manner and to increase the hostel facilities to the Backward Class students. An amount of Rs. 1100.00 lakhs is therefore proposed for 1980-85 for opening of about 500 new hostels and to continue the existing 76 hostels.

2. (a) Construction of hostel buildings:

During 1974-80 an amount of Rs. 97.25 lakhs has been spent for construction of 80 hostels buildings with bank finance repayable in 10 years under differential Rate of interest scheme. There are at present 445 Government hostels and 500 more hostels are proposed to be opened during the next 4 years. Out of existing 445 hostels only 80 hostels have Government buildings and the remaining hostels are accommodated in private buildings which do not have proper amenities and facilities for the boarders. It is therefore proposed to construct hostel buildings for all the remaining 665 hostels in a phased manner. 60% of the cost of the buildings will be borne by the Department and the remaining 40% will be found through institutional finance. The cost of the hostel building is estimated about Rs. 1.75 lakhs. The total anticipated expenditure for the 865 buildings will be Rs. 15.13 crores. An amount of Rs. 1000.00 lakhs is therefore provided for 1980-85 and the balance of amount will be found through the institutional finance.

(b) Repayment of Bank Loan :

The State Bank of Hyderabad had advanced an amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs during 1976-77 to be repaid in 10 yearly instalments at Rs. 2.00 lakhs each besides interest at 4% at quarterly rates. The Bank of Baroda has also advanced an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs to be repaid in 10 yearly instalments at 1.00 lakh each besides interest at 4% at quarterly rates. The Punjab National Bank has also advanced an amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs to be repaid in 10 yearly instalments. The repayment begins from 1979-80 onwards. An amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is therefore be provided for 1980-85 for payment of interest on bank loan.

3. (a) Ashram Schools for Fishermen Children :

Ashram schools have been opened for the benefit of the Children of Fishermen particularly living in coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh who are very poor and are away from approved modern centralised schools.

Such schools have become necessary as the parents are away on high seas for best part of the day continuously and they cannot pay any attention to their children. Mothers too go to the coast every day in the afternoon for collecting the fish and stay till late in the nights to dispose them off. According to the approved pattern the schools are to be run by Education Department and annex hostels are to be run by this Department. There are 15 such schools being run at present. It is proposed to open 20 more such schools in the period of 1980-85 at an outlay of Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

(b) *Ashram Schools for children of nomadic tribes like Waddars, Odde, (Oddilu, Vaddi, Vaddelu).*

The population of Waddars in Andhra area is 4,61,681 and in Telangana area 1,82,878 thus making a total of 6,43,959 for the State as per the particulars obtained in 1968. This is more or less a nomadic tribe moving from place to place. The education among this community is very negligible according to the Backward Classes Commission's report.

Most of the boys accompany their parents as they move from place to place undertaking excavation of earth, laying of roads, etc., and it is impossible for parents to send their children to schools unless special facilities like residential hostels are provided. There is a need to enroll the children of this community in the schools at primary and secondary levels by introducing incentives. It is proposed to open Ashram schools in Andhra and Telangana areas for the children of Waddars. The Ashram schools and hostels will be maintained by this Department only. It is proposed to open 15 Ashram Schools, ten in Andhra region and five in Telangana area on the lines of Ashram Schools for fishermen. An amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme during 1980-85.

4. (a) *Supply of free children of nomadic tribes live Nationalised Text Books to the boarders of Government Hostels :*

Nationalised Text Books are supplied free of cost to all the Boarders residing in Government hostels and Ashram schools. An amount of Rs.40.00 lakhs is therefore proposed for the period of 1980-85. About 45,280 Backward Class students will be supplied nationalised text books every year.

(b) *Supply of Nationalised Text Books and note books and dresses to those who are not residing in the hostels.*

So far as this Department is concerned dresses, note books, nationalised Text Books are being supplied to students who are residing in the hostels only. The remaining Backward Class students are not enjoying these facilities. Hostels are too few and number of non-residential scholarship students who need hostel facilities is on increase.

Every year in each hostel one third of the eligible students get admission in hostels whereas two third are denied admission for want of capacity in the existing hostels. Unless the non-residential scholarships students are taken care of by provision of education through hostels they will make very slow progress. Non-residential scholarship students must be provided with atleast note books, nationalised text books, dresses. There has been demand from the committee on welfare of Backward Classes and from the public that books, dresses, etc., are to

be supplied to all the backward students. The strength of the backward class students at primary stage is about 16.00 lakhs whereas the strength of Backward Class students in High Schools is only 3,37,000. There has been a significant drop out at the high school going stage because the parents are not able to afford the education of the children and also as the children at this stage assist the family by earning some income. It is, therefore, necessary to encourage both the children and the parents by meeting the cost of their education atleast *i.e.*, by providing clothes and books required for education. To supply books and dresses to the students at this stage, it is estimated that an amount of Rs. 100 per annum is required per student. An amount of Rs. 3.00 crores per annum will therefore be needed to supply the dresses, books *etc.*, to all the listed Backward Class students of high school education. An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is therefore required during the Sixth Plan period to cover about 3 lakhs students.

5. Stipends to I.T.I. Students :

The students of Backward Classes studying in I.T.Is. are eligible for stipends of Rs. 70/- p.m. for the entire duration of the course. The department is not able to meet the demand of all the students studying in I.T.I. courses. It is therefore proposed to sanction stipends to I.T.I. students (4,650 students) at an outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs during 1980-85

6. Prematric Scholarships to V to X Class Students :

There are about 17,00,000 lakhs of Backward Class students studying in pre-matric classes. The Committee on Welfare of Backward Classes and the Backward Classes Conference have recommended that all the students should be sanctioned scholarships. But the department is not able to sanction scholarships to all the students for want of funds. An amount of Rs. 200.00 lakhs is therefore proposed for 1980-85 to cover about 2 lakhs students.

7. Post Matric Scholarships :

In recent years the students population of Backward Classes in post-matric course is on the increase due to opening of more number of degree colleges and junior colleges. It is necessary to provide hostel facilities to all the Backward Class students taking up post matriculation courses so as to enable them to complete their education as most of them are very poor and they are not able to prosecute their education unless hostel facilities are provided. There is persistent demand from Backward Class students for sanction of scholarships. It is therefore necessary to provide scholarships for 90,000 Backward Class students (at 4,000 for each dist.). An amount of Rs. 1100.00 lakhs has therefore been proposed during the 1980-85.

8. (a) Special coaching to Candidates appearing for Group I and II Services :

Special coaching to Backward Class students who appear for competitive examinations conducted by A.P. Public Service Commission and Union Public Service Commission, Banks recruitment *etc.*, is being given in the existing pre examination coaching centre attached to Tribal

Cultural Research and Training Institute, Hyderabad. An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided to provide training facilities for about 400 students.

(b) *Special coaching to I.A.S., and I.P.S., :*

Special coaching is being given for the candidates who would like to appear I.A.S., and I.P.S., examinations through A.P. study Circle. The cost of tuition fee, examination fee, boarding and lodging of the Backward Class candidates is met by this Department. An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed during 1980-85 to cover about 130 candidates.

(c) *Special coaching to Ist year Engineering Students :*

Having felt the need to tone up efficiency and capability of Backward Class students admitted to Engineering colleges, a scheme to provide special coaching in English and Mathematics has been introduced recently. This coaching is given by the respective colleges and this has proved beneficial to the students. Hence an amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been proposed for giving coaching to students in 5 Engineering colleges during 1980-85.

9. *Special coaching to hostel boarders in VII and X Class :*

At present there are no special coaching centres for 7th and 10 class students for the benefit of Backward Class students studying in backward class hostels. This scheme has already been introduced for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in hostels. There are at present 445 hostels and it is proposed to open 300 new hostels at the end of Sixth Plan period by the Department. It is proposed to start the coaching centres at 100 hostels on an average every year from next year to provide coaching to the 7th and 10th class boarders of these hostels.

The financial implications involved for one year is as follows :

At Rs. 100 p.m. for 8 months towards honorarium to the teachers for 100 hostels for X class boarders : 100×8	(Rs.) 80,000
At Rs. 60/- p.m. for 8 months towards honorarium to the teachers for 100 hostels for 7th class boarders : $100 \times 60 \times 8$	.. 48,000
Total :	.. <u>1,28,000</u>

An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is therefore proposed for 1980-81 to 1984-85, to give coaching in 100 hostels.

10. *Book Banks to professional students :*

It is proposed to start book banks for the benefit of Medical and Engineering students belonging to Backward Class communities in the various colleges of the State as it may not be possible to provide the cost of books to each and every student. At a cost of Rs. 20,000 per book bank, an amount of Rs. 80.00 lakhs will be required to start 400 book banks.

11. *Fellowships to M.Phil. and Ph.D. courses :*

The existing facility under University Grants Commission for providing scholarships to Research Scholars is limited only to meritorious students and there is no reservation for Backward Classes. Sufficient number of Backward Classes are therefore not able to take up M.Phil. and Ph.D. courses. To facilitate such students it is proposed to sanction Rs. 200/- p.m. for a period of 10 months for a candidate. An amount of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is therefore proposed during 1980-85 to benefit about 300 students.

12. *Training in Dress Making Centres :*

At present there are no dress making centres for giving training to Backward Classes in the State. Only 10% of seats are reserved for Backward Classes, in the Scheduled Castes Centres.

It is therefore proposed to start the dress making centres exclusively for the benefit of listed backward classes in all the three regions and 2 centres in city with a strength of 20 trainees at each centre. Each centre would cost of Rs. 1.00 lakh per annum. An amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is proposed during 1980-85 for this scheme.

13. *Ashram Schools for the children of those engaged in unclean occupations :*

At present special centres have been opened to provide good educational facilities to the children of those engaged in unclean occupations at 4 places and the expenditure is borne by the Government of India and State Government in the ratio of 50:50 share under Centrally Sponsored Scheme. According to this scheme only children from Vth class onwards are eligible to be admitted in these centres. It is felt necessary that the children from the age of 4th year onwards should be separated from their parents so that they will not be dragged to their traditional profession. Proposals have been formulated for opening of such Ashram Schools at the rate of one in each district. An amount of Rs. 106.60 lakhs is proposed for this scheme during 1980-85. for running 23 schools.

III. *Other Schemes :*

(1) *Civic Amenities :*

The Director of Weaker Sections is taking up housing programme for the Backward Classes. It is necessary to provide some civic amenities in the colonies for construction of latrines, path ways, burial grounds. etc. An amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is proposed for 1980-85.

(2) *Legal Aid to victims of atrocities :*

There have been cases of atrocities against the Backward Classes. It is felt necessary to provide legal aid to such persons. An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme to benefit 5.00 persons Rs. 1.00 each.

(3) *Subsidy for Construction of Dhobighats to washer men, barbars sets to barbars :*

There is great demand for construction of dhobighats for Rajaka Community all over the State. This Department has taken up the scheme of construction of Dhobighats in a phased manner. A meagre provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided under community services during 1980-81. This amount is mostly used for laying roads and providing water supplies to Backward Classes colonies and localities. Construction of Dhobighats too has been taken up from this provision.

It is proposed to identify the places where new Dhobighats should be constructed and the facilities at the existing ghats have to be improved.

There are already dhobighats existing in twin cities which require modernisation, such as installation of pumpsets, construction of plat forms etc. The Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad has been requested to prepare a model plan for the above purpose at a minimum cost of Rs. 25,000/- for each of the existing dhobighats.

The following are the minimum requirements of a dhobighat.

- (i) Clean water for washing.
- (ii) Pumpwell.
- (iii) storage house.

It is also proposed to take-up schemes like construction of dhobighats, barber sets and similar schemes for professional backward class people by giving subsidy. An amount of Rs. 400.00 lakhs is, therefore proposed to cover about 20,000 persons during 1980-85.

IV. Housing:

As per the existing orders of the Government 25% of the sites are allotted to the Listed Backward Classes from out of the land acquired for the Scheduled Castes and the expenditure is met from the provision of Scheduled Castes from the Social Welfare Department budget. The population of the Listed Backward Classes is more than 40% and so all the Listed Backward Class families are not able to get sites, for housing purposes. A number of Backward Classes families especially those engaged in professional classes like barbers, rajakas, potters, fishermen, Carpenters, Padmasalis live in congested areas and in insanitary surroundings. It is necessary to provide them with good houses to lift them from their Social Backwardness. It is also necessary to provide them a big space to attend to their professional works. The amount provided from the Social Welfare Department for the Backward Classes housing is meagre when compared to population and the needs. The Legislature Committee on Welfare of Backward Classes has recommended for separate allotment for acquisition of sites to Backward Classes with accelerated programme with a wider coverage of Backward Classes. An amount of Rs. 1200.00 lakhs is therefore proposed for this purpose, to cover about 50,000 persons.

V. *Investment in A.P.B.C. Co-operative Finance Corporation:*

(i) *Investment in A.P.B.C.F.C. towards Margin Money:*

The A.P.B.C. Co-operative Finance Corporation which was set up by State Government in September, 1974 has rendered useful service in assisting about 1.75 lakhs of Backward Class beneficiaries in the State in various fields by providing margin money and enlisting banks participation. But this assistance is meagre compared to the magnitude of the problem. Still a vast majority of persons belonging to B.Cs., are left untouched. Out of the authorised share capital of Rs. 26.00 crores, only an amount of Rs. 6.00 crores has been sanctioned upto 1980-81. This has been presenting a big handicap for the Corporation to implement a big programme. It is necessary to provide funds for the authorised share capital immediately. An amount of Rs. 6000.00 lakhs is provided for this purposes during 1980-85.

(ii) *Investment towards Economic Support Schemes:*

(a) *Direct Economic Support Programmes including implementation of Schemes for the released Backward Class bonded labour:*

There is need for providing direct economic support programmes to the Backward Classes released from bonded labour and also distinct occupational groups among the Backward Classes in compact areas. There are several villages which have not been adopted by the banks and much difficulty is experienced in mobilising institutional finance in non-banking areas. In order to render prompt assistance and relief to the Backward Class bonded labour released and undertake specific schemes for the uplift of occupational groups among Backward Classes, an amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed during 1980-85.

(b) *Loans to A.P.B.C. Co-operative Finance Corporation for Development of Irrigation Schemes in assigned lands:*

The State Government assign lands to the poor Backward Class people. It is, therefore, felt necessary to provide loans for irrigation facilities to these assignees. An amount of Rs. 45.00 lakhs is proposed during 1980-85 for the above purpose.

(iii) *Managerial Subsidy:*

The annual expenditure of District Societies and the Backward Classes Corporation is about Rs. 21.00 lakhs on establishment and contingencies whereas the income of the Corporation is very meagre through the interest on deposits and interest recovered on margin money loans etc.

An amount of Rs. 18.00 lakhs is, therefore, proposed for this purpose.

VI. *State share for Centrally Sponsored Schemes:*

Pre-matric scholarships to the children engaged in un-clean occupations:

Government of India have sanctioned a scheme for sanction of scholarships to the children engaged in unclean occupations under Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Under this, 50% of the expenditure is to be born

by the State Government. An amount of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is proposed during 1980-85 towards State's share. Similarly for development of lands assigned to Backward Classes, an amount of Rs. 70.00 lakhs has been proposed towards State's share during 1980-85.

To sum up, the outlays proposed for the welfare of Backward classes during the sixth plan period 1980-85 and 1981-82 are Rs. 13,000.00 lakhs and Rs. 700.00 lakhs respectively as detailed below:-

S. No.	Development	Rs. in lakhs	
		Outlay for	
		1980-85	1981-82
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Administration	36.00	
2.	Education	5084.00	
3.	Other Schemes	455.00	
4.	Housing and land acquisition	1200.00	700.00
5.	Investment in A.P.B.C. Finance corporation.	6143.00	
6.	States share Centrally Sponsered schemes.	82.00	
		13,000.00	700.00

ANNUAL PLAN 1981-82

The following programmes are proposed for 1981-82 under Plan provision with an outlay of Rs. 700.00 lakhs.

EDUCATION:

1. Hostels:

An amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been proposed under Government Hostels. It is proposed to continue the existing 76 hostels opened during 1980-81 and also to open 65 more hostels under plan provision benefiting 10,150 students.

2. Construction of Hostel Buildings:

It is proposed to take up construction of 30 hostel buildings with an anticipated expenditure of Rs. 52.50 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Plan and the remaining amount will be found through institutional finance.

3. *Ashram Schools:*

5 Ashram Schools for the children of Fishermen have been opened under Plan during 1980-81 and it is proposed to continue the same during 1981-82. It is also proposed to open 5 more schools during 1981-82 with a strength of 250 boarders. An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is therefore proposed. It is also proposed to open 7 Ashram Schools for Children of nomadic tribes and about 10 Schools for Children of those engaged in unclean occupations.

4. *Supply of N. T. Books:*

There are about 38,815 boarders residing in Government School hostels. All of them are to be supplied N. T. Books at an average cost of Rs. 20 per boarder. An amount of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is therefore proposed. It is also proposed to Supply Nationalised Text books and dresses etc, to the students not residing in hostels at Rs. 100 per boarder. An amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed to cover about 20,000 students.

5. *Pre-matric Scholarships:*

An amount of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is proposed for sanction of pre-matric scholarships for about 40,000 Backward Class students.

6. *Post-matric Scholarships:*

There are about 50,000 students studying in Post-matric courses. But only about 16,000 students could be provided hostel facilities. There is much demand and pressure from the students to provide hostel facilities. An amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is, therefore, proposed during 1981-82 to cover at least 10,000 more students.

7. *Pre-examination training Centres for Group I & II and I.A.S. & I.P. S.*

An amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been proposed for giving aid to the candidates who are appearing for the Group I and II and I.A.S. & I.P.S. Examinations. About 75 candidates will be benefited.

8. *Short-term training programmes and Training Programme for professionals:*

An amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been proposed towards short term training programmes for increasing the employment opportunities in Motor-Driving, village officers training, Tailoring, etc. About 3000 candidates will be benefited under this.

9. *Fellowships to the students in M. Phil and Ph.D. Courses:*

Since the fellowships granted under University Grants Commission are limited, sufficient Listed Backward Class students are not able to prosecute these courses. An amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh is, therefore proposed to sanction research scholarships to about 25 candidates.

10. *Economic Support Programmes—Investment in A.P.B.C. Co-operative Finance Corporation:*

During 1980-81 an amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been provided towards share capital to A.P.B.C. Co-operative Finance Corporation. The authorised share capital of the Corporation is Rs. 26.00 crores. But only 6.00 crores has been provided so far, since the inception of the Corporation. A number of applications have been received by the banks and the Collectors for sanction of loans, and the Collectors and banks have already sanctioned loans. As per the reports received from the Collectors/Chairman of District Co-operative Societies a sum of Rs. 250.00 lakhs is required as margin money for implementation of schemes already cleared by the Banks. It is, therefore, necessary to provide atleast Rs. 2.50 crores towards share capital during 1981-82.

11. *Civic Amenities:*

There is much demand for providing civic amenities like Dhobi ghats, latrines, roads in the colonies taken up by the Director of weaker Sections Housing. The Department is not able to provide proper amenities for want of funds. An amount of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is, therefore, proposed.

12. *State share towards Centrally Sponsored Schemes:*

The following two schemes have been sanctioned, under Centrally sponsored schemes:

1. Scholarships to the children of those engaged in unclean occupations;
2. Development of surplus lands assigned to Backward Classes;

An amount of Rs. 26.79 lakhs has been provided for the above schemes under Centrally Sponsored Schemes during 1980-81. It is anticipated that similar amount will be provided during 1981-82. These schemes are implemented under 50 : 50 share by Government of India and the State Government. An amount of Rs. 26.79 lakhs has, therefore, been proposed towards State share.

37. WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES

The peculiar social structure in India has created a situation in which one fifth of the population suffers from social and economic handicaps and disabilities. The under-privileged group are the Scheduled Castes and other weaker sections. These groups lack adequate opportunities for self development especially in increasing their income and employment and have been deprived of even minimum social services and more specifically facilities in regard to health, housing and education. These people have extremely low level of literacy. The rate of literacy among Scheduled Castes is only 10.7 per cent as against 24.7 per cent for the total population.

Constitutional provisions require promotion of their educational and economic interest and removal of their social disabilities and the objectives are to be achieved through planned and welfare programmes.

The approach in the Fifth Five Year Plan towards problems of Scheduled Castes was not only to continue the ameliorative measures which were taken up in the earlier five year plans, but also to take up a package of measures in terms of education and training, economic uplift better living conditions and social services. The Minimum Needs Programme was specially oriented to serve the weaker sections. To achieve these objectives the State Government are also attaching considerable importance to the amelioration of the weaker sections like Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Of the State's population of 435 lakhs as per the census of 1971, the population of Scheduled Castes is 57.75 lakhs constituting about 13.3% of the total population of the State.

The Department of Harijan Welfare is looking after the welfare of Scheduled Castes and other Social Security measures. The schemes implemented during the Plan may be broadly classified as (1) Education (2) Economic Upliftment (3) Health, Housing (4) Social Security and (5) Other Schemes.

REVIEW

Fourth Plan Achievements in Scheduled Castes sector :

Stipends were awarded to 5828 I.T.I. students. Book Banks were opened in 18 college hostels for the benefit of Scheduled Caste students, 77 new hostels were opened ; 13 hostels buildings were constructed and 56,000 pairs of stitched garments were distributed to the boarders in Government hostels. 600 families were benefited with assistance provided for the purchase of agricultural implements and plough bullocks and 670 agricultural labourers were assisted for the purchase of milch animals. For providing gainful means of employment in agricultural

field, interest free loans were advanced to 150 persons. The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes Co-Operative Finance Corporation was set up during the year 1972-73 for formulating and implementing the economic uplift schemes by enabling the Scheduled Caste persons to get institutional finances against the margin money allotted by the Corporation to the beneficiaries towards those welfare measures. The Corporation has been taking up the economic uplift programmes mostly.

Physical and financial achievements during the 1974-79 Plan :

The following table shows the financial and physical achievements during the Plan 1974-79 in the State Sector.

Expenditure on Welfare Schemes during the Fifth Plan.

(Rs. in l khs)

Programme.	Expenditure.				
	1974-75.	1975-76.	1976-77.	1977-78.	1978-79.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Scheduled Castes :					
1. Education					
2. Economic uplift	50.52	120.00	200.26	372.93	694.96
3. Health, Housing and other schemes.					
Total	90.52	120.00	200.26	372.93	694.96

Physical achievements under welfare programmes.

Scheme.	Units.	Achievements in				
		1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Pre-matric stipend-ITI students.	No.	1,500	1,887	2,856	2,303	6,452
2. Maintenance of Govt. Hostels	No.	22	30	53	28	275
3. Monetary aid for clothing beneficiaries.	No.	30,000	40,000	37,840	86,569	96,435
4. Hostel buildings constructed.	No.	18	28	21	25	45
5. Pre-examination Training Centres.	No.	..	1	1	1	1

For the Fifth Plan, the target for Hostels was fixed as 110 and the achievement was 134 excluding 275 rationalised units in 1978-79.

With the Central assistance, 28 girls hostel buildings were sanctioned for construction. 43 buildings were constructed for boys hostels under

State Plan. In all the hostels, arrangements have been made for special coaching in 7th and 10th classes and 1,020 coaching centres thus opened. In the year 1979-80, for students upto 7th standard Rs. 50 was fixed as food charges and those beyond at Rs. 75 and cosmetic charges as Rs. 5 for boys and Rs. 7 for girls. This measure benefited 1,00,594 students. Further, full mess bill which was being defrayed only in the case of post-graduates, medical and engineering students in attached hostels is now extended to all those in post-matric courses, who are in attached hostels irrespective of class and course.

The Department gives two pairs of rugs to all those who are in the hostels. From the Plan amount, it was possible to cover 25,814 boarders besides under Non-Plan 79,780 boarders could be covered. In the year 1979-80 alone 13,847 pre matric students, 550 I.T.I. students and 2,143 students studying M.D.; M.S. and M.E. and other post-graduate courses were sanctioned scholarships. In I and II classes 50,368 children were sanctioned incentives, 1,550 polytechnic and I.T.I. students were supplied with books, 4,59,500 Text books were supplied, 217 students (Harijan Christians) were supplied instruments etc.

6,334 Scheduled Castes boys were given training in various fields. Another 6,629 families benefited through Rehabilitation Schemes for Bonded Labour and economic support schemes. 49,674 persons were given house sites.

As there is an increasing demand from the Scheduled Castes for construction of Community Halls, construction of 3 halls were taken up with a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs. The Government of India have provided an amount of Rs. 8.01 lakhs during 1979-80 with an equal contribution by the State Government. Under this programme 5,000 records in Hindi and 2,000 records in Telugu were purchased for free distribution to all public agencies and to display in Theatres in the entire State. The two films namely 'Kalam Marindi' and 'Bali Peetham' worth Rs. 75,000 were also purchased. 1800 slides 11,500 posters and 69 hoardings were purchased for wide publicity.

The Pre-Examination Training Centre for coaching for the I.A.S Competitive examination was started during the year 1976 with a view to give training to more than 50 Scheduled Caste candidates. In the entire period of 4 years, 4 candidates have been selected in the I.A.S. examination.

So far 15,900 Scheduled Caste candidates have undergone training in various trades. The expenditure under this scheme for the 4 years was Rs. 64.80 lakhs. Six Tailoring centres started functioning during the year 1978-79 involving an expenditure of Rs. 2.26 lakhs against the allocation of Rs. 3.50 lakhs in the previous two years.

Similarly to cover the unemployed youth a scheme namely "Promotion of Crafts and Trades" has been introduced during the year 1978-79 with a token provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh. Each individual has been sanctioned an amount of Rs. 1,000 to start petty trades like pan-bunks, milk booths, beedi manufacturing etc.

Besides implementing the schemes for the Scheduled Castes, this department is incharge of implementing social security schemes also for the benefit of Blind, Aged, and physically handicapped. Financial assistance of Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000 is being sanctioned under the social Security Scheme to equip them with Tricycle, Artificial limbs and other accessories to get over their disability and enable them to earn their livelihood by starting small business within their reach. This facility was made available to 1827 persons so far incurring an expenditure of Rs. 33.48 lakhs. Under the above scheme, Homes for the Aged and Disabled, Physically handicapped and Hostels for the Blind, etc., are being maintained.

Grant-in-aid was provided to the Social Welfare Fund so as to sanction financial assistance to the Voluntary Organisations. So far Rs. 10.00 lakhs was paid during the last two years at Rs. 5.00 lakhs each year.

The total expenditure under Plan up to the end of the year 1978-79 was Rs. 1478.68 lakhs.

Objectives during the Sixth Plan period :

The Sixth Plan programmes have been formulated keeping in view the guidelines set out by the Prime Minister in her letter addressed to the Chief Minister in March this year. The main thrust of welfare programme for Scheduled Castes will be on Economic upliftment.

The objectives of the next Plan programme for the welfare of Scheduled Castes would be :

- (1) Implementation of economic uplift and social security schemes on a large scale with a view to ensure that 50% of Scheduled Caste population crosses the poverty level.
- (2) Providing educational and training facilities on a large scale especially in the fields of technical and professional education with special orientation towards fields with immediate job opportunities.

STRATEGY :

The strategy would therefore be :

1. To increase scholarship facilities for Scheduled Castes for formal education ;
2. To provide buildings and other facilities for Government hostels for these classes ;
3. To provide training facilities to improve their traditional skills and impart new skills.
4. To provide adequate financial assistance for the economic upliftment and social security measures through financial institution; and
5. Provision of scholarships and other facilities to Scheduled Caste converts to Christianity and Bhuddhism.

The scheme-wise details of the programmes envisaged during the next Plan are discussed below :

PROGRAMME DETAILS

(A) HOSTELS :

1. *Opening of New Hostels :*

There are 1392 Government hostels for Scheduled Castes students studying in schools. The strength of boarders at the end of 1979-80 was 1,02,595. The estimated strength of Scheduled Caste students in schools from 3rd to 10th classes is 5.40 lakhs for the year 1980-81 which would increase to 7.91 lakhs by the year 1984-85. If 10% of the Scheduled Caste children are supposed to be either ineligible due to income limits or unwilling to join hostels, the number of students who require hostel facilities would be 4.84 lakhs during 1980-81. It may increase to 7.12 lakhs by the year 1984-85.

The total number of hostels to be maintained to cover all eligible Scheduled Caste students who require hostel facilities would be 8,000 at 100 boarders in each hostel during the year 1980-81. By the end of the year 1984-85 as many as 9,819 hostels are required to cover all eligible 7.12 lakhs Scheduled Caste students with hostel facilities. This would mean that additionally 8,427 hostels have to be opened during the Sixth Plan period. It may not at all be possible to find resources for taking up such a large programme of opening new hostels during the current Plan period. Therefore the programme has to be phased out.

There is heavy demand for opening of new hostels and for seats in new hostels. There are still a few block and taluk headquarters where there are no hostels. It is necessary to open hostels in the places and also in some towns and big villages where there are good high schools or where there is concentration of scheduled castes i.e. more than 20% of the total population.

It is proposed to open 100 new hostels every year in private buildings during the Sixth Plan period with a strength of 100 boarders in each hostel, where there will be 60 scheduled caste boarders and 40 from other communities. Thus, about 10,000 boarders will be accommodated in newly opened social welfare hostels every year. The total amount required for 100 hostels is Rs. 121.40 lakhs during the first year at the rate of Rs. 1.21 lakhs per hostel. This amount includes food charges at the rate of Rs. 50 to 75 per month (depending on the class), for 100 boarders expenditure on staff, utensils, rents of the buildings etc. The provision required for these 500 newly proposed hostels would be Rs. 607.00 lakhs.

2. *Maintenance of Hostels:*

At present there are 70 hostels which are maintained under Plan provision which were opened during the year 1979-80. The hostels which will be opened during each year of the Sixth Plan have to be maintained in the following years. The maintenance cost of these hostels would cover the expenditure on food charges of the boarders, salaries of the staff, cosmetic charges, rents of the buildings etc. A total amount of

Rs. 1512.71 lakhs is required for maintenance of hostels opened under Plan during the Sixth Plan period as per the details shown below :-

Item	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. No. of hostels to be maintained.	70	170	270	370	470	
2. No. of boarders under plan to be maintained.	4,200	14,200	24,200	34,200	44,200	
3. Amount required for maintenance of plan Hostels. (Rs. in lakhs).	67.21	181.00	302.50	421.00	541.00	1,512.71

3. Increase of strength of existing hostels:

There is need to admit more students in the existing hostels for a wider coverage of Scheduled Caste students under the welfare scheme. To start with during the year 1977-78, 37,212 additional scheduled caste boarders were admitted in the existing hostels for Scheduled Castes. It is proposed to increase 10% of the strength of the existing hostels each year over the previous year during the Sixth Plan period. The total cost for this scheme during the Sixth Plan is Rs. 624.36 lakhs.

4. Construction of Hostel Buildings for Boys:

At present there are 1125 boys hostels including College hostels. Out of this, 223 hostels are housed in Government owned buildings. Another 236 buildings are under construction and the works are at various stages of progress. The remaining 666 hostels are located in private buildings. It is necessary to take up construction of buildings for the remaining 666 hostels also in a phased programme as there are no adequate sanitary and water facilities in the private buildings occupied by the hostels and the boarders are put to a lot of inconvenience due to lack of facilities. It is difficult to secure suitable private buildings on fair rent in districts for hostel purposes.

In addition to the above, during the Sixth Plan period, it is proposed to open 500 new hostels (Boys and Girls). Out of these, 500 proposed new hostels, the number of boys hostels would be two thirds i.e., about 340. Thus, the total number of boys hostels which require Government owned buildings would be 1006.

It is proposed to construct 500 hostels during the Plan period. The cost of construction of a Boys' hostel is estimated to be Rs. 2.00 lakhs. At this rate an outlay of Rs. 1,000.00 lakhs is required for taking up construction of 500 hostels. It is expected that 40% of the funds will be forthcoming from the commercial banks as a loan for the construction of buildings. The provision required for the State in the Sixth Plan is Rs. 600.00 lakhs.

5. *Spill over cost of the Hostel Buildings under Construction:*

There are at present 236 hostels at various stages of construction. The spill over commitment of these hostel buildings is estimated to be Rs. 240.00 lakhs.

6. *Construction of Buildings for Girls Hostel:*

There are at present 335 girls hostels including college girls hostels. Out of this 76 are located in Government Buildings and another 100 buildings are under construction. During the Sixth Plan, out of the 500 proposed new hostels 160 would be for girls. Thus 319 girls hostels would require construction of buildings.

It is envisaged to construct 250 hostel buildings during the Sixth Five Year Plan. The cost of construction of a girls hostel is estimated to be Rs. 2.80 lakhs. The cost of construction of a girls' hostel is more as compared to the boys hostel as it requires a compound wall and extra safety measures, etc. The total cost works out to Rs. 700 lakhs. The Government of India are providing a grant of Rs. 25.00 lakhs every year for construction of girls' hostel under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. It is expected that an amount of Rs. 125.00 lakhs would be thus available during the Plan period. The amount required in the State Plan for construction of girls' hostel would be Rs. 575.00 lakhs.

7. *Providing Additional Accommodation in the Existing Hostel Buildings :*

According to the approved type design of Government Hostel buildings, there should be five living rooms for hostel of strength of 50 boarders or less. If the strength exceeds 60, construction of additional rooms at one room for every ten boarders has to be provided. So also the number of bath rooms and W.Cs. will have to be increased at the rate of one bath room for every 15 students and one W.C. for every 10 students if the strength of the hostel exceeds 60.

At present there are 299 buildings (boys and girls Hostels) completed and occupied. Additional accommodation has to be provided as the strength is being increased every year.

The total amount required is Rs. 100.00 lakhs. proposed during 1980-85, for the construction of additional rooms etc., in the existing hostels.

8. *Repayment of Bank Loan for Construction of Hostels:*

During the year 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 an amount of Rs. 120.00 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 40.00 lakhs in each year was obtained as loan from Indian Bank repayable in a period of 10 years.

The details of amounts to be paid to the bank during the Sixth Plan period are as follows:

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Year	Repayment of loan amount and interest			
	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
1980-81	5.12	5.28	5.44	15.84
1981-82	4.96	5.12	5.28	15.36
1982-83	4.80	4.96	5.12	14.88
1983-84	4.64	4.80	4.96	14.40
1984-85	4.48	4.64	4.80	13.92
	Total			74.40

Further during the Sixth Plan period an amount of Rs. 400.00 lakhs will be borrowed from the banks for construction of hostel buildings. The repayment commitment for such loan will be Rs. 236.00 lakhs during the Plan period. Thus an amount of Rs. 310.40 lakhs (74.40 + 236.00) is required towards repayment of bank loans during 1980-85.

(B) Scholarships (Scheduled Caste Students):

9. Incentive scholarships for Scheduled Castes in I & II Classes:

On the basis of the population estimates of the Government of India it is estimated that there would be 24.11 lakhs Scheduled Caste children in the group of 6 to 16 years by 1980-81 who will be of school going age. Out of them the estimated figures of enrolment for the year 1980-81 is 12.89 lakhs. It means only 53.48% of S.C. children are going to schools. The intention is to ensure cent percent coverage and to keep them in schools without dropout. As against 4.16 lakhs S.C. children in 1st class during 1979-80, there were 18,630 Scheduled Caste children in 10th class. It means only 4.2% of those who joined I Class are continuing upto 10th Class.

It is necessary to pursue the parents of Scheduled Caste children to send their children to schools by giving them monetary incentives from the very first class onwards. Under the Minimum Needs Programme, the Government of India have suggested a scheme of incentives to Scheduled Caste girls and boys in schools. Government have recently taken up an intensive drive for increase in enrolment in schools, particularly in primary schools. The drive may not be successful without proper incentives. It was therefore proposed in 1978-79 to give two pairs of clothes. One slate, one packet of slate pencils etc. at a total cost of Rs. 30/- per student. An amount of Rs. 75.00 lakhs was provided for the first time for incentive scholarships for Scheduled Castes in First and Second Classes during 1978-79.

It may be mentioned that during 1979-80, the figure of enrolment of Scheduled Caste students in Class I is 4,16,707 and in Class

II it is 2,14,276 and in Class III the 'enrolment' is 1,43,045. This shows the magnitude of the problem of dropout from one year to another.

10. *Sanction of non-residential scholarships to pre-matric Scheduled Caste Students in Classes III to X.*

Until the year 1976-77, the Scheduled Caste students studying in 5th to 10th Classes only were being sanctioned non-residential scholarships. The scheme was extended upto 3rd class during the year 1977-78.

The following statement of class-wise enrolment of Scheduled Caste students during the year 1978-79 shows that there is a heavy drop out of Scheduled Caste children in schools from one class to another:

Class	General enrolment.	No. of S.C. students on rolls
III	3,20,384	1,29,649
IV	6,38,887	91,712
V	5,28,621	70,793
VI	3,85,989	45,600
VII	3,84,725	42,821
VIII	2,74,056	28,189
IX	2,15,383	21,189
X	1,69,506	16,595
Total ..	29,17,551	4,46,548

The above figures show the necessity of giving incentive to Scheduled Castes children by way of scholarships to stop dropouts and to make them continue their studies.

During the year 1975-76 there were 6.7 lakhs Scheduled Caste children in schools. This figure has increased to 7.44 lakhs during the year 1976-77. This shows an increase of more than 10%. This was due to special drive for enrolment of children in primary schools. The drive has been intensified during the year 1977-78. There were 11.30 lakhs Scheduled Caste students during 1979-80 in classes I to X. It is estimated that by the end of 1980-81 the figures of enrolment of Scheduled Caste children in schools would be 12.89 lakhs. It is expected that this special drive would be continued during the Sixth Plan period also. If this drive along with incentive of scholarship continues, the figure of enrolment of Scheduled Castes in schools during the year 1984-85 would reach 20.14 lakh students as against 26.33 lakhs Scheduled Caste children in the age group of 5 to 16 years.

The rates of pre-matric scholarships for Scheduled Castes are Rs. 45/- per annum for the Classes VIII and below and Rs. 85/- per annum for Classes IX to X.

A sum of Rs. 120.12 lakhs has been provided for sanction of pre-matric scholarships under non-plan during 1980-81. This amount is not sufficient to cover all the S. C. students in pre-matric classes.

To sanction scholarships to all scheduled caste students studying in classes 3rd to 10th an amount of Rs. 11.00 crores is required during the five years of the Sixth Plan period.

11. Scholarships and Stipends to I.T.I. Students:

During the year 1979-80, 3,750 Scheduled Caste students were granted I.T.I. scholarships. It is expected that there will be an increase of 150 students on rolls every year. The rate of scholarships now sanctioned is Rs. 70/- p.m. for 12 months.

An amount of Rs. 10.88 lakhs is provided under Non-Plan and Rs. 4 lakhs under Plan for I.T.I. scholarships for the year 1980-81. It is estimated that there are 4,000 Scheduled Caste students in I.T.Is. during the year 1980-81.

The total amount required to sanction scholarships to all I.T.I. students during the Sixth Plan period is Rs. 105.00 lakhs.

12. Reimbursement of fees to Scheduled Caste Students studying in Public Schools:

Orders were issued reserving 14% of the seats in the public schools. Government have issued orders in G.O.Ms. No. 62, S.W. (E) Department, dt. 9-3-79 that the fee charged by the public schools should be borne by the Social Welfare Department.

(B) Reimbursement of tuition fees in reputed schools and convents:

Scheduled Caste students studying in reputed schools and convents are charged tuition fees at the rates ranging from Rs. 12 to 20 per month. The students studying in convents and christian schools and reputed schools in Hyderabad are being reimbursed the tuition fees at the rate of Rs. 120/- per year. Similar facility was not available for the Scheduled Caste students studying in reputed schools and convents in the districts. This facility has also been extended recently to the Schools in the districts.

It is estimated that there are more than 100 schools in the State which are having English medium and which are outside the Grants-in-aid and charging heavy fees to the students.

13. Admission of bright Scheduled Caste students in Reputed schools and their attached hostels:

It is observed that the Scheduled Caste students who are studying in various schools in the State are lagging behind in education and are not able to come up to the level of others. It is proposed to admit 200 bright scheduled caste students in the reputed institutions extending the facilities obtaining in such institutions.

The benefit of this scheme will be limited to scheduled caste students studying in classes V to X. 20 students may be allotted to each district except Hyderabad District. For Hyderabad district, 100 students may be allotted.

The amounts required during the period of Sixth Plan for public schools and for reimbursement of tuition fees in convents and reputed

schools and for admission of bright Scheduled Caste students in reputed schools and their attached hostels a sum of Rs. 115.00 lakhs is proposed.

14. *Scholarships to M. D., M. S. and M. E. etc. Students :*

This is a new scheme introduced during the year 1977-78 with a provision of Rs. 0.75 lakh. The students in post graduation courses in Medicine and Engineering like M. D., M. S. and M. E. are not eligible for Government of India Scholarships as they get stipends from the Universities during the period of their studies. The amount of stipends given is about Rs. 300/- p. m. By the time students come to the post graduation stage in the Medical and Engineering courses they become grown up and their family responsibilities will increase. Therefore several S. C. students are not able to take advantage of these courses. In some cases the reserved seats are lying vacant. It was therefore felt necessary that some scholarships should be given to the scheduled caste students studying in post graduation courses in Medicine and Engineering in addition to their regular stipends and Government have decided to sanction a sum of Rs. 400/- per month in addition to the stipends and also Rs. 1000/- per annum for the entire duration of the P. G. course for the purchase of books.

It is estimated that there are about 200 Scheduled caste students in post graduation courses in Medicine, Engineering, Agriculture, Veterinary etc. in all the colleges in the State. To give them scholarships and book money etc. a sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is required for 200 students per annum and the total amount required during the Sixth Plan period for this scheme will be 15.00 lakhs.

15. *Scholarships to Scheduled Caste Research Scholars :*

In order to encourage research among S. C. Post graduate students, State Government have issued orders recently sanctioning 50 fellowships each year at the rate of Rs. 400 per month each for maximum period of 12 months. An amount of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is required for this scheme during 1980-85.

16. *Sanction of Boarding and Lodging charges to Scheduled Castes - Boarders in colleges attached hostels*

The Scheduled Caste students who are residing in the college attached hostels are being sanctioned scholarships to cover the full expenses non boarding and lodging. The students who are in professional and post graduation courses are being sanctioned pocket allowance at the rate of Rs. 25- p. m. in addition to full mess charges.

During the year 1976-77 there were 3,000 post matric students residing in the colleges attached hostels. In addition there were 1,000 students in post graduation and professional courses residing in college attached hostels. This figure has risen to 15,400 in 1979-80 and to 17,000 during 1980-81.

The Scheduled Caste students under the category of full mess charges are sanctioned Government of India scholarships. They are also sanctioned the difference of the amount between the Government of

India hostel rates and full mess charges which is met from the State budget. The average difference of amount to be met from the State budget is estimated at Rs. 75/- p. m. per student and for 12 months this will be Rs. 900/- p. a. per student. To meet full board and lodging charges the amount required in addition to the Government of India scholarship is Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

(C) *Other Educational Facilities :*

17. *Nationalised Text Books to S. C. Children :*

The scheme of supply of nationalised text books to Scheduled Caste students in schools studying in the 1st to 10th class is a continuing one. The intention is to supply text books to all the Scheduled Caste students studying in schools (Hosteliers as well as day scholars).

It is proposed to provide Nationalised Text books not only for Telugu Medium students but also for students in other medium like English, Marathi, Tamil, Urdu, and Kannada. It is also proposed to provide non-nationalised texts wherever they are prescribed for examinations. Therefore an amount of Rs. 210.00 lakhs is proposed in the Sixth Plan.

18. *Scheme for Special coaching in general and spoken English for post-graduate students belonging to Scheduled Castes :*

It has been the experience that a considerable number of Scheduled Caste students coming from non-English Medium Schools and Colleges find it difficult to follow the lectures in English at the post-Graduation level.

There is a wide gap between the levels of achievement of proficiency in English of such Scheduled Caste students and those of the other students coming from English medium schools and colleges.

The Department of English of Osmania University has started a three months course in General and spoken English for Scheduled Caste students. The first batch was admitted on 29-11-1976 with thirty students and the number rose up to fifty for the second batch which was started on 10-8-1977.

It is proposed to start similar programmes in the other Universities and P. G. Centres viz, Sri Venkateswara University, Andhra University, Kakatiya University, Nagarjuna University and the P. G. centre, at Anantapur. To start the scheme at these five centres the total requirements during the Sixth Plan is Rs. 8.64 lakhs.

19. *Opening of Libraries in Harijanwadass :*

Opening of libraries is one of the novel schemes in Welfare programmes of Social Welfare Department. The libraries will be opened in the Harijanwadass. News papers, useful magazines, General Knowledge books may be provided in library in initial stage. One hundred libraries may be opened on experimental basis every year. Books on

National leaders freedom struggle eradication of untouchability will be provided at the cost of Rs. 1 000 on permanent basis. Every month an amount of Rs. 100 may be spent on purchase of news papers, magazines and honorarium together part-time librarian. Thus an amount of Rs. 1 600 is required for one library.

Libraries will be started in the Harijanwadass to promote reading habit not only among the children but also among the adults who attend the adult literacy centre wherever there are community halls these libraries will be started.

The estimated expenditure that will be required on the libraries is Rs. 25.00 lakhs during the Sixth Plan period.

20. Residential type of schools (Centralised schools) :

There are three residential schools in the State, one at Surveil, Nalgonda district, the second at Tadikonda Guntur District and the third at Kodigahalli, Anantapur District. In addition there is one Residential School at Upper Sileru in Khammam district for Scheduled Tribe boys. The residential schools select bright boys from primary schools after conducting competitive examinations at the block level and also the district level by a second level screen test. The present residential schools are maintaining very high standards and are producing very good results in the public examinations at the matriculation level. For the last several years the experience shows that these schools are not only getting cent per cent results in 10th Class but majority of them pass in First class. After seeing the good performance of the 3 residential schools for general students residential school at Upper Sileru was established mainly for tribal boys. It is essential to extend this facility to the Scheduled Caste boys and girls and to start residential schools for the benefit of scheduled caste. It is proposed to open a few centralised residential schools mostly for the benefit of Scheduled Caste girls and boys. These residential schools may not be exclusively for Scheduled Castes and they may be mixed institutions with provision of reservation of majority of seats for Scheduled Castes and others open to the rest of the communities. It should also have provision for admitting students from affluent classes on payment basis on par with free boarders. These schools will have facilities of education from K.G. Class to the Junior College level. It is proposed to open six centralised residential schools every year during the Sixth Plan period so as to extend gradually to all block headquarters. For this scheme, a total amount of Rs. 34.00 lakhs is required during the Sixth Plan period.

21. Buildings for Schools in Harijanwadass :

Schools have been ordered to be located in Harijanwadass. But whenever any such school is tried to be located there it is felt difficult to find space to accommodate it. Out of five lakh schools only 2.50 lakhs have buildings. Construction of school buildings in Harijanwadass requires to be given special consideration. To begin with two schools in each block may be constructed. The number would be 2,592 and the total cost would be Rs. 25.92 lakhs for 5 years.

22. *Instruments, Books etc. for Scheduled Caste Students in Polytechnic and I.T.Is:*

At present this Department is giving stipends and Scholarships to the S.C. Students in I.T.Is. and Polytechnics for maintenance. The students studying in I.T.Is. and Polytechnics are not in a position to purchase books and instruments. As there is a vast change in their syllabus they have to purchase the essential text books and instruments prescribed by the Institutions. It is therefore felt necessary to extend the facility of supplying books and instruments from the Department. The polytechnic students are being sanctioned amounts ranging from Rs. 214.50 to Rs. 350.00 per annum per head. The I.T.I. students are being sanctioned at Rs. 80.00 per head for purchase of essential books and instruments for their studies. There are 4,000 students in I.T.Is. and 3,000 students in Polytechnics belonging to S.Cs. to supply essential Text Books and instruments to all of them the total amount required during the Sixth Plan period is Rs. 55.42 lakhs.

23. *Instruments and Calculators to Scheduled Caste students studying in Engineering Courses :*

All Engineering students belonging to Scheduled Castes will be supplied with calculators and instruments. The total amount required is Rs. 8.00 lakhs.

24. *Books for Scheduled Caste students in colleges:*

At present there are 30,000 Scheduled Caste students in post matric classes the books for the students in post Matric classes particularly for those who are in professional and post graduation courses are very costly and these students being poor cannot afford to purchase all the required books. It was therefore, felt necessary that books should be provided to the Scheduled Caste students in college classes. To start with orders were issued in 1977-78 for supply of books at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per head to the Scheduled Caste students in Post-graduation courses in Medicine and Engineering. Orders were also issued for supply of essential text books to Scheduled Caste students in B.E. and M.B.B.S. courses. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs was provided in the Plan budget for 1977-78. But this amount is not sufficient to cover the students in both these courses.

Therefore the Director of Medical Services has provided a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs in his budget for Scheduled Castes for supply of Text Books and Instruments to Scheduled Caste students in M.B.,B.S. course at the rate of Rs. 300 per student.

It is also essential to provide books to all Scheduled Caste students admitted in the colleges in a phased programme. As the students in some professional courses like Medicine and Engineering have already been covered, it is necessary to extend this programme to other professional graduation and post-graduation courses also.

It is proposed to give book allowances to the Scheduled Caste students who secure 50% marks in the previous annual public examination. This will be a sort of encouragement to meritorious students. For this purpose it is proposed to give a book allowance of

Rs. 100 to the Arts Students and Rs. 200 to the Science, Mathematics and Commerce students annually. The total amount proposed is Rs. 30.00 lakhs for the Sixth Plan.

25. *Scouting in the Hostels :*

Scouting and Guiding was introduced in the Tribal Welfare hostels in the year 1972 and this activity had made a mark and registered many "firsts" not only in Andhra Pradesh but in the entire country. Scouts and Guides in the Tribal Welfare hostels have bagged many awards and rolling shields in the State level and National level Competitions. One scout from the Tribal Welfare hostel in Hanumkonda, Warangal District even participated in the World Scout Jamboree held in Norway during 1975. His participation was acclaimed as a step in the right direction by the World Bureau. The Tribal Scout Band was adjudged as the best band in India and it was given a special honour to participate at the Republic Day celebrations held at Delhi on 26-1-1980. This is the first time where Scout band has got a representation at the National level parade in Delhi.

On the analogy of the scouting programme in the Tribal Welfare Department, it is proposed to introduce this scheme in the Social Welfare hostels also for girls and boys. The Secretary of the Scouts and Guides of Andhra Pradesh has prepared a scheme for Scheduled Castes for this activity. It is proposed to introduce this in the first instance in 30 hostels in the State during the year 1980-81 at a cost of Rs. 1.65 lakhs with a programme to extend this activity to the other hostels in a phased programme at the rate of 30 new hostels annually to cover all hostels in the long run. The total amount proposed during the Sixth Plan is Rs. 24.72 lakhs.

26. *Study Tours and Excursions for Hostels Boarders :*

The boarders of the Social Welfare hostels are mainly from rural areas and also from very poor families. Their parents cannot afford to send them to far off places to study tours. It is essential to make provision for taking the boarders of the Social Welfare Hostels on Study Tours and Excursions atleast once in a year. These facilities are available to the boarders of hostels run by the Tribal Welfare Department. Therefore it is proposed to extend the same facility to the boarders in Social Welfare hostels also at a cost of Rs. 30 per boarder. The total amount proposed for this scheme is Rs. 6.90 lakhs.

27. *Cultural Programmes and Sports in Social Welfare Hostels :*

It is essential to give an opportunity to the boarders of Social Welfare Hostels to develop their cultural talents. To encourage creativity and aesthetic sense among the Scheduled Castes children and to inculcate in them a spirit of oneness with other community, it is essential to give them an opportunity of taking up training in fine arts and participate in cultural programmes in the schools and functions. For this purpose the boarders who have aptitude and interest in cultural activities should be given the opportunity to develop their talents by training them in cultural activities like songs, dramas instrumental music etc. by arranging part-time teachers wherever available. The

teachers from the high schools who have interest in voluntary services in coaching the hostel boarders in cultural activities can also be drafted for this purpose

Two or three musical instruments can also be provided for each hostel. There could be cultural programmes on the National Festivals like Independence Day, Republic Day, Gandhi Jayanthi, Nehru Jayanthi etc.

In addition there could be programmes of hostel day every year. On this occasion there can be competitions in several fields like sports cultural activities, debating, essay writing etc. and some prizes can be distributed to the winners. There could also be inter-hostel competitions at the Block level, District level and State level once in a year in sports, games and cultural programmes etc. For this purpose it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 1,000 per each hostel annually to cover all the above activities. The total amount required for the Sixth Plan period is Rs. 88.00 lakhs.

28. *Vocational guidance to the Students in social welfare hostels :*

It is found that several vacancies reserved for Scheduled Caste candidates in certain categories are going unfilled due to non-availability of qualified candidates for holding such posts. In addition, several seats in the training programmes specially in the technical category could not be filled up because of the fact that the Scheduled Caste candidates with requisite qualifications or admission into these training courses are not available. This is also because of the fact that the Scheduled Caste students with composite Mathematics and Science background are not available in sufficient numbers to fill up either the training seats or vacant posts. It is necessary that proper aptitude and I.Q. Tests are conducted among scheduled caste students and necessary vocational guidance is provided to them.

Towards this end in view an organisation consisting of Vocational Guidance Officers & field staff has to be created under the supervision of a senior officer who may go round the districts, visit hostels and conduct these tests and also give guidance to the students from time to time. This pilot based experiment can be extended to other Scheduled Caste students also who are day scholars at a later date. Expert organisations engaged in the study of psychology of students will be approached for the conduct of I.Q. and Aptitude Tests. In the first phase all the district headquarters will be covered under this scheme with a total of 200 hostels and 5,000 boarders. In the second phase all the hostels will be covered. The total amount required for this purpose is Rs. 14.65 lakhs.

29. *Special Coaching Facilities in Hostels :*

All the boarders who are academically backward should be picked up and provided special coaching facilities from the beginning itself. This will make them progress well in all the classes and attain good marks and select better courses of study in the higher classes and college classes.

The provision of one teacher in each centre for three subjects to the students in VII and X classes with payment of honorarium of Rs. 50 p.m. is found inadequate since no teacher is coming forward to take up the coaching work with this honorarium.

At present there are 1382 Social Welfare hostels run by the Social Welfare Department. This number would also increase during the Sixth Plan period. It is therefore, essential to start special coaching centres for boarders of all classes in all the Social Welfare hostels from the year 1981-82 onwards by appointing 3 teachers in each centre to teach English, Science and Mathematics to the boarders and to enhance the payment of honorarium to the teachers to Rs. 100 p.m. For this purpose budget is required for 1392 hostels and also 500 new hostels proposed to be opened during the Sixth Plan period at a cost of Rs. 228.40 lakhs.

30. *Transit Hostels :*

It has been experienced that students coming from villages to the districts find themselves in a different atmosphere just short of cultural stock. And they have no place to live till the Hostel is re-opened and their admission is finalised. During this period there should be a reception centre for them and this reception centre would be known as Transit Home. There may be cases of students who have passed from Colleges and Schools and are in search of employment and they would not be able to bear expenditure outside. It is therefore necessary to provide a helter to them and help them in their persistent endeavour in finding a job. It is essential to provide dormitory type of accommodation with minimum facilities with bath rooms, kitchen, toilet, etc. To begin with there will be 5 centres wherever there are Universities viz., Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam, Warangal, Guntur and Tirupathi. The expenditure involved for opening hostel will be as Rs. 1.00 lakh with a strength of 60 boarders. The total amount required for this scheme during the Sixth Plan period is Rs. 25.00 lakhs.

31. *Financial Assistnace to S. C. Advocates towards books and enrolment fee :*

To encourage S. C. law graduates to start practice financial assistance is provided at present to the advocates belongng to S. Cs. Under this scheme an amount of Rs. 500 is sanctioned towards enrolment fee and stamp duty and Rs. 1000 for purchase of law books. It is proposed to provide this assistance to two advocates in each District every year and the cost of the scheme would come to Rs. 3.50 lakhs.

(D) *Educational facilities to Harijan Christians :*

On the basis of the Backward Classes Commissions' report, Government have drawn up a list of Backward Classes consisting of 92 castes. Harijan Christians were included in the list of Backward Classes under Group-C. The subject of list of Backward Classes was being dealt with in Social Welfare Department since 1971 in addition to Economic Backward Classes. In 1975 a separate Directorate was formed for Backward Classes. The subject of Harijan Christians was transferred to the Directorate of Backward Classes after its formation. Since then the

Directorate of Backward Classes has been sanctioning scholarships and other concessions to Harijan Christians. During the year 1975-76, 8,428 post-Matric Scholarships were sanctioned to Harijan Christians with an expenditure of Rs. 1.68 lakhs and 7050 pre-matric students were sanctioned non-residential scholarships and residential scholarships at a cost of Rs. 2.50 lakhs at the rates applicable during that year.

At the State Harijan Conference held in April, 1976 it was recommended that Scheduled Caste converts should be given benefits that they were enjoying before conversion to any other religion. On this recommendation, orders were issued that all non-statutory concessions granted to Scheduled Castes (Hindus) by the State Government including the economic support schemes should be extended to S. Cs. converted to Christianity and Buddhism. However, other statutory benefits like reservation in educational institutions, reservation in public services for Scheduled Castes are applicable only to Scheduled Castes with reference to Constitutional provisions and they will not be eligible for this facility. After this order the Directorate of Backward Classes proposed for transfer of this subject to the Director of Harijan Welfare. Government directed that Directorate of Harijan Welfare should meet the expenditure on sanction of scholarships to Harijan Christians within the Departmental budget from 1978-79 onwards.

During the year 1979-80 the following new schemes were introduced in the case of Harijan Christians namely :

1. State Scholarships to Post-Matric Harijan Christians.
2. Pre-Matric scholarships to Harijan Christians (III to X).
3. Full mess charges to Harijan Christians.
4. Supply of instruments and books to Harijan Christians in I. T. Is., and Polytechnics.

It is now proposed to provide budget provision for Harijan Christians in respect of those schemes which are now available for Scheduled Castes and which are not available to Harijan Christians. The following are the new schemes which are proposed to be implemented from 1981-82 onwards.

32. *Non-Residential Scholarships to Harijan Christians studying in Pre-matric classes :*

As in the case of Scheduled Castes drop outs among the Harijan Christians is also steep from class to class. It is, therefore essential to give some incentives in the form of non-residential scholarships to Harijan Christian students in first and second classes. It is estimated that there will be about 2.50 lakh Harijan Christians in first and second classes.

The figures of estimates on the basis of enrolment of General students and Scheduled Caste students shown that there are about 2.00 lakh Harijan Christian students in classes 3rd to 10th. Rates of

Prematric Scholarships for H. C. students on par with Scheduled Castes are Rs. 45 per annum for the classes 8th and below, Rs. 85 per annum for classes 9th and 10th.

A total amount of Rs. 300.00 lakhs is required for sanction of pre-matric scholarships from 3rd to 10th classes to all Harijan Christian students during 1980-85.

33. *I. T. I. Scholarships to Harijan Christians :*

It is estimated that there would be about 1300 Harijan Christian students in I. T. Is., in 1980-81. To sanction scholarships at the present rate of Rs. 70 per month a total amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is required to sanction scholarships to all the 1300 Harijan Christians in I. T. Is., during the Sixth Plan period.

34. *Reimbursement of Tuition Fees to Harijan Christians Studying in reputed schools and convents :*

It is proposed to provide during the Sixth Plan period towards reimbursement of tuition fees to Harijan Christian students in reputed schools and convents and admission of bright Harijan Christian students in reputed schools and their attached hostels. The amount required will be Rs. 25.00 lakhs.

35. *Research Scholarships to Harijan Christians :*

There may be about 50 Harijan Christians pursuing research studies in different universities in the State. An amount of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is proposed during the Sixth Plan period for providing 50 fellowships each year at the rate of Rs. 400 for fellowship for a maximum period of 12 months.

36. *Calculators and Instruments to Harijan Christian Students studying in Engineering Colleges :*

As in the case of Scheduled Castes, it is proposed to provide Calculators and instruments to Harijan Christian students also studying in the Engineering Colleges. There would be about 100 Harijan Christian students in Engineering colleges in the State. At the rate of Rs. 1,000 per head for calculators and instruments, 10 students may be provided with calculators and instruments from 1981-82 onwards. The total cost for 300 students is Rs. 1.30 lakhs.

37. *Financial Assistance to Harijan Christian Advocates :*

Every year ten Scheduled Caste Advocates are being Provided with financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 1000 towards books and Rs. 500 towards enrolment fees. The same facility may be extended to Advocates belonging to Harijan Christians also.

It is proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 0.75 lakh during the Sixth Plan period.

38. *Text Books to Harijan Christian Students in Schools :*

It is estimated that there would be about 4 lakhs Harijan Christian students in schools from first to 10th classes. It is essential to provide text books to all of them including English medium text books as this is already available for S. C. students. The amount required for supply of text books to H. C. students during Sixth Plan period is Rs. 45.00 lakhs.

39. *Supply of books to Harijan Christian students in Colleges :*

At present there may be more than 10,000 Harijan Christian students in post-matric classes. It is proposed to provide books to H. C. students in the colleges as proposed in the case of Scheduled Castes. The average amount per student would be about Rs. 300 p. a. towards text books.

It is proposed to give book allowance to Harijan Christian students in college at the rate of Rs. 200 for Science and Commerce students and Rs. 100 to the Arts students. This will be given to those who secure 50% marks. The amount required for this scheme for the Sixth Plan period is Rs. 7.50 lakhs.

40. *Scholarships to H. C. Students studying M. D. & M. S., etc :*

It is estimated that there are about 100 Harijan Christian students in post-graduate course of Engineering and Medicine, Veterinary, Home Science etc. To give Scholarships and book money as per the rates applicable to Scheduled Castes a sum of Rs. 6.50 lakhs is required during the Plan period.

(E) *Training Programmes :*

41. *Training Programmes for S. Cs. :*

During the year 1976-77, Training Programmes were introduced to train the educated un-employed S. Cs. in professions like Village Officers, Light Vehicle Driving, Typewriting, Shorthand etc., 2,300 persons had undergone training under various training programmes during 1976-77.

Due to the demand for various training programmes, some more training programmes namely Tailoring, coaching for recruitment as Bank Probation Officers, Jute Durrly making etc., were introduced and nearly 3,400 people are undergoing training during the year 1977-78. This programme is being continued.

It is proposed to introduce a few more useful training programmes during the Sixth Plan period in addition to the existing programmes at a total cost of Rs. 75.00 lakhs will benefit 5000 candidates during the Plan period.

42. *I. A. S. Pre-Examination Training Centres (A. P. Study Circle):*

With a view to see that more Scheduled Caste and Scheduled (Tribe) candidates come up for selection in the Indian Civil Services and Allied

Examinations, the Government have established a Pre-Examination Training Centre during the year 1976-77.

The Centre is now located in a private building and the in-take is 30 candidates (25 S.Cs. and 5 S. Ts.). During the year 1979-80 two out of eight candidates who passed the final examination have been finally selected for the Indian Civil Services. During the year 1980-81, 13 S. C. and S. T. candidates appeared for the Indian Civil Services and 10 of them get through the examination. For training in the main examination, 30 candidates (23 S. C. & 7 S. T.) are admitted and training is in full swing.

It is proposed to construct a building to locate the I. A. S., Pre-Examination Centre with all the necessary facilities for an hostel and mess during 2nd and 3rd year of the Sixth Plan. It is also proposed to encourage the strength of the S. C. and S. T. candidates from 30 to 60 in the coming years. A sum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is proposed during the Sixth Plan period for this scheme.

43. *Coaching facilities : (for Staff Recruitment Exam.).*

It is proposed to provide training to S. C. and S. T. candidates who are matriculates for various competitive Examination of Clerks, Typists, Stenographers Coop., Inspectors etc., held by the A. P. Public Service Commission as well as the Staff Selection Commission of the Government of India. The number of vacancies reserved for S. C. and S. T. candidates in these categories could not be filled up for want of persons who passed the Competitive examinations. So, in order to fill in this gap it is necessary to provide training facilities for Clerks, Typists, Stenographers etc., examinations so that more number of Scheduled Caste and S. T. Matriculates may come up for employment in these posts.

The amount required during the Sixth Five Year Plan to train 500 S. C. and S. T. candidates is Rs. 25.00 lakhs.

44. *Tailoring, Training and Garment Production Centre :*

There are many educated Scheduled Caste girls and boys remaining idle without any employment. The Department is running 17 tailoring training centres in 12 districts for imparting training in tailoring to enable them to earn their livelihood after completion of the training. In the centres in West Godavari and Cuddapah district, besides giving training in Tailoring, manufacture of dresses to hostel boarders was also started during the year 1975-76.

45. *Opening New Tailoring Training and Garment Production Centers :*

Due to increase in the strength of hostel, the present two centres may not be able to cope with the increased work of stitching garments for all the districts. Therefore there is need for opening of centres in the districts in Telangana where there are no such centres.

As these new centres are both training as well as production centres they require staff for the training side as well as for the production side besides furniture, tools and instruments.

46. *Opening of Garments production Wings in the existing Tailoring Centres :*

There is necessity of starting production Wings in all the existing Tailoring Training Centres functioning at present in various districts. At present there are 11 Centres in Andhra area and six centres in Hyderabad city. Of the 11 centres in Andhra area only 2 centres *i.e.* Eluru and Cuddapah have been converted into garment production centres in addition to training. Therefore the remaining 9 centres in Andhra area and one in Hyderabad City may be converted into Tailoring Training and Garment Production Centres by establishing a second Wing for production as shown below :

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 1. Srikakulam. | 2. Visakhapatnam. | 3. Krishna. |
| 4. East Godavari. | 5. Guntur. | 6. Nellore. |
| 7. Chittoor. | 8. Ananthapur. | 9. Kurnool. |
| 10. Hyderabad. | | |

For these above production units additional staff is required in addition to the furniture, tools and machines.

47. *Increase in the Strength of Trainees :*

The sanctioned strength of each centre is 20. The period of training is of one year. They are paid stipends at Rs. 100/- p. m. A sewing machine for each trainee is supplied after the completion of the training.

As the demand for admission is increasing year after year it is proposed to enhance the existing strength of each centre by 5 more trainees.

48. *Construction of buildings for the Centres :*

It is also necessary to construct buildings for all the centres in 21 districts, as it has become difficult in some districts to secure buildings for locating centres. Even in those places where they are located there is a demand for vacating the buildings. The work of construction of buildings may be taken up in a phased programme.

For all the above schemes (44 to 48) a total amount of Rs. 71 25 lakhs is proposed during the Sixth Plan period.

49. *Bonded Labour and Economic Support Programmes :*

Out of 12,741 bonded labourers indentified and released, 7,405 bonded labourers have been rehabilitated. The remaining 5,336 bonded labourers are yet to be rehabilitated. It is estimated that there would be about 13,000 bonded labourers who have to be rehabilitated by the end of the Sixth Plan period. The Government of India desired that the rehabilitation work should be completed by 1982 only. It is proposed that after release of the bonded labourer, he should be provided financial assistance for a period of six months for maintenance.

Keeping in view the above requirements, the amount proposed for 1982 Sixth Plan period is Rs. 200.00 lakhs.

*(F) Health and Housing :*50. *Civic Amenities :*

Civic amenities such as approach roads, internal roads, drainages, drinking water wells are quite essential for the Harijanawadas. During the Fifth Plan period, an amount of Rs. 2.13 crores has been spent for providing civic amenities in Harijanawadas under Plan and Non-Plan budget. In some villages drinking water wells and latrines were constructed and in some villages, school buildings and houses were constructed.

According to the survey conducted, by the Panchayati Raj Department there are 63,801 settlements in the State, including villages, hamlets and colonies etc., though the number of Revenue Villages is only 27,000. There may be two Harijanawadas in most of the villages and Hamlets. If the urban slums with concentration of Scheduled Castes, is taken into account the number of scheduled caste localities may be more. It may be estimated that there would be 1,00,000 Scheduled Castes localities in the State.

It is proposed that about 400 Harijanawadas should be taken up every year at 20 or 25 per district for providing civic amenities and that 50% of the expenditure involved in the scheme may be met from the Government of India funds released under food for work programme.

There is an amount of Rs. 48.40 lakhs under Non-Plan provision. Hence an additional amount of Rs. 57.00 lakhs is required under Plan during Sixth Plan period.

51. *Alternative occupations to the people engaged in unclean occupations : (Scavengers) :*

The policy of the Government is to eradicate untouchability completely in the Society at the earliest. The practice of untouchability and occupations of people are interlinked. Therefore the Government of India have directed that as far as possible the families engaged in this unclean and other-wise low occupations such as scavenging should be drawn out and settled in alternative occupations. It is felt that their families can easily be drawn into the respectable occupations such as starting small trades and self employment schemes.

It is proposed to provide an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs towards the Economic Support Programmes of scavengers.

52. *Elimination of Dry Latrines :*

The practice of untouchability and the occupation of the people engaged in unclean occupations like scavenging are inter-linked. It is essential to do away with the dry latrines if untouchability is to be eradicated. It is proposed to give some incentives to local bodies and even certain families to convert dry latrines into water-borne latrines.

There are 1,00,000 Harijanawadas in the State. At the rate of two public latrines for each Harijanawada. Two lakhs latrines are required for the entire State.

Keeping in view the above requirements the amount proposed for the Sixth Plan period is Rs. 55.00 lakhs.

(G) *Measures for Social Integration and Eradication of Untouchability :*

53. *Protection of Civil Rights Act :—Publicity :*

To implement the Act, the State Government has to take up, follow up action during the Sixth Five Year Plan. The State Government has already instituted Mobile Courts with the financial assistance provided under the Plan budget of the State Government and also under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes. An amount of Rs. 9.57 lakhs has been provided for this purpose in the Plan Budget for 1980-81 with a similar provision of Rs. 9.57 lakhs by the Centre. Further action to be taken is as follows :—

(i) Mobile courts will have to be extended to the remaining 18 districts.

(ii) Section 15 (A) (ii) of the Protection of Civil Rights Act envisages appointment of officers for initiating and for exercising supervision over the prosecutions. The same section also make it incumbent on the department to identify areas where there are persons who are under disability arising out of untouchability with a view to adopting such measures and ensure removal of such disability from such areas.

(iii) The State Government would also appoint competent lawyers at the district level to help the Harijans who are subject to harrassment of other forms of ill treatment. The provisions of departmental staff has been phased out during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

(iv) The Central Government will be approached for helping in the matter of giving publicity and also for purchasing recorded songs documentary films etc. Social consciousness for publicity for educating both the oppressor and oppressed is necessary.

Additional staff will be appointed for the journal of Harijan Samkshema Samacharam. Provisions will be made for T. V. sets in Harijanawadas, maintenance of community radio sets, maintenance of T. V. sets by appointing instructors etc. People who give talk on the AIR and TV on the subject of Scheduled Castes and Untouchability will be given some honorarium. The total amount proposed during the Sixth Plan period is Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

4. *Civil Rights Day :*

There was a scheme for celebration of Harijan Day and organising Community dinners. It was discontinued some years back. In Tamilnadu, this scheme which was discontinued earlier, has been revived recently.

It is proposed to revive this scheme under the provisions of PCR Act. The District Social Welfare Officers and Block Development Officers may be asked to implement the scheme by inviting VIPs and Ministers and non officials, officials to participate in the community dinners in addition to the leaders and Social Workers. It is proposed to arrange Community Dinners on Civil Rights Days in all Districts.

The amount required for this purpose during the Sixth Plan period is Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

55. *Community Halls in Harijanawadas :*

The Government of India have under-lined the need for improving the community living in the Harijanawadas in a way that social and communal harmony is promoted. Experiment at setting up community halls in Tribal areas of the State has been very happy and we have been trying to extend this scheme to Harijanawadas also. The Community halls so constructed will be of multiple utility not only for gathering on social or other religious occasions but also for implementing utilitarian schemes like Employment and Training, Nutrition programmes for pre-school children and expectancy mothers and conducting social and Adult Education centre etc. Training programmes under TRYSEM and self employment schemes will also be organised in the community halls. Likewise, screening of films, broadcasting of songs centering round the themes of removal of untouchability etc., would be arranged in the community halls. The total amount proposed is Rs. 25.00 lakhs.

56. *Inter Caste Marriages :*

Intercaste marriages are an important means of attaining casteless society and social integration in the long run. The scheme for giving incentives in various forms to encourage inter-caste marriages has been sanctioned in July, 1974.

The Government have sanctioned Rs. 1,000/- to the couple of inter-caste marriage as an incentive. An amount of Rs. 18.00 lakhs is proposed in the Plan.

57. *Mobile Courts :*

Government of India have impressed upon the State Government the need to set up Special Courts exclusively to deal with the offences committed against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Indian Penal Code and under the provisions of PCR Act 1965. It was felt that it would be impossible to extend protection in full measure to the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and also to provide quick trial and disposal of offences committed against them if such courts are established. The measure would instill confidence in the victims as also fear in the minds of offenders.

Government have constituted special mobile courts in 5 districts viz., East Godavari, West Godavari, Mahabubnagar, Cuddapah and Chittoor. These courts will be presided over by a Judicial Magistrate of first class in the cadre of District Munisiff. He would have supporting ministerial staff. These Magistrates would normally hold the courts

at the Taluk Headquarters would move even to the villages as and when necessary for quick disposal of cases.

It is now felt necessary to extend this facility to other districts and establish Mobile Courts in all the remaining 18 districts of the State. An amount of Rs. 189.30 lakhs is required during the Sixth Plan period.

(H) *Social Security Programmes :*

58. *Old Age Pensions :*

During the year 1961 the Government of Andhra Pradesh have introduced the scheme of sanctioning Old Age Pensions to the Aged and Disabled Destitutes as a Social Security measure.

All destitute persons of 65 years and above and all physically handicapped destitutes, irrespective of their age, who are domiciled and have resided in the State of Andhra Pradesh for a period of three years on the date of application are eligible for sanction of pension under this scheme.

The Revenue Divisional Officers/Sub-Collectors in the districts are the sanctioning authorities.

The amount proposed under Old Age Pensions for the Sixth Plan period is Rs. 67.00 lakhs.

59. *Government Orphanages :*

At present there are 3 Government Orphanages one each at Hyderabad, Kakinada and Warangal. These are intended for Children who have lost their parents and who are left uncared for and in helpless conditions. Protection to such children is an important matter. The existing 3 Orphanages cater to the needs of the local areas only. There is a need to start similar orphanages in the other 18 districts also. It is proposed to start 18 orphanages during the Sixth Plan starting from Second year of the Plan *i.e.*, 1981-82 onwards.

The Orphanage at Kakinada is in a rental building. A building is under construction for the orphanage at Warangal. Hitherto, the Orphanage at Hyderabad has been located in a private building but it is recently shifted to the premises of V.M. Home and Industrial School, Saroornagar, Hyderabad. It is necessary to construct a building for the Orphanage at Hyderabad. During the Sixth Plan period it is proposed to open 13 Orphanages. The private buildings are suitable for residential purposes only. It is difficult to get a private building which is suitable for institutions. Therefore, buildings have to be constructed for the Orphanages at Hyderabad and Kakinada and for the 10 orphanages to be opened during the Sixth Plan period at a cost of Rs. 45.00 lakhs.

60. *Home for the Aged and Disabled :*

There are two Homes for maintenance of aged destitutes in the State under the control of this Department. One is at Vijayawada and the other at Hyderabad. The sanctioned strength of these two homes

is 250 which could not cater to the needs of the entire State. Destitute persons who are 60 years and above will be admitted in these Homes. Many aged destitutes due to lack of accommodation in the existing homes are suffering as there is no body to look after them.

During the Inter-national Year for Physically Handicapped (1981) it has, therefore, been proposed to start such homes in the remaining 19 districts of the State with a strength of 100 in each home. This could be done in a phased programme. Four Homes may be started during the 2nd year of the plan and 5 homes each year may be opened during the subsequent years of the Sixth Plan period.

The amount required for this scheme is Rs. 70.25 lakhs.

61. *Homes for the Blind and Physically Handicapped :*

There are at present two Homes in the State exclusively for the blind and physically handicapped, one at Tirupathi and another at Hyderabad.

The total population of physically handicapped persons is estimated at 3% of the total general population which would be about 13.50 lakhs. These two homes cannot cater to the needs of all the needy physical handicapped people. Therefore, there is a need to start one Home atleast in each district, with a strength of about 100 inmates, with two wings one for the remaining 21 districts of the State. These homes should have provision for various facilities like food, shelter, clothing, books and other minimum requirements for social and economic development of deaf, dumb and blind and the physically handicapped will be provided. Inmates either will be sent to schools or colleges or to training centres to enable them to secure gainful employment in the long run by obtaining necessary education and training. The total amount proposed for this scheme is Rs. 118.80 lakhs.

62. *Andhra Pradesh Social Welfare Fund :*

The field of Social Welfare is very wide and varied and the Voluntary Organisations have to play significant role to provide effective Welfare measures for the Weaker Sections and to ameliorate the lot of the needy and helpless. Several Voluntary Organisations engaged in Social Welfare work have been playing an important role for the cause of weaker sections but their work is hampered due to paucity of funds and enormous administrative delays with the object of extending a helping hand to the voluntary organisations, the Government have constituted the fund known as "ANDHRA PRADESH SOCIAL WELFARE FUND".

The Fund invites applications from the registered Voluntary Organisations once in a year during the month of January in a year through advertisement in the leading dailies. The applications thus received are disposed off placing them before the State Level Committee.

Since the inception, the Andhra Pradesh Social Welfare Fund has sanctioned the grant-in-aid to a tune of Rs. 63.45 lakhs.

A good number of applications are being received from various voluntary organisations engaged in Social Welfare work every year for sanction of financial assistance. The fund could sanction grant-in-aid to 18 out of 73 fresh applications of the institutions for the year 1978-79 and 15 out of 113 fresh applications for the year 1979-80.

To fulfil the objects for which the fund is created and to assist financially more number of organisations in the field of Social Welfare work an amount of Rs. 45.00 lakhs is proposed during the Sixth Plan period.

63. Economic Support Schemes for the Physically Handicapped :—

It is roughly estimated that the population of the Physically Handicapped is 3% of the total population of the State i.e., nearly 13.00 lakhs. It has been proposed to sanction financial assistance under economic support Schemes like Supply of Typewriters, Milch Animals, Poultry units., etc., to the Physically Handicapped. The value of the assistance ranges from Rs. 3,000/- to Rs. 5,000/-. Out of 13.00 lakhs of the Physically handicapped persons nearly 50% need the assistance. Some of them are being covered under Old Age Pension Scheme and the Homes by this Department. It is, therefore, necessary to give them financial aid in a phased programme. It is proposed to sanction financial assistance under Economic Support Schemes for 1980 persons during 1980-81 and 600 persons annually during the subsequent years of the Plan. The total expenditure for the entire Sixth Plan period would be Rs. 51.95 lakhs.

64. Scholarships and Educational facilities to physically handicapped :

Physically handicapped people are sanctioned scholarships by the Government from IX Class to University Education. This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which is being implemented by the State Government. The State Government proposed to sanction scholarships to physically handicapped people even to those who are in pre-matric courses from I to VIII Classes. Government are maintaining homes for the physically handicapped, special schools for the blind and deaf etc., the blind Law-Graduates are being sanctioned financial assistance. The inter-marriages between blind and non-blind are being given incentive awards, readers allowances are being sanctioned to the blind students. There is a residential school for the blind girls at Hyderabad. It is proposed to provide more educational facilities during the International Year of the Disabled which starts from January 1981. Preparations are being made to launch several programmes for the welfare of the physically handicapped people. It is also proposed to start schools for the blind and deaf in all districts. It is proposed to start homes for the physically handicapped. A total sum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been proposed for Sixth Plan.

65. New Schemes for the Physically Handicapped :

The United Nations has declared 1981 as International Year of the Disabled. India has programmed to launch several schemes in a large scale for the welfare of the Physically Handicapped during the International Year of the Disabled. The State Government is also preparing new schemes to launch during the International year of the Disabled.

It is proposed to conduct a sample survey of the population of the physically handicapped people in cooperation with the Bureau of Economics and Statistics and Census Department. All the Central and State Government departments and Public Undertakings were addressed to clear the backlog in the appointment of physically handicapped people. It is proposed to undertake several training programmes for the physically handicapped people. It is proposed to start training-cum-production centres in all the Districts. A Training-cum-production centre has already been started at Hyderabad and another is going to be started at Vijayawada. It is also proposed to start schools in every district for the blind, deaf and dumb. It is further proposed to start a Home for the physically handicapped with separate wing for blind, deaf and dumb and orthopaedically handicapped in all the districts.

It is proposed to enhance the rates of food charges of the inmates of the physically handicapped homes now maintained by the Social Welfare Department from the present amount of Rs. 60/- p.m. to Rs. 75/- p.m.

Physically handicapped day scholars who live with parents and also the children among the physically handicapped for whom medical treatment is necessary will be given transport facilities from the places of residence to the educational institutions by appointing conductors. Suitable training programmes for Stone deaf and dumb will be provided.

It is also proposed to extend all the non-statutory facilities available for Scheduled Castes to the physically handicapped people also. Facilities like orthopaedic aids, prosthetic aids, hearing aids, medical treatment, eye operation and separate hostels etc., are proposed for this purpose.

The amount required for the scheme for the Welfare of physically handicapped during the Sixth Plan period is Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

66. *Children Homes (for Child Beggars).*

The Andhra Pradesh Prevention of Begging Ordinance was promulgated and the Andhra Pradesh Prevention of Begging Act was in force with effect from 21-6-1977. It was in force now in the whole of the State of Andhra Pradesh.

It is proposed to have a Home for the Child beggars which should be a respectable place and half way home between detention and freedom. In this Home, Children will be brought and kept there so that they can be weaned away from bad habits and taught some useful vocations specially in technical institutions to make the children useful citizens after completion of education or training. It is proposed to start 5 Homes at the following places :—

1. Hyderabad (Tarnaka)
2. Chittoor (Rishi Valley)
3. Visakhapatnam (Araku Valley)
4. Nalgonda (Nagarjunasagar)
5. Medak (Mustalapur).

An amount of Rs. 1.30 lakhs is required for children Home with a strength of 50 inmates. It is proposed to open 5 such children homes each year to serve the needs of 250 children. During the entire Sixth Five Year Plan period 25 Homes to accommodate—1250 children will be set up. The amount is required for meeting the cost of food, clothing, rents on the buildings and staff etc. An amount of Rs. 32.50 lakhs is required for the Sixth Five Year Plan period.

67. *Strengthening of Directorate Administration and District Offices:—*

Since the Sixth Five Year Plan envisages a massive Social Welfare Programmes the work in the Directorate as well as Regional and District Offices is bound to increase enormously. For an effective implementation of the programmes and evaluation of the impact of the schemes it is proposed to provide Rs. 233.28 lakhs for strengthening of administration both at Headquarters and in Districts.

68. *Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes Finance Corporation:*

A sum of Rs. 4281.00 lakhs will be placed at the disposal of the above Corporation during the Sixth Plan period for implementing various economic support Schemes for Scheduled Castes. With this investment, the Corporation will be able to mobilise institutional finances to implement programmes.

The total outlay provided for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes during the Sixth Five Plan period 1980-85 is Rs. 13,000.00 lakhs and the scheme-wise details are given in *Annexure-I*.

Annual Plan 1981-82.

The Social Welfare Department is implementing Schemes for the Welfare and development of Scheduled Castes and physically handicapped people.

The outlay proposed for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes for 1981-82 is Rs. 9.00 crores. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 2.00 crores is to be released to the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes Finance Corporation for implementing various Economic Support Programmes by the Corporation.

The following are the details of the schemes proposed by the Social Welfare Department for the 1981-82 Plan.

It is proposed to open 23 new hostels for the Scheduled Caste Students at an outlay of Rs. 27.23 lakhs with a strength of 46 boarders in each hostel. For maintaining the existing hostels and also for meeting the expenditure on 10% increase of the boarders, an amount of Rs. 302.00 lakhs is required during 1981-82. Thus there will be 1515 hostels for Scheduled Castes with a total strength of about 1.40 lakh boarders at the end of 1981-82.

It is proposed to implement schemes like scouting in the hostels, providing vocational guidance and special coaching in Mathematics and Science to the students residing in hostels.

Construction of 5 boys hostels and 5 girls hostels with a provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is proposed to be taken up.

A sum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs for pre-matric scholarships and Rs. 10.00 lakhs for I. T. Is., students will be spent. For providing Nationalised text books and extending other educational facilities to Harijan Christians an amount of Rs. 12.20 lakhs is proposed in the Plan.

A sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs on training programmes, Rs. 12.55 lakhs on Tailoring and garment production centres will be spent.

For the rehabilitation of bonded labour, an amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is proposed for implementing different schemes.

The schemewise details for the Annual Plan 1981-82 are given in *Annexure II.*

ANNEXURE—I]

DETAILS OF SCHEMES FOR THE SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1)	(2)	(3)
<i>I. Education :</i>		
1.	Opening of new hostels	607.00
2.	Maintenance of hostels	1,512.71
3.	Increase of strength in existing hostels	624.36
4.	Construction of hostel buildings for boys	600.00
5.	Spill over commitment of hostel buildings under construction	240.00
6.	Construction of buildings for girls hostels	575.00
7.	Providing additional accommodation in the existing hostel buildings	100.00
8.	Repayment of bank loans for construction of hostels	310.40
	Total: ..	4,569.47
<i>II. Scholarships :</i>		
9.	Incentive scholarships for S.Cs. in pre-matric classes	} 1,100.00
10.	Sanction of non-residential scholarships to pre-matric S. C. students in classes 3 to 10	
11.	Scholarships and stipends to I.T.I. students	105.00
12.	Public School scholarships and reimbursement of tuition fees	} 115.00
13.	Admission of bright students in reputed schools	
14.	Scholarships to M.D., M.S., M.E., etc. students	15.00
15.	Scholarships to S.C. research scholars	12.00
16.	Sanction of boarding and lodging charges to S.C. boarders of college hostels	10.00
	Total : ..	1,357.00

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>III. Other Educational Facilities :</i>		
17.	Nationalised Text Books to S.Cs. children ..	210.00
18.	Scheme for special coaching in General and spoken English for Post-Graduate course students belonging to S.Cs.	8.64
19.	Opening of libraries in Harijanwadass	25.00
20.	Residential type of schools (centralised schools) ..	34.00
21.	Buildings for schools in Harijanwadass ..	25.92
22.	Instruments and Books etc., in ITIs and Polytechnics	55.42
23.	Instruments and calculators to S.C. students studying in Engineering courses.	8.00
24.	Books for S.C. students in Colleges ..	30.00
25.	Scouting in hostels	24.72
26.	Study tours and excursions for hostel boarders ..	6.90
27.	Cultural programmes and sports in Social Welfare Hostels	88.00
28.	Vocational guidance to students in Social Welfare Hostels	14.65
29.	Special Coaching facilities in hostels	228.40
30.	Transit Hostels	25.00
31.	Financial Assistance to S.C. Advocates towards books and enrolment fee	3.50
Total : ..		788.15
<i>IV. Educational facilities to Harijan Christians :</i>		
32.	Non-Residential scholarships to H.Cs. studying in pre-natric classes	300.00
33.	I. T. Is. scholrships to Harijan Christians	25.00
34.	Reimbursement of tuition fees to Harijan Christians studying in reputed schools and convents ..	25.00
35.	Research scholarships to HCs.	12.00
36.	Calculators and instruments to H.Cs. students studying in Engieering Colleges	1.30
37.	Financial assistance to H.Cs. advocates ..	0.75
38.	Text Books to Harijan Christian students in schools	45.00
39.	Supply of books to Harijan Christian students in colleges	7.50
40.	Scholarships to Harijan Christain students in M.D., M.S., etc.	6.50
Total : ..		423.05

Sl. No.	Scheme	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>V. Training Programmes :</i>		
41.	Training Programmes for S.Cs.	75.00
42.	I.A.S., pre-Examination training centres	25.00
43.	Coaching facilities for staff Recruitment examinations	25.00
44.	Tailoring, Training and Garment Production Centre to etc., etc.,	71.25
48.		
	Total	196.25
<i>VI. Economic Support Schemes :</i>		
49.	Bonded labour and Economic Support Programmes	200.00
	Total	200.00
<i>VII. Health & Housing :</i>		
50.	Civic Amenities	57.00
51.	Alternative occupation to the people engaged in unclean occupation	50.00
52.	Elimination of dry latrines	55.00
	Total	162.00
<i>VIII. Measures for Social integration and eradication of untouchability :</i>		
53.	Protection of Civil Rights Act	50.00
54.	Civil Rights Day	2.00
55.	Community Halls in Harijanwadas	25.00
56.	Intercaste marriages	18.00
57.	Mobile courts	189.30
	Total	284.30

(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>IX. Social Security Programmes :</i>		
58. Old age pensions	67.00
59. Government Orphanages	45.00
60. Home for the aged and disabled	70.25
61. Home for the Blind and Physically Handicapped	118.80
62. Andhra Pradesh Social Welfare fund	45.00
63. Economic Support Schemes for the physically handicapped	51.95
64. Scholarships and Educational facilities to physically handicapped	25.00
65. New schemes for the Physically handicapped	50.00
66. Children Homes for child beggars	32.50
	Total ..	505.50
67. Strengthening of Administration—Directorate, Regional & District Offices	233.28
68. Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes Finance Corporation	₹ 4,281.00
	Grand total ..	13,000.00

ANNEXURE—II

DETAILS OF SCHEMES FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN 1981-82

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>Amount allocated.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
I. (a) Education :		
1.	Opening of New Hostels	27.23
2.	Maintenance of hostels	302.00
3.	Rents & Other Office Expenses of the hostels	1.84
4.	Scouting in the hostels	3.29
5.	Vocational guidance to the students in Social Welfare Hostels	3.20
6.	Special coaching facilities	20.00
7.	Construction of buildings for Govt. Hostels for S.C. Boys	10.00
8.	Constuction of Girls Hostels	15.00
9.	Amenities to the Hostel Buildings	5.00
	Total :	387.56
II. (b) Scholarships (S.C. Students) ..		
1.	Incentive Scholarships for S.C. in Pre-matric classes .	25.00
2.	Scholarships and stipends to I.T.I. students ..	10.00
3.	Public School Scholarships & Reimbursement of Tuition fees.	15.00
4.	Scholarships to M.D., M.S., M.B., etc. students ..	4.09
5.	Scholarships to S.C. research Scholars	7.50
6.	Sanction of Boarding, Lodging charges to S.C. Boarders of College hotels	5.00
	Total :	66.59

(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>II. (c) Other Educational Facilities :</i>		
1. Nationalised Text books to S.C. children		10.00
2. Schemes for Special Coaching in General and Spoken English for Post-Graduate Course students belonging to S.C. Castes		1.80
3. Instruments & Books etc., in I.T.Is. and Polytechnics.		1.50
4. Instruments & Calculators to S.C. students studying in Engineering Courses		1.00
	Total :	14.30
<i>II. (d) Educational Facilities to Harijan Christian :</i>		
1. Non-residential scholarships to H.Cs. studying in pre-matric classes		2.00
2. Reimbursement of Tuition fee to Harijan Christians studying in reputed schools and convents. ..		6.00
3. Calculators & Instruments to H.Cs. students studying in Engineering Colleges		1.00
4. Text Books to H.C. students in Schools		2.00
5. Scholarships to H.C. students studying M.D., M.S., etc.		1.20
	Total	12.20
<i>II. (e) Training Programme :</i>		
6. Training Programme		15.00
7. I.A.S. Pre-examination training centre		5.00
8. Tailoring, Training & Garment production centres ..		12.55
	Total	32.55
<i>III. Economic Support Schemes :</i>		
Bonded Labour & Economic Support Programmes ..		25.00
		25.00
<i>III. (a) A. P. S D. F. C. Hyderabad for E.S.S.</i>		100.00

1)	(2)	(3)
<i>IV. Health and Housing :</i>		
1. Civic amenities		4.00
2. Alternative occupation to the people engaged in unclean occupations		4.00
3. Elimination of Dry Latrines		4.00
		12.00
<i>V. Measures for Social Integration & Education of Untouchability ;</i>		
1. Protection of Civil Rights Act		5.00
2. Civil Rights Day		2.00
3. Community Halls in Harijanwadas		12.50
4. Inter-Caste Marriages		4.00
5. Mobile Courts		5.00
	Total	28.50
<i>VI. Social Security Programmes :</i>		
1. Old Age Pensions		5.00
2. Govt. Orphanages		11.60
3. Home for the Aged & Blind		7.20
4. Home for the Blind & Physically handicapped		14.70
5. Social Welfare Fund		5.00
6. Economic Support Schemes for the Physically handicapped		15.00
7. Corporation for the physically handicapped		4.00
8. Scholarships & Educational facilities to physically handicapped		10.00
9. New Schemes for the Physically handicapped		10.00
10. Children Homes (For Child Beggars)		6.50
	Total	89.00
<i>VII. Strengthening of Administration :</i>		
1. Directorate Administration	}	32.30
2. Regional Offices		
3. District Offices		
4. Purchase of Jeeps		
<i>VIII. Economic support programmes to be implemented through A.P.S.C.C.F.C.</i>		
		200.00
	Grand Total	900.00

30. WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

The plan of action is drawn up on the basis of the charter of guidelines set out in the Prime Minister's letter of March, 1980 addressed to the Chief Minister. A review of the important aspects of tribal development with reference to the existing position has led to identification of areas requiring special attention. In pursuance of the policy laid down, development effort has been oriented within the broad approach suggested and it is appropriately designed to suit the special circumstances of the State.

For appreciating the tribal problem and planning for tribal development in the State distinction has to be made among; (i) tribals living in areas of their concentration covered by the Integrated Tribal Development Agencies; (ii) smaller but compact pockets of tribal concentration covered by the Modified Area Development Approaches; (iii) Areas inhabited by primitive and isolated tribal groups for whom there is a special programme and (iv) the dispersed tribal population. The problems of tribal people vary according to the spatial setting and the economic base on which they depend for their survival. Distinction has also to be made between families possessing land and the land less households for the purpose of programme formulation (it is estimated that there are 1.48 laksh families in the first category and 2.96 lakhs in the second).

An exercise in integrated development has been undertaken for areas of tribal concentration as well as for pockets of tribal concentration and Primitive Tribal groups, with suitable modifications in the approach. Special Central Assistance plays a supplemental role while the main thrust comes from the general sector for the development of these areas. The State Plan effort has been, therefore, directed towards the dispersed tribal population on the one hand and to fill-up the programme gaps in respect of all the tribal groups on the other to meet their special needs. This Plan forms only a component of the total development effort proposed in the Sixth Plan period as the general sector departments, institutional financing agencies and special central assistance contribute a major portion of developmental effort under Tribal Sub-Plan.

Problem areas :

Notwithstanding the variations in development levels of the areas and groups, there are certain common constraints for development. They are :

(1) Low rate of literacy among the Scheduled Tribes and consequently their vulnerability to exploitation in various ways (Literacy percentage 5.34).

(2) Isolated habitat situated in difficult terrain where economic infrastructure worth the name does not exist ;

(3) Heavy dependence on agricultural labour, forest labour and collection of minor forest produce, which places certain limitations on the scope for development ; and

(4) Low level of aspiration combined with lack of appreciation of the mechanics of economic advancement on the part of the individual tribal.

(5) 'Islands of poverty' represented by tribal hamlets within developed areas.

Removal of the constraints operating upon the tribal and his environment is therefore, the main objective to be achieved.

Charter of Guidelines:

The Charter of guidelines for tribal development mainly centres round building up of an appropriate administrative infrastructure with a clearly defined personnel policy to meet the special situation, careful selection of key personnel, provision of incentives etc., Emphasis has been laid on enactment and enforcement of laws relating to transfer of land, money lending, bonded labour and laying down appropriate policy in respect of liquor vending, exploitation of minor forest produce etc., Formulation of tribal sub-plan, opening a separate budget head for incorporating the outlay quantified, evolving a suitable monitoring system have to be given due importance. In respect of sectoral programmes it has been stipulated that concentration should be on agricultural and horticultural crops and training of tribals, programmes of animal husbandry like poultry, piggery, rehabilitation of shifting cultivators, expansion of minor irrigation facilities, imparting training in growing of various crops, additional enrolment in the primary and middle level education with emphasis on hostel accommodation, girl's education and other social services like health coverage etc., have been enumerated as areas requiring special attention.

REVIEW:

Keeping the charter of guidelines in view, Andhra Pradesh has built up a suitable administrative machinery for implementing the tribal welfare programmes. For the eight Integrated Tribal Development Agencies, posts of Project Officers have been created along with skeleton staff to fill up the identified gaps in the existing set-up. Post of Special Deputy Collectors have been created to implement the protective regulations. A post of Special Officer has been created for implementing the programme for primitive tribal groups. 16 posts of District Tribal Welfare Officers have been created for implementing the tribal welfare programmes in the districts with tribal concentration. Incentives like rent free quarters and house rent allowance wherever rent free quarters are not provided, bad climate allowance, reservation of seats in Residential School at Upper Sileru for the children of employees working in tribal areas etc., have been provided. Screening Committees at district and state level have been set-up to ensure posting of suitable officers in tribal areas.

The Land Transfer Regulation, and the Money lender's Regulations are being vigorously implemented. The progress is as follows :—

Land Transfer Regulation

1. No. of cases booked	..	28,277
2. Extent covered (Acres)	..	85,463
3. No. of cases disposed	..	25,279
4. Extent covered (Acres)	..	62,717
5. Extent of land restorated (Acres)	..	44,596
6. No. of tribals benefitted	..	18,083

Moneylender's Regulation

1. No. of cases detected	..	2,246
2. No. of cases disposed	..	2,243
3. No. of cases yet to be disposed	..	3

The Sectoral programmes for the sub-plan area have been built-up in consonance with the guidelines provided.

Achievements :

Important physical targets achieved are summed up in the following table :

Sl.No.	Scheme	Unit	Achievement 1974-80
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>I. Education :</i>			
1.	Supply of dresses, note books, text books, etc	Nos.	3,20,000
2.	Pre-matric scholarships	Nos.	68,000
3.	Hostels	Nos.	327
4.	Ashram Schools	Nos.	410
5.	Construction of buildings for educational institutions	Nos.	197
6.	Residential Schools	Nos.	1
<i>II. Economic Uplift :</i>			
1.	Area covered by Soil Conservation measures	Hects	1,45,000
2.	Area covered by H.Y.V. seed	Acres.	1,36,502
3.	Supply of plough bullocks	Nos.	11,070
4.	Supply of oil engines electric motors	Nos.	849
5.	Horticulture on large extents	Acres	33,471
6.	Land Development	Acres	1,51,712
7.	Coffee Plantation	Acres	1,650
8.	Irrigation wells	Nos.	1,216
9.	Lift Irrigation Schemes	Nos.	52
10.	Milch Animals	Nos.	7,455
11.	Sheep Units	Nos.	2,593
12.	Milk Chilling Centres	Nos.	12
13.	Beneficiaries under TRICOR	Nos.	29,511
<i>III. Other Schemes :</i>			
1.	Electrification of villages	Nos.	733
2.	Villages provided with Drinking Water Wells	Nos.	324

Mention may also be made of two important institutions which have been catering to the needs of tribals. They are :

1. Girijan Co-operative Corporation and
2. Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribe Co-operative Corporation (TRICOR).

The achievements of these two institutions in 1980 are as follows:

I. Girijan Co-operative Corporation

(Rs. in lakhs)

(a) Procurement of M.F.P.	..	..	220.00
(b) Agriculture produce	..	..	35.00

2. Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribe Co-operative Finance Corporation (Tricor).

(a) Total cost of schemes grounded	..	..	496.96
(b) No of beneficiaries	..	..	29,511

SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

The policy of tribal development envisages bringing the level of development of tribal groups and areas on par with other groups and areas. For this purpose, the whole tribal population is categorised in as :

1. Those living in areas of tribal concentration.
2. Those living outside the first areas but still live in small pockets.
3. Primitive tribal groups and
4. Dispersed populations.

Tribal sub-plans are being formulated for the first category by quantifying the allocations from general sector, central assistance, institutional finance and centrally sponsored programmes. Similarly for Second Category of areas, modified area development programmes are under implementation. Special schemes are being taken up for development of primitive tribal groups. Thus the dispersed tribal groups have yet to get adequate assistance. The 1980-85 Plan of Tribal Welfare Department forms only a part of the total development effort of all the above mentioned sources of finance.

The total outlay proposed is Rs. 4000.00 lakhs for the period 1980-85.

STRATEGY

The main thrust of the programmes will be directed towards lifting at least 50% of the tribal population now living below the poverty line by implementing a massive economic uplift programme for identified tribal families. Investment will be maximised by tapping general sector, institutional finance and funds under centrally sponsored schemes and central sectors. The education programme has been so devised as to help the tribals in the age group of 5-20 years and training programmes will be organised for adults above 20 years of age. Special drive will be launched to enrol 50% of boys and girls of this age-group who are not presently attending schools.

PROGRAMME DETAILS

Education

Education is an important input for the development of any group. The low level of literacy and the scanty number of diploma holders and graduates etc., among tribals indicates the need for mounting a programme appropriately designed to remove the present shortcomings and enable larger number of tribals to avail the existing facilities. The total number of school-age children in 6-11 age group is estimated to be 2,75,000 and the enrolment at pre-matric and post-matric level is as follows :

1. Pre-matric	..	..	..	..	1,26,000
2. Post-matric	..	..	..	..	3,000

The enrolment of girls is alarmingly low and effort will, therefore, be made to achieve atleast 50% enrolment of school age girls in the next five years. There are certain areas which are sparsely populated where Ashram Schools are to be opened. The package of incentives being provided at the present rates is inadequate to attract more tribal students. The education programme is, therefore, geared to meet these special needs of the target groups and achieve over 50% enrolment of school-age children in the next 5 years and prevent them from dropping at pre-matriculation level by making post-matric education more attractive.

Supply of Dresses, Text Books and Note Books etc. to Scheduled Tribe Students :

Under this scheme text books, note-books, stationery and one set of dress will be supplied to scheduled tribe students. Rs. 137.00 lakhs has been allocated under Sixth Five Year Plan to benefit 2,00,000 students in a phased manner.

Award of Pre-matric Scholarships :

This scheme has two Components.

(a) Award of Scholarships.

This will be in addition to supply of text books, clothes, etc. The estimated requirement for scholarships is Rs. 2,000.00 lakhs for 5 years.

(b) The second Component is award of scholarships to bright tribal students admitted in reputed institutions. At the end of 1979-80, there were about 687 bright tribal students benefited by this programme. In the year 1980-81, 218 more are being admitted. It is proposed to keep up the same tempo for the next four years. It is estimated that Rs. 50.00 lakhs will be needed for the purpose.

Opening of Hostels ;

It is proposed to open hostels at places where there are reputed educational institutions so that the students can get the benefit of better

education facilities. There are at present 327 hostels (included 6 girls hostels) with a strength of 22,100 students. It is proposed to open 100 new hostels in sixth Plan with a strength of 5,500 boarders of which 50 will be for girls. An amount of Rs. 163.00 lakhs is needed for this programme.

Mid-Day Meals Programme :

Midday meals is a necessary and important component of the package of incentives being provided to school going children. However only a small fraction of the school going tribal children are presently covered under the school Education Department's Programme of Midday meals which was supplemented by Tribal Welfare Department. During the Fifth Plan period 332 centres were maintained to benefit 15,561 students and the same trend is to be maintained during the sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85.

An amount of Rs. 3.25 lakhs has been earmarked under Sixth Five-Year Plan for this scheme to provide the Midday meals facility to deserving poor tribal children.

Opening of New Ashram Schools.

Keeping in view of the policy of the Government to remove illiteracy in interior tribal areas, it is proposed to open 50 new Ashram schools with a strength of 60 each in sparsely populated clusters of villages in the terrains. Rs. 97.38 lakhs has been earmarked to implement this ambitious scheme. By the end of Fifth Plan, 410 Ashram schools have been established to provide boarding and lodging and educational facilities to 28,000 tribal students.

College Hostels :

At present the need for hostels at Collegiate level is being keenly felt wherever there is a sizeable number of tribal students in Colleges who are not able to get accommodation into attached hostels. It is proposed to construct College hostel buildings for Scheduled tribe children and provide equipment and services of a Care Taker to look after the hostel. The students will board in the regular hostels or organise a separate mess of their own with the scholarship money being sanctioned by the State over and above Government of India scholarship rates.

An amount of Rs. 54.62 lakhs is needed for opening 50 such hostels.

Transit Hostels.

The need for transit hostels is felt for students coming from the villages to district head-quarters and cities seeking admission in higher educational institutions and those in search of employment. To begin with, it is proposed to start 5 such hostels at Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam, Warangal and Tirupathi. These institutions will be constructed with the grant-in-aid to be provided to the voluntary agencies. It is estimated that an amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is needed during Sixth Plan period.

Promotion of Cultural Talents and Sports :

A provision of Rs. 1.65 lakhs has been earmarked for this scheme to impart specialised training in Fine-arts, Dance, Drama, Painting, etc. to the talented tribal boys and girls. It is also proposed to encourage games and sports in all the Tribal Welfare Institutions in collaboration with the Director, Youth Services and Sports to benefit 125 tribal children during Sixth Five-Year Plan 1980-85.

About 475 tribal children were trained during Fifth Plan period 1974-80.

Scouting :

There are 444 Scouting units in various Tribal Welfare Educational Institutions with 13,320 Scouts and Guides. It is proposed to add 50 more units during Sixth Five-Year Plan 1980-85. An amount of Rs. 3.25 lakhs has been earmarked for this programme. 2,000 Scouts and Guides are to be added during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period 1980-85

Strengthening of Educational Institutions :

There are 12 Secondary Schools and 534 Primary schools being financed by Tribal Welfare Department. These schools have to be upgraded and provided with laboratory equipment and educational appliances such as black boards, maps, charts, visual educational aids, furniture etc. An amount of Rs. 13.00 lakhs has been earmarked to strengthen 100 institutions during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period 1980-85.

Construction of Buildings for Educational Institutions including Staff quarters :

Institutional Finance is being raised for construction of Ashram Schools and hostel buildings including staff quarters. 40% of the cost is raised from the banks as loan and 60% is provided in the budget. About 700 educational institutions such as hostels and ashram schools are functioning without suitable buildings to accommodate the boarders and inmates. These amounts are spent for payment of rents. All these institutions require buildings. It has been proposed to construct 200 buildings for these institutions. Already 197 buildings have been constructed during the years 1974 to 1980. An amount of Rs. 180.00 lakhs is provided for the programme in the Sixth Five-Year Plan 1980-85.

Repayment of Interest on Bank Loans :

It has become necessary to provide funds for the repayment of interest on bankloans raised in respect of economic support programmes, construction of buildings etc. Hence a sum of Rs. 27.50 lakhs has been provided for this purpose during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85.

Residential Schools :

The Andhra Pradesh Residential Schools Society was started Residential School exclusively for tribals at Kinnerasani in Khammam District and it is functioning on sound lines. Encouraged by the results achieved, another school has been established at Uppar Sileru in Visakhapatnam District during the year 1979-80. The cost of this institution is being borne by the Tribal Welfare Department, Harijan Welfare

Department and Education Department in the ratio of 3 : 1 : 1. Children of staff working in tribal areas will also be admitted in the school as an incentive to the parents.

An amount of Rs. 16.25 lakhs has been earmarked for this scheme during Sixth Five-Year Plan 1980-85, so as to run the institutions already started on sound lines and as there is need for such schools two more schools of this type will be opened for the benefit of the deserving tribal students during the course of the Sixth Plan.

Pre-Examination Training Centre :

The cost of this centre is to be met on 50 : 50 basis from State and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. An amount of Rs. 9.75 lakhs has been earmarked for this scheme to impart training to tribal students during the Sixth Five-Year Plan 1980-85.

The main objective of this centre is to impart training to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes, Nomadic and Semi-nomadic tribes, Denotified tribes, who are appearing for Group I, II, III and IV competitive Examinations conducted by Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission. From the inception of this centre in the year 1970 training was imparted to 1063 candidates and 359 candidates secured jobs so far. 14 Courses were organised and they are in session to impart training to these deserving students. The same trend will be maintained during the Sixth Five-Year Plan period also.

Economic Uplift.

It is estimated that all the landless and nearly 90% of cultivators are below poverty line. The cultivators among tribals are mostly small and marginal farmers and majority of them do not get an income of even Rs. 4,500 per annum. The Planning Commission has laid down that individuals with an income of less than Rs. 75 per month can be considered as living below poverty line. At an average of five members per family, the minimum income is required Rs. 4,500 per family per year. It is estimated that 4.18 lakhs families are below poverty line and of them at least 2.09 lakhs will be covered.

As major chunk of funds is expected to flow from the institutional finances it is proposed to cover 1,57,000 families during this plan to provide stable economic occupations.

Minor Irrigation :

An amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is earmarked for restoration and construction of Minor irrigation sources under which majority of ayacutdars are tribals. During 1974-80, 355 works to benefit 2,700 tribals were taken up. In the Sixth Plan, it is estimated that 5,000 families will be covered by this programme.

Agricultural Inputs :

Agricultural inputs like improved varieties of Seed and implements are supplied to the tribal cultivators on 50% subsidy. The beneficiaries will be mostly those who have been assigned lands recently and sma₁₁

farmers. Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been earmarked for this purpose to benefit 20,000 families. This is in comparison with the coverage of 3022 families during the Fifth Plan period.

Supply of Live Stock :

Many tribal groups rear animals and derive sustenance from this occupation. Some of them rear to supplement their income. Milch animals, Sheep and Piggary programmes are already popularised. An amount of Rs. 70.00 lakhs is earmarked for these programmes to benefit 7,000 families as against the achievement of 3868 in the Fifth Plan.

Training Programmes :

An amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is earmarked to train tribals in various trades and occupations to meet the various needs in industrial belts. As against 1365 candidates trained in the Fifth Plan, 10,000 will be trained and provided jobs in the trades.

Financial Assistance to Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribe Co-operative-Finance Corporation (T.R.I.C.O.R.);

The Corporation has been set up mainly with a view to raise Institutional Finance. It is implementing a variety of uplift schemes like trade assistance, self employment schemes, supply of agricultural inputs, land development, etc., Supply of costly agricultural implements will have to be subsidised. The present rate of subsidy is 50% if the beneficiary happens to be a landless person or has been assigned land recently. This Corporation within a short period of 4 years has already done appreciable work. Schemes costing Rs. 496.97 crores have been grounded availing a subsidy of Rs. 144.63 crores from Integrated Tribal Development Agency, Small Farmers Development Agency, Drought Prone Area Programme. The Corporation released margin money of Rs. 98.86 lakhs. So far 29,511 tribals were benefited covering various economic support programmes.

An amount of Rs. 350.00 lakhs has been earmarked to provide financial assistance through Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribe Cooperative Finance Corporation for the implementation of economic support programmes during the Sixth Five Year Plan period 1980-85 to benefit 1,05,000 tribal families.

Managerial Subsidy to Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribe Cooperative Finance Corporation. (T.R. I.C.O.R.):

An amount of Rs. 6.50 lakhs has been earmarked to meet the cost of staff of Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribe Co-operative Finance Corporation during the course of the Sixth Five-Year Plan 1980-85.

Share Capital and Subsidy to Interest payable on Bank Loans (Bank rate D.R.I. Rate) :

An amount of Rs. 30.75 lakhs has been earmarked to enroll 10,000 Scheduled tribe members during the course of the Sixth Five-Year Plan period and to provide subsidy for the difference in the rate of interest

payable on Bank loan at Bank rate and D.R.I. rate etc., so as to reduce the burden on the Scheduled Tribes.

Financial Assistance to Girijan Co-op. Corpn. Ltd. :

An amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the Girijan Co-operative Corporation Limited, to enable it to obtain assistance from the National Co-operative Development Corporation for construction of godowns and to strengthen its fleet of transport during the course of the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85.

Coffee Plantation :

An ambitious programme of Coffee Plantation over 10,000 acres has been taken up through the Girijan Co-operative Corporation. So far about 3,000 acres have been planted. Besides, Girijan Co-operative Corporation, the Integrated Tribal Development Agencies are also taking up Coffee Plantations in collaboration with forest department wherever chances are bright. During the Sixth Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 39.00 lakhs has been earmarked for bringing the agricultural tribals to undertake Coffee Plantation especially in the regions of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, and East Godavari districts, with a view to make them owners of the Coffee Estates in the long run.

Strengthening of Economic Uplift Institutions :

There are 60 institutions including Livestock-Farm, Horticulture and Agricultural Farms besides Veterinary Institutions financed by Tribal Welfare Department. It is proposed to strengthen 10 of these institutions by replenishing the equipment and expanding their activities. An amount of Rs. 6.50 lakhs has been earmarked during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85.

Development of surplus Land and Government Waste Lands assigned to Tribals :

It has been proposed to provide financial assistance to the tribals for development of lands assigned to them. An amount of Rs. 200.00 lakhs has been earmarked as State share of 50% to develop 20,000 acres.

Purchase of Agricultural Land to Tribals :

An amount of Rs. 46.50 lakhs has been earmarked for purchase and distribution of 23,000 acres of agricultural land amongst the tribals.

HEALTH AND ALLIED SCHEMES :

Civic Amenities :

An amount of Rs. 150.00 lakhs has been provided for Civic amenities like drinking water wells, water tap connections to tribal habitations, internal road and feeder roads connecting the hamlets, villages and towns etc., It is also proposed to provide sanitation facilities in tribal habitations. This scheme will be linked up with the programme of lamp

assignment, assignment of house sites, construction of houses and other economic uplift schemes. 150 economically viable tribal habitations will be developed to benefit, 7,500 families.

Strengthening of Medical Institutions :

There are 54 Medical institutions which are proposed to be strengthened by way of replenishment of instruments and equipments etc., Rs. 6.50 lakhs has been earmarked during the Sixth Five Year Plan period to provide facilities to 25 institutions by supplying modern instruments and equipment to serve the tribals better than before.

Administration and Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute :

With the inclusion of Banjaras, Erukulas, Yenadis and Sugalis of Telangana in the list of Scheduled Tribes there is considerable population of S.Ts. in every district of the State now. Moreover, in view of the strategy of pooling funds from various sources being adopted, it will be necessary to have an officer to devote exclusive attention to Tribal Welfare at the District-level. The District Tribal Welfare officers, working in the eleven districts do not have the complement of the requisite staff. The remaining districts will also be provided with District Tribal Welfare Officers to attend to the ever growing needs, and upliftment of the tribals scattered there. Therefore it is proposed to provide additional staff in the offices of the District Tribal Welfare Officers. A sum of Rs. 32.50 lakhs has been earmarked to meet the cost of requisite staff during the course of the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. Out of the amount of Rs. 32.50 lakhs, Rs. 7.50 lakhs is set apart for the maintenance of Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute and an equal amount is anticipated under Centrally Sponsored schemes on 50 : 50 basis.

(Statement)

SIXTH PLAN 1980-85—FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS AND PHYSICAL TARGETS.

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Proposed allocation. (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>Proposed physical targets.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
EDUCATION :			
1.	Supply of dresses, text-books and note-books etc.	137.00	Two lakh students.
2.	Award of Pre-matric scholarships ..	2,000.00	Two lakh students.
3.	Opening of Hostels Boarders	163.00	100 5,500
4.	Midday meals programme-Centres continued.	3.25	332
5.	Opening of new Ashram schools ..	97.38	50
6.	College Hostels	54.62	50
7.	Transit Hostels	25.00	5
8.	Promotion of cultural talents beneficiaries.	1.65	125
9.	Scouting-units	3.25	50
10.	Strengthening of educational institutions	13.00	100
11.	Construction of buildings for educational institutions including staff quarters.	180.00	200
12.	Repayment of interest on Bank loans	27.50	..
13.	Residential Schools	16.25	1
14.	Pre-examination Training Centre (Strengthening).	9.75	
	Sub-Total : ..	<u>2,731.65</u>	
ECONOMIC UPLIFT SCHEMES :			
15.	Minor Irrigation (Families) ..	100.00	5,000
16.	Agricultural Inputs (Families) ..	100.00	20,000
17.	Supply of Live-stock (Families) ..	70.00	7,000
18.	Training programmes (tribals) ..	100.00	10,000
19.	Financial assistance to A.P.S.T.C.F.C. (TRICOR) (Families)	350.00	1,05,000
20.	Managerial subsidy to A.P.S.T.C.F.C. (TRICOR).	6.50	Staff scheme.
21.	Share capital and subsidising interest payable on Bank loans.	30.75	Part of item 19 on selective basis.
22.	Financial assistance to Girijan Co-op. Corpn. Ltd.	30.00	Staff scheme.
23.	Coffee Plantation.	39.00	Part of 10,000 acres plantations.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
24.	Strengthening of Economic uplift institutions.	6.50	25
25.	Development of surplus land and Govt. waste lands assigned to tribals. (Families).	200.00	14,000
26.	Purchase of agricultural lands to tribals (Families).	46.50	7,000
	Sub-Total :	1079.25	
HEALTH AND ALLIED SCHEMES :			
27.	Civic amenities (Habitations)	150.00	150
28.	Strengthening of Medical institutions	6.60	10
29.	Administration and Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute	32.50	Staff scheme.
	Sub-Total ..	189.10	
	Grand Total :	4,000.00	

ANNUAL PLAN—1981-82.

PROGRAMME DETAILS :

I. Education :

1. Supply of Text Books, Note Books and Dresses :

Under the scheme Nationalised Text Books will be supplied to hostellers, Ashram school students and S.T. day scholars, note-books, stationery and one set of dress will be supplied to day scholars ; the package of incentives costs Rs. 50 per student per annum (Rs. 15 for text books, Rs. 10 for note books and Rs. 25 for dresses). Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been earmarked for this scheme. Coverage will be as follows ;

Nationalised Text Books	..	..	98,500 Students.
Note books	..	..	43,500 Students.
Dresses ...	..	..	43,500 Students.

Coverage in the year 1980-81 was 73,000, 20,000, 20,000 students under the above three categories respectively.

2. Award of Scholarships :

This scheme has three components :--

(a) award of scholarships at the following rates :—

Class I Rs. 20 per annum per student.

Classes II to VII Rs. 50 per annum per student.

Classes VIII to X Rs. 70 per annum per student.

(b) the second component is award of scholarships to bright tribal students admitted into reputed educational institutions. Already there are 688 students in Convents, Public schools, etc. In the year 1981-82 it is proposed to admit 200 bright tribal students into the reputable educational institutions.

(c) the third component is award of scholarships to post-graduate tribal students in courses like Medicine, Engineering, Agriculture, Veterinary etc., as they are not eligible for scholarships under Government of India regulations. It will comprise of Supplementary stipends and book money as per G.O. Ms. No. 174, dated 16-11-1979 of Social Welfare (E) Department.

An amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been earmarked for 1981-82 to benefit 30,000 students.

3. *Opening of hostels and maintenance of hostels opened in 1979-80 and 1980-81.*

An amount of Rs. 42.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the maintenance of 49 hostels opened in 1979-80 and 1980-81 and opening of 25 new hostels during the year 1981-82. Upto 1980-81, 349 S.T. Hostels have been opened with 22,500 boarders.

4. *Ashram Schools :*

An amount of Rs. 26.50 lakhs has been earmarked during the plan 1981-82 for maintenance of 24 Ashram schools already opened, in the Plan period and for establishing 15 new Ashram schools, upto the year 1980-81, 423 Ashram schools have been established with a strength of 28,440 students.

5. *Midday Meals :*

To complete the package of incentives comprising scholarships books, dresses, etc., Midday meals is a necessary and important component. Only a fraction of school going tribal children are covered under the school education programme of midday meals. The present programme is meant for about 16,000 students studying in the schools run by the Tribal Welfare Department and students in Abyudhaya Patasalas. This programme will be implemented in 332 centres as in the year 1980-81. Rs. 0.50 lakhs has been earmarked for this scheme.

6. *Promotion of Cultural Talents :*

About 450 tribal children have been trained in Fine Arts like, Drama, Dance, Painting, etc., in the past. It is proposed to train 50 talented tribal children in the year 1981-82. It is also proposed to encourage games and sports in all the tribal welfare educational institutions in collaboration with the Director, Youth Services and Sports Andhra Pradesh. An amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been earmarked to this scheme for 1981-82.

7. *Scouting :*

There are 434 units in various tribal welfare educational institutions with about 12,000 Scouts and Guides. During the year 1980-81, 10 more units are being added at a cost of Rs. 50,000. An amount of Rs. 50,000 is provided for the year 1981-82.

8. *Strengthening of Educational Institutions :*

There are 18 Secondary Schools, 534 primary schools being financed by the Tribal Welfare Dept. These schools have to be provided with laboratory equipment, furniture, etc. An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been earmarked to strengthen selected institutions.

9. *Construction of Buildings :*

So far about 150 institutions out of 700 have been provided with buildings. It is proposed to construct 50 buildings by raising matching contribution (40% of the total cost) from Institutional Financing Agencies. Out of the Plan provision Rs. 3.00 lakhs will be earmarked for girls hostels as 50% share of the State and an equal amount is anticipated under Centrally Sponsored Schemes. An amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been earmarked during the year 1981-82 for this scheme.

10. *Repayment of Principal and interest on bank loans :*

Provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been made for repayment of principal and interest on the loans borrowed from various banks for construction of buildings which is to the tune of Rs. 67.86 lakhs.

11. *Residential Schools :*

The Andhra Pradesh Residential School Society started a Residential School exclusively for tribals at Kinnerasani in Khammam district. Encouraged by the results another school has been established at Upper Sileru in Visakhapatnam district. The cost of this institution is being borne by the Tribal Welfare Department, Harijan Welfare Department and the Education Department, in ratio of 3:1:1. Children of staff working in tribal areas will also be admitted in the school as a measure of staff incentive programmes. Rs. 2.50 lakhs have been earmarked for the year 1981-82.

12. *Pre-Examination Training Centre :*

The cost of this centre is to be met on 50:50 basis from State and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Rs. 1.50 lakhs is earmarked for this scheme under State Plan in the year 1981-82. The main objectives of this centre is to impart training to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Nomadic Tribes, D.N.Ts and Semi-nomadic tribes candidates, who are appearing for Group I, II, III and IV Competitive examinations of Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission. In this centre 14 Training Courses were organised and training was imparted to 259 candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Tribes and Backward Classes during the year 1980-81. The provision

of Rs. 1.50 lakhs will be matched with Government of India assistance under Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

ECONOMIC UPLIFT :

13. *Minor Irrigation :*

An amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been earmarked for taking up community irrigation wells, construction of new sources etc. It is estimated that 1500 acres will be brought under irrigation. 1,000 acres of land is being brought under irrigation, during the plan period 1980-81.

14. *Supply of agricultural inputs :*

To enable the tribals to derive benefit from various programmes like Small Farmers Development Agency, Drought Prone Area Project, etc., and amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided as subsidy to benefit an estimated number of 5,000 tribal families.

15. *Supply of livestock :*

An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been earmarked for this Scheme. As in the above scheme this is subsidy portion of the scheme. It is estimated that 5,000 tribals will be benefited. In the year 1980-81 the number of beneficiaries will be 2,500 tribals.

16. *Training Programmes :*

Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been earmarked for training tribals as Motor Drivers, Fitters, Turners, Wiremen, etc.,. In the past about 2,000 tribals were trained and they are now employed. It is proposed to train 1,500 tribals in the year 1981-82 especially to cater to the fast developing industrial belt of Adilabad, Khammam and Visakhapatnam districts. Part of this amount will be utilised for the Technical training school established at Upper Sileru this year.

17. *Financial assistance to Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Finance Corporation (Tricor) :*

An amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been earmarked to be utilised as Margin Money to generate Institutional Financial Assistance. This Corporation has been established in the year 1976 envisaging economic support programmes for Scheduled Tribes. This Corporation within a short period of 3½ years has already achieved appreciable results. As on 31-3-1980 schemes costing Rs. 571.17 lakhs have been sanctioned availing a subsidy of Rs. 176.81 lakhs with banks participation of Rs. 281.77 lakhs. The Corporation sanctioned margin money of Rs. 105.20 lakhs to cover 33,647 Tribal people under economic support programmes. An amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been earmarked to the Corporation to implement economic support schemes of the value of Rs. 2.50 crores. This Corporation generally sanctions various schemes under Industries, Animal Husbandry, Agriculture and Corporation sectors costing upto Rs. 25,000. The following are a few important types of schemes where loans are sanctioned to the S. T. applicants.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Milch cattle | 2. Plough bullocks. |
| 3. Basket making | 4. Piggery units. |
| 5. Poultry units. | 6. Sheep rearing. |
| 7. Supply of Cycle rickshaws | 8. Supply of bullocks and carts. |
| 9. Purchase of Oil Engines. | 10. Individual and community Irrigation wells. |
| 11. Reclamation Filter points and electric motors. | 12. Supply of Auto-Rickshaws. |

18. *Managerial subsidy to Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribes Finance Corporation (Tricor) :*

An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been earmarked to meet the cost of staff of Corporation.

19. *Share capital contribution and subsidy on interest payable to banks by Tribals :*

Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been earmarked to benefit 2,500 members.

20. *Financial assistance to Girijan Cooperative Corporation (G.C.C.) :*

An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the G. C. C. to enable it to obtain assistance from the National Cooperative Development Corporation (N.C.D.C.) for construction of Godowns and to strengthen its fleet of Transport.

21. *Coffee Plantation :*

The G.C.C. has embarked upon an ambitious programme of Coffee Plantation over 10,000 acres. So far about 1650 acres have been planted. Besides, the G. C. C. the I. T. D., are also taking up Coffee Plantations. An amount of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been earmarked for maintenance of existing, plantation and expansion.

22. *Strengthening of Economic Uplift Institutions :*

An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh will be released to I.T.D.A., Paderu, Visakhapatnam district to strengthen the livestock farm at Chintapalli in order to enable it to implement the programme of training tribals in agriculture and animal husbandry.

23. *Development of surplus lands assigned to Tribals :*

It has been proposed to provide financial assistance to the tribals for development of lands assigned to them. An amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been provided as State share of 50%. It is anticipated 50% Central assistance under Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

24. *Purchase of Agricultural Lands :*

An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been earmarked for purchase of agricultural land for distribution among tribal families and to sanction subsidy for development Government land assigned to tribals.

HEALTH : HOUSING AND ALLIED SCHEMES :

25. *Civic Amenities :*

It is proposed to provide amenities like internal roads, wells etc. to 40 tribal colonies. An amount of Rs. 5.00 of lakhs been provided.

26. *Strengthening of Medical Institutions :*

Amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been earmarked for the year 1981-82 to meet the cost of upgraded Dispensary at Doramamidi. In the year 1979-80 this dispensary was upgraded by sanctioning additional staff.

27. *Administration and T. C. R. and T. I. :*

With the inclusion of Banjaras, Erukulas, Yenadis and Sugalis of Telangana in the list of S. Ts. there is considerable population of S. Ts. in every district of the State now. Moreover, in view of the strategy of pooling funds from various sources being adopted, it will be necessary to have an officer to devote exclusive attention to Tribal Welfare at the District level. The District Tribal Welfare officers existing in the Sixteen districts do not have the complement of the requisite staff. An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided during the year 1981-82 for strengthening the administration. Out of the amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs, a provision Rs. 1.50 lakhs is made for the Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute and an equal amount is anticipated under Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROPOSED PLAN SCHEMES DURING THE YEAR 1981-82.

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme.	Proposed outlay 1981-82.
(1)	(2)	(3)
I. Education :		
1.	Supply of Dresses and Text Books and Note Books	30.00
2.	Award of Pre-matric Scholarships	20.00
3.	Opening of Hostels and maintenance of Hostels opened in 1979-80 and 1980-81	42.00
4.	Opening of Asharam Schools and maintenance of institutions opened in 1979-80 and 1980-81	26.50
5.	Midday meals	0.50
6.	Promotion of Cultural Talents	0.50
7.	Scouting	0.50
8.	Strengthening of Educational Institutions	2.00
9.	Construction of Buildings	25.00
10.	Repayment of principal and interest on bank loans	5.00
11.	Residential Schools	2.50
12.	Pre-Examination Training Centre	1.50
Total.. I.		156.00

(Rs. in lakhs)

1)	(2)	(3)
<i>II. Economic Uplift Schemes :</i>		
13.	Minor Irrigation	15 00
14.	Supply of Agricultural inputs	5 00
15.	Supply of Livestock	10 00
16.	Training Programmes	15 00
17.	Financial assistance to A. P. S. T. C. F. C. (Tricor)	50 00
18.	Managerial subsidy to Do.	1 00
19.	Share capital contribution and subsidy on interest payable to banks by tribals	5 00
20.	Financial assistance to G. C. C.	5 00
21.	Coffee Plantation	6 00
22.	Strengthening of Economic uplift Institutions	1 00
23.	Development of surplus land assigned to tribals	20 00
24.	Purchase of Agricultural lands for distribution among tribals and development of assigned lands	5 00
Total II. . .		138 00
<i>III. Health and Allied Schemes :</i>		
25.	Civic Amenities	5 00
26.	Strengthening of Medical Institutions	1 00
27.	Administration and T. C. R. & T. I.	10 00
Total III. . .		16 00
Grand Total. . .		310.00

39. LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

Under "Labour and Labour Welfare" the following departments are implementing the Plan Schemes :

- (1) Commissioner of Labour.
- (2) Chief Inspector of Factories & Boilers.
- (3) Director of Employment & Training.
 - (a) Employment Schemes.
 - (b) Craftsmen Training Schemes.
- (4) Director of Insurance Medical Services.

The Sixth Plan outlay and the schemes implemented by these departments are explained below :

COMMISSIONER OF LABOUR :

The total industrial workers of the State are 3.94 lakhs and non-industrial workers and non-agricultural workers are 50.06 lakhs. The total agricultural labour in the State is 68.29 lakhs.

The Labour Department has to implement various Labour Laws meant to ameliorate the working and living conditions of labour. With the rapid industrialisation, a social obligation is vested on the State to evolve an effective machinery for the implementation of labour laws and to look after the welfare of Labour population and Industrial workers to ensure better service conditions and living standard and thus induce them to step up industrial production. The agricultural labour, which was hitherto neglected, has been agitating for minimum wages and better conditions of services. Minimum Wages have been fixed for the agricultural labour and other employment and their implementation would certainly ameliorate their conditions. New enactments like Payment of Gratuity Act, Payment of Bonus Act, Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, Andhra Pradesh Factories and Establishments (National Festival and other Holidays) Act and Motor Transport Workers Act have imposed additional duties on the existing implementation machinery of the Department.

The following schemes are proposed for implementation during the sixth Five-Year Plan :

1. Effective implementation of Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act in the Districts of Hyderabad, Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Medak and Mahaboobnagar.
2. Effective implementation of minimum wages in the employment of agriculture and scheduled employments other than

agriculture (i.e.) Shops and Establishment Act, Payment of Wages Act and Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, Andhra Pradesh Factories and Establishment Act, (National Festival and other Holidays).

It is proposed to create four Circles of Assistant Labour in Officers the Districts of Nizamabad, Mahaboobnagar, Karimnagar and Madak with an outlay of Rs. 1.00 lakh during the Annual Plan 1980-81. The beneficiaries under this scheme belong to weaker Section of the Community and also Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Under this Act licence fee and renewal fee is collected. The Licence fee collected during the year 1979-80 is Rs. 3.94 lakhs. Effective implementation of enactment will fetch more revenue to the exchequer besides regulating the working conditions of the persons employed in this Industry. Effective implementation of minimum rates of wages in Agriculture could not be achieved for want of proper implementation machinery.

Out of 36 Scheduled employments, minimum rates of wages have already been fixed in as many as 28 scheduled employments and these rates are being revised from time to time. Enforcement of Minimum Wages Act in Agricultural Sector and other Scheduled employments is the prime responsibility of the Assistant Labour Officers. The total number of Shops and Establishments in the State is about 1,96,955. There are 6,695 Motor Transport undertakings and 4,950 Beedi and Cigar Units. Further there are more than 8,000 Rice Mills besides 4,000 Factories where minimum wages Act is being enforced. The minimum rates of Wages have also been fixed for the persons employed in Hotels, Restaurants, Cinemas etc.

There are 2,16,600 units which are covered by the Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments Act and the Minimum Wages Act. Till recently the Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments Act is being enforced in 32 Municipalities, 235 Panchayats, 4 notified areas and 76 places of commercial importance in the State. Government have notified and extended the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments Act to 54 new places of commercial importance in the State effective from 1-1-1979 and 15-9-1979. There are 8,500 shops and establishment in the said areas.

There are 225 taluks in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Hence 225 Assistant Labour Officers at the rate of one Assistant Labour Officer for each Taluk is required. There is heavy concentration of Shops and Establishments in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Guntur as given below.

1. Twin cities of Hyderabad & Secunderabad	.. ..	34,630
2. Visakhapatnam	.. ..	5,500
3. Vijayawada	.. ..	10,69
4. Guntur	.. ..	5,5800

177 additional posts of Assistant Labour Officers along with supporting staff are required to cover the major towns and all the Taluks in the State including the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. The Scheme will be implemented in a phased manner by appointing labour officers according to the need during the Sixth Plan Period. Renewal and licence fee collected under the A.P. Shops and Establishments, Motor Transport workers and Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act during 1979-80 is Rs. 12.93 lakhs, Rs. 1.12 lakhs and Rs. 3.94 lakhs respectively. A total provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been proposed for the above labour welfare schemes during the Sixth Five-Year Plan.

Factories and Boilers :

The Schemes are proposed under the Sixth Five Year Plan with the following major objectives :

- (i) To promote and ensure safety among the industrial workers in the State.
- (ii) To promote Industrial Labour health and Welfare through industrial hygiene cell in the organised sector ; and
- (iii) To enforce more effectively the statutory provisions towards industrial safety and labour welfare.

Andhra Pradesh has over 15,800 factories registered under the Factories Act covering in all total industrial work force of nearly 5.20 lakhs. A special characteristic of the industrial organisation in Andhra Pradesh is that they are mostly agro-based and small scale industries scattered over entire State including rural areas managed by entrepreneurs with inadequate knowledge of organisation of modern industrial labour force. The problems of Industrial safety and industrial welfare will, therefore, have to be viewed against the background of the large number of industries and in respect of many classes of industries coming into existence on account of the continuing industrial growth in this State and also the special characteristic of backwardness in the techniques of modern industrial management.

The schemes proposed to be implemented during 1980-85 are outlined below :

		<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>
Sl. No.	Scheme	Outlay during the Sixth Plan.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Industrial Safety Education Programme	0.80
2.	Establishment of Safety Squad	2.24
3.	Enforcement of Safety Standards in Industrial Establishments	6.01
4.	Promotion of Industrial Hygiene	1.36
Total ..		10.41

Establishment of Safety Squad :

A safety squad with a senior Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories will be established at Headquarters which will be entrusted with the work of special studies needed for evolving safety standards for various types of Industries and processes. The problems like water and air pollution are effectively tackled at this level even before the inception of industries which require special attention in this regard.

Enforcement of Safety Standards in Industrial Establishments :

With the present territorial jurisdiction of the Inspectors, the coverage was poor since each Inspector has to inspect over 700 industrial establishments as against the norm of 150 prescribed. The inspections will be followed by appropriate action either by way of advice or by way of punitive action. There is a heavy burden on the Inspectors and if effective inspections are to be done, the workload of the Inspectors will have to be realistic and the area of operation reasonable. It is, therefore, necessary to strengthen the Inspectorate with the objective of intensification of inspection work for enforcement of regulatory provisions of industrial safety and industrial welfare.

The present Boiler Inspectorate in the field consists of 4 Deputy Chief Inspectors of Boilers and 5 Inspectors of Boilers. Of the four Deputy Chief Inspectors of Boilers, one is exclusively for inspection of equipment manufactured by Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Ltd., Visakhapatnam and the second for M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ramchandrapuram, Hyderabad. Thus there are only two Deputy Chief Inspectors of Boilers for the inspection of high rating boilers. There are about 2,300 boilers and 100 Economisers for the inspection work in the State. The Boiler Inspectorate has now taken up the Inspection work of steam pipe lines in factories which almost doubled their workload. It is therefore proposed to sanction one post of Deputy Chief Inspector of Boilers and 2 posts of Inspectors of Boilers in order to ensure thorough inspection work of Boilers etc.

The Plan outlay provided for the above scheme is Rs. 6.01 lakhs.

Promotion of Industrial Hygiene :

The situation in different industries will have to be studied carefully and scientifically to evolve measures of industrial hygiene appropriate to each industry. There are certain occupational diseases relating to specified industries. Under this scheme periodical examination of industrial workers engaged in factories carrying on dangerous operations and those which involve health hazards, will be conducted with the aim of examination of a minimum of 1,000 workers a year. The Medical examination of the workers and the preventive measures will help reducing the absenteeism of workers on account of health hazard; and thus keep up the tempo of industrial production. Under this scheme the Industrial Hygiene Laboratory with all necessary clinical equipment and furniture will be established at Hyderabad with additional staff proposed for an amount of Rs. 1.36 lakhs.

To sum up, the details of outlays of Labour and Labour Welfare are as given below:

		(Rs. in lakhs)
Name of the Scheme.		Outlay for 1980-85
1	2	3
	1. Labour Schemes ..	100.00
	2. Industrial safety Education Programmes for the Management and the workers	0.80
	3. Establishment of Safety Squad	2.24
	4. Enforcement of Safety Standards in Industrial Establishments	6.01
	5. Industrial Hygiene	1.36
	Total :	100.41

Employment and Training :

Employment Schemes :

The Employment opportunities in A.P. continue to be meagre and the number of unemployed educated persons is increasing every year. The total number of vacancies notified, recorded a decline by 5.1% from 66,879 in 1978 to 63,480 in 1979. The number of applications in the live Registers in the Employment Exchanges increased from 10.07 lakhs in 1978 to 12.61 lakhs in 1979.

The following are the 6 District Employment Exchanges where there is no second Gazetted Officer to look after the Vocational Guidance and Employment Market Information programme :

1. Srikakulam.
2. Ongole (Prakasam)
3. Cuddapah
4. Nalgonda
5. Medak
6. Adilabad

It is proposed to sanction one post of Junior Employment Officer to each one of these 6 Exchanges, so that he could assist the District Employment Officer in the fields of E.M.I. and Vocational Guidance.

There are 6 major Exchanges in the State where the strength of the Live Register has exceeded 60,000. As per the policy of the Directorate General of Employment and Training, Exchanges having more than 50,000 in Live Register have to be split into two units. The six exchanges come in this category. As an immediate measure, it is

proposed to sanction one post of Junior Employment Officer to each one of these six Exchanges besides one post of Typist :

1. Kar mnagar.
2. Rangareddy District
3. Vijayawada
4. Guntur.
5. Kakinada.
6. Chittoor.

Thus, in all 12 posts of Junior Employment Officers and six posts of L.D. Typists are proposed during the Sixth Plan period. The amount proposed is Rs. 7.11 lakhs.

Staff to the Regional Employment Officers :

In the year 1975 orders were issued that Regional Employment Officers in their regions be separated from the Exchange work and made them exclusively supervising and inspecting officers. An effective inspection and supervision is very necessary if the working of the Exchanges is to be maintained at a better level. It is, therefore, proposed to sanction the minimum necessary staff for the Regional Employment Officers. The financial involvement during 1980-85 is Rs. 4.62 lakhs.

Mobile Registration Unit for S.Cs. and S.Ts. and Rural applicants under the Supervision of Regional Employment Officers :

It has been pointed out that S.C. and S.T. applicants of the remote areas are not being registered with the Employment Exchanges, either because of distance or because of their ignorance. Hence a suggestion has been made by the Legislatures welfare committee on S.C. and S.T., that the Exchange machinery should go to the door steps and register them. Similarly need is also felt to provide registration facility to rural applicants of remote areas. Hence it is proposed that a Mobile Unit be attached to each one of the 6 Regional Employment Officers so that the Regional Employment Officers may use these units for registering the S.C. and S.T. and other applicants of the remote areas in the State. To sum up, the details of schemes under Employment sector are as follows :

Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-81 to 1984-85

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Outlay for 1980-85
1	2	3
<i>Continuing Schemes :</i>		
1.	Strengthening of State Employment Exchanges for S.Cs. and S.Ts.	1.30
2.	Strengthening of Employment Exchanges by Additional Staff	0.69
	Sub-Total	1.99

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Outlay for 1980-85
(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>New Schemes :</i>		
1.	Sanction of additional staff to District Employment Exchanges in the State	9.20
2.	Staff to the Regional Employment Officers	4.62
3.	Mobile Registration Unit for S.Cs. and S.Ts. and Rural applicants under the supervision of the Regional Employment Officers	6.75
4.	Furniture and Steel Cabinets to Employment Exchanges in the State	4.00
	Sub-Total	24.57
	Grand Total :	26.56

Craftsmen Training Schemes:

The spill-over schemes have to be continued during the Sixth plan period at a total cost of Rs. 16.25 lakhs.

Government of India have laid down norms regarding appointment of staff in Industrial Training Institutes under Craftsmen Training Scheme and for the implementation of Apprentices Act also. These posts have to be created and filled in. Similarly Medical Officers, Pharmacists, Grade-II and Dressers have also to be provided in each Institute. The following are the shortfall of staff in Industrial Training Institutes and District Level Training Centres.

	<i>No. of posts.</i>
1. Principals	3
2. Group Instructors	10
3. Jr. Asst. App. Advisers	10
4. Mathematics Instructors	8
5. Drawing Instructors	18
6. Millwright Instructors	8
7. Motor Driving Instructors	5
8. Drivers	25
9. Medical Officers (Part-time)	9
10. Pharmacists, Grade-II	9
11. Dressers	19

The following are the new schemes proposed to be taken up during the Sixth Five Year Plan period.

New Schemes :

In order to improve the qualifications of the industrial workers, it is proposed to conduct evening classes at Industrial Training Institute, Sanathnagar.

In order to develop the backward district of Medak and to meet the manpower requirement of the Industries that are coming up in and around the industrial belt of Patancheru it is desirable to start another Industrial Training Institute at Patancheru, Medak district.

In view of the introduction of 'TRYSEM' Scheme, Special Employment Scheme, other schemes sponsored by the Collectors and the establishment of private Industrial Training Institutes in the State, it is proposed to create additional posts of Inspectors of Training and supporting staff at the Headquarters level during the Plan.

Similarly additional supporting staff has to be provided in the Regional Offices, since the Regional Offices are functioning with a single section only.

In order to meet the manpower requirement of the new Industries coming up, it is essential to modify the training programmes year to year to suit the requirement of the industry by way of diversification of trades. It is necessary that modern equipment has to be provided to the I.T.Is. and D.L.T.Cs. replacing the out-moded and wornout machinery in order to improve the standard of training and to suit the manpower requirements of the industry. Hence, it is proposed to replace the outmoded and wornout equipment in a phased manner.

There are no permanent buildings for Industrial Training Institutes at Secunderabad, Mancheri, Ongole, Venkatagiri, Bhongir, Mahaboobnagar, Cuddpah and for the 10 District Level Training Centres. Similarly there are no permanent hostel buildings for Industrial Training Institutes and District Level Training Centres except at I.T.I. Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam and Kakinada. It is proposed to take up building schemes in a phased manner.

The existing Library facilities in Industrial Training Institutes and District Level Training Centres are not sufficient. The students are agitating for the supply of Text Books for their reference to improve their standards.

For implementation of the above schemes both continuing and new schemes a total sum of Rs. 573.44 lakhs has been proposed for the Sixth Plan period 1980-85.

Thus the total plan provision for 1980-85 for labour and labour welfare schemes will be Rs. 600.00 lakhs as shown below :

[Statement]

1980-1985

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Head of Development.</i>	<i>Proposed outlay 1980-85</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
VI. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES :		
LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE CRAFTS MEN TRAINING SCHEME :		
1.	Spillover Schemes ..	16.25
2.	Modernisation of I.T.I. Visakhapatnam with the assistance of UNPD/ILO. A.V.T.S. Programme. ..	13.75
3.	Introduction of 72 additional seats in I.T.I. Medchal. ..	33.75
4.	Establishment of an Additional I.T.I. at Visakhapatnam and introduction of Addl. seats in other I.T.Is. to meet the man-power requirement of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant. ..	86.38
5.	On-the-job training programme including administrative machinery to meet the manpower requirement of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant. ..	109.99
6.	Introduction of Additional seats (328 more) in I.T. Is to meet the man power requirement of Visakhaatnam Steel Plant. ..	52.61
7.	Introduction of additional units for S.Cs. & S.Ts. ..	6.00
8.	Revised staffing pattern as per the recommendations of NCTVT ..	2.25
9.	Shifting of seats from the existing I.T.Is. to I.T.I. Sanathnagar ..	39.08
Total (1 to 9) ..		360.06

(1)	(2)	(3)
10. Modernisation of Industrial Training Institutes with the assistance of UNDP/ILO-AVTS Programme ..		90.00
11. Part-time Classes for Industrial Workers ..		5.00
12. Strengthening of Directorate ..		4.00
13. Strengthening of Regional Offices at Hyderabad Kakinada and Tirupathi ..		6.00
14. Revised staffing pattern as per recommendations of N.C.T.V.T. ..		16.00
15. Enhancement of Training Grant ..		5.00
16. Diversification of Training Programme ..		10.00
17. Replacement of Old Equipment and purchase of Deficit Equipment ..		10.00
18. Construction of permanent buildings for I.T.Is. DLTCs., & RICCS., including hostels ..		40.00
19. Strengthening of Libraries ..		3.38
20. Sub-Plan for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.		24.00
	Total (10 to 20) ..	213.38
	Grand Total ..	573.74
	Employment Schemes ..	26.56
	Grand Total ..	600.00

Employees State Insurance Corporation :

The E.S.I. Scheme is a contributory scheme governed by E.S.I. Act. Under the scheme arrangements for medical benefit to the employees/workers and their families are to be made as and when the E.S.I. Act is extended to the new areas depending upon the growth of industries and concentration of workers. Responsibility of implementation of the E.S.I. scheme in such areas in the State rests with the State Government concerned. As the scheme has to be implemented for all the workers irrespective of the caste, class, community covered under E.S.I. Act no separate funds are required to be provided for Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There are no minimum needs programmes under the scheme.

The Employees State Insurance Act is made applicable to all factories in which manufacturing process is carried on and registered under Factories Act and other establishments such as hostels, restaurants, shops, Road and Motor Transport establishments, Cinemas, Newspaper establishments where in 20 or more workers are employed. The scheme is financed by the Employees State Insurance Fund credited from out of the contributions from the employees (approximately 5% of the total wage bill) and employees wages (approximately 2-1/2% of daily wages) and grants and donations. Besides this the State Government contributes 12-1/2% of the total expenditure on medical benefits. The expenditure under E.S.I. Corporation is shared between the State Government and E.S.I. Corporation in the ratio of 1 : 7.

Prior to March, 1975 the E.S.I. Act was applicable to Factories/ Establishment employing 20 persons or more using power. The employees of such establishments drawing a monthly wage of Rs.500/- and less were covered under this scheme. Since 30th March, 1975, the scheme has been extended to other sectors of employment such as factories registered under Factories Act and other commercial establishments employing 20 persons or more irrespective of use of Power or not. The wage limit has also been enhanced from Rs. 500 to 1,000 per month. During the period 1974-80 an expenditure of Rs. 18.24 lakhs was incurred (State's share) on the scheme. The schemes implemented during this period are given below;

The scheme in the new areas has to be extended as and when the E.S.I. Corporation proposes for such extension. However, keeping in view the guide lines of E.S.I. Corporation the following schemes are proposed for implementation during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85.

Scheme	1980-1981	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Strengthening of Directorate	--	1.60
2. Upgradation of Dispensaries	--	9.00
3. Establishment of (4) New Dispensaries	--	8.00
4. Strengthening of Hospitals	--	4.50
5. Cost of continuation schemes	--	8.90
		<hr/> 32.00 <hr/>
	1981-1982	
1. Upgradation of (4) Dispensaries	..	4.35
2. Establishment of (6) New Dispensaries	..	7.60
3. Establishment of panel clinic	--	0.08
4. Cost of Continuation schemes	..	30.85
		<hr/> 42.88 <hr/>
	1982-1983	
1. Upgradation of (9) Dispensaries	..	10.00
2. Commissioning of additional beds	..	9.00
3. Cost of continuation schemes	--	42.76
		<hr/> 61.76 <hr/>
	1983-1984	
1. Commissioning of 50 bedded Hospital at Rajahmundry		23.00
2. Upgradation of (5) Dispensaries	..	4.00
3. Cost of continuing schemes	..	58.00
		<hr/> 85.00 <hr/>

Item 1.	Outlay Rs. in lakhs.
(Site has been acquired and funds for construction of Hospital buildings released. It is hoped that the building will be completed by 1983 and proposed 50 bedded hospital can be commissioned in 1983-84).	
1984-1985	
1. Commissioning of 200 bedded hospital at Hyderabad. (Site has been selected and action is in progress to acquire land. This Hospital building may be ready by 1984-85 for occupation. Thus commissioning of 200 beds hospital is proposed during 1984-85)	66.00
2. Cost of continuation schemes ..	70.00
	136.00
Total ..	357.64
State's share ..	44.71
	312.93
E.S.I.'s Share ..	312.93

Thus the total amount proposed under "Labour and Labour welfare" during the Sixth Five year Plan period 1980-85 and Annual Plan 1981-82 is Rs. 755.12 lakhs and Rs. 126.36 lakhs. The State's share for E.S.I scheme is worked out at the ratio prescribed by the E.S.I. Corporation.

		(Rs. in lakhs).	
Sl. No.	Sectors.	Outlay	
		1980-85	1981-82
1	2	3	4
1.	Commissioner of labour ..	100.00	16.00
2.	Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers ..		
	(i) Industrial Safety Education Programme for the management and the workers ..	0.80	..
	(ii) Establishment of Safety Squad ..	2.24	2.24
	(iii) Enforcement of Safety Standards in Industrial Establishments ..	6.01	2.76
	(iv) Industrial Hygiene ..	8.56	..
		10.41	5.00
3.	Director of Employment and Training.		
	(i) Employment Schemes 26.56		
	(ii) Craftsmen Training 573.44	600.00	100.00
4.	Director, Insurance Medical Services-State's share. ..	44.71	5.36
	Total ..	755.12	126.36

40. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The Weights and Measures Department is engaged in the task of protecting the consumer's interest by way of checking the fraudulent weighing and measurement of consumer goods by traders, through the A.P. Weight and measures Act 1958. The Act which came into force from 1959 was framed according to the guidelines issued by Govt. of India under the provisions of 'Weights and measures Act 1956'. The Act was enforced in the State with the total central assistance for a decade from 1958-59 subsequent to which it is placed under State plan schemes.

During the period (74-80) the cumulative plan outlay amounted to Rs 40.00 lakhs. The Revenue Collections during this period have steadily risen from Rs. 28.91 lakhs in 1974-75 to Rs. 75.91 lakhs in 1979-80 while expenditure moved. Gradually from Rs. 21.60 lakhs to Rs 46.93 lakhs in 1979 -80 . The No. of cases booked during this period have also increased from 9,711 to 21,976 cases.

In order to have a more effective check with enlarged scope, the present Act has to be repealed. A draft bill covering all the spheres of human activity has already been circulated to Government of India but the State Act is yet to be placed before the parliament. The Act also envisaged reduction in the periodicity of verification and stamping from the present two years to one year, enlarging the scope of inspection considerably.

In order to achieve the desired results during the Sixth Five Year Plan period, the following steps are proposed to be taken up :—

Strengthening of Headquarters and District Staff:

In order to have effective check on fraud in weighing and measurement, intensification of verification of Weights and Measures, it is proposed to strengthen the Regional Offices at Hyderabad, Kurnool and Kakinada, strengthen and trifurcate the flying Squad and place them under regional Offices, and appoint additional staff at the district and the taluk levels.

Laboratory and Calibration Units:

- (i) Presently, the headquarters Office and its standard reference laboratory are not having proper accommodation. The delicate scientific equipment of the laboratory which needs to be protected from radiation and vibration is in imminent danger for its safety in the present place. Hence a new Laboratory in its place is proposed to be constructed.
- (ii) The department needs scientific orientation with necessary laboratory facilities at various places. During the Sixth Five Year Plan period, it is proposed to construct "calibration units"

one each at five major oil distribution centres viz., Visakhapatnam, Tadepalli, Guntakal, Warangal, and Hyderabad. These units designed to test tank trucks through water medium will not only save a lot of time of inspecting staff but facilitate scientific verification and testing of the trucks, besides yielding sufficient income through calibration charges at the rate of Rs. 50.00 per truck.

Tools and Equipment :

The proposed additional field staff at various levels are to be supplied with standard weights, measures and balances, and scientific equipment for verification of the defective tools used by the traders and for maintaining the accuracy as per the 'Weights & Measures' Act .

A provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is earmarked for the implementation of the above programmes during the Sixth plan period .

In this Annual Plan for 1981-82, a sum of Rs 2.00 lakhs is provided for implementation of the above programmes .

41. STATISTICS

The system of collection and processing of statistics has considerably improved during last two and half decades. The State Bureau of Economics and Statistics is engaged in the collection, processing, analysis and interpretation of various statistics in respect of different sectors of economy. The data is collected through primary sources, as in agricultural and rainfall statistics, secondary sources as in Regional Accounts, Community Development and State income etc., and through various regular surveys like socio-economic survey, area and yield survey and High yielding varieties survey, and adhoc surveys like Family living surveys etc. besides various types of censuses like Agricultural Census, livestock census and Economic Census etc.

During the period (1974-80), a provision of Rs. 72.90 lakhs was made towards various plan schemes, against which the expenditure incurred was Rs. 64.60 lakhs. During this period, 235 additional rain-gauges were installed for obtaining more reliable rainfall data with a co-efficient of variation of 10%. The coverage of crop cutting experiments was extended to more crops like Korra, G cengram, Chillies and Mesta for increasing the scope of scientific estimation of agricultural production. Capital formation studies were conducted in respect of local bodies and Endowments. Under T.R.A.S. scheme, Area and yield surveys were taken up for providing more reliable advance estimates of agricultural production. The high Yielding Varieties surveys conducted in the State provided information regarding the improved methods of Agriculture. An evaluation study on the working of the S. F. D. A. in East Godavari District was conducted. Re-classification of Budgetary transactions was also attended to. The data on land holdings was collected through World Agricultural Census, and Sample Agricultural Census. Information on livestock, Poultry and Fisheries was collected through livestock census. The personnel, and service particulars of all employees working in Government, Quasi-Government establishments and State Public Sector undertakings was collected through employees Census. The data in respect of unorganised trade was collected through Economic Census and Distributive Trade Survey. The irrigation potential, sources, and utilisation was estimated through Census and surveys in this regard. The Officers and staff members were deputed to All India Organisations like the C. S. O. and I. S. I. for higher training in selected subjects. The District Offices were strengthened by establishing technical cells. A Documentation Wing was established at headquarters. In order to process the data collected, necessary equipment and electronic calculators were purchased. The Machine tabulation unit was suitably strengthened and a Compu-graphical processing unit was also established at headquarters to help quick compu-graphical analysis of the data.

The major problems in plan formulation and implementation, as pointed out by several committees like Data Improvement Committee,

Regional Accounts Committee and National Commission on Agriculture etc. are inadequacies in the data base of economy, investigation and data collection etc. During the Sixth Five Year Plan, steps would be taken to improve the data base of the economy. Taking into account the various recommendations made in this regard for planning and Policy making, the following schemes are proposed for implementation during the plan period at a total cost of Rs. 252.00 lakhs.

Strengthening of Statistical System and District Planning Machinery at District Level.

At present, the District Statistical Agencies are engaged in the collection, Scrutiny and Compilation of data pertaining to area and yield of agricultural crops, prices, Community Development Statistics, Employment and Organisation of various regular and adhoc surveys like Crop Cutting Experiments, Socio-Economic surveys., Conduct of Livestock Census, Sample Surveys of Agricultural Census etc. The Reserve Bank of India, National Commission on Statistical System and Committee on Regional Statistics have pointed out certain deficiencies in the data base and recommended that steps should be taken for the collection of data for filling up these gaps required in the context of policy decisions. Further, at present there is only one Senior Investigator in the District Statistical Agency dealing with the Planning work and there are no regular and adequate personnel at the district level for Plan formulation, review, monitoring and evaluation. The data base for Planning at the district level is very weak. One of the reasons for this position is that the efforts made so far for the improvement of the statistical base have been mainly concerned with the improvement of statistics for planning purposes at the State and All India levels. Another reason is that though emphasis was laid on planning from lower levels, in practice, that was not adopted in any of the earlier plans, partly due to the lack of a strong agency for the collection of data and formulation, review, monitoring and evaluation of district plans.

Considering the above need for strengthening the existing statistical system at the district level for improving the data base and also strengthening district planning machinery for taking up district planning work on systematic lines, it has since been proposed to take up an integrated scheme for strengthening both the Statistical system and district planning machinery in a comprehensive manner at an estimated cost of Rs. 151.65 lakhs during the Sixth Plan period. A sum of Rs. 21.43 lakhs is provided for this scheme in the Annual Plan for 1981-82.

In Service Training Unit :

In order to impart training in statistical methods and economic analysis to the staff of the Bureau, the Inservice Training Unit is proposed to be strengthened at a cost of Rs. 3.03 lakhs.

Strengthening of Crop Cutting experiments :

The scheme is designed to provide propulsion charges to the tune of Rs. 2.10 lakhs to the district staff for intensive supervision of C. C. experiments. This scheme will be wound up as soon as jeeps are provided under the scheme for strengthening of Statistical system and Planning

Machinery. A sum of Rs. 0.42 lakh is provided for this scheme in the Annual Plan for 1980-81.

Strengthening of Documentation Wing :

A provision of Rs. 1.55 lakhs is made in the Sixth Plan for this scheme for the purchase of books and equipment etc., besides continuance of the Librarian-cum-Docummentation Officer. The Annual Plan provision for this scheme in 1980-81 and 1981-82, is Rs. 0.25 lakh each year.

Preparation of District Statistical Hand Books :

The block-wise and taluk-wise data on various sectors of economy of the district is collected and compiled by the District Statistical Agency. But it could not be published for want of the provision for printing, An amount of Rs. 1.65 lakhs is earmarked in the Plan towards the printing cost.

Livestock Census :

The information in respect of livestock, Poultry, Agricultural implements, and fishing equipment etc., are collected through quinquennial livestock Census. In order to complete the work relating to 12th Quinquennial Census, and to take up the 13th Quinquennial livestock census in 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 3.91 lakhs has been provided in the Sixth Plan.

Methodological Investigation into High Yielding Varieties :

This is a continuing centrally sponsored scheme since 1974-75, which is likely to be wound up during 1980-81. A sum of Rs. 0.23 lakh has been provided towards 25% State, shares of expenditure according to the pattern of central assistance for the scheme.

Socio-Economic Survey of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Weaker Sections :

As per the recommendation of the Third Conference of State and Central Statistical Organisation, this new scheme is proposed for the collection of data on Socio-Economic conditions of weaker sections of the population. A provision of Rs. 2.53 lakhs is made in the Sixth Plan for this scheme.

Strengthening of Official Statistics Unit :

In order to reduce the delay in publication of the important annual publications such as the Statistical Abstract and Hand-Book of Statistics, and to cope up with the increased workload, the unit is proposed to be strengthened at a cost of Rs. 2.97 lakhs during the Sixth Plan period.

Sample Surveys to study the constraints in the transfer of Technology for increasing Agricultural Production :

A provision of Rs. 2.20 lakhs has been included in the Sixth Five Year Plan towards 25% State share of this Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

As against the anticipated expenditure of Rs. 0.40 lakh on this scheme in 1980-81, a sum of Rs. 0.44 lakh was provided for this scheme in the Annual Plan for 1981-82.

Timely Reporting of Agricultural Statistics (T.R.A.S.) :

This is a continuing centrally sponsored scheme from the Third Five Year Plan. As per the revised pattern of central assistance, a sum of Rs. 19.83 lakhs is included in the Sixth Five Year Plan towards 50% State's share of expenditure. The anticipated expenditure on this scheme in 1980-81 is Rs. 3.25 lakhs while a provision of Rs. 3.51 lakhs was made for this scheme in the Annual Plan for 1981-82.

Strengthening of Supervision of Area and Yield Surveys :

This is also a continuing centrally sponsored scheme designed to obtain reliable advance estimates of area and yield of important crops. In view of the revised pattern of central assistance, an amount of Rs. 12.46 lakhs has been provided in the Sixth Five Year Plan towards 50% State share of expenditure. A sum of Rs. 2.05 lakhs for 1980-81 and Rs. 2.25 lakhs for 1981-82 was provided for this scheme in the Annual Plan.

Family Living Surveys :

The current weighting diagramme used for the construction of consumer price index number is based on the consumption pattern obtaining during 1970-71 in the 6 selected centres. In view of the high prices, rationing and controls and rapid changes in consumption pattern, the weighting diagramme has to be suitably revised to reflect the current consumption trend. Hence, it is proposed to take up fresh Family Living Surveys in the selected centres of the State series on the lines of similar surveys proposed by the Government of India. An amount of Rs. 5.30 lakhs is earmarked for the scheme in the Sixth Five Year Plan. In the Annual Plan for 1981-82, a provision of Rs. 2.10 lakhs was made for this scheme as against the anticipated expenditure of Rs. 0.80 lakh in 1980-81.

Economic Analysis Wing :

The Economic analysis Wing of the Bureau comprise the public Finance, Regional Accounts, State Income and Bulletin units. Of these, the public Finance and Bulletin units have no officers to guide the work. It is proposed to strengthen this wing suitably with a Sixth Plan provision of Rs. 2.56 lakhs.

Electronic Desk Calculators :

In order to facilitate speedy processing of the various data, it is proposed to purchase and supply electronic desk calculators for the use of staff at Headquarters and the Districts at a cost of Rs. 1.40 lakhs during the Sixth Plan period.

Compu-graphical Processing unit at the Headquarters of Bureau :

Under this programme, one compu-graphical processing unit was established in the Bureau in collaboration with the University of High Normaomdy Rouen, France. The French Government supplied the equipment and know how and the Government of Andhra Pradesh has to meet the incidental charges and salaries of the staff appointed under it. The scheme is proposed to be implemented for a period of 3 years for which an amount of Rs. 18.10 lakhs are earmarked in the Sixth Plan. A sum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs for 1980-81 and Rs. 6.10 lakhs for 1981-82 was provided for this scheme in the Annual Plans.

Miscellaneous Schemes :

In addition to the above schemes, the other schemes proposed to be implemented are establishment of District Statistical Agencies in newly constituted districts of Vizianagaram and Ranga Reddy at a cost of Rs. 10.78 lakhs, installation of additional raingauges in newly formed Taluks at a cost of Rs. 1.40 lakhs, and purchase of Machines worth Rs. 1.60 lakhs for the Machine Tabulation Unit. Establishment of Technical Evaluation Cell to undertake methodological study on crop estimation at a cost of Rs. 2.00 lakhs and goods traffic survey at a cost of Rs. 4.75 lakhs are the other schemes to be taken up for implementation during the plan period. No provision was made for these schemes in the first year of the Sixth Plan. During the second year viz., 1981-82, a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for the establishment of D. S. As., in the newly formed districts, Rs. 1.00 lakh for the purchase of machinery for the M. T. U. and Rs. 0.50 lakh for the establishment of rain-gauges in the newly formed Taluks was made in the Annual Plan for 1981-82.

The following Statement Shows the schemewise allocations for Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) and Annual Plan 1981-82.

		(Rs. in lakhs).	
Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/Project.	Proposed outlay.	
		1980-85	1981-82
1	2	3	4
1.	Strengthening of Statistical System and Dist. Planning Machinery at Dist. level.	151.65	21.43
2.	Strengthening of Inservice Training unit.	3.03	..
3.	Strengthening of Crop cutting experiments.	2.10	0.42
4.	Strengthening of Documentation wing.	1.55	0.25
5.	Preparation of Dist. Statistical Hand Books.	1.65	..

(Rs. in lakhs).

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
6. 12th and 13th Quinquennial Live Stock census.		3.91	..
7. 25% State share of expenditure on Methodological Investigations into High Yielding Varieties.		0.23	..
8. Collection of data on Socio Economic Survey of S.C. & S.Ts. and other Weaker Sections.		2.53	..
9. Strengthening of Official Statistics Units.		2.97	..
10. 25% State share of expenditure on Sample Surveys to study constraints in the transfer of Technology for increasing Agricultural production ..		2.20	0.44
11. 50% Share of expenditure of Timely reporting of Agricultural Statistics. ..		19.83	3.51
12. 50% State share of expenditure on Strengthening of Supervision of area and yield surveys.		12.46	2.25
13. Conduct of Family Living Survey ..		5.30	2.10
14. Economic Analysis Wing		2.56	..
15. Purchase of Electronic Desk Calculators		1.40	..
16. Establishment of Compugraphical unit at the Head quarters of Bureau. ..		18.10	6.10
17. Establishment of the Statistical Agencies in Vizianagaram and Hyderabad (Urban)		10.78	2.00
18. Installation of Ranguages in the newly formed taluks.		1.40	0.50
19. Purchase of Machines to Machine Tabulation Unit.		1.60	1.00
20. Establishment of Technical Education Cell to undertake special Methodical studies on Crop Estimation. ..		2.00	..
21. Conduct of Goods Traffic Survey ..		4.75	..
Total		252.00	40.00

42. SECRETARIAT ECONOMIC SERVICES.

A sum of Rs. 250.00 lakhs is provided in the Sixth Plan for the implementation of the following programmes under Secretariat Economic Services.

Strengthening of Planning Machinery at State Level :

The need to strengthen and streamline the existing Planning Machinery at the State Level has been felt for quite some time. It is proposed to strengthen the Planning Machinery in the State suitably, particularly in respect of Project Formulation, Monitoring, Manpower and Employment etc. A provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is made for this purpose in the Sixth Plan. A provision of Rs. 23.00 lakhs is made for this scheme in the annual plan for 1981-82.

Establishment of Directorate of Evaluation :

At present, the Evaluation Wing in the Planning Department comprises one Director, one Deputy Director, one Research Officer and two Sections. As this nucleus staff is not able to cope up with the evaluation work, it is proposed to strengthen the unit and set up a separate Directorate of Evaluation keeping in view the recommendations of the Dubhashi Committee and the present set up of Evaluation Organisations in different States of the Indian Union. A provision of Rs. 14.00 lakhs, being the State share of this Central scheme is provided in the Sixth Plan. A sum of Rs. 2.60 lakhs is provided in the Annual Plan for 1981-82 for this scheme.

Assistance to Technical Cells in the Universities :

With a view to placing research efforts in the Universities on behalf of the Government on a continuing basis and to create focal points through which expertise available in the Universities could be drawn, the Government have constituted Technical Cells in Andhra, Sri Venkateswara and Osmania Universities. The main objective in establishing the three Technical Cells in the Universities was to help the Government in identifying areas of potential development and take up studies, the results of which could help in determining Plan priorities. The Technical Cells will also be entrusted with Research Studies on Plan problems. An outlay of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is earmarked for this scheme in the Sixth Plan. The Annual Plan provision for this scheme in 1981-82 is Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

Karimnagar Project :

The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has taken up this project in 1972 to provide Science and Technology inputs for the development of the backward district of Karimnagar and a sum of Rs. 8.00 lakhs was sanctioned by the State Government for the conduct of Natural Resources Survey under this Project. A provision of Rs. 6.00 lakhs was already released and the balance amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is yet to

be released. As the project is dormant since 1978, steps have been taken to resume the tempo of this project. For this purpose, the State Government also proposes to appoint a full-time Officer with necessary supporting staff. It is also proposed to extend the project to Medak and Nizamabad Districts during the Sixth Plan period. A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is made for this scheme in the Sixth Plan. In the Annual Plan for 1981-82, a sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs was provided for this scheme.

Preparation of District Maps in Andhra Pradesh :

It is proposed to bring out Planning Atlas for all the District of Andhra Pradesh as part of the District Planning work. These Maps will explain the spatial pattern of development in key sectors of the economy of each district such as Agriculture, Industry and Infrastructure and help the Planners to visualise the consequences of investment policies and re-orienting them if necessary. For this purpose, a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is made in the Sixth Plan. The Annual Plan provision for 1981-82 is Rs. 1.00 lakh for this scheme.

Regional Planning & Development Committees :

The State Government have constituted Regional Planning and Development Committees for the Coastal Andhra, Rayalaseema and Telangana regions associating the members of the State Legislature and some experts from each of the three regions. A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is made in the Sixth Plan for meeting the cost of T. A. and D. A. of the members of the Committees. As against the anticipated expenditure of Rs. 0.74 lakh on this scheme in 1980-81, a provision of Rs. 1.60 lakhs is made in the Annual Plan for 1981-82.

Consultants :

The Government also propose to avail the expertise in the Administrative Staff College of India, N.I.R.D., S. I. E. T. and Natinal Academy of Development, Vigyanapuri, Delhi on a consultancy basis and refer specific problems pertaining to planning to them. A provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is made in the Sixth Plan for this scheme, while the Annual Plan provision for 1981-82 is Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

Office expenses under Research Programmes :

A provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is made in the Sixth Plan to meet the office expenses under Research programmes. In the Annual Plan for 1981-82, a sum of Rs. 0.80 lakh is provided for this scheme.

Research Schemes—Grant-in-aid :—

With a view to strengthen the Planning Machinery in the State for undertaking certain studies etc. of the State economy in the longer perspective and of certain specific problems of more immediate nature, the Government after consideration have decided that this purpose would be well served by assisting an Autonomous centre for Development Studies. Accordingly, a Centre for Economic and Social Studies has been set up and registered under the Registration of Societies Act with a Board of Governors. To enable the Centre to undertake studies on

problems of Planning and Development in general and with special reference to Andhra Pradesh in particular, the Government have decided to sanction grant-in-aid to the Centre. Rs. 7.00 lakhs recurring for the year 1980-81, Rs. 9.00 lakhs recurring for the year 1981-82 and finally Rs. 10.00 lakhs recurring per annum on a continuing basis from 1982-83. Government have also decided to sanction a building grant of Rs. 10.00 lakhs to the Centre which will be released in three years commencing from 1980-81. Thus, a sum of Rs. 56.00 lakhs is required for the Centre during the period 1980-81 to 1984-85. Towards membership for the Centre for Policy Research and towards annual subscriptions for books to the Centre for Monitoring of Indian Economy, a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided.

The following are the Scheme wise allocations Proposed during the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) and annual plan 1981-82.

(Rs. in lakhs.)					
Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme.	Out. lay during Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85	Out. lay during Annual Plan 1981-82		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		
1.	Strengthening of Planning Machinery at State level.	100.00	23.00		
2.	Establishment of Directorate of Evaluation.	14.00	2.60		
3.	Assistance to Technical Cells-in the Universities.	25.00	5.00		
4.	Karimnagar Project.	10.00	2.00		
5.	Preparation of District Maps in Andhra Pradesh.	5.00	1.00		
6.	Regional Planning & Development Committees.	10.00	1.60		
7.	Consultants	25.00	5.00		
8.	Office expenses under research Programmes.	4.00	0.80		
9.	Research Schemes Grants-in-aid.	56.00	9.00		
10.	Centre for Monitoring of Indian Economy.	1.00	..		
Total ..		250.00	50.00		

43. GENERAL SERVICES

The rapid expansion of Government departments, besides creation of some new departments in the recent past, has resulted in acute shortage of accommodation to house them in twin cities as well as districts. In view of the high rents and lack of facilities in private accommodation including that of 'Housing board', it is proposed to take up construction of Office accommodation in twin cities as well as district and taluk headquarters. In the preceeding years, a few buildings for Revenue Jails and Judiciary and some additional accommodation to Secretariat have been constructed. The extra accommodation provided in the recent past is negligible and not commensurate with the expanding requirements of the Government departments.

The additional accommodation required by various departments in twin cities alone is estimated at 14 lakh sq.ft. of plinth area. at an estimated cost of Rs. 17 crores which can be taken up in the space available appurtenant to most of the existing Government buildings. In addition to this, the cost of the permanent buildings for the Secretariat is placed at Rs. 15.70 crores.

Keeping the resources of Sixth Plan in view, a programme for the construction of Office accommodation with a plan 'provision of Rs. 30.00 crores was drawn up for the following programmes:

<i>Schemes</i>	<i>Sixth plan allocation (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1. Spill over schemes	464.00
2. Secretariat Buildings	1500.00
3. Adminis. Buildings in cities & Districts.	1036.00
	<hr/>
	Total .Rs. 3000.00
	<hr/>

Spill over works.—In order to complete the works taken up during the preceeding years in Twin cities as well as in districts a provision of Rs. 464.00 lakhs is proposed to be allocated during the Sixth plan period for completion of building works for courts Secretariat, Commercial Taxes, Revenue, R.&B., Bureau of Economics and statistics and other departments.

Secretariat Buildings .—The construction of new permanent Secretariat buildings was taken up at an estimated cost of Rs 1570.00 lakhs during the Sixth Plan, Period a sum of Rs. 1500.00 lakhs is proposed to be allotted for this scheme.

Admn. Buildings in the State Headquarters and the District:
A provision of Rs. 1036.00 lakhs is earmarked for the construction of buildings for the offices of various departments in the State Headquarters, districts and taluks during the Sixth plan period.

Annual Plan for 1981-82. - A sum of Rs. 300.00 lakhs is provided to the Chief Engineer (Buildings) for the implementation of the above programmes in 1981-82.

44. SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

In accordance with the Constitutional safe-guards for the weaker sections specially for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Planning Commission and the Government of India have been issuing guidelines since the commencement of the Planning process to the State Governments for ensuring that the benefits flowing to the people under various sectors also go to weaker sections in general and to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in particular. Apart from the benefits accruing from out of the various sectoral outlays, separate programmes are also drawn up for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes by the Social Welfare Department giving Special emphasis on Education and economic uplift. The principle that benefits should flow from the investment made in developmental programme under general sector for the welfare of Scheduled Castes has been agreed to by the State Government and certain steps have been taken by the Government from as early as 1960. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have issued instructions in 1960 itself to the Panchayati Raj institutions for earmarking 15% of their general funds for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes. In December, 1972, this principle was extended to all the Municipalities in the State. The principle was further extended to the other departments also since the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan. Instructions were issued during the year 1975 to all the development departments to prepare Special Component Plans for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes. The Government have also directed that the Director of Social Welfare should identify schemes for the development departments so that the Special Component Plans can be prepared in a meaningful manner. The Director of Social Welfare has identified certain schemes which can be implemented by various development departments for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and these have been communicated for the development Departments. In accordance with the suggestions of the Planning Commission that the Special Component Plan for the Scheduled Castes should be prepared for the Sixth Plan period the Departments were requested to specifically indicate in their draft proposals for the Sixth Five Year Plan and for the Annual

Plan 1981-82 the total outlay earmarked in the Departmental Plans together with the details of the schemes proposed under Special Component Plan.

A perusal of the occupational profile of the Scheduled Castes population reveals that 88.8% live in rural areas among whom literacy rate is as low as 8.4%. Of the total number of 13.27 lakh families over 12.7% are below the poverty line. The work force of Scheduled Castes is 51% of which over 70% are landless agricultural labourers. Only 14.27% are small land holders. The literacy gap between the general sector and the Scheduled Castes is 20%. Thus policies evolved to help the Scheduled Castes develop, both economically as well as educationally, may have to be so designed as to help them reach better economic and Educational levels. The Education policy for Scheduled Castes has met with considerable success. As on today 12 lakh Scheduled Castes students are on rolls showing an increase of 100% between 1970 and 1980. Similarly, in making available civic amenities for Scheduled Castes such as house sites, drinking water, internal roads etc., an appreciable progress has been achieved in the last one decade where over 9 lakh house sites have been distributed comprising 50,000 acres and more than 2 lakh house sites developed and occupied in the last one year. However, realising that greater effort on the economic fronts was necessary, the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes Cooperative Finance Corporation Limited was formed in 1974. In the last six years the Corporation has covered 2.37 lakh Scheduled Castes beneficiaries and has grounded programmes worth over Rs. 40.00 crores. The Corporation provides 20% seed money which enables the beneficiaries to raise 80% as loan from financial institutions. The efforts made so far though substantial have touched only the fringe of this complex problem of socio-economic backwardness that a large percentage of Scheduled Castes continue to live in. In keeping with the policy guideline of the Prime Minister in her letter to State Chief Ministers dated 12-3-1980 in which it has been emphasised that atleast 50% of the Scheduled Castes must be brought out of the poverty line by 1983, a renewed effort at mobilising resources to achieve this objective has been attempted.

The outline of the Plan is indicated below :

AGRICULTURE & ALLIED SERVICES.

Agriculture : The total Plan allocation for the Sixth Five Year an is fixed at Rs. 2100.00 lakhs comprising Rs. 1700.00 lakhs for

Crop Husbandry and Rs. 400.00 lakhs for Soil Conservation. It may be mentioned here that many of the schemes are either Staff oriented or intended for development of infrastructure like laboratories, equipment buildings etc. Such schemes have been excluded and those schemes where the benefits can flow to Scheduled Castes have been identified. The list of such schemes and the provision made are given in *Statement I*.

A brief summary of the Schemes identified is discussed here-under.

A. STATE PLAN :

1. *Demonstrations and trials including prizes and awards* :—The total outlay for the scheme during Sixth Plan is Rs. 17.00 lakhs, out of which Rs. 3.50 lakhs has been earmarked for Scheduled Castes Sub Plan. The object of the scheme is to lay out demonstrations in the farmers' fields to demonstrate improved agricultural techniques. Assistance is provided to an extent of 100% for each demonstration plot of half Acre in extent.

2. *Scheme for Seed Exchange with High Yielding Varieties in place of local varieties* : The total provision is Rs. 75.00 lakhs, out of which Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been earmarked for Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan. The High Yielding variety seeds is exchanged with an equal quantity of local seed with the farmers. As an incentive the difference in cost of HYVS to that of local seed is treated as subsidy.

3. *Extension of intergrated pest management* :—The amount earmarked is Rs. 40.00 lakhs out of which Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been earmarked for Scheduled Castes Sub-plan. The object of the scheme is to demonstrate integrated pest management with a view to mitigate losses.

4. *Control of pests and diseases on Sugarcane* :—The object of the scheme is to control "Scale Insect" by Chemical treatment. A total provision of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is made, out of which Rs. 2.25 lakhs is earmarked for Scheduled Castes Sub-plan.

5. *Eradication of red rot on Sugarcane* :—The object of the programme is to eradicate red rot on Sugarcane by replacing it with red rot resistant varieties. An amount of Rs. 3.75 lakhs is earmarked for S. C. Sub-plan out of a total provision of Rs. 18.30 lakhs for the entire Sixth Plan.

6. *Development of Cotton in Gowarni tracts in Adilabad district and rice fallows in Nellore District* :—The object of the scheme is to improve the productivity by suitable demonstrations by offering suitable incentives to the farmers. An amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been provided for Scheduled Castes Sub-plan out of a total provision of Rs. 16.00 lakhs for the Sixth Plan period.

7. *Distribution of improved pulse seed at a subsidy of Rs. 1.50 per quintal* :—The object of the scheme is to encourage farmers to take up improved and High Yielding Varieties of pulse seed. The amount is provided with a view to subsidise the high cost of pulse seed. An amount of Rs. 5.75 lakhs is provided for Scheduled Castes Sub-plan out of a total provision of Rs. 18.50 lakhs.

8. *Development of SUVIN Cotton in Prakasam and Guntur Districts* : An amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided towards S. C. Sub-plan. The amount is intended to demonstrate improved practices by offering incentives in the shape of various inputs. The object is to popularise superior long-staple cotton in these districts.

9. *Development of Cotton in Pochampad Area* :—The object of the scheme is to extend Cotton cultivation under new projects. The object of the programme is to layout demonstrations by offering suitable incentives to popularise Cotton cultivation. A provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been made towards S. C. Sub-plan.

10. *Package programme on Banana* :—The object of the scheme is to demonstrate package of practices by supplying the necessary input at the rate of Rs. 600/- per plot of 0.2 hect. The scheme is in operations in Visakhapatnam, Krishna, Ranga Reddy and Medak districts. An amount of Rs. 1.25 lakhs has been provided for S. C. Sub-plan.

11. *Package programme on Mango* :—The object of the scheme is to demonstrate the increased productivity of Mangoes. An amount of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is provided towards subsidy on plant protection equipment, plant protection measures and demonstrations for S. C. Sub-plan during the Sixth Plan.

12. *Package programme on Citrus* :—The object of the scheme is to bring in more areas under Citrus and also to organise demonstrations and re-generation of Citrus gardens. The scheme consists of supply of plant material and organise demonstrations. An amount of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is provided for S. C. Sub-plan during the Sixth Plan.

13. *Cashew Project with World Bank Assistance* :—An amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is provided for the project under S. C. Sub-plan. The areas of operation are the Districts of Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Vishakapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari. The project will finance cashew production programme together with necessary supporting facilities and services.

14. *Distribution of fruit plants and vegetable minikits to weaker section under rural housing programme* :—The scheme consists of distribution of fruit plants and vegetable minikits for weaker section under rural housing programme. The object of the scheme is to improve the economic status and nutritional standards of weaker sections under rural housing programme by laying kitchen gardens in the house holds of weaker sections. The minikits will be supplied free of cost. An amount of Rs. 12.20 lakhs is provided for the above scheme.

15. *Soil Conservation* :—The object of the scheme is to take up soil conservation works with a view to conserve moisture and thereby improve the status of the soil. An amount of Rs. 42.00 lakhs has been provided for S. C. Sub-plan.

B. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES :

The schemes consist of programmes for development of Oilseeds, Cotton, Mesta, Coconut, Cashew and Pulses etc. The object of the scheme is to improve their productivity by demonstrating improved agronomic techniques, extending their areas to non-traditional zones with least disturbance to other crops etc. In all these schemes provisions have been earmarked for S. C. Sub-Plan. (*Statement I*).

The other schemes which require special mention are eradication of pests and diseases, community nurseries etc., in which also adequate provisions have been made for the Scheduled Castes Sub-plan.

(*Statement*)

SIXTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN—SPECIAL COMPONENT

(Rs. in lakhs).

<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>Total outlay provided in 1980-81 in Rs. 501.00 crores Plan.</i>	<i>Outlay actually provided for the benefit of S.Cs. in 1980-81.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
A. State Plan :		
1. Demonstrations and trials including prizes and awards.	2.00	0.50
2. Scheme for seed exchange with High Yielding Varieties in place of local varieties.	5.00	2.00
3. Extension of Integrated Pest Management	..	..
4. Control of pests and diseases on Sugarcane	1.00	0.25
5. Eradication of Redrot on Sugarcane in Visakhapatnam District matching contribution of 33%.	3.00	0.75
6. Development of Cotton for Gowarni tracts in Adilabad District and Rice fallows in Nellore District.	2.60	0.60
7. Distribution of improved pulses seed at a subsidy of Rs. 150 per quintal.	..	..
8. Development SUVIN Cotton in Prakasam and Guntur Districts	..	..
9. Development of Cotton in Pochampad Project area.	..	..
10. Package programme on Bananana	1.00	0.25
11. Package programme on Mango and establishment of Centres for production of plant material.	2.00	0.50
12. Package programme on Citrus and establishment of Centres for production of plant materials.	2.00	0.50
13. State share for Cashew project with World Bank assistance.	20.00	5.00
14. Distribution of fruit plants and vegetable minikits to weaker sections under rural housing programme.	2.00	2.00
	40.60	12.35
Soil Conservation :		
15. Soil Conservation works in agricultural lands	11.00	4.00
	51.60	16.35

PLAN FOR SCHEDULED CASTES, 1980-85.

(Rs. in lakhs.)

<i>Outlay provided in Sixth Plan for 1980-85.</i>	<i>Outlay to be, earmarked for S.Cs. at not less than 15% of total outlay of Sixth Plan 1980-85.</i>	<i>Outlay proposed in 1980-81 Annual Plan.</i>	<i>Outlay to be earmarked for S.Cs. at not less than 15% of total outlay of Annual Plan 1981-82.</i>
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
17.00	3.50	3.50	0.50
75.00	20.00	10.00	3.00
40.00	4.00	10.00	1.00
8.00	2.25	1.00	0.25
18.30	3.75	3.30	0.75
16.00	3.00	3.00	0.60
19.50	5.75	3.00	1.00
25.00	2.00	4.00	0.50
22.00	2.00	4.00	0.50
6.10	1.25	1.00	0.25
12.20	2.50	2.00	0.50
12.20	2.50	2.00	0.50
111.00	25.00	23.00	5.00
12.20	12.20	2.20	2.20
394.50	89.70	72.00	16.55
129.30	42.00	27.00	9.00
523.80	131.70	99.00	25.55

<i>Name of the Scheme.</i>	<i>Total outlay provided in 1980-81 in Rs. 501.00 crores Plan.</i>	<i>Outlay actually provided for the benefit of S. Cs. in 1980-81.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>B. Centrally Sponsored Schemes :</i>		
1. Development of Oilseeds (IODP) ..	} 50.00	5.00
2. Extension of Oilseeds to new irrigated areas		
3. Development of Sunflower		
4. Intensive Cotton District Programme (Rainfed).	} 75.60	10.00
5. Intensive Cotton District Programme (Rice fallows and projects).		
6. Aerial spraying on Cotton		
7. Intensive Mesta District Programme ..	21.00	4.00
8. Production and distribution of T. X. D. Coconut seedlings.	1.65	0.25
9. Package programme on Coconut ..	1.55	0.25
10. Laying out demonstration plots on improved practices on Cashew.	2.60	} 2.00
11. Subsidised plantation of cashew in Non-departmental areas.	3.50	
12. Eradication of pests and diseases in endemic areas and control of B.P.H.	12.10	3.00
13. Development of Pulses	19.00	3.00
14. Development of Community Nurseries ..	20.00	5.15
	<hr/> 207.00	<hr/> 32.65
<i>Soil Conservation :</i>		
15. R.V.Ps. in Nizamsagar, Nagarjunasagar and Pochampad Projects.	32.00	6.00
Total :	<hr/> 239.00	<hr/> 38.65

I—(Contd.)

(Rs. in lakhs.)

<i>Outlay provided in Sixth Plan for 1980-85.</i>	<i>Outlay to be earmarked for S. Cs. at not less than 15% of total outlay of Sixth Plan 1980-85.</i>	<i>Outlay proposed in 1981-82 Annual Plan.</i>	<i>Outlay to be earmarked for S. Cs. at not less than 15% of total outlay of Annual Plan 1981-82.</i>
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
306.60	28.50	55.10	5.50
511.40	50.00	90.94	10.00
123.60	8.00	22.10	1.00
10.20	1.25	1.82	0.25
9.40	1.25	1.70	0.25
16.00	10.00	2.90	2.00
21.40		3.86	
103.20	23.00	20.00	5.00
116.00	18.50	21.00	3.50
100.00	25.15	20.00	5.00
1,317.80	165.65	239.42	32.50
195.40	30.00	35.20	6.00
1,513.20	195.65	274.62	38.50

Rural Development :

The programmes being implemented in the sector are the S. F. D. A., D. P. A. P. and I. R. D. Programme which are to help Small Farmers, Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers. The Special Programme viz., S. F. D. A., and I. R. D. P. are meant for the Weaker sections, the D. P. A. P. is essentially an area development programmes. The S. F. D. A. and I. R. D. P. are beneficiary oriented programmes. Out of the total outlay of Rs. 84.76 crores made for the next Plan period a sum of Rs. 16.45 crores would be available for the S. Cs. Similarly for the year 1981-82 out of the outlay of Rs. 16.58 crores, a sum of Rs. 5.94 crores is available to the S. Cs. The following table will show the S. Cs. families to be covered under this Rural Development Programme both for the Sixth Plan period and for 1981-82.

<i>Head of Development.</i>	<i>Unit.</i>	1980-81 <i>Anticipated achievement.</i>	1981-82 <i>Target.</i>	1980-85 <i>Target.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. S. F. D. A.	No. of families.	4975	4975	24875
2. I. R.D.P.	Do.	24048	24048	120240
3. M. I.	Do.	2630	2630	13130
4. D. P. A. P.	Do.	4836	4836	24180
5. Trysem outside I.R.D.P.	Do.	1500	1500	7500

Minor Irrigation :

Out of the outlay of Rs. 60.00 crores made for Chief Engineer (M.I.) Rs. 48.00 crores is set apart for works portion and out of this, the amount that is reckoned as benefiting of the S. Cs., has been indicated as Rs. 720.00 lakhs for the Sixth Plan period and Rs. 100.00 lakhs for 1981-82.

Ground Water Department : The Director has proposed to undertake detailed surveys in the areas occupied by S. Cs. for the purposes exploring Ground-Water Sources. An outlay of Rs. 122.50 lakhs of the Sixth Plan period and Rs. 27.50 lakhs for the next year has been marked.

Animal Husbandry :

The Schemes of the Animal Husbandry Department include some element of developing the infrastructure like the production of Vaccine production of breeding bulls, which are not divisible. The S. Cs'

form a significant part of the rural community and the Animal Husbandry programmes which are basically rural oriented are expected to reach a substantial number of S. SC. families. The divisible programmes taken up for individuals are the Live Stock Production Programme and such distributory schemes as Foot and Mouth disease Vaccine, Mini-Kit that programme in fodder and cluster schemes for inputs to S. C. families.

Fisheries :

Out of the outlay of Rs. 25.00 crores made for Fisheries as much as Rs. 11.50 crores is set-apart for the development of Fishing harbours at Kakinada, Krishnapatnam, Bhavanapadu and Nizampatnam. It is proposed to set-up special Fish Seed Farms to supply fish seed to S. Cs. fishermen improve and expand the fish seed Farms for the same purpose and also provide in specific areas brackish water fish farms to be taken advantage of by the S. C. beneficiaries either individually or organised into co-operatives for deepening of tanks, strengthening of ponds by supply of subsidised seed and towards grants for share capital and working capital for Harijan Fishermen Co-operative Societies. It is also proposed to supply nylon nets and tackles to S. Cs. on subsidy basis. Emphasis is also proposed to be given for training S. C. boys in marine fishing.

Forests :

The Chief Conservator of Forests has pointed out that all the Forest Department Schemes are labour oriented as they mostly concern with raising plantations on Government lands, that part of the employment generated go to the S. Cs. families and that no individual beneficiary oriented programmes are taken up in the Forest Department. However it is proposed to make a beginning by identifying some beneficiary families entrusting them with raising nursery seedlings and purchasing them at a fixed cost. The unit of the nursery to be raised by S. C. beneficiary family will be such that monetary gains from the nursery will sustain his family throughout the year. Thus out of Rs. 16.50 crores made for the Plan period, Rs. 41.00 lakhs is allotted as benefitting the S. Cs. For the next year a sum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs is indicated as benefitting the S. Cs.

Command Area Development Department :

The Command Area Development concept is basically an area development approach and therefore it is not possible to split up the budget allocations between the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and others. Further the budgetary expenditure is mostly on staff schemes and roads and all developmental work is financed by banks through the efforts of the C. A. Ds. Owing to the unusual nature of this programme it is difficult to set apart fixed allocation for the benefit of Scheduled Castes.

The salient features of important programmes are indicated below:

1. *Systematic Land Development Programmes:* The allocation of funds for topographical survey and supervision connected with the

Systematic Land Development work is essentially to meet the expenditure on staff who are doing the surveys in the command areas. The surveys are taken up on watershed basis for all the farmers within an outlet. As it is essentially a staff scheme and as the survey work is done for the entire command of a pipe at a time, it would not be possible to earmark any fixed percentage for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

2. *Intensive Agricultural Extension Programme* :— In order to educate the farmers in modern Agricultural Technology Intensive, Agricultural Extension Programme called training and visits system has been introduced in the four select command areas. This is again a staff scheme in the sense that the outlay is for the payment of salaries etc., to the extension staff. In this system of extension the Village Development Officer is made to work with a manageable group of farmers. Each group of farmers is visited by the Village Development Officer once in a week/fortnight on a pre-determined day to impart technical know-how to these farmers. Through these contacts farmers improved Agricultural Technology and spread to all other farmers. There would be little possibility to earmark a certain percentage for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

3. *Ayacut roads Programme* :—The Ayacut roads connect entire villages in the Nagarjunasagar and Sriramasagar Project command areas. Here again splitting the outlay for benefiting Scheduled Castes would not arise.

4. *Building Programme* :—The outlay is meant for construction of office buildings and some residential quarters. It is not, therefore, possible to split up.

While C. A. D. would endeavour to devote as much resources as possible for improving the lot of S. Cs. owing to the unusual nature of the C. A. D. Programme it may not be pragmatic to set apart a certain fixed sum exclusively for that purpose.

Community Development and Panchayats :

Panchayati Raj Department :—The outlay proposed for Community Development and Panchayats for Sixth Five-Year is Rs. 510.00 lakhs. Out of this, the outlay for Community Development activities is Rs. 438.00 lakhs. The outlay that is allotted for the benefit of the S. Cs. is Rs. 65.00 lakhs. This amount of Rs. 65.00 lakhs will be utilised by the Panchayat Samithis for implementing the following schemes :

1. Construction and repairs to drinking water wells in Scheduled Castes localities ;
2. Construction of pathways in Harijan cherries and connection to main villages ;
3. Construction of School buildings in Harijan localities ;
4. Electrification of Scheduled Caste localities ;
5. Training Schemes for Scheduled Castes candidates ;
6. Development of plots assigned to S. C. people.

Rural Works Programme (Food for works Programme).

Chief Engineer (Panchayati Raj)—The allocation for the Food for Works Programme during the Sixth Five Year Plan *i.e.*, Rs. 3050.00 lakhs. The outlay proposed for the benefit of S. Cs. is Rs. 1220.00 lakhs. This pro-rata amount will be utilised for implementing schemes under the Food for Works Programme through which benefits will flow to the S. C. people. The works include Minor Irrigation Schemes, Road Works and Building Programmes in Panchayat Samithi areas.

Co-operation :

The Plan sector outlays allocated to the Co-operative Department in the Draft Sixth Plan 1980-85 are as follows :

<i>Items.</i>	<i>Outlay.</i> (<i>Rs. in lakhs.</i>)
1. Investments in Agricultural Financial Institutions. 	2815.97
2. Cooperation :	
(a) Borrowings from R.B.I :	.. 1999.00
(b) Other Cooperation Schemes.	.. 1568.03
	} 3567.03

The outlay under the head "Investments in Agricultural Financial Institutions" is mainly intended for investment in the debentures to be floated by the A. P. Cooperative Central Agricultural Development Bank for implementing the long term Credit programme. It is not an individual or family oriented scheme by its nature and hence it is not possible to quantify funds for the benefit of Scheduled Castes. However the A. P. Cooperative Central Agricultural Development Bank has been advised to ensure that at least 15% of their long term lendings reach the Scheduled Caste farmers. In such a case 15% of the total long Term lendings of Rs. 355 crores during the Sixth Plan *i.e.*, Rs. 52.25 crores would go to the benefit of Scheduled Caste members of Agricultural Development Banks.

Under the Head "Cooperation", the schemes relating to Borrowings from Reserve Bank of India including share capital contribution to credit institutions and Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund etc. They are chiefly intended to strengthen the share capital structure of Cooperative Institutions. However the A. P. State Cooperative Bank has been advised to ensure that at least 15% of their Short Term and Medium Term lendings reach the Scheduled Caste members. Out of their total lending programme of Rs. 902 crores during the Sixth Plan, they are expected to lend at least Rs. 135.30 crores to the Scheduled Castes members. Thus, the indirect quantification of funds for the benefit of Scheduled Castes under the two heads mentioned above would be substantial.

Then there are the "Other Cooperative Schemes" under the Head "Cooperation". The provision proposed for these schemes under the Sixth Plan is Rs. 1568.03 lakhs.

Out of this, a sum of Rs. 235.00 lakhs is allotted for weaker sections Cooperatives such as washermen, barbers, Rickshaw pullers' Cooperatives and bullock cart drivers' cooperatives etc.

IRRIGATION AND POWER.

Major and Medium Irrigation :

The funds provided under Major and Medium Irrigation schemes are intended for specific Projects and therefor it is not possible to separately earmark funds for the benefit of Scheduled Castes. However, it is proposed to implement the following three-fold plan of action to ensure that benefits to the extent of 15 per cent of the outlay under Major and Medium Irrigation flow to Scheduled Castes :—

- (1) A conscious identification of those Scheduled Castes Land Owners whose lands have not been included in the ayacut and inclusion of such lands in the ayacut ;
- (2) Purchase lands and undertake a massive programme of rehabilitation of all Scheduled Caste Land Owners who were displaced on account of the Project, undertaking not only development of land but also provide necessary equipment, machinery and inputs.
- (3) Farm labour cooperatives of the workers in the Project as contracting units with assurance of continuous employment and undertake social security and welfare programmes for the workers, dependents and family members. These contracting units will be equipped with suitable plant and equipment to enable improvements in productivity and higher earnings.

An outlay of Rs. 1,010.00 crores has been proposed for Major and Medium Irrigation schemes for the Sixth Plan period. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 700.00 crores is for works portion which involves the employment of labour. It is proposed to allocate 15% of this outlay i.e., Rs. 105.00 crores for the benefit of Scheduled Castes. Labour Cooperatives will be encouraged to take up works costing Rs. 105.00 crores during the Sixth Plan period.

Further, more than 60 per cent of the 30 per cent labour component, of the works outlay of every project is benefiting the Scheduled Castes by way of wages. If this amount is also taken into account a total provision of Rs.125.00 crores will be available for the welfare of Scheduled Castes under Major and Medium Irrigation sector.

Power :

The Outlays on generation, transmission etc., are not divisible and therefore no separate allocation can be indicated for the welfare of Scheduled Castes under the above programmes. A provision of

Rs. 250.00 crores is made for Rural Electrification. Under this programme it can be ensured that benefits to the extent of 15% of the outlay flow to Scheduled Castes. It is, therefore, proposed to utilise Rs. 37.50 crores under Rural Electrification for the benefit of Scheduled Castes. With this outlay 13,050 Harijan Wadas (old and new) will be electrified, 18,900 irrigation wells will be energised. Further 4,070 industrial services will be released to Scheduled Castes persons.

INDUSTRIES & MINERALS.

Commissioner of Industries :

An amount of Rs. 800.00 lakhs is provided under the Sixth Plan to the Department. This amount will be utilised for giving incentive for starting industries in backward areas. An amount of Rs. 120.00 lakhs is earmarked for S. Cs. The corresponding figures for the ye 1981-82 are Rs. 150.00 lakhs and Rs. 22.50 lakhs.

In addition, funds are earmarked for the benefit of S. Cs. under the following schemes also.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme.	Outlay provided in Sixth Plan for 1980-85.	Outlay earmarked for S. Cs. of total outlay of the Sixth Plan 1980-85.	Outlay proposed in 1981-82 Annual Plan.	Outlay earmarked for S. Cs. of total outlay of Annual Plan 1981-82.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Loans to Artisans under D.I.C. Programme. ..	110.000	16.500	22.000	3.300
2. Training of Artisans in improved techniques, ..	2.500	0.375	0.500	0.075
3. Margin Money to Educated Unemployed under S.E.S..	154.000	23.100	30.000	4.950
4. Working capital and share capital loan to Handicrafts Co-operatives. ..	3.800	0.570	0.500	0.075
5. Training Centres for Artisans in trade crafts. ..	3.600	0.540	0.300	0.045
6. Share capital loan to Industrial Cooperatives. ..	6.700	1.000	0.300	0.045

Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation :

The objectives of the Corporation have been made to suit the priorities like employment generation and removal of imbalances in the regions of the State by promoting industries in backward areas. As the investments to be made in the medium and large scale industries would be of high order, it is not practicable to earmark funds separately for promoting industries for Scheduled Castes. However, by promoting a

number of industries, the Corporation is striving to see that employment potential is generated. The State Government have issued directions to see that rules of reservation for Scheduled Castes people are ensured in the industries promoted. The Corporation has also taken action to see that the rules of reservation are enforced in the Projects that have been promoted by it. It is not possible to quantify funds for the benefit of Scheduled Castes.

Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation :

The total outlay of Rs. 1,500.00 lakhs under Sixth Five-Year Plan during the period 1980-85 is allocated between various sectors as shown below :

Sector	Amount (Rs. in lakhs.)
1. Industrial Estates and Housing ..	700.00
2. Enhanced compensation ..	50.00
3. Water Supply Schemes ..	500.00
4. Housing Schemes for Industrial Workers ..	250.00
Total :	1,500.00

Out of the scheme shown above, it has become possible to identify the following two schemes as benefiting the Scheduled Castes.

1. Development of Industrial Estates.
2. Housing for industrial Workers.

The allocation towards the two schemes mentioned above is Rs. 950.00 lakhs. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 102.03 lakhs under development of industrial estates and Rs. 37.50 lakhs under Housing for industrial workers have been allocated for Scheduled Castes. The total comes to Rs. 130.53 lakhs which is more than 15% of the total outlay of Rs. 1500.00 lakhs.

Annual Plan 1981-82: The total outlay is Rs. 96.50 lakhs. Out of this an amount of Rs. 13.73 lakhs is earmarked for the benefit of Scheduled castes.

Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation :

The Corporation does not allocate funds exclusively for Scheduled Castes. The funds received from the Government are converted into share-capital of the Corporation after receiving matching contribution from the Industrial Development Bank of India and would be utilised to meet the various objectives of the Corporation. However, the Corporation has special schemes like the Mini-loan schemes, Composite loan schemes, Special Employment Schemes, etc., for the benefits of the Weaker Sections of the Society. The total outlay in the Sixth Plan is Rs. 600.00 lakhs and the outlay for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

Nagarjuna Fertilisers and Chemicals :

The outlay provided in the Sixth Plan for 1980-85 is Rs. 1400.00 lakhs as against which an amount of Rs. 19.65 lakhs is earmarked to

Scheduled Castes. Most of the Project cost will be allocated towards the cost of equipment, consultation charges and contracts. As the Project cost is envisaged on turn-key basis, there will not be any other scheme for Scheduled Castes specifically other than employment component. The Project will have about 600 persons on permanent basis when completed. The rule of reservation for Scheduled Castes will be followed in recruiting the persons. The labour component is expected to go to an extent of Rs. 5,500 mandays during the execution stage during the period 1981-84 and activities like contract labour for handling, storage, bagging are expected to provide employment upto 20 to 25% of the available Scheduled Caste candidates.

Annual Plan 1891-82 : Out of a total outlay of Rs. 300.00 lakhs an amount of Rs. 2.12 lakhs is earmarked for the benefit of scheduled Castes.

Director of Sugar :

Out of a total outlay of Rs. 450.00 lakhs provided in the Sixth Plan, Rs. 234.00 lakhs is proposed to be given to the Co-op. Sugar Factories for cane development. The amount is proposed to be given to the Sugar Factories as interest free loans towards Cane development in the respective factory zones and the Co-op. Sugar Factories in turn would pass on the loan to ryots as subsidy and loan for cane development. Of this amount of Rs. 234.00 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 35.10 lakhs is set apart for Scheduled Castes.

For the year 1981-82 against an outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakhs an amount of Rs. 50 lakhs is allotted for grant to sugar factories out of which an amount of Rs. 7.50 lakhs is earmarked to Scheduled Castes.

Nizam Sugar Factory Limited, Hyderabad :

Of the total outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakhs provided in the Sixth Plan 1980-85, an amount of Rs. 72.52 lakhs is earmarked for Scheduled Castes as shown in the statement below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Scheme.	Outlay provided in Sixth Plan for 1980-85.	Outlay to be earmarked for S.Cs. at not less than 15% of total outlay of Sixth Plan 1980-85.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Sugar Unit at Hindpur	144.31	20.34 Regular Employment.
2.	Sugar Unit at Muthyampet	..	1.03 Constn. Wages.
		..	18.18 Regular Employment.
3.	Expansion N.S.F.-II Unit, Shankarnagar.	52.69	0.24 Constn. Wages.
4.	Expansion N.S.F.-III Unit, Madhunagar.	40.00	0.12 Constn. Wages.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
5.	Integrated Development of Farms	53.00	0.44 Constn. Wages. 3.60 Regular Employment.
6.	Heavy Cast Iron Foundry ..	20.00	0.08 Constn. Wages. 5.40 Regular Employment.
7.	Expansion of Sugar Machinery Division.	20.00	0.87 Constn. Wages. 5.40 Regular Employment.
8.	Mini Cement Plant	70.00	1.53 Constn' Wages 12.15 Regular Employment
9.	Expansion of Muthyampet Unit ..	100.00	0.14 Constn' Wages 2.70 Regular Employment
	Total ..	500.00	72.72

The major portion of the expenditure will be towards the capital cost of plant, buildings, and machinery and as such it will not be possible to earmark and indicate specific amounts. However 20% of the employment during the construction period and 15% of regular employment after the units go into production are provided for Scheduled Castes.

The amount earmarked for 1981-82 is Rs. 15.00 lakhs out of a total outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs.

Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industries Development Coroopration :

Out of the total outlay of Rs. 8.00 cores provided in the Sixth Plan, 5 schemes totalling an outlay of Rs. 521.46 lakhs are identified to benefit Scheduled Castes and the amount earmarked for Scheduled Castes is Rs. 121.60 lakhs. The details are as furnished below :

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme.	Outlay provided in Sixth Plan for 1980-85.	Outlay to be earmarked for S.Cs. at not less than 15% of total outlay of Sixth Plan 1980-85.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Capital participation and Joint Ventures ..	136.34	32.68
2.	Revival of Sick Units	27.28	5.25
3.	Preparation of Feasibility Reports-subsidy	17.00	4.55
4.	Hire-Purchase scheme	272.67	60.90
5.	Marketing Assistance Scheme	68.17	18.22

The outlay proposed for Scheduled Castes for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

Leather Industries Development Corporation of Andhra Pradesh :

The outlay provided in the Sixth Plan for 1980-85 is Rs. 212.00 lakhs. Out of this an amount of Rs. 159.00 lakhs is earmarked for Scheduled Castes in respect of schemes as proposed in the Plan.

Similarly out of the outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakhs provided in the Annual Plan for 1981-82, an amount of Rs. 33.00 lakhs is earmarked for Scheduled Castes.

Thus 55% of the Plan provision is earmarked for Scheduled Castes.

Handlooms and Textiles :

In Andhra Pradesh there are about 10,000 Scheduled Castes Weavers. To assist them no separate schemes have been drawn up. But in respect of each of the scheme proposed, certain amounts would be set apart exclusively for Harijan Weavers. An amount of Rs. 300.00 lakhs out of the total outlay of Rs. 2,000.00 lakhs for the Sixth Plan is shown as benefitting the Scheduled Castes.

An amount of Rs. 64.50 lakhs out of the total outlay of Rs. 285.00 lakhs for the Annual Plan 1981-82 is shown as benefitting the Scheduled Castes.

MINING INDUSTRIES

Director of Mines and Geology Department.

The Schemes of the Department are of general nature aiming at mineral regularisation and exploitation and it is not possible to identify and provide schemes which are exclusively and directly beneficial to Scheduled Castes. The rules of reservation for appointment however are being followed.

Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation Limited :

By nature of activities of the Corporation, it is not possible to quantify funds for the benefit of Scheduled Castes. However, since most of the projects of the Corporation are located in backward and tribal areas of the State contributing to the sustained employment, Scheduled Castes will be largely benefited.

Singareni Collieries Limited :

The total outlay proposed for the Sixth Plan is Rs. 285.90 crores of which the State Government's equity participations will be to an extent of Rs. 20.00 crores.

The outlay for the Plan will be spent mostly on plant and machinery and it will not be possible to indicate the extent of expenditure which will directly benefit the Scheduled Castes. However, in so far as the civil

works are concerned, they will be executed by the contractors on the basis of tenders and the labourers to be employed are likely to be drawn from the local areas and the benefit will accrue to the Scheduled Castes considering the fact that their activity will be mainly in the backward areas of Adilabad, Kareemnagar and Khammam District.

The total number of persons employed at present is about 60,000 and out of this, about 16,000 are Scheduled Castes. It may thus be observed that more than 25% of the employees belong to Scheduled Castes and the same proportion will continue in future employment also.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Rural Roads (Minimum Needs Programme)

Chief Engineer (Panchayati Raj) Special Component: Rs. 225.00 lakhs :

Out of the outlay of Rs. 1500.00 lakhs made for rural roads, the outlay earmarked for the benefit of Scheduled Castes is Rs. 225.00 lakhs. This amount will be utilised for the formation of 225 Kms. of all weather roads for the benefit of Scheduled Caste people in Harijan localities in the Panchayat Samithi areas.

Minor Ports :

In so far as the development of Minor Ports is concerned, the provision for the direct benefit of the Scheduled Castes has to be taken as nil since no specific schemes can be drawn to allocate funds for the S.Cs. However, the S.Cs. will have the benefit of getting employment as per the percentage allocated in respect of employment in the department.

(Statement)

Inland Water Transport :

The outlay earmarked for S. Cs. during the Sixth Plan period 1980-85 and Annual Plan 1981-82 is as furnished below :

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme.	Outlay provided in Sixth Plan 1980-85.	Outlay earmarked for S.Cs. during Sixth Plan.	Outlay proposed in 1981-82 Annual Plan.	Outlay earmarked for S.Cs. in the Annual Plan 1981-82.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
I. State Plan Schemes:					
1.	Cyclone damage relief works to Buckingham Canal due to Cyclone 1979 for improvements of navigation.	16.00			
2.	Mechanising boats of 20-30 Tonne capacity at Rs. 2.00 lakhs for each boat (in during 1980-81 and 1 No. in 1981-82).	4.00			
3.	Improvements to vulnerable reaches of Eluru—Machilipatnam Canal.	60.00	40.00	40.00	10.00
4.	Improvements to vulnerable reaches to Kakinada Canal.	20.00			
5.	Improvements to vulnerable reaches to Samalkota Canal.	20.00			
6.	Improvements to vulnerable reaches to Comanur Canal.	20.00			
Total : (I)		140.00	40.00	40.00	10.00
II. Centrally Sponsored Schemes :					
1.	Construction of tidal lock at M. 37/7 of Bendamurlanka canal in G.C. Delta.	8.600			
2.	Conversion of Kalipatnam main channel into a navigable canal etc.	1.40			
3.	Improvements to Buckingham Canal above Nellore.	100.00	20.00	60.00	5.00
4.	Improvements to river Godavari between Cherta and Rajahmundry.	100.00			
5.	Cost of mechanical dredges for maintenance of canals fit for navigation.	30.00			
Total (II) :		240.00	20.00	60.00	5.00
Grand Total :		380.00	60.00	100.00	15.00

Transport Department :

Out of the outlay of Rs. 5.00 crores, on the staff scheme only 15% of the allocations can be spent for S.C. and there are no special schemes separately for S.Cs.

The allocation for the year 1981-82 is Rs. 1.00 crore and out of this amount also there is scope to utilise 15% in recruitment of S.Cs. on staff schemes only.

Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation :

Out of the total outlay of Rs. 192.95 crores provided in the Sixth Plan for 1980-85, the outlay earmarked for S.Cs. is Rs. 75.02 lakhs. The scheme relates to :

- (a) recruitment, training and absorption of entrepreneurs ; and
- (b) training of light vehicle Drivers.

The allotment for S.Cs. is Rs. 15.07 lakhs out of a total outlay of Rs. 33.86 crores for the year 1981-82.

SOCIAL SERVICES :*General Education :**School Education :*

Director of School Education Spl. Component Rs 933.82 lakhs.

The total outlay proposed for School Education during Sixth Five Year Plan is Rs. 5000.00 lakhs. Out of this amount Rs. 933.82 lakhs is allotted under Special Component Plan for the benefit of Scheduled Castes. The schemes included in the Plan for the benefit of Scheduled Castes relate to continuation of Schools sanctioned in Harijan Charries appointment of B.Ed., teachers in new upper primary schools and the implementation of non-formal education at the Elementary stage.

The following statement indicates the Special component for the benefit of Scheduled Castes against the total outlay under each scheme.

(Rs. in lakhs)			
Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Outlay proposed in the Sixth Plan	Outlay under Special Component Plan
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Elementary Education :</i>			
1.	Opening of primary schools in school less habitations and their continuance by appointing S.G.B.T's.	368.48	60.66 Specific Flow 10.55 30.11
2.	Appointment of S.G.B. T's in the existing primary schools.	1,009.60	Specific Flow 105.30 126.60

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
3. Opening of upper primary Schools and their continuance		507.44	121.32
			Specific Flow 58.46 62.86
4. Appointment of Addl. S.G.B. T's in the U.P. Schools		182.07	35.64
			Specific Flow 11.60 23.84
5. Grants to Residential Schools		152.00	102.44
6. Other Schemes relating to School education the benefits under which flow to S. Cs on pro-rata basis		2,720.41	381.86
	Total	5,000.00	933.82

In addition to the above, it is also decided to ensure that hence forth, all Schools to be opened must be located in the S. C. localities, so as to involve the S. Cs more effectively in the education process.

Higher Education:

Director of Higher Education :- Spl. Component Plan Rs. 367.45 Lakhs.

The Proposed outlay for the Higher Education during the Sixth Five Year Plan period is Rs. 2500.00 lakhs and the proposed outlay under Special Component plan for the benefit of Scheduled Castes is Rs. 367.45 lakhs.

No specific amounts are earmarked under each scheme for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes and the benefits to S. Cs flow from the general schemes. Free coaching classes also will be conducted for S. C students studying in degree colleges and Book Banks will be opened in certain selected degree Colleges for S. C students.

It is also proposed that in view of the extreme paucity of accommodation facilities for S.C.s. particularly for those attending Junior Colleges, a programme for construction of Hostel Buildings is being taken up during Sixth Plan period.

Adult Education :

Director of Adult Education :—Special Component Plan (State) Rs. 75.00 The proposed outlay for Adult Education during the Sixth Plan period is Rs. 500.00 lakhs under State Plan and Rs. 342.16 lakhs under Centrally Sponsored Schemes and the outlay under Special Component Plan for the benefit of Scheduled Castes under State Plan and Centrally Sponsored Schemes respectively is Rs. 75.00 lakhs and Rs. 81.32 lakhs (15%).

The current Adult Education programme commenced during the period December, 1979—March 1980 in 23 projects spread over 22

districts in the State (except Vijayanagaram). The 10 month courses will come to an end by October—December 1980.

In all project areas, 6,848 Adult Education centres are functioning covering 1.97 lakh illiterates of 15-35 age group. Out of 1.97 illiterate so far covered, 46,619 persons belongs to S.Cs. have so far been covered.

The following statement shows the number of Adult Education centres exclusively intended for S. C. and S.T. learners during 1980-85.

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	No. of projects	No. of centres exclusively for S. Cs & S. Ts	No. of S. C and S. T. learners
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Centrally Sponsored Scheme.	18	995	38,493
2.	State Scheme	5	221	8,126
	Total :	23	1,216	46,619

YOUTH SERVICES :

Director of Sports & Youth Services : Spl. Component Plan 35.60 lakhs.

The proposed outlay for the Youth Services during the Sixth Plan period is Rs. 100.00 lakhs out of which the special component for welfare of S.Cs. youth is Rs. 35.60 lakhs (35.6%).

The main functions of the Department are to extend financial assistance to Youth Clubs, conducting of educational and cultural tours for the youth, arranging training programmes and seminars for the youth etc.,

Since the members of the youth clubs are drawn from all classes, substantial proportion of S.C., youth will get benefit. However, Rs. 35.60 lakhs was provided in the Sixth Plan exclusively to encourage youth belonging to S. Cs.

Thus out of 17 schemes, for youth welfare programme, benefits are being extended to S.C. candidates in 9. schemes, involving an expenditure of Rs. 35.60 lakhs as against the total amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs in the Sixth Plan.

Technical Education :

Director of Technical Education : Spl. Component Plan : Rs. 47.25 lakhs. Under Technical Education there are no schemes which are

exclusively implemented for the benefit of S.C. candidates and 4 % of seats for S.Ts. If S.Ts. are not available, the reserved seats will be made available for S.C. Candidates.

There are 26 Polytechnics including the Mining Institute at Kothagudem, one Institute of Printing Technology, One Food Craft Institute, one Domestic Science Training College, Two Girls Vocational Training Institutes and 12 Technical High Schools, One Industry School and One Damerla Rama Rao Arts School. In these 45 Institutions, the students intake is 4854.

There are 3 Private Polytechnics and one Central Institute of Commerce. In these 4 Institutions the intake is 690.

There are 10 Engineering Colleges and one Fine Arts College, with an intake of 2025 candidates. Out of the total of 7569 seats in these Institutions 15% will be for S.C. candidates. The proportionate expenditure for the 1135 S.C. candidates admitted to these institutions each year has been taken into consideration and on this basis ; an amount of Rs. 47.25 lakhs will be utilised for the benefit of S.C. candidates in these Technical Institutions in Andhra Pradesh during the Sixth Plan period.

ART AND CULTURE :

State Archives :

Commissioner of Archives : The Sixth Plan outlay proposed for State Archives is Rs. 60.00 lakhs. This Institution deals mainly with the preservation and supply of Government records to Government Departments and others for research purposes without any restraint and the S.C. and S.Ts. will also avail the benefit. The outlay for scholarships is Rs. 4.00 lakhs. Out of this amount earmarked for scholarships, certain amount has been reserved for S.Cs. students also.

BAL BHAVANS :

The Director & Special Officer, State Jawahar Bal Bhavan : Special Component Rs. 19.50 lakhs.—The Bal Bhavans in the State are intended to impart non-formal education and to provide recreational facilities to children of the age group 3-17 years. As per the Sixth Five Year Plan proposals the District Bal Bhavans/Bal Kendras are to be established depending upon contribution forthcoming from the local community in the shape of equipment, accommodation etc. Only the expenditure of recurring nature, i.e., salaries of staff, contingencies are borne by the Department.

In view of the above stipulation, opening of Bal Bhavans in the Districts exclusively for S.Cs. and S.Ts. is very difficult. But keeping in view the policy of the Government to ameliorate the conditions of S.Cs., out of 68 Bal Bhavans proposed to be opened in the Districts during the Sixth Plan period, 15 will be located in the areas in Harijan wadas for the benefit of children of S.Cs. Further, the admission of S.Cs., children will be made free in all the district Bal Bhavans/Bal Kendras. The out-

lay proposed for the special component Plan is Rs. 19.50 lakhs, out of the Plan provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs (12.1%).

MEDICAL AND HEALTH :—

Modern Medicine and Public Health :

Out of a total provision of Rs. 8762.00 lakhs in Sixth Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 1314.30 lakhs is earmarked for the benefit of Scheduled Castes. This figure includes specific provision of Rs. 143.00 lakhs for the establishment of dispensaries in Scheduled Castes identified areas, supply of vitamins etc. The break up for the Sixth Five Year Plan and for the year 1981-82, is shown in the statement below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme.	Outlay provided in Sixth Plan for 1980-85	Outlay to be earmarked for S.Cs. at not less than 13% of total outlay of sixth plan 1980-85	Outlay proposed in 1981-82 Annual Plan	Outlay to be earmarked for SCs at not less than 15% of total outlay of Annual Plan 1981-82
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Modern Medicine ..	4,562.00	684.30	460.00	69.00
2. Minimum Needs Programme ..	2,000.00	300.00	344.05	51.60
3. Normal Public Health Schemes ..	200.00	30.00	38.15	5.75
4. Centrally Sponsored Schemes ..	2,000.00	300.00	430.00	65.00
Total :	8,762.00	1,314.30	1,272.20	191.35

It has not become possible to identify specific schemes for Scheduled Castes in respect of Medical Institutions since they carry out, preventive and curative services for the entire public. The Scheduled Castes will however constitute a considerable percentage of the patients who are treated in the outpatient wards.

Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy :—

Of the total outlay of Rs. 138.00 lakhs provided in the Sixth Five Year Plan for 1980-85 an amount of Rs. 16.23 lakhs is set apart for Scheduled Castes. Under the Special Component Programme, provision is made for opening of dispensaries of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy and provision for supply of books and dresses.

Apart from the above, Scheduled Castes will also be directly benefited under State Plan and Centrally Sponsored Schemes to an extent of Rs. 5.00 lakhs as they get reservation of admission in the courses of Ayurvedic, Homoeopathy and Unani Colleges and in the appointment to the posts created under Plan schemes. Thus the total benefit would be to an extent of Rs. 21.25 lakhs.

For the year 1981-82, out of the total outlay of Rs. 29.90 lakhs, the amount earmarked to Scheduled Castes is Rs. 4.48 lakhs by way of reservation of seats and appointment under various categories. Apart from a sum of Rs. 1.90 lakhs by way of opening of dispensaries and supply of books and uniforms.

Drugs Control

No Special Schemes are envisaged exclusively for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes since the scheme of this Department are employment oriented. There will however be the usual reservation for Scheduled Castes in the appointments to be made.

Urban water supply and Sewerage Schemes :

While there is no special component in respect of sewerage and other programme, a sum of Rs. 111.00 lakhs for the year 1980-81 and Rs. 133.40 lakhs for the year 1981-82 and Rs. 1233.00 lakhs for the Sixth Plan period is earmarked for the special component under Urban Water Supply Programmes.

RURAL WATER SUPPLY (M.N.P.) :

Chief Engineer, Rural water Supply and Administration
(Panchayati Raj Department.) Rs. 2588.00 lakhs

Out of the total provision of Rs. 17840.00 lakhs during the Sixth Plan period, an amount of Rs. 2588.00 lakhs is proposed to be utilised for Rural Water Supply Schemes which will benefit the Scheduled Castes in rural areas. as per the general instructions issued by Chief Engineer Panchayat Raj in rural areas where Bore wells are installed, if one Bore well is installed, it must be in the Harijanwada of the village. If more than 2 Bore Wells at the rate of 3 in a village are sanctioned atleast one will be in the Harijanwada of the village for the benefit of Scheduled Caste people.

For utilising the amount of Rs. 2588.00 lakhs during the Sixth Five Year period, specific schemes will be implemented by the Chief Engineer Panchayat Raj for the benefit of Scheduled Castes people in rural areas in addition to the benefits that will flow from the general under schemes Rural Water Supply Sector.

HOUSING :

In the Annual Plan for 1980-81, a sum of Rs. 15.93 crores is provided for implementation of Housing Programmes relating to different agencies. The Special Component in this sector is based on the proportion of beneficiaries under each scheme. Thus, in respect of Director of Weaker Sections Housing and Director of Harijan Welfare, the proportion of beneficiaries is high at 62 percent, while it ranged from 13.3 per cent to 15.0 per cent in respect of the remaining agencies. On this basis the Special Component for the year 1980-81 under "Housing" works out of Rs. 8.04 crores and Rs. 10.08 crores in the year 1981-82, respectively. During the Sixth Plan, out of Rs. 143.28 crores provided for 'Housing', the Special Component works out to Rs. 68.47 crores.

The scheme-wise particulars are shown in Statement II.

STATEMENT II

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Total outlay provided in 1980-81 in Rs. 501.00 Crores Plan	Outlay actually provided for the benefit of S.C.s in 1980-81	Outlay 'provided in Sixth Plan for 1980-85	'Outlay to be earmarked for S.C.s, at not less than 15% of total outlay 1980-85	Outlay' proposed in 1981-82 15% Annual Plan	'Outlay to be earmarked for S.C.s. at not less than 15% of total outlay of Annual Plan 1981-82
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
HOUSING						
1. Andhra Pradesh Housing Board	240.32	31.96	1,500.00	199.50	265.00	35.24
2. A.P. Police Housing Corporation .. .. .	..	..	650.00	97.50	100.25	15.03
3. Commissioner of Labour .. .. .	..	..	121.83	18.27	25.00	1.65
4. Chief Engineer (Buildings)	12.00	1.80	600.00	90.00	50.00	7.50
5. Director of Weaker Sections Housing	400.00	248.00	5,400.00	3,348.00	800.00	496.00
6. H.U.D.A. .. .. .	..	..	533.00	79.95	30.41	4.56
7. U.D.A. Visakhapatnam	48.14	7.22	450.00	67.50	35.00	5.25
8. U.D.A. Vijayawada complex	96.00	14.40	473.27	70.99	36.00	5.40
9. Director of Harijan Welfare	800.00	500.00	4,600.00	2,875.00	700.00	437.50
Total :	1,593.20	803.98	14,328.10	6846.71	2,041.66	1,008.63

URBAN DEVELOPMENT :

Director of town Planning : The Director of Town Planning is in-charge of the implementation of three Urban Development Programmes for which a provision of Rs. 27.00 lakhs is made in the Annual plan for 1980-81. out of the schemes, the special component is available in respect of 2 schemes viz., Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns and staff schemes. In the year 1980-81, the special component of this department comes to Rs. 3.82 lakhs. In the Sixth Plan, a provision of Rs. 335.00 lakhs is earmarked for the Director of Town Planning out of which the special component comes to Rs. 48.15 lakhs. In the Annual Plan for 1981-82, the special component is Rs. 12.60 lakhs against the total Annual Plan provision of Rs. 86.00 lakhs.

Director of Municipal Administration : The Director of Municipal Administration is in-charge of the implementation of three programmes out of which the special component is available for one scheme viz Environmental Improvement of Slums. Out of the Annual Plan provision of Rs. 75.00 lakhs for 1980-81, the special component of this department is Rs. 57.64 lakhs, while in the Sixth Plan, the special component works out to Rs. 240.31 lakhs against the total provision of Rs. 554.60 lakhs. Similarly under the Annual Plan for 1981-82 the special component of this department is Rs. 43.37 lakhs against the total Annual Plan provision of Rs. 114.80 lakhs.

Special officer, Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad: The Special Officer, Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad is in charge of implementation of three programmes for which a provision of Rs. 66.00 lakhs is made in the Annual Plan for 1980-81. The special component in respect of the three programmes comes to Rs. 26.10 lakhs in the Annual Plan for 1980-81, Rs. 480.50 lakhs during the Sixth Plan period and Rs. 104.00 lakhs in the Annual Plan for 1981-82.

Hyderabad urban Development Authority (HUDA): HUDA is in charge of the implementation of 11 programmes out of which the special component is available in respect of 6 programmes as indicated in the Statement. The special component amounts to Rs. 5.75 lakhs in the Annual Plan for 1980-81, Rs. 235.70 lakhs in the Sixth Plan period and Rs. 12.32 lakhs in the Annual Plan for 1981-82.

U.D.A. Visakhapatnam: Urban Development Authority, Visakhapatnam is in-charge of implementation of three programmes out of which special component is available in respect of one programme viz. Environmental Improvement of Slums. While there is no special component in respect of Urban Development Authority, Visakhapatnam for the year 1980-81, it amounts to Rs. 84.00 lakhs in the Sixth Plan period and Rs. 5.91 lakhs in 1981-82.

U.D.A. Vijayawada.—Urban Development Authority, Vijayawada is also in charge of implementation of three programmes out of which the special component is available for only one programme viz., Environmental Improvement of Slums. The special component amounts to Rs. 8.60 lakhs in the year 1980-81, Rs. 4.00 lakhs for the year 1981-82 and Rs. 43.60 lakhs for the Sixth Plan period.

ECONOMIC SERVICES :

Statistics :

A provision of Rs 2.52 crores is earmarked in the Sixth Plan for the implementation of statistical schemes. Nine out of twenty schemes are designed for appointment of staff at Headquarters and districts and 15 percent of the plan allocation relating to the staff schemes of the Bureau is earmarked for the Special Component. The total cost of the staff schemes is Rs 1286.17 lakhs while the cost of the Special Component is Rs. 22.10 lakhs.

Weights and Measures:—A sum of Rs 50.00 lakhs is earmarked in the Sixth Plan for the Weights and Measures Department. The schemes proposed are mainly designed to strengthen the Staff both at Headquarters and the districts for effective implementation of the Weights and Measures Act. As such, 15 per cent of the cost of staff schemes is included in the Special Component. Out of Rs 50.00 lakhs earmarked for this scheme in the Sixth Plan, the cost of the Special Component comes to Rs 4.25 lakhs.

General Services.—A sum of Rs 30.00 crores is allotted to the C.E. (Buildings) for the construction of buildings to accommodate State Government Offices at the Headquarters and the districts.

The statement showing Head of Developmentwise details of the outlays allotted under the Special Component Plan for S.Cs. for the Sixth Five Year Plan and for 1981-82 is given as Annexure.

Under welfare of Backward Classes sector, as much as Rs. 300.00 crores has been set apart for the welfare of B.Cs. such as S.Cs., STs., and B.Cs. Out of this the amount set apart for the welfare of S.Cs. is Rs. 130.00 crores. Taking this into account, the amount that will be available from the General Sector for the welfare of S.Cs. comes to Rs. 505.00 crores. Since the General sector plan outlay, as proposed by the State, is of the order of only Rs. 2,100.00 crores excluding the outlay of Rs. 2000.00 crores allotted for Irrigation & Power. This outlay of Rs. 505.00 crores, therefore, represents 24% of this total outlay in the General Sector. Adding to this, the Special Central assistance that will be given for implementing this Special Component Plan and the Centre's share of Centrally Sponsored schemes and the resources available from financing institutions, the size of assistance which is likely to become available to S.Cs. will be substantially higher. One point which should be kept in view in this context is the fact that very high priority i.e., about 50% of the total outlay has been earmarked in the State Plan for Irrigation & Power sectors which are by and large indivisible. Viewed in the context of the limitations set out above it can be seen that the State Government are taking all possible steps to help themselves of the S.Cs., freeing out of the strangle-hold of poverty and ignorance.

ANNEXURE

STATEMENT SHOWING DETAILS OF THE OUTLAYS FOR VARIOUS HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS FOR THE SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN PERIOD AND FOR 1981-82.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Srl. No.	Head of Development Head of Department	Outlay for 1980-85 (Rs. 4100.00 crores)	S.C. com- ponent Plan.	Outlay for 1981-82 (Rs. 609.00 crores).	S.C. com- ponent Plan
1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Agriculture Allied services :	11276.00	1602.13	2100.20	643.07
	(a) A.P. Agricultural University	460.00	..	70.00	..
	(b) Director of Agriculture	1700.00	255.35	300.00	49.05
	(c) Director of Marketing	40.00	..	7.45	..
	(d) A.P. State Warehousing Corporation	100.00	..	15.00	..
	(e) A.P. State Agro Industries Corporation	500.00	..	50.00	..
	(f) F.&R.D.	8476.00	1346.78	1657.75	594.02
	(i) D.P.A.P.				
	(ii) S.F.D.A. & MPALDA				
	(iii) I.R.D.P.				
	2. Director of Survey & Settlements (Agency Staff)	300.00	300.00	300.00	60.00
	3. Minor Irrigation I	9200.00	842.50	1140.00	127.50
	(a) Director of Ground Water Department	650.00	122.50	70.00	27.50
	(b) C.E. (Minor Irrign.)	6000.00	720.00	800.00	100.00
	(c) A.P. Irrigation Development Corporation	2300.00	..	250.00	..
	(d) C.E. (PR)	250.00	..	20.00	..
	4. Soil & Water Conservation :	475.00	72.00	65.00	15.00
	(a) Director of Agriculture	400.00	72.00	50.00	15.00
	(b) Chief Conservator of Forests	75.00	..	15.00	..
	5. Area Development :	4000.00	..	900.00	..
	Command Area Dev.				
	6. Animal Husbandry I	2500.00	352.50	190.00	28.45
	(i) Director of Animal Husbandry	2350.00	352.50	165.00	28.45
	(ii) A.P. Meat and Poultry Development Corpn.	150.00	..	25.00	..

(Rs. in lakhs)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
7.	Dairy Development .. A.P. Dairy Dev. Corpn.	1000.00	..	100.00	..
8.	Fisheries I .. (a) Director of Fisheries including Fisheries Dev. Corpn. ..	2500.00	68.54	500.00	2.85
9.	Forests .. Chief Conservator of Forests including Forests Dev. Corpn.	1650.00	41.00	200.00	6.00
10.	Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions : (Debentures) RCS ..	2815.97	422.00	450.00	57.50
11.	Community Dev & Panchayats : P.R. Department.	510.00	65.00	60.00	..
13.	Rural Works Programme (Food for Works Prog.) P.R. Department	3050.00	1220.00	250.00	..
I.	Agri. & Allied Services ..	39276.97	4685.67	6015.20	890.37
II. Cooperation :					
(a) Registrar of Coop. Societies :					
	(i) Borrowings from R.B.I.	1999.00	235.00	450.00	43.00
	(ii) Other Coop. Schemes	1568.03			
II.	Cooperation : ..	3567.03	235.00	450.00	43.00
III. Water & Power Development					
1.	Irrigation I ..	101000.00	12500.00	15400.00	..
	(a) Nagarjunasagar Project	17300.00	..	4500.00	..
	(b) Sri Ramasagar Project (Pochampad Project)	16400.00	..	4500.00	..
	(c) Godavari Barrage	1868.00	..	600.00	..
	(d) Other Major & Medium Irrigation Schemes ..	61432.00	..	5000.00	..
	(e) (i) Flood control ..	1000.00	..	800.00	..
	(ii) Drainage ..	3000.00			
	(f) A. P. Construction Corpn.	..	..	..	..
2.	Power I ..	99000.00	3750.00	17532.00	..
	(a) C.E. (Srisailam) ..	9300.00	..	2820.00	..
	(b) A.P.S. Elec. Board ..	89200.00	..	14412.00	..
	(c) C.E. Elec./Project (Balimela) ..	500.00	..	300.00	..
III.	Water & Power Dev. ..	200000.00	16250.00	32932.00	..

(Rs. in lakhs)

1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>IV. In Industries Minerals</i>	..	9266.00	377.80	1465.00	60.85
<i>1. In Industries</i>					
(a)) Dir. of Industries	..	800.00	120.00	150.00	22.50
(b)) A.P. Industries Infra-structure Corpn.	..	1500.00	130.53	96.50	13.73
(e)) A.P. Indus. Dev. Corpn.	..	2000.00	..	450.00	
(d)) A.P. State Fin. Corpn.	..	600.00	..	50.00	
(e)) A.P.S. Bureau of Public Enterprises (I. & C. Department)	..	16.00	..	3.50	
(f)) State contribution to other Govt. Companies (I. & C. Dept.)	..	1500.00	..	65.00	
(g)) State contribution to sick Mills (Director of Handlooms and Textiles)	15.00	
(h)) Director of Civil Supplies.	
(i)) Nizam Sugar Factory	..	500.00	72.52	100.00	15.00
(j)) Nagairuna Fertilisers	..	1400.00	19.65	300.00	2.12
(k)) Director of Sugars	..	450.00	35.10	150.00	7.50
(q)) Carriage Workshop, Renigunta	..	200.00	..	20.00	
(m)) Steel Plant at Visakhapatnam	..	300.00	..	65.00	
<i>2. Village & Small Industries :</i>		4012.00	580.60	685.00	107.50
(a)) Director of Industries & Khadi Rebate	..	1000.00	..	100.00	
(b)) A.P.S.S.I.D.C.	..	800.00	121.60	80.00	10.00
(c)) A.P.I.I.C.	
(d)) L.I.D.C.A.P.	..	212.00	159.00	60.00	33.00
(e)) Director of Handlooms & Textiles	..	2000.00	300.00	285.00	64.50
(f)) Industrial Coop. & Other S.S.Is.	
(h)) Handicrafts	
(i)) Sericulture	130.00	
(j)) Coir	
(k)) Khadi & Village inds. (Spl. Programme)	30.00	
<i>3. Mining and Metallurgical Industries :</i>		2350.00	..	425.00	
(a)) Director of Mines	..	50.00	..	7.00	
(b)) A.P. Mining Corporation	..	300.00	..	18.00	
(c)) Contribution to Singareni Collieries	..	2000.00	..	400.00	
<i>IV. In Industries and Minerals :</i>		15628.00	958.40	2575.00	168.35

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
V. Transport and Communications					
1. <i>Minor Ports :</i>	..	1000.00	..	80.00	
Director of State Ports.					
2. <i>Roads & Bridges :</i>	..	9380.00	285.00	1400.00	15.00
(a) C.E. (R&B)					
(i) P.W.D. Roads					
(ii) Sugarcane Roads					
(iii) Toll Tax in respect of identified bridges		7500.00	..	89.00	
(iv) Imposition of Tax on Royalty under Mining.				89.00	
(b) Sugar Cane Roads Director of Municipal Administration				7.00	
(c) C.E. (P.R.)					
(i) P.R. Roads	..	1500.00	225.00	200.00	
(ii) Sugarcane Roads				38.00	
(d) Inland Water Transport		380.00	60.00	100.00	15.00
3. <i>Road Transport :</i>	..	19795.00	150.02	3486.00	30.07
(i) A.P.S.R.T.C.		19295.00	75.02	3386.00	15.07
(ii) Traffic Control, Plg. & Devt. (in twin cities)		500.00	75.00	100.00	15.00
4. <i>Tourism :</i>		150.00	..	11.00	1
Director of Tourism					
	..	30325.00	435.02	5077.00	45.07
VI. Social and community Services					
1. <i>General Education :</i>		8000.00	1376.27	1115.00	
(a) Dir. of School Edn.		5000.00	933.82	660.00	
(b) Dir. of Higher Edn.		2500.00	367.45	413.00	
(c) Dir. of Adult Edn.		500.00	75.00	40.00	
(d) A.P. Text Book Press					
(e) A.P. Science Centre.					
2. <i>Art & Culture :</i>		1,100.00	35.60	191.80	
(a) Dir. of State Archives		60.00		2.00	
(b) Dir. of Public Libraries		175.00		10.00	
(c) Dir. of Archaeology & Museums.		250.00		4.80	
(d) Dir. of O.M.L. and R.I.		15.00			
(e) Bal Bhavan				25.00	
(f) Dir. of Youth Ser. & Sports		600.00	35.60	150.00	
3. <i>Technical Education :</i>		550.00	47.25	100.00	
Dir. of Tech. Edn.					

Included under School Education.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Head of Development Head of Department	Outlay for 1980-85 (Rs. 4100.00 crores).	S.C. com- ponent Plan.	Outlay for 1981-82 (Rs. 609.00 crores).	S.C. com- ponent Plan.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
4.	Medical :	4800.00	705.55	497.70	73.48
	(a) Dir. of Medical Services	4362.00	684.30	460.00	69.00
	(b) Dir. of Indian Medicine and Homeopathy	138.00	21.25	29.90	4.48
	(c) Controller of Drugs	100.00	..	7.80	..
5.	Public Health :	4200.00	630.00	812.23	122.35
	(a) Dir. of Medical Services				
	(i) Normal P.H. Schemes	2200.00	330.00	468.15	70.75
	(ii) Minimum Needs Prog.	2000.00	300.00	344.05	51.60
6.	Urban Water Supply and Drainage :	12080.00	1233.00	1308.00	133.41
	(C.E. (P.H.))				
	(a) Schemes in Municipalities:				
	(i) State share				
	(ii) L.I.C. Funds			472.61	
	(b) Manjira and Hyderabad Water Works			430.00	
	(c) Warangal Water Schemes			97.39	
	(d) Mahadrigedda Water Supply Scheme				
	(e) Singoor Water Supply Scheme	12000.00		300.00	
	(f) Providing Water Supply to Nagarjuna Fertilisers at Kakinada				
	(g) A.P. State Board for prevention and Control of Water Pollution	80.00		8.00	
7.	Rural water Supply and Sanitation :	17840.00	2588.00	1600.00	
	C.E. (P.R.)				
	(i) State share				
	(ii) L.I.C. Funds				
8.	Housing :	14328.10	6846.71	2041.66	1008.63
	(a) A.P. Housing Board	1500.00	199.50	265.00	35.74
	(b) A.P. Police Hg. Corpn.	650.00	97.50	100.25	15.03
	(c) Director of Town Plg.				
	(d) A.P.S.Cs. & S.Ts. Coop. Housing Societies Federation			38.50	
	(e) Commissioner of Labour	121.83	18.27	25.00	1.65
	(f) C.E. (R&B)	600.00	90.00	50.00	7.50
	(g) C.E. (P.H.)				

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(h) R.C.S.		..		5.71	
(i) Town Planning Trust Visakhapatnam		
(j) Vijayawada Urban Development		473.27	70.99	36.00	5.40
(k) Visakhapatnam UDA		450.00	67.50	35.00	5.25
(l) H.U.D.A.		533.00	79.95	30.41	4.56
(m) Dir. of Harijan Welfare (House sites)		4600.00	2875.00	700.00	437.50
(n) Dir. of Weaker Sections Housing Prog.		5400.00	3348.00	800.00	496.00
(o) D.M.A.					
(p) Special Officer, M.C.H.					
9. <i>Urban Development :</i>		5813.85	1132.56	742.80	182.11
(a) Dir. of Town Plg.		335.00	48.15	86.00	12.60
(b) Dir. of M.A.		554.60	240.31	114.80	43.37
(i) Remunerative Schemes					
(ii) Environmental improve- ment of slums					
(c) Special Officer, M.C.H.		1600.00	480.50	347.00	104.00
(i) Twin cities improvement					
(ii) Urban C.D. Project					
(iii) Environmental improve- ment of slums.					
(d) Assistance to UDAs.			363.30		22.14
(i) H.U.D.A.		2467.00	235.70	127.00	12.32
(ii) Vijayawada U.D.A.		387.25	43.60	35.00	4.00
(iii) Vizag U.D.A.		470.00	84.00	33.00	5.91
10. <i>Information and Publicity :</i>		500.00	..	82.00	
(a) Dir. I & P.R.	}	150.00		22.00	
(i) Publicity					
(ii) Broadcasting					
(b) Film Dev. Corp'n.		350.00		60.00	
11. <i>Labour & Labour welfare</i>		755.12	..	135.36	
(a) Commissioner of Labour		100.00	..	25.00	
(b) Chief Inspector of Facto- ries and Boilers		10.41	..	5.00	
(c) Dir. of Emp. & Trg.	}	600.00		100.00	
(i) Employment Schemes					
(ii) Craftsmen Trg. Schemes					
(d) Dir. of Insurance Medi- cal Service (ESI)		44.71	..	5.36	
12. <i>Welfare of Backward Classes :</i>		30000.00	13000.00	1910.00	900.00
(a) Dir. of Harijan Welfare		13000.00	13000.00	900.00	900.00
(b) Dir. of B.Cs.		13000.00	..	700.00	..
(c) Dir. of Tribal Welfare		4000.00	..	310.00	

1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
13. <i>Social Welfare :</i>		4000.00	100.00	556.50	
(a) Dir. of Harijan Welfare		100.00		1.50	
(b) Dir. of Women & Child Welfare		500.00	..	150.00	
(c) I.G. of Prisons		200.00	..	5.00	
(d) S.E.S.		3200.00	..	400.00	
14. <i>Nutrition :</i>		1600.00	..	400.00	
(a) Dir. of Municipal Admn.					
(b) Dir. of Tribal Welfare					
(c) Dir. of School Edn.					
(d) L.E.N. & T.E. Dept.					
15. <i>Other Social and Community Services :</i>		100.00			
Zoological Parks				5.00	
Chief Conservator of Forests					
VI. <i>Social and Community Services.</i>	..	105667.07	27714.44	11498.12	2419.97
VII <i>Economic Services :</i>					
1. <i>Secretariat Economic Ser.</i>				50.00	
(a) Fin. & Plg. (Plg. Wing) Dept.		250.00			
(b) Formulation of Plan at District level		11633.93			
2. <i>Regulation of Weights & Measures :</i>		50.00	4.25	2.00	
Controller of Weights & Measures.					
3. <i>Statistics :</i>		252.00	22.10	40.00	1.85
Dir. of Bureau of Economics & Statistics.					
VII. <i>Economic Services :</i>		12185.93	26.35	92.00	1.85
VIII <i>General Services</i>					
1. <i>Public Works-Buildings : C.E. (R&B) :</i>		3000.00	450.00	300.00	45.00
2. <i>Govt. Printing Presses :</i>		350.00			
Total : VIII. <i>General Services</i>		3350.00	450.00	300.00	45.00
Grand Total :		410000.00	50754.88	60939.32	3613.61

45. TOURISM

An outlay of Rs. 150.00 lakhs has been made for Tourist Development Schemes in the State. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 17.50 lakhs is allotted to the Tourism Department. The main programme proposed to be taken up by the Tourism Department relates to production of Tourist Literature and also strengthening of the Tourism Department besides opening of 3 Regional Tourist Information Bureaux. The Tourism Department publishes Tourist Literature like brochures, booklets, Picture Post Cards, Posters and Diaries etc., on places of tourist interest for giving information to the tourists. It is also proposed to bring out documentary films on tourist spots in Andhra Pradesh for publicity. A provision of Rs. 8.00 lakhs is made for this purpose. It is also proposed to strengthen the Tourism Department by providing improvements to the Regional Tourist Information Bureaux now functioning at Warangal, Visakhapatnam, Tirupathi and Nagarjunasagar. It is also proposed to open 3 more Regional Tourist Information Bureaux during the Sixth Plan period. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is made for this purpose. Towards celebration of Tourist festivals, functions and extending courtesies to the cultural delegations visiting the State and for sending cultural troupes to other States, a provision of Rs. 3.50 lakhs is made. It is also proposed to purchase audio-visual equipment for which a provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is made in the Plan.

Tourist Development Corporation :

It is felt that the other activities such as construction of tourist homes, guest houses, motels and hotels, etc., should be the normal work of the Tourist Development Corporation, besides attending to their existing activities such as conducted tours, etc., A provision of Rs. 132.50 lakhs is made in the sixth Plan, with a view to giving it a share capital contribution to the Tourist Development Corporation. The intention is that the Corporation should utilise this amount as margin money for raising resources from institutional sources, so that the Corporation could envisage and implement a programme of higher order during the Sixth Plan Period.

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