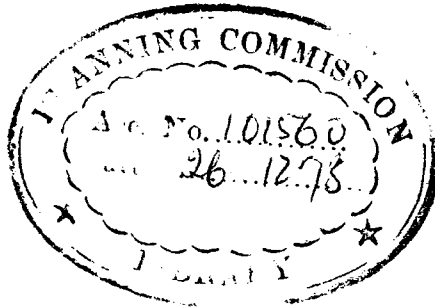




FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83

ANDHRA PRADESH

DRAFT OUTLINE
VOL. II



FINANCE & PLANNING DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH
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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 Medium Term Plan. Therefore, as 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, Corporation 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 desirable lines through intensive extension work and fluctuations in output are minimised by the application of Science and Technology, to that extent it will be a measure of the success of the Plan effort and investments.

Review of Progress under Fifth Plan :

The Programmes implemented by the Directorate of Agriculture and Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University involved an expenditure of Rs. 560.70 lakhs during the Fifth Plan period (1974-78). Out of this the Agriculture Department spent an amount of Rs. 305.08 lakhs on Crop Husbandry schemes as against Rs. 255.62 lakhs incurred by the Agricultural University. The latter consisted of an expenditure of Rs. 127.77 lakhs on Agricultural Education and Rs. 127.85 lakhs on 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)

Sl.No.	Crop	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	<i>Food grains</i>				
	Target	.. 84.00	87.00	92.00	92.00
	Achievement	.. 90.86	94.28	74.79	86.60
2.	<i>Oilseeds</i>				
	Target	.. 14.50	15.40	16.65	16.65
	Achievement	.. 16.29	11.89	6.56	10.71
3.	<i>Cotton*</i>				
	Target	.. 2.85	3.90	4.00	4.00
	Achievement	.. 4.83	2.39	2.59	2.31
4.	<i>Mesta</i>				
	Target	.. 3.30	3.55	3.80	4.50
	Achievement	.. 5.24	5.96	9.22	8.57
5.	<i>Tobacco</i>				
	Target	.. 2.15	2.29	2.44	2.60
	Achievement	.. 1.59	1.30	1.33	1.99
6.	<i>Sugar Cane</i>				
	Target	.. 122.00	127.00	133.00	133.00
	Achievement	.. 114.96	103.32	102.81	96.48

* Lakhs bales.

As may be seen from the above statement, the Production of food grains registered a significant increase in 1974-75 and 1975-76. The year 1975-76 can be considered as a land mark for agricultural production in the State in general and for rice production in particular. The tempo could not be kept up 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 targets, due to natural calamities like cyclone and drought which disrupted the agricultural economy. But in spite of these set backs the State was able to achieve a foodgrain production of 86.60 lakhs tonnes in 1977-78 against a target of 92.00 lakh tonnes. In fact, the State would have crossed the 100 lakh tonnes mark but for the natural calamities.

Oilseeds :

The performance under oilseeds was discouraging throughout the plan period except in the first year. Groundnut is the most important oilseed crop in the State followed by Castor. In respect of Groundnut the absence of an improved seed was the biggest constraint. The seasonal conditions and crop damage due to pests and diseases were also responsible for the decline in production.

Cotton :

Cotton crop registered a record production in 1974-75 but declined in the subsequent years. The crop is largely cultivated under rainfed conditions, where there is no yield stability. The Cotton area and production declined in 1975-76 due to fall in prices and the succeeding two years due to cyclones. However, with the expansion irrigation facilities and remunerative prices, the crop has a bright future in the State.

Mesta :

The State achieved record production under Mesta. The production was more than doubled between 1974-75 and 1977-78 on account of favourable prices and several incentives, extended under the integrated Mesta Development programme in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam Districts.

Tobacco :

The decline in production was due to reduction both in area and yield on account of un-remunerative prices, and adverse seasonal conditions.

Sugarcane :

Except during the first year of the plan, the performance was unsatisfactory in the remaining years. The Crop was affected by serious pests and diseases, and by the cyclones during 1976-77 and 1977-78, resulting in decline in production.

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

AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY PROGRAMMES :

The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University which was established in 1964, is a unique institution. Unlike a traditional University which restricts itself to the teaching and research of abstract and philosophical ideas, the Agricultural University directs and sustains its effort towards bringing the full force of science and technology to bear on the problems

of rural areas. The institutions has become an effective instrument in training the manpower, undertaking meaningful research and transferring the knowledge so obtained to the rural areas. Thus integration of teaching, research and extension have formed an essential and distinct feature of the system of the Agricultural Education.

Agricultural Faculty :

The Faculty of Agriculture has three Colleges under its control, one each at Rajendranagar, Bapatla and Tirupathi, offering both Undergraduate and Post-graduate programme. The Undergraduate and Post-graduate intake is 400 and 100 respectively.

The development of education in terms of higher training facilities in diversified fields received great fillip during the first plan. Ph.D. Programme was introduced in Plant Pathology, Plant Breeding, Entomology, Extension, Horticulture and Agricultural Chemistry. A Programme for systematically and gradually developing and strengthening the necessary infrastructure over a period with financial support under State Plan paved the way for final clearance of the Ph.D. Programme by I.C.A.R. in the above departments Post-graduate Programme in the Agricultural Economics at Bapatla, in Extension at Tirupathi and Plant Physiology at Rajendranagar were started with the support of funds under State Plan. In view of the emphasis laid on practical training, the curriculum at under-graduate level was reviewed and revised incorporating crop course programme in the final year.

A beginning was made to organise the Department of Farm Forestry to provide education and training at a specified level.

Veterinary Faculty :

There are two Veterinary Colleges in this State, one located at Rajendranagar and the other at Tirupathi. These two institutions are turning out Veterinary Graduates and Post-graduates required for manning the posts in the various Government Departments and private sector in this State. The annual intake capacity for the two Colleges is 80 for graduate course and 50 for Post-graduate course. From 1973-74, a condensed course of B.V.Sc., degree with 3 years duration has been started for the inservice Veterinary Livestock Inspectors with an annual intake of 80. So far 6 batches of this condensed B.V.Sc. course have been admitted of which 3 batches have been completed the course.

In order to produce the required number of Post-Graduates in various fields of specialisation, M.V.Sc., degree programme has been introduced in new disciplines of Genetics and Animal Breeding, Meat Science and Technology and Dairy Technology. Ph. D. Programme has been introduced in the fields of Poultry Science, Pathology, Animal Science, Parasitology and Gynaecology.

Home Science Faculty :

With a view to impart work experience in villages to the final year students of B.Sc., (Home Science) and for Organising, Co-ordinating and conducting Inservice Training Programme for Women Extension workers etc., a Small Extension Wing was established during the Fifth Plan Period.

Agricultural Research :

The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University is the basic institution for conducting research in agricultural and allied sectors in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Accordingly the entire research functions in Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Poultry and Farm Forestry are entrusted to the University. The research activities of the University are basically problem-oriented with a multi-disciplinary approach for the solution of the myriad problems besetting agriculture in the State. Research in Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University is, therefore, directed towards crop improvements development of practices conducive for higher production, formulation of effective and economic Plant Protection measures maintenance of soil health and fertility, development of appropriate implements, development of suitable dry farming technology, improvement of Livestock, fish culture and a new forest species, and solution of various other problems in these fields.

The University has released as many as 24 varieties hybrids/composites in almost all the important crops being grown in the State. Those include Gautami, Vasishta, Prabhat, Surekha, Rajendra, Kotha Molagolukulu 72 and Kotha Molagolukulu 74 in rice; Moti in Jowar; Balaji, Nagarjuna and Visaka in Bajra; D.H.M. 101 in Maize; Jyoti in Bengalgram, Manjira in Safflower; Co. A7601 and Co. A7602 in Sugarcane Srisailam, Saraswati, Sangam, Mahanandi and Amaravati in Cotton G.5 and Sindur in Chillies, and Laxmi in Sunnhemp.

The rice varieties, Gowtami and Vasishta are eminently suited to the Coastal Delta areas during Kharif. Though released during 1976 only, they now account for over 1.5 lakh hectares. These are of long duration with response to fertilizer application and high yield (5000-6000 kgg/ha.) potential. Prabhat is a high yielding dwarf and mid duration variety suitable for coastal delta areas during rabi. It is also suitable for Coastal uplands irrigated by tanks and wells and can be grown throughout the year. It is a good substitute for Jaya with slightly high yield. Surekha is another variety to reckon with. It has resistance to gall-midge and scores over Kakatiya (the gallmidge resistant variety released earlier) in having a broad spectrum of pest resistance and long slender grain which is preferred by consumers. It is finding favour in the gall-midge endemic areas not only of our State but also of other States. Because of this singular performance, this variety has also

been recommended to the Central Variety Release Committee, by the All India Coordinated Research Improvement Project Workshop, for release at National level. Rajendra is an improvement over Hamsa. It possess all the desirable characters of Tella Hamsa with the added advantage of being earlier than Tella Hamsa by a week besides being suitable for multiple cropping and rainfed conditions. Kotha Molagolukulu 72 and 74 are blast resistant with Molagolukulu grain type and ideally suited to Nellore-Chittoor rice zone of the State.

The Jowar variety, Moti fits into the 'maghi' tract of Khammam district and adjoining areas. It has pearly white, bold grains and performs better than the local varieties even under low management conditions. It has resistance to striga.

DHM 101 is an early hybrid of maize with superiority of yield over Deccan and Ganga-5. Jyoti and Manjira are the first high yielding varieties of Bengalgram and safflower respectively released in the State. The Sugarcane variety Co-A 7601 combines earliness, high yield and high juice sucrose. It yields 105 tonnes per hectare with a juice sucrose content of 20.3 per cent within a period of 10 months and is ideal for early crushing. On the other hand Co. A7602 has the potential to become the answer for the red rot menace which is difficult to be controlled by other means. With the release of the five cotton varieties, almost all the important cotton tracts have a high yielding variety. Srisailam is suited for the Mungari tract, Saraswati for Gaorani tract, Amaravati for the varied tracts of Guntur and Prakasam Districts, Mahanandi for the Nandyal valley area, and Sungam for the rice fallows cotton tracts of Coastal Andhra. The dhilli variety G-5 is popular in Nellore, Visakhapatnam, Srikakulam and Project areas of Kurnool while Sindur is ideal for the Lanka areas.

Apart from the varieties, mention may also be made of the recommendations of the University in respect of the package of practices notably for rice, cotton, sugarcane, chillies etc; plant protection measures in respect of gall-midge and brown plant hopper in rice, shootfly in Jowar, the Pest complexes of maize, cotton, sugarcane, groundnut and Chillies citrus decline, ganaderma wist of coconut, biological control of sugarcane scale insect and the integrated control of rice pests complex; the macro and micro nutrient deficiencies of soils particularly in the command areas of Nagarjunasagar and Pochampad; the dry farming practices like deep ploughing, soil mulching, mid-season corrections etc., and the agricultural implements like Rayala Gorru, Noble Blade etc.,

Research in Animal Science is directed primarily towards development of strains of different species of livestock with higher productivity, improving animal health, providing better nutrition, processing and marketing of milk and meat products.

In Planning Research Programmes, stronger linkages are being developed with Research Stations and Colleges. A close collaboration between research and field staff is being developed to identify field problems and investigating those in research centres to find out solutions or speedy livestock production programmes. A high priority for field problems has been given.

Poultry research has already made considerable head-way to identify strains having potential for producing egg type chickens. The crosses carried out utilising the promising strains have identified some single crosses which lay more than 220 eggs within 500 days of age.

Enhancing production of feed and fodder research for maximisation of fodder grass and grassland production under varied agro-climatic conditions for intensive dairy farming is also being studied.

Extension :

The salient activities of the Extension Units are (i) dissemination of useful and practical information relating to Agriculture and Veterinary Sciences and Animal Husbandry, (2) practical application of such knowledge in the farming units and farmers' holdings and (3) bringing scientific information to the doorsteps of the farmers and taking back rural problems of research to the concerned scientific institutions for solution. The above activities are carried out with the full support and cooperation of the Research and Education Wings of the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University at Hyderabad, Guntur and Chittoor Districts.

The District Extension Education Units of Hyderabad, Guntur and Chittoor continued to educate the farmers on improved technology of Agriculture such as water management, fertiliser application, package of practices for different crops and stress on multiple cropping by conducting demonstrations on farmers' holdings. Farmers were also educated and trained in the proper use of Plant Protection measures and latest techniques involving Seed, Soil and Seedlings treatment with pesticides. Method demonstrations, result demonstrations and adoptive trials were conducted in respect of all the important crops. Result demonstrations were also conducted with the collaboration of All India Co-ordinated Research Project for Dryland Agriculture (I.C.A.R.). Integrated control of Rodents both in the fields as well as in dwellings and store houses on whole village basis was taken up. Saline reclamation demonstrations were laid out in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture and M/s., Coromondal Fertilizers Limited. Selected farmers were taken on guided tours of the campuses of the Colleges and Research Stations. During these tours, they were told about various methods of production used by the University experts and need for their adoption by them.

On Animal Husbandry side, farmers were educated on clean milk production, raising of cross-breed animals, better management of

Dairy Cattle and also by conducting mass sterility campaigns in the villages. Small Dairy and Poultry Units were established with small and marginal farmers. Treatment and vaccination of cattle and Poultry were undertaken and grass plots were raised with Berseem, Teosiate and Coropea mixture etc.

To provide an organic link between the farmers and scientists and to promote a two-way traffic in transference of knowledge, the Extension Units were continued at the following eight regional research stations in Andhra Pradesh :

- (1) Cotton Research Station, Nandyal.
- (2) Agricultural Research Station, Warangal.
- (3) Sugarcane Research Station, Anakapalle.
- (4) Agricultural Research Station, Maruteru.
- (5) Agricultural Research Station, Anantapur.
- (6) Regional Agricultural Research Station, Rudrur.
- (7) Regional Rice Research Station, Nellore.
- (8) Fruit Research Station, Sangareddy.

The Extension Units around the above Research Stations are functioning very efficiently. One of the major achievements of the Subject Matter Specialist, Cotton Research Station, Nandyal has been the reclamation of Alkali Soils in a ten acre holding.

MEDIUM TERM 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 Medium Term Plan. Accordingly the objectives of Agriculture Development may be stated as

- (1) The Realisation of Self-sufficiency in foodgrains 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 would achieve better distribution and social justice in the rural sector by emphasis 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 gives larger returns per hectare and also enables 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 to 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 by 1982-83 in respect of Andhra Pradesh, the Government of India have suggested peak level targets for 1982-83 in respect of Foodgrains, Sugarcane, Cotton, Mesta, etc. The levels of production in 1977-78 and the peak targets for 1982-83 along with the annual compound growth rates adopted for our State based on the performance in Fifth Plan as against that of all-India are given below for various agricultural commodities.

Sl. No.	Item.	Units	*Level of production in Fifth Plan	Peak target for 1982-83	Annual Compound growth rate for Medium Term Plan	
					For State	All India
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Foodgrains	.. Lakh tonnes	.. 86.63	108.00	4.6	3.61
2.	Sugarcane	.. Lakh tonnes	.. 104.39	146.00	7.00	3.28
3.	Cotton ..	.. Lakh bales of 170 Kgs.	3.04	5.00	10.5	6.35
4.	(**) Oilseeds	.. Lakh tonnes	.. 11.13	18.00	10.1	4.34 to 4.56
5.	Mesta ..	.. Lakh bales of 170 Kgs.	7.25	11.00	8.6	4.41
6.	Tobacco ..	.. Lakh tonnes	.. 1.56	2.60	10.9	..

[(*) Average production during Fifth Plan is assumed as base level production to even out fluctuations due to season.

(**) Oilseeds include groundnut, castor, and sesamum.].

The above higher levels of Production targets have been fixed for 1982-83 basing on adoption of better management of various inputs and favourable weather conditions. A higher growth rate has been assumed for pulses among foodgrains and for oilseeds among commercial crops, inspite of poor performance during Fifth Plan period to achieve self-sufficiency in pulses and edible oils.

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 larger 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 to ensure 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 and 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 programmes under the aegis of National Seeds Corporation and Andhra Pradesh State Seed 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 for higher and diversified production. In rainfed areas where water availability is a constraint, mixed cropping could be advocated to utilize the potential in these areas. Integrated watershed 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 118.64 lakh hectares in 1976-77 to 144.00 lakh hectares by 1982-83 mainly as a result of higher irrigation ratio and multiple cropping. Higher levels of irrigation for Paddy and commereial 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 41-56 lakh hectares in 1976-77 to about 50 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 fertilizers of N.P.K. has been estimated at 8.25 lakh tonnes by Government of India for various crops in 1982-83. This demand implies an increase of 2.90 lakh tonnes over the level of 1977-78 and a compound growth rate of 11.4% as against the growth rate of 4.5% observed during 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 in 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 co-ordination with other departments like Command 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 organization 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) Balance 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) Pilot projects on Jowar in select compact areas for popularization of High Yielding Varieties and for demonstration effect.

- (15) Package approaches 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) Reorganization of extension administration to cope with the enlarged responsibilities for agricultural production.

Programme Details :

Consistent with the above policy of according primacy to Agriculture in the Medium Term Plan, a higher order of outlay has been proposed for the period 1978-83. The allocation for Agricultural Programmes implemented by the Director of Agriculture and the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University is Rs. 2,380.46 lakhs for the Medium Term Plan as against Rs. 560.70 lakhs for the Fifth Plan period. The proposed outlay consists of Rs. 1,417.65 lakhs for Crop Husbandry programmes of the Director of Agriculture and Rs. 962.81 lakhs for the schemes of the A.P. Agricultural University. Out of the latter, an amount of Rs. 559.51 lakhs is earmarked towards Agricultural Education and Rs. 403.30 lakhs towards Agricultural Research. A brief description of the Medium Term Plan Programmes is given below:

Director of Agriculture:

(i) Direction and Administration:

The new schemes that have been included are diagnostic survey teams for the districts of Nizamabad and Karimnagar, strengthening of Fertilisers' organisation at the State Level and district level and strengthening of Agriculture Extension and Administration in the entire State. The total amount provided for these schemes is Rs. 231.31 lakhs.

(ii) *Multiplication and Distribution of Seeds:*

An amount of Rs. 6.33 lakhs has been provided for meeting the risks in building up reserve stock of seeds. The purchase and sale of Seeds is included in Non-Plan. The Andhra Pradesh State Seed Development Corporation will take up gradually the production and distribution of Seeds in the entire State.

(iii) *Agricultural Seed Farms :*

An amount of Rs. 60.00 lakhs has been provided for strengthening of the State Seed Farms and providing suitable infrastructure facilities and amenities to the staff which are lacking at present.

(iv) Manures and fertilisers :

The diagnosis of field problems has indicated deficiencies of micronutrients like Zinc, Iron, Mn, Mg, etc., and these deficiencies have to be corrected for higher productivity based on proper soil analysis. It is, therefore, proposed to establish one laboratory for diagnosis of micro-nutrients at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.00 lakhs as there are no facilities at present for such analysis.

(v) High Yielding Varieties Programme :

During the Medium Term Plan also the main plan of strategy will continue to be intensification of the efforts for bringing in more area under High Yielding Varieties. It is proposed to expand the programme under Community Nurseries, Seed Exchange, preparation of Rhizobium, Azotobacter cultures and establishment of threshing and winnowing machines in coastal areas. The total provision made is Rs. 193.00 lakhs for the entire plan period.

(vi) Plant Protection :

The schemes included to contemplate intensification of efforts made in the Fifth Plan. Some of the important new schemes that have been included are replacement of absolute Plant Protection equipment Pest Surveillance Unit, providing 50% share for scientific storage of foodgrains at farmers' level, control of pests like B.P.H., and Hispa on Rice, rootgrub on groundnut, and mango happer etc. The total provision earmarked for these new schemes is Rs. 211.05 lakhs.

(vii) (a) Commercial Crops :

The schemes included are for Sugarcane, Safflower, Castor, Cotton, and Groundnut. During Fifth Plan., there were no schemes for production of quality seed under Castor and Groundnut and this was a major constraint for higher production. This lacuna has been remedied now by providing considerable investments for production of quality seed in Medium Term Plan. Similarly for eradication of pests on Sugarcane like redrot and scale-insect, which have been responsible for low productivity. The total amount thus provided comes to about Rs. 175.70 lakhs.

(b) Horticulture :

In the Medium Term Plan, high priority has been given for the production of high quality planting material in the new schemes. New Schemes have been formulated to increase productivity of the existing orchards by propagating improved agronomic practices which is in accordance with the guidelines indicated by the Government of India.

Thus schemes included consist of vegetable development in urban areas, cocoa plantations and Mandarin orange cultivation in agency areas, development of pineapple, citrus, betelvine, and establishment of nurseries for crops like Mango, Citrus, and Guava. The total amount earmarked is Rs. 132.80 lakhs.

(viii) *Extension and Farmers' Training :*

It is proposed to extend the scheme of Farmers' Training to five more districts at the rate of one per year and also to strengthen the existing centres by providing facilities like buildings apparatus, equipment, vehicles, library, etc. The amount earmarked is Rs. 49.10 lakhs.

(ix) *Agricultural Economics and Statistics :*

An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is set apart for this. It is proposed to provide one Junior Investigator for each district with a calculator to attend to fertiliser, pesticides, and other agricultural statistics.

(x) *Others :*

Several new schemes have been included which consist of construction of hostel for Plant Protection Training Centre, renovation of the existing Plant Protection Training Centre building, providing printing presses for the Farmers Training Centres, and Development of Agrometeorology in the State. Besides, a building for the Directorate of Agriculture, a Staff Training Institute for the training of officers of Agriculture Department and construction of godowns for fertilisers have also been included. Scheme for training of Sub-Assistants, Field Assistants, and Assistant Agricultural Officers, have also been proposed. A total amount of Rs. 340.63 lakhs has been provided for all the above schemes.

PHYSICAL TARGETS :

(i) *Foodgrains :*

The maximum production level of 94.28 lakh tonnes of foodgrains was already achieved in the year 1975-'76. Taking into consideration the record achievement and the demand for foodgrains in 1982-83, Government of India have fixed a peak level target of 108 lakh tonnes for the State for the Medium Term Plan. The target for 1978-79 the first year of Medium Term Plan is 98.00 lakh tonnes. The performance would have been better in the last two years of the Fifth Plan but for the natural calamities.

The productivity of Rice is generally more in RABI than in KHARIF in the State. Almost the entire area in RABI is saturated with the High Yielding Varieties. The major constraint for low produc-

tion is Kharif in major Rice growing Coastal districts has so far been lack of suitable High Yielding Varieties and proposed higher coverage, there is greater scope now for increasing production in Kharif season. Besides the programmes included like the 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 1975-'76 is 64.51 lakh tonnes. In respect of Jowar also, new suitable high Yielding Varieties and Hybrids are available for Kharif season. The coverage under Higher Yielding Varieties and Hybrids of Jowar will go up with the implementation of schemes like Seed exchange programme, pilot project on Jowar, etc. The main thrust under High Yielding Varieties programme would be to continue better seed with proper agronomic and management 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 of Rhizobium culture, pre-sowing treatment and Plan Protection measures to overcome the short-falls. The two major crops among foodgrains are Rice and Jowar which contribute about 80% of the total food grains 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 foodgrain crops :

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Crop.</i>	<i>Production in Lakh Tonnes (Peak level 1982— 1983).</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Rice.	71.00
2. Wheat.	0.25
3. Maize.	5.00
4. Jowar.	15.50
5. Bajra.	4.75
6. Other cereals.	6.50
7. Pulses.	5.00
Total :		108.00

(ii) Sugarcane :

The peak level target fixed is 146.00 lakh tonnes during Medium Term Plan period. Eight New Sugar Factories are expected to be established in the State which require a minimum area of 16,000 hectares under the crop at the rate of 2,000 hectares per factory. This implies an additional requirement of 12 lakh tonnes of cane for crushing by the new factories. Some of the existing Sugar Factories have already expanded their existing capacity and some will expand during the Medium Term Plan period. The additional demand to meet the expansion of the existing factories is also estimated at about 8 lakh tonnes. Besides there would be expansion of Khandasari units also requiring additional cane. With the several schemes on the anvil, the productivity may also go up. The area under the crop will increase consequent on the additional irrigation potential created. In view of the requirement of additional cane by the Sugar factories, Khandasari units etc. as mentioned above, a higher rate of growth is assumed and it may not be difficult to achieve the envisaged production of 146.00 lakh tonnes.

(iii) Cotton :

A peak level target of 5.00 lakh bales has been fixed by the Government of India with a growth rate of 6.35%. The maximum production achieved in 1974-75 due to better prices was 4.83 lakh bales. With creation of additional irrigation potential during the Plan, the area under the crop is likely to go up by 30,000 hectares under I. D. Conditions. Due to implementation of I.C.D.P. for rainfed and irrigated areas, the yield also is expected to be stepped up. Therefore, the target of 5.00 lakh bales can be achieved with the given remunerative prices.

(iv) Mesta :

The Government of India have fixed 11.00 lakh bales as the peak level target and growth rate adopted for All India was 4.41%. In 1976-77, the State has produced 9.22 lakh bales of Mesta. With the better prices prevailing, the area under Mesta is expected to go up by about 10.15 lakh hectares. The productivity will further improve due to effective implementation of Intensive Mesta Development Programme in Sriakulam and Visakhapatnam Districts. Hence the target of 11.00 lakh bales can be accepted.

(v) Oilseeds :

Government of India have not fixed any target for oilseeds crops. However, the target fixed for 1978-79 the first year of Medium Term Plan is 18.00 lakh tonnes. The maximum production of groundnut which is the major oilseed crop in the State was achieved in 1974-75 which stood at 14.13 lakh tonnes. A declining trend has been noticed in Groundnut and castor production in the State in recent year mainly due to lack of

quality seed and pests and diseases and consequently the targets set forth could not be achieved. During the Medium Term Plan, Groundnut area will be extended in the irrigation commands of major and medium irrigation projects as well as under wells. Seed Production Programmes of Groundnut and Castor are expected to relieve the shortage of Seed and give a boost to production. The peak target of the Fifth Plan is retained to overcome shortage in edible oils.

(vi) *Tobacco* :

No target has been suggested by 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 noticed.

The above targets are achievable provided adequate investments as proposed are forthcoming.

AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY :

ii. *Agricultural Education* :

In the field of Agricultural Education the effort during the Medium Term Plan, will be directed towards consolidating the existing programmes, identifying and filling in the gaps in diversified fields of training, both under-graduate and post-graduate.

The draft Medium Term Plan lays accent on training graduates with motivation for self-employment in agriculture with requisite competence and confidence to identify and resolve practical problems. This objective calls for a two dimensional approach of:

- (a) equipping the graduate with the competence and skills to identify and resolve problems.
- (b) motivating him to take to self-employment in agriculture.

The task of preparing competent graduates is possible through a well-conceived systematic programme of practical training in various aspects of agriculture and also exposing them to village conditions so as to avoid creation of elites hardly familiar with rural conditions.

The current practical training programme includes crop production course in the final year of B.Sc., (Agr.) for one semester duration, participation of students in agricultural oriented N.S.S. camps and "earn while you learn" projects. However, an effective practical training programme can be imparted only if necessary infrastructure in terms of farm facilities are available. Finance has been a major constraint in the past and, therefore, the development of farm facilities for instructional purposes will receive considerable attention during Medium Term Plan,

The present pattern of employment indicates that more and more agricultural graduates are opting for institutional employment. A beginning has been made to discourage this tendency of graduates and motivate them to settle down on their land after graduation. At the University level, this will call for admission policy of giving preferential treatment to the candidates coming from rural areas and also provide them adequate grounding in other supporting fields so as to maximise their income. In this University, 25 per cent seats are reserved for the children of farmers owning not less than 3 acres of land. Adequate financial support by way of incentive to these children will also be necessary. Therefore, the University will endeavour within its own limitations to train and motivate the graduates to return to a career of self-employment.

One of the objectives stressed during the Medium Term Plan is that selected development programmes should be oriented towards benefiting the poor including the Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes. In keeping with this objective, the University intends to provide training for Tribals and other Backward Classes in farm equipment, water management practices and post-harvest equipment.

One of the essential purposes of the agricultural University is the readiness not only to teach graduate, post-graduate and research students but also to give specialised technical training to young people who are not candidates for degrees. To meet this objective, the programme of periodical training will be intensified and for this purpose, facilities such as Farmers' hostel, etc., will be developed during the plan period.

Staff development will also receive considerable attention during the plan period.

In the field of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry, the stress will be on training Veterinary Graduates to look after Animal Health Protection. In the Veterinary Faculty, it is proposed to start Ph. D. Programme in some areas like Surgery, Medicine, Mycrobiology during the Medium Term Plan. New Departments will also be initiated in the fields of Fisheries, Feed Technology, Genetics and Animal Breeding.

It is also proposed to strengthen the extension wing of the Home Science Faculty and to introduce Ph. D. Programme in Food and Nutrition Department of the Home Science College as no such programme exists so far in the Faculty.

Though the usefulness of Home Science Programme for girls has been realised, because of the several constraints for girls to go to far away places from their families and also due to difficulties in adjusting to the cosmopolitan atmosphere of the city College, the girls from other districts are coming in very small number. It is, therefore, proposed to establish one more College of Home Science at Bapatla to serve the needs of the Coastal Andhra. Rayalaseema is already being served with the Home Science Department of Sri Venkateshwara University.

2. *Agricultural Research :*

While the research programmes of the University are quite comprehensive and cover almost all the important aspects of agriculture, there is every necessity not only to strengthen the efforts in a few spheres but also to bring other aspects within the purview of the research activities. During the Medium Term Plan intensification of research particularly in Jowar, Pulses, Oilseeds, Vegetable and Plantation crops, Agricultural Engineering, farm forestry and fisheries is essential. Likewise, intensification of efforts to develop an improved technology for tribal development is also necessary. New aspects like cropping patterns for command areas, efficient use of irrigation, water-soil problem and soil reclamation, post-harvest technology, etc., need to be brought within the purview of the research activities as these have a great bearing on increasing agricultural production in the State.

For carrying out the research activities in an appropriate manner, development of adequate infrastructural facilities is a must. In this connection, a keen need is felt for improving the working facilities at the existing research stations as well as for the establishment of at least two new research stations one at Palem in Mahaboobnagar for the Southern Telangana Region and the other at Jagtial in Karimnagar for the Pochampad Project ayacut.

The research on cattle aims at developing dairy type animal with high milk potential suitable for specialised dairy farms in intensive milk production areas and other areas of commercial production. This would be achieved by introduction of Jersey, Holstein Fresian and Brown-swiss bulls and other exotic inheritance with the indigenous animals. Evaluation of productivity of different grades will be studied to suit the optimum level of inheritance at which specialised milk production could be achieved.

Basic and applied research will be studied for improvement of sheep for raising wool of better quality and animals for meat purpose. Particular emphasis has been laid on research for mutton production in sheep during the Medium Term Plan.

The research on poultry will be continued to further improve the promising strains to test their crosses at the research centres and under field conditions and release them for commercial exploitation.

Both basic and applied research on these in relation to sustained production in respect of quality fodder for efficient animal production maintenance of soil fertility and crop production will be further continued. Efficient for age crop and seed production techniques will be developed and pest control measures for seed during storage will be developed.

The schemewise particulars of the Medium Term Plan Programme for Rs. 2,380.46 lakhs are furnished below:—

Sl. No.	Scheme.	(Rs. in lakhs) Outlay for 1978-83
(1)	(2)	(3)
DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE :		
1. <i>Crop Husbandry :</i>		
(i)	Direction and Administration	231.31
(ii)	Multiplication and Distribution of Seeds	6.33
(iii)	Seed Farms	60.00
(iv)	Manures & Fertilisers	7.73
(v)	H.Y.V. Programme	193.00
(vi)	Plant Protection	211.05
(vii)	(a) Commercial Crops	175.70
	(b) Horticulture	132.80
(viii)	Agricultural Economics and Statistics	10.00
(ix)	Extension and Farmers' Training	49.10
(x)	Others	340.63
	Total	1,417.65

A.P. AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY:

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION:

Spill over Schemes :

1.	Strengthening of University Admn. including Construction of Administrative Office.	32.00
2.	Strengthening of Post-graduate Courses/Library etc.,	69.01
3.	Estt. of Faculty of Basic Science	2.30
4.	Strengthening of departmental Res. in all Colleges	21.50
5.	Setting up of New departments in the faculty of Agricultural/ Veterinary.	30.60

(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>Spill over Scheme—(Contd.)</i>		
6.	Strengthening of Dairy Science Department ..	0.95
7.	Ph.D. Programmes in all Faculties	11.00
8.	Inservice training in Teachers/Research for Teachers	11.00
9.	Dept. of Extension Education in Home Science ..	0.35
10.	Internal competence	0.25
11.	Campus development Roads, Water supply, Sanitary and Play fields.	2.50
12.	Scheme for estt. of Botanical cum Horticultural garden at APAU Campus, R' nagar.	3.60
13.	Setting up of health clinic at Tirupati/Bapatla/R.nagar	1.50
14.	Setting up an Ambulatory Clinic at Tirupati ..	0.30
15.	Construction of Sheep Swine Shed	0.60
16.	Construction of Hostel Building for Vety. College..	20.00
17.	Construction of staff quarters at R'nagar ..	40.00
<i>New Schemes:</i>		
18.	Strengthening of Dept. of under-graduate/Post-graduate level in all three faculties.	16.00
19.	For the development of Scheduled Castes ..	15.00
20.	Strengthening of Duck Unit, R'nagar	0.25
21.	Integrated farm practical at R'nagar/Tirupati/Bapatla	0.60
22.	Strengthening of Sheep/Goat Unit ..	0.10
23.	P.G. Diploma Course in Pre-School Education ..	0.25
24.	Scheme for testing the nutritive value of new varieties in College of Home Science.	0.70
25.	Fodder Res. Scheme (Home Science)	0.75
26.	Construction of Fish Ponds etc.	2.70
27.	Appointment of Coaches in Major Games ..	0.25
28.	Starting a training institute for tribal and other backward classes in farm equipment, water management practices and post harvest equipment.	10.00
29.	Continuation of schemes initiated under inter institutions Management such as ICRISAT, Ford Foundation etc.	7.00
30.	Development of Adl. land for experimental and Commercial cultivation.	15.00
31.	Estt. of primary-cum-middle school at Campus ..	5.00
32.	Transport/travel facilities	12.00
33.	Starting of livestock res. in Dairy, Poultry, Sheep both in Colleges.	40.00
34.	In:ernship training for students and scholarships ..	8.00
35.	Starting of a Home Science College in Coastal Andhra.	28.50

(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>New Scheme—(Contd.)</i>		
36.	Certificate in diploma courses	4.00
37.	Starting of Dept. of Bio-chemistry	2.95
38.	Extension in Home Science	15.00
39.	Starting of Libraries in all Colleges	35.00
40.	Sports and Games	5.00
41.	Estt. of Agri. Eng. College, R'nagar	45.00
<i>Extensions</i>		Total .. 516.51
<i>Spill-Over Schemes</i>		
42	Extension service	36.68
43	Conducting of short term courses in the faculty of Agri./A.H./Home Science	2.25
44	Introduction of Extension service around Agril. Reseach Stations	4.07
		Total .. 43.00
Total for Education : 1 to 44		559.51
<i>Agricultural Research :</i>		
<i>Co-ordinated Research Schemes (25% State Share) :</i>		140.00
<i>Spill Over Schemes :</i>		
45	Strengthening of Agriculture Research Station, Palem	0.90
46	Mechanisation of New Research Station ..	0.50
47	Reorganisation and development of Research Station	0.50
48	Improving working facilities of Research Stations ..	27.00
49	Acquisition of land to increase farm facilities ..	1.00
50	Gross land Project at R'nagar	0.15
51.	Other Schemes likely to be sanctioned by I.C.A.R. (including Teaching, Research and Extension), Scheme for Estt. of Agri. in A.P.A.U, Matrology.	0.50
52	Animal Husbandry Research Scheme	2.00
53	Buffaloe breeding	0.25
<i>New Schemes :</i>		
54	Scheme for establishment of Agro./ Matrology cell in A.P.A.U. in R'nagar	0.50
55	Regl. Agril. Research Station, Mahabubnagar	25.00
56	Regl. Agril. Research Station, Pochampad, Jagityal	20.00

(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>New Scheme—(Contd.)</i>		
557	Scheme for study of Economics for Livestock production/Marutering at R'nagar	0.2
558	Scheme for Economics of Milk production in relation to High yielding varieties at R'nagar.	1.25
559.	Estt. of Sugarcane Research Station, at Vuyyur. . .	8.66
650.	Scheme for Bacterial inoculants for the production of quality control of Phizobiew Azatobacter incoulants for implementation at the microbiology lab of A.R.I. R'nagar .	0.54
651.	Scheme for determination of Pesticides residues on all cultivated crops at R'nagar.	0.34
662.	Research for tribal development.	50.00
663.	Research on Vegetable crops.	10.00
664.	Research on Plantation crops	10.00
665.	Cropping Patterns for command areas.	20.00
666.	Efficient use of irrigation Water.	15.00
667.	Soil Problems/Soil Reclamation.	10.00
668.	Post harvest technology Research.	15.00
669.	Agri. Engg. Research.	10.00
670.	Farm Forestry Research.	15.00
671.	Fisheries Research.	15.00
672.	New Schemes included in the Plan for 1978-79. . .	4.00
Total Research		403.30
<i>Abstract</i>		
I.	Director of Agriculture	1417.65
III. A. P. Agricultural University.		
(a)	Agricultural Education.	559.51
(b)	Agricultural Research.	403.30
		962.81
Grand Total		2380.46

2. LAND REFORMS

Speedy implementation of Land Reforms is an important objective of the Medium Term 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. In this connection, the Planning Commission has stressed the need for vigorously enforcing the Land Ceiling Legislation so that the programme of distribution of surplus land could be completed during the current plan period. 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 the development of a healthy agriculture which reflects the socio-economic aspirations of the people. It is for this reason that the Planning Commission has observed 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 of Land Reforms :

The Andhra Pradesh Land Reforms (Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings) Act, 1973 has been brought into force from 1st January, 1975. For the implementation of the Act, Land Reforms tribunals, headed by an officer in the cadre of Deputy Collector assisted by a

Tahsildar and a full complement of subordinate staff, have been set up throughout 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. Up to the end of July, 1978, the Land Reforms Tribunals have disposed off 4,41,300 cases, of which 59,677 are surplus cases. As on 1-8-1978, there are 4,830 cases (which include cases remanded by courts and cases re-opened under Section 4-A of the Act) pending with the Tribunals.

A total extent of 6.59 lakh hectares has been declared as surplus in the State. Of this, an extent of 4.73 lakh hectares is covered by legal hurdles and the area available for taking possession is 1.86 lakh hectares. Of this, an extent of 1.25 lakh hectares has been taken over after observing the required statutory formalities and out of this, an extent of 0.81 lakh hectares has been distributed so far to the weaker sections of the people.

To hear and dispose of the appeals against the orders of the Land Reforms Tribunals, Government have constituted 21 Appellate Tribunals at the rate of one in each district. Subsequently the Appellate Tribunals at Adilabad, Sangareddy, Cuddapah and Srikakulam were wound up in view of the meagre pendency of appeals in these Appellate Tribunals and the residuary work was entrusted to Part-time Appellate Tribunal comprising the District/Additional District Judge of the district. However, in view of the heavy pendency of appeals in some other districts, Government, on the recommendation of the High Court, constituted eight Additional Appellate Tribunals three each in East Godavari and West Godavari districts and one each in Krishna and Mahaboobnagar districts. Originally, Appellate Tribunals were constituted with a Judicial Officer of the rank of District Judge as Chairman and a Revenue Officer of the rank of Special Grade Deputy Collector as Member. These have now been reconstituted each with a single member, namely a Judicial Officer of the rank of District and Sessions Judge. Till the end of July, 1978, 43,684 appeals had been filed (3,399 by Government and 40,285 by parties) and of these, 18,263 appeals have been disposed of by the Appellate Tribunals leaving a balance of 25,421 cases.

Under Section 21 of the Act, a revision lies on certain limited grounds to the High Court against the order of the Appellate Tribunal. Till the end of July, 1978; 5,196 Civil Revision Petitions have been filed in the High Court (1,149 by Government and 4,047 by parties). Of these, 1,035 C.R.Ps. have been disposed of by the High Court, leaving a balance of 4,161 cases.

The cost of compensation has been projected as a non-plan item of expenditure to the Finance Commission. If this is not accepted as a non-plan item it will have to be provided for under the Plan.

Medium Term Plan Programme :

A scheme for Record of Rights is proposed to be implemented in the Medium Term Plan period at a cost of Rs. 10 crores. Rs. 2.93 crores will be required for special revenue staff for actual record of Rights operations. The Record of Rights Act, 1971 has already been enforced in 100 taluks from 15th of August, 1978 and sanction has been accorded for the creation of necessary staff in these taluks. All the remaining taluks are proposed to be covered during the Medium term plan period. Rs. 1.80 crores will be required for Settlement Parties and for printing of Diglot Registers and maps. Rs. 2.27 crores are required for Special Survey parties for the Record of Rights survey. Once records are prepared, it will be necessary to ensure the proper custody of these records. For this purpose, it is proposed to put up a small building at each Firka headquarters which will serve as a residential-cum-office building. This will serve as a Land Record Office at the Firka headquarters where records will be available to the farmers and tenants who will require them for constant reference for the establishment of title for obtaining loans etc.

As regards development of the assigned land it is expected that much of this would be available under Institutional Finance. But some amounts would have to be provided for subsidies and organisational infrastructure. Some of the subsidies would also be available under schemes like SFDA, DPAP etc. But still a special provision will have to be made for this. Hence a provision of Rs. 20.00 crores is proposed in the Medium Term Plan for this purpose.

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 estimate of the National Commission on Agriculture of Ground Water Potential is higher, being 22 lakh hectares.

The total expenditure incurred on the development of Minor Irrigation in the State amounted to about Rs. 100.53 crores during 1951-78 constituting about 4.3% of the total plan outlay for the period. The planwise particulars of expenditure incurred on Minor Irrigation are as follows :

<i>Period.</i>	<i>Expenditure incurred (Rs. in crores)</i>	<i>Percentage to total plan outlay.</i>
First Plan (1951-56)	5.00	5.2
Second Plan (1956-61)	8.11	4.3
Third Plan (1961-66)	28.93	8.2
Annual Plans (1966-69)	16.00	6.8
Fourth Plan (1969-74)	19.24	4.3
Fifth Plan (1974-78)	23.23	2.3
Total	100.53	4.3

In considering the outlay on Minor Irrigation it has to be noted that the outlay for 1974-78 does not include loans for construction of irrigation wells, installation of electrical pumpsets etc., which have been included in the earlier plans but are now routed through financial institutions.

The Fifth Plan outlay of Rs. 23.23 crores is distributed among the different Departments as shown below :

<i>Department/Agency.</i>	<i>(Rs. in crores.)</i>
Minor Irrigation (P.W.D.)	16.06
Minor Irrigation (P.R.)	1.00
A.P. state Irrigation Development Corporation ..	4.09
Ground Water Department	2.08
Total ..	23.23

A potential of 7.85 lakh hectares has been created under the Minor Irrigation schemes during 1956-78 including stabilisation and new potential, plan-wise details of which are indicated below :

<i>Period.</i>	<i>Ayacut benefited (in lakh hectares)</i>
Second Plan	1.28
Third Plan	1.88
Annual Plans	2.42
Fourth Plan	1.49
Fifth Plan (1974-78)	0.78
Total	7.85

The outlays incurred by Public Works and Panchayat Raj Departments relate to Minor Irrigation Tanks including restoration. The State Irrigation Development Corporation is implementing both Lift Irrigation Schemes and tubewell 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.

Objectives and Strategy :

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 Medium Term Plan, the first requirement in respect of Minor Irrigation is to make an assessment 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 selection 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 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 a greatly enlarged programme of Minor Irrigation, considerable reliance will have to be placed on Institutional Finances.

Programme Details :

The Medium Term Plan for 1978-83 in respect of Minor Irrigation envisages an outlay of Rs. 95.50 crores during 1978-83 as indicated below :—

<i>Agency.</i>	<i>Outlay</i> (Rs. in crores)
(i) Chief Engineer, Minor Irrigation ..	.. 53.00
(ii) Chief Engineer, Panchayati Raj ..	.. 17.00
(iii) A.P. Irrigation Development Corporation ..	.. 16.50
(iv) Ground Water Department ..	.. 9.00
Total	.. <u>95.50</u>

In fact the actual investment on Minor Irrigation will be much large 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. 62.02 crores though the State Government's share is only Rs. 16.50 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. 13.35 crores to the A.P. Co-operative Agricultural Development Bank through the purchase of special debentures which will in turn enable the implementation of programmes costing Rs. 122.00 crores relating to the sinking of wells and energisation of pumpsets as indicated below :

			<i>Total Amount required</i>	<i>No. (in lakhs)</i>
			<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>	
Wells	..	..	73.08	1.42
Pump sets	..	..	49.00	0.89

Thus the total size of the Minor Irrigation programme to be taken up during the Medium Term Plan Period will be of the order of Rs. 263.53 crores while the State Government's commitment in this regard will be limited to only Rs. 108.85 crores. But the amount of Rs. 13.35 crores for the purchase of special debentures is shown under the head "Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions" and only the remaining programmes covering a State Plan outlay of only Rs. 95.50 crores are described below:

Chief Engineer, Minor Irrigation :

It is proposed to incur an outlay of Rs. 53.00 crores on Minor Irrigation works of the Public Works Department. Out of this, Rs. 44.58 crores will be on Minor Irrigation schemes, Rs. 1.94 crores on works undertaken exclusively in Tribal areas, and Rs. 0.30 crores on Lift Irrigation Schemes. These works are expected to result in the creation of an Irrigation Potential of 51,128 hectares during the plan period. In addition, an amount of Rs. 6.18 crores is provided for undertaking investigation of Minor Irrigation Sources in the State which indicates the degree of importance attached to this item of work.

Chief Engineer, Panchayati Raj :

At the end of the Fifth Plan, it is estimated that there are 34,586 unrestored Minor Irrigation Works in the State with an ayacut of about 1.95 lakh hectares. All these sources are small sources having an ayacut of 10 hectares and below. The cost of restoration of all these sources is estimated at about Rs. 34.00 crores. However, an allotment of

Rs. 17.00 crores has been made in the Medium Term Plan for the restoration of 12,000 Minor Irrigation Sources with an ayacut of 84,00 hectares. Out of this allocation, it is proposed to earmark Rs. 68.00 lakhs four being spent on schemes included under the Tribal Sub-plans to restore an ayacut of 3,885 hectares.

Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation:

The Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation Limited, has been formed as a State Government undertaking in 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. The Corporation has taken up Lift Irrigation Schemes on different rivers, streams, drains and canals, etc., for exploitation of the surface water sources. In addition, 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 were 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 1,000 ft. depth costing more than Rs. 1.00 lakh each irrigating about 70 to 80 acres, i.e., around 30 hectares under each borewell in soft rock areas of Khammam, West Godavari and Warangal Districts. In hard rock areas such as Visakhapatnam, Srikakulam, Aintapur, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Chittoor and Nellore, the Corporation is taking up shallow to medium tube wells upto 200 ft. costing upto Rs. 30,000 and capable of irrigating 30 to 40 acres (i.e. 12 to 16 hectares).

During the Fifth Plan Period, the Corporation has taken up 32 Lift Irrigation Schemes with an ayacut of 47,319 hectares in Kharif and 42,025 hectares in Rabi season. Out of them the Corporation has already commissioned 13 Lift Irrigation Schemes creating an irrigation potential of 20,828 hectares in Kharif and 19,211 hectares in Rabi season. The balance of the works will be continued during the Medium Term Plan Period. The Corporation has also taken up 430 tube wells out of which 343 have already been completed while the balance will be executed in the Medium Term Plan Period.

Programmes for 1978-83 :

The Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation proposes to take up a development programme costing about Rs. 81.11 crores during the Medium Term Plan Period consisting of the following new schemes.

				(Rs. in lakhs).
(1)	218 Lift Irrigation Schemes	..	..	3,610.00
(2)	1800 Tubewell Schemes	..	..	1,617.00
(3)	Replacing of Old Rigs	..	..	225.00
(4)	Lift Irrigation Schemes on Nagarjunasagar Canals.			660.00
Total				6,112.00
				<hr/>
(5)	Subsidy for water rates	..	..	1,909.00
(6)	Research and Design Cell	..	..	90.00
				<hr/>
..	..	Total (1 to 6)	..	8,111.00
				<hr/>

The commitment to the State Government in respect of the above programme is limited to Rs. 16.50 crores towards meeting one-fourth of the capital cost of the tube wells, Lift Irrigation schemes including those on Nagarjunasagar Left Canals and the purchase of Rigs etc., and the expenditure on Research and Design cell. The amount will be made available to the Corporation by way of contribution to the share capital while the remaining three-fourth of the cost is to be met from Institutional Finances.

As the schemes are implemented with the assistance of borrowed capital and are operated on commercial lines, the burden of water rates to the farmers is likely to be high especially in the initial years. Therefore in regard to give relief to the farmers, the Government have decided to give water rates subsidy to the farmers during the first five years at the rate of Rs. 88 per acre for Kharif (Rs. 217 per hectare) and Rs. 53 per acre for Rabi (Rs. 131 per hectare). During the Fifth Plan period, the Government released a sum of Rs. 24.13 lakhs towards water rates subsidy. But the subsidy amount of Rs. 19.09 crores under the programme for 1978-83 is not covered under the plan outlay proposed by the State Government. However, the Government will have to meet the commitment by providing the required funds in the non-plan sector.

An ayacut of nearly 80,000 hectares will be benefited under the scheme for 1,800 tube wells while 2.30 lakh hectares will be benefited under the scheme for 218 Lift Irrigation Schemes. The proposed schemes

will mostly benefit the tribal areas, drought prone areas and backward areas of the State as may be seen from the particulars given below :

Sl. No.	Particulars	Nos.	Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Ayacut (in Hectares).		
				Kharif	Rabi	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>I.. Schemes for 1,800 Tube Wells.</i>						
(1)	Tribal Areas	.. 350	361.95	5,552	11,247	16,799
(2)	Backward Areas	.. 980	899.25	14,661	30,043	44,704
(3)	Drought Prone Areas	.. 330	224.50	3,238	6,473	9,711
(4)	Other Areas	.. 140	131.30	3,417	4,935	8,352
	Total	1,800	1,617.00	26,868	52,698	79,566
<i>II.. Scheme for 218 Lift Irrigation Works.</i>						
(1)	Tribal Areas	.. 89	1,115.40	39,855	32,632	72,487
(2)	Backward Areas	.. 60	1,063.51	37,179	28,870	66,049
(3)	Drought Prone Areas	.. 34	404.06	14,021	9,274	23,295
(4)	Other Areas	.. 35	1,026.84	36,939	31,550	68,489
	Total	.. 218	3,609.81	127,994	102,326	230,320

Ground Water Department :

It is proposed to incur an outlay of Rs. 900.00 lakhs on programmes of Ground Water Exploration in the State during 1978-83. Broadly the physical targets envisaged are (i) Hydro geological Surveys for delineation of potential Zones in an area of 1.00 lakh sq. Kms, (ii) detailed investigation and full inventory in critically exploited areas covering an extent of 2,000 Sq. Kms., (iii) geo-physical surveys for construction of various types of wells including exploratory drilling relating to 18,000 sites, (iv) detailed water balance studies for estimation of development potential, spacing and other Hydro-logical studies in 25 basins and (v) exploratory drilling-cum-production well construction programme covering 1,700 sites. An irrigation potential of 17,000 hectares is anticipated under successful exploratory wells under this programme during the Medium Term Plan period.

A separate Ground Water Department has been formed in the State in 1971 mainly for the purpose of according technical clearance for the schemes proposed under the I.D.A. programme. The Ground Water Department has estimated the groundwater potential of the State as 3.30 million hectare metres of which the present exploitation is of the order

of 1.06 million hectare metres through mostly dugwells and filterpoint wells, leaving a balance of 2.24 million hectare metres of additional exploitable ground water potential which can bring in at least an additional two million hectares under assured ground water irrigation. Based on the extensive surveys in many parts of the State covering various geological formation and potential areas identified, it is estimated that the ground water resources available for further development can sustain, on a conservative estimate, 16.44 lakh dug-wells, 16,800 tub wells / filter-point wells and 1100 high capacity borewells. The feasibility of the number of borewells and tubewells, may be much more after more potential areas are delineated and further exploration carried out. In order to utilise fully the additional exploitable ground water resources it is estimated that a financial outlay of about Rs. 1,500 crores is required, both institutional finance as well as private investment. The investment will be able to bring an additional area of about 6.53 lakh hectares under wet irrigation and 13.77 lakh hectares under irrigated dry crops. Such huge investment is required to be supported by proper investigation machinery in order to avoid sinking of wells in barren areas and to guide the minor irrigation programmes on sound, scientific and rational lines. Before the development attains a critical stage, it is necessary to have fully accurate and dependable estimates relating to the quantum of Ground Water recharge, dynamic as well as static, and discharge of Ground Water.

An area of about 76,000 Sq. Kms was covered through preliminary and detailed investigations during the Fifth Plan period, to identify potential limestones, valley fills etc, by which hitherto un-explored new areas could be identified to be potential for deep tubewells/borewells.

The results of investigations carried out so far have proved, for the first time, the high groundwater potential of limestones, valley fills and fractured granites, most of them situated in some of the hard core drought prone areas and backward 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 (10-61 m. depth) medium to heavy duty borewells and tubwells each having an irrigation potential of 10 to 30 hectares of irrigated dry crops.

The Department has evaluated the technical feasibility of minor irrigation programmes formulated by various financial institutions under Integrated Tribal Development Agency, Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation Programmes, and energisation programmes formulated by Rural Electrification Corporation, and cleared programmes valued at about Rs. 240.00 crores for implementation of works covering about 2.17 lakh dug wells, installation of 2.92 lakh pumpsets, sinking about

440,600 tube-wells and filter points besides development of 1.35 lakh existing wells. On completion, these schemes will bring an additional area of 6.92 lakh hectares under Ground Water Irrigation.

It is proposed to cover an extent of 20,000 Sq. Kms. per year during 1978-83 under Hydro-geological investigation. Out of this, 10,000 Sq. Kms. will be under detailed surveys and another 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 providing extension service for location of sites for construction of various types of wells on scientific lines in order to minimise failures, and eliminate infructuous expenditure.

By the end of the Fifth Plan, only 550 exploratory wells have been drilled in the State giving an average of one well for every 500 sq. Kms. which is considered to be too meagre. It is proposed to improve the coverage to 200 sq. Kms. per well by the end of 1982-83. The pace of exploration in the State to delineate deeper aquifers is proposed to be accelerated by strengthening the exploration wing of the department by acquiring additional Rigs. At present the Department is equipped with 4 old rigs taken over from Andhra Pradesh State Agro-Industries Corporation and 4 rigs purchased by the Department which are totally inadequate to explore the new promising areas that are being constantly identified by the results of the investigations of the Department. Not only deep exploration is needed but also feasibility of re-vitalisation of wells by extension drilling (also known as in-well drilling) in various areas need to be studied in order to increase the yields of existing dug-wells. Practically little information is available on the fresh water/saline water interface along the coastal areas, which should be established before intensive exploration programme is taken up in order to prevent saline water encroachment. Any intensification of tubewell construction programme on scientific lines should have supporting information on the interference effects of wells tapping deeper aquifers. Such information is totally lacking at present. It is proposed to carry out these studies with the new rigs proposed to be procured during the Five Year Plan 1978-83.

At present, the field work is carried out 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 two special project offices one for Groundwater Monitoring Programme for Pochampad Project at Karimnagar and one for Drought Prone Areas Programme, Anantapur. The Regional Office, Hyderabad

covers nine districts, Cuddapah seven districts and Rajahmundry five districts. To cope up with the increase in the tempo of Ground Water Development and investigation, it is now proposed to bifurcate two regions by having two additional regions to cover tribal areas and drought prone areas and to have two additional branch officers. It is also proposed to have cells for conjunctive use studies in Thungabhadra and Nagarjunasagar Project Command Areas.

The assessment of ground water resources of the State requires proper planning at the Directorate for collection of data and actual field studies in allied disciplines like hydrogeological, hydrological, statistical, agronomical, hydrometeorological and geophysical aspects. For the purpose, it is proposed to strengthen the Directorate, particularly the aerial photo interpretation, which helps to accelerate the ground water developmental programmes in a short span of time, and exploration wings. Regional Offices and Branch Offices with technical personnel and administrative staff in these fields. Necessary equipment for field work and exploration has been provided for procurement under the Five Year Plan 1978-83 at a cost of about Rs. 2.55 crores. The balance of outlay of Rs. 6.45 crores represents recurring expenditures under the various schemes. Again, out of the total outlay of Rs. 9.00 crores, Rs. 7.49 crores will be on new schemes as against Rs. 1.51 crores on continuing schemes. The exploratory well drilling programme is expected to throw up many new areas for intensive ground water exploitation by the Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation and other agencies.

Plan Proposals at a Glance :

The Medium Term Plan for Minor Irrigation covers an outlay of Rs. 95.50 crores. The particulars of schemes proposed for implementation by the different agencies are shown below :

<i>Schemes :</i>	<i>Outlay for 1978-83</i>
	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>
<i>I. Chief Engineer, Minor Irrigation (P.W.D.)</i>	
1. Minor Irrigation Schemes ..	4,458.38
2. Minor Irrigation Schemes in Tribal Areas ..	193.62
3. Lift Irrigation Schemes ..	30.00
4. Investigation ..	618.00
	5,300.00

	<i>Out-lay for</i> <i>1978-83</i>
	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>
<i>II. Chief Engineer, Minor Irrigation (P.R. Dept.) :</i>	
1. Surface Flow Schemes ..	1,545.00
2. Survey and Investigation ..	30.00
3. Establishment ..	125.00
	<hr/> 1,700.00 <hr/>
<i>III. A.P. Irrigation Development Corporation :</i> <i>(State Government's Contribution)</i>	
1. $\frac{1}{4}$ th cost of I.I. Schemes ..	902.50
2. $\frac{1}{4}$ th cost of Tube wells ..	404.25
3. $\frac{1}{4}$ th cost of L.I. Schemes on N.S. Left Canals ..	165.00
4. $\frac{1}{4}$ th cost of Rigs ..	56.25
5. Research and Design Cell, etc, ..	122.00
	<hr/> 1,650.00 <hr/>
<i>IV. Ground Water Department :</i>	
1. Scheme for continuance of staff sanctioned during Fifth Plan under centrally sponsored scheme. ..	151.35
2. Scheme for strengthening of the exploration in Ground Water Department. ..	282.28
3. Scheme for intensification of ground water surveys including extension service to Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation. ..	100.96
4. Scheme for extensional customer service to benefit farmers in rural areas. ..	194.40
5. Scheme for quantification of ground water resources in upland areas of Khammam, West Godavari and East Godavari Districts. ..	159.01
6. Scheme for grants-in-aid to Universities etc., ..	12.00
	<hr/> 900.00 <hr/>
Grand Total (I+II+III+IV) ..	<hr/> 9,550.00 <hr/>

4. COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT

The Command Area Development Department has been constituted in August 1974 with the twin objectives of bridging the gap between the creation of irrigation potential and its actual utilisation and to maximise the agricultural production by providing technical guidance for land development and extension services. Although it would be ideal to develop all command areas on modern lines, it would not be possible to do so for financial, organisational and other constraints. Four command areas viz., Nagarjunasagar Right Canal, Nagarjunasagar Left Canal, Pochampad and Tungabhadra Projects have, therefore, been selected for intensive area development and modernisation of agriculture during the Fifth Five-year Plan Period. The Command Area Development Authorities have been set up for each of the four commands at Project level with the necessary staff.

A loan agreement has been concluded between the Government of India and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in June 1976, which in addition to the completion of the Nagarjunasagar Project canal system, provides for the command area development covering about 10.52 lakh hectares in a period of 5 years commencing from 1976-77. The agreement also consists of the rehabilitation, upgrading and construction of about 1575 Kms. of village roads in the Nagarjunasagar Project command area.

An expenditure of Rs. 666.34 lakhs was incurred on the Command Area Development Programme during the Fifth Plan Period. The Physical Achievements include coverage of 3.81 lakh hectares under the Intensive Agricultural Extension Programme and construction of 310 Kms. of Ayacut Roads in Pochampad Command Area. Systematic Land Development was also executed in an area of 0.35 lakh hectares as against 0.72 lakh hectares (I.D.) committed to World Bank for Development in the first Sub-Project Period (1976-77 to 1978-79).

In order to adhere to the cumulative targets of covering 10.52 lakh hectares under Intensive Agricultural Extension Programme, Systematic Land Development of 3.67 lakh hectares and construction and upgrading of 1575 Kms. of Ayacut Roads in Nagarjunasagar Project Command Area and to implement the Benor System (T. & V. System) in the programme area as per the schedule stipulated by the World Bank, it would be necessary to incur an outlay of Rs. 4036.09 lakhs in the State Plan

sector and Rs. 5156.58 lakhs in the Central sector during the Medium Term Plan Period. Schemewise particulars of the State Plan sector are given in Annexure-I and Central Plan sector in Annexure-II.

The salient features of the Command Area Development schemes proposed for 1978-83 are discussed below :

Systematic Land Development :

For planning the land development operations in an irrigation command area, it is necessary to carry out detailed surveys and prepare maps. Topographical and profile surveys are required for land shaping and levelling and design of water courses and field drains. Out of 72,000 hectares Committed to the World Bank, the target for 1976-78 was 28,800 hectares. During this period an extent of 73,922 hectares was surveyed, 48,326 hectares was designed and execution was done in an extent of 35,488 hectares. For the year 1978-79, it has been programmed to develop an area of 73,400 hectares of land on systematic lines. During the Medium Term Plan Period, it has been programmed to develop an extent of 3,67,000 hectares of land in the four select commands comprising topographical surveys and designing. A provision of Rs. 918.00 lakhs has been proposed for the systematic land development operations.

Aerial Survey:

The main objectives of the aerial survey operations are to obtain maps and data for the project areas concerning the current drainage system, land and water boundary mapping, forest areas, land use, soils, salinity and alkalinity etc. The Survey of India to whom aerial photography work has been entrusted have already obtained the required photographs. It has been proposed to continue the aerial survey operations during the Medium Term Plan period also and an amount of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been proposed for this purpose.

Soil Survey :

An amount of Rs. 15.08 lakhs has been proposed in the Plan for undertaking soil survey scheme which is also a part of land development work.

Purchase of Machinery for Land Development Work :

A separate Land Development Division to cater to the needs of the Command Area Development Department has been constituted in the Andhra Pradesh State Agro Industries Corporation Limited, headed by a General Manager. A loan assistance of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been obtained from the Government of India during 1977-78 for equipping the corporation with additional machinery needed for land development. An amount of Rs. 925.00 lakhs has been proposed under the Centrally

sponsored sector towards the purchase of Machinery for land development work covering an area of 3,67,000 hectares. An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed in the State Plan sector during the Medium Term Plan period for sanction of necessary assistance towards working capital for Agro Industries Corporation.

Ground Water Monitoring Programme :

The State Ground Water Department has initiated a ground water monitoring programme during January 1971 and the programme has been taken up in Nagarjunasagar Project command area also. An amount of Rs. 14.00 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme during the Medium Term Plan period.

Pilot Project Tractor Training Centre, Chelgal :

An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed for continuance of this centre under State Plan funds as the sanction for the same under the Centrally sponsored scheme expires by 31-3-1979.

Revolving Fund for Systematic Land Development :

The main agency for executing the land levelling land shaping works is the Andhra Pradesh State Agro Industries Corporation. The loan amounts sanctioned by the financial institutions will be placed at the disposal of the Agro Industries Corporation for tackling the works. But certain stages such as membership admission of Land Acquisitions, technical reports of experts etc. have to be gone through before the loans are sanctioned to the farmers. The procedure is not only cumbersome but also time consuming. With a view to reduce the time-lag, a simplified procedure has been evolved reducing the time-lag from five months to about forty days. But it is not desirable to allow even this time-lag in order to maintain the continuity of Systematic Land Development works. It is, therefore, proposed to constitute a "revolving fund" from which the expenditure can be met initially pending sanction of loans. An amount of Rs. 35.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Medium Term Plan towards the 'Revolving fund' for the Systematic Land Development operations.

Intensive Agricultural Extension Programme :

Intensive Agricultural Programme called "Training and Visits System" has been introduced in the command areas to educate the farmers in modern agricultural technology to cover an area of 10.50 lakh hectares in a period of five years commencing from 1976-77. An extent of 3.81 lakh hectares has been brought under this programme during 1977-78 and in the current year 1978-79, the programme will cover an additional area of 2.41 lakh hectares. A very high percentage of the area

has been covered by high yielding varieties and Rabi Irrigated Dry Crops have been introduced in large areas. During the next Five Year Plan period an amount of Rs. 605.00 lakhs has been proposed for the "Intensive Agricultural Extension Programme."

A project Development and Demonstration Farm has been established at Chelgal in Pochampad Command Area for demonstrating the benefits of Systematic Land Development etc. An amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Medium Term Plan period.

Strengthening of Farmers' Training Centre :

Farmers Training centres have been established at the rate of one in each district to impart intensive training in modern Agriculture. An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed during the Medium Term Plan period to strengthen the Farmers, Training Centres by providing the required staff.

Laying of Irrigated Dry Cropping Demonstration in Command Areas:

There has been a general feeling among the cultivators that Irrigated Dry cultivation in black soil areas will make the lands slowly unfit for future cultivation on account of Salinity and Alkalinity. To dispel this feeling from the minds of the farmer, a demonstration scheme is drawn up. An amount of Rs. 12.50 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme during the Medium Term Plan period.

Strengthening of Soil Testing Laboratories :

Under the Intensive Agricultural Extension Programme, special emphasis has been laid on soil testing from the point of view of balanced and optimum fertilisation. As the existing laboratories are not able to cope up with the work, an amount of Rs. 12.50 lakhs has been proposed in the Medium Term Plan period to strengthen the staff, etc.

Water Management Research and Training Centre :

For effective implementation of Water use Management practices, it is necessary to have adequate research support and at present no specific research is being done in this direction. It is, therefore, proposed to establish a Water use Management Research Unit in one of the select commands. This will also serve as a training centre to develop the technical skills of the persons involved in Command Area Development work. An amount of Rs. 47.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Medium Term Plan period.

Plant Protection Training Centre :

It has been proposed to establish Plant Protection Training Centre at Hyderabad for taking up Intensive Agricultural Extension Programme

for the Command Area Development staff and an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Medium Term Plan.

Study Tours outside the State :

An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been proposed in the Medium Term Plan for deputation of staff to undergo training outside the State in modern agricultural practices, etc.

Preparation of Command Area Development Project in Godavari Delta and other Command areas :

The Godavari Delta system is one of the oldest Irrigation Projects of the State, irrigating of about a million acres. As the chronic problem of tail-enders is met within this command area, it is necessary as a remedy to modernise the irrigation system. Detailed investigation and preparation of integrated project of Godavari Delta and other command areas is necessary. A provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been proposed for this scheme in the Medium Term Plan period and also to extend it to Vamsadhara and Krishna Delta, etc.

Modernisation studies for optimum use of land and Water :

Some of the old Irrigation Projects like Tungabhadra Project Low Level Canal, Rajolibanda Diversion Scheme, Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal and Nizamsagar have been facing problems and consequently the full extent of ayacut could not be developed as contemplated. In order to get rid of the problems modernisation studies are necessary. A pilot scheme is proposed to be taken up in the Medium Term Plan period at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

Animal Husbandry Schemes :

An amount of Rs. 45.00 lakhs has been proposed for the staff of the Animal Husbandry Department in connection with the implementation of Animal Husbandry Schemes in the command area in the Medium Term Plan. The provision is for continuance of the existing scheme.

Building Programme in Command Areas :

In order to provide minimum comfort to the personnel working in the project areas, it has been proposed to take up building programme with locally available material. During the year 1977-78, six such quarters were constructed and during the Medium Term, Plan period it is proposed to construct about 120 quarters at an estimated cost of Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

Agricultural Farms under ayacuts :

An amount of Rs. 13.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Medium Term Plan period for the construction of Agricultural Farms under the ayacuts.

Ayacut Road Programme :

Command area roads are needed for faster movement of agricultural inputs and agricultural production. A road improvement and construction programme of village road net-work covering the entire Nagarjunasagar Project area was taken up. According to the agreement entered into with the World Bank in June 1976, roads to a length of 1575 Kms. are to be laid in Nagarjunasagar Project Command area at an estimated cost of Rs. 1635.00 lakhs. During 1977-78 an amount of Rs. 90.00 lakhs was sanctioned for the purchase of road construction equipment, etc. Necessary estimates for improving 398.50 Kms. of road has been sanctioned. During the current year 1978-79 it is proposed to take up 247 Kms. of road improvement work and 172 Kms. of new construction works. An amount of Rs. 1545.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Medium Term Plan for the ayacut road programme in Nagarjunasagar Project Command Area.

A similar road programme has been taken up in Pochampad Command area to construct 460 Kms. of roads. About 310 Kms. of roads were to be completed upto 1977-78. It has been programmed to take up road works during the Medium Term Plan period at an estimated cost of Rs. 150.00. lakhs.

Credit Requirements :

The nature of the Systematic Land Development work requires that all lands under a pipe are taken up simultaneously and hence an element of compulsion is necessary.

The credit facilities for land development in the command areas could not be extended by the financing institutions to the farmers due to restrictions in the rules and procedures. Similarly, the unwilling farmers who do not agree for development of their lands voluntarily block the pace of land development. Such farmers are treated as ineligible. A special fund called the Special Loan Account has been created at the level of the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation with the contributions from the Government of India, the State Government and the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation in the ratio of 50 : 25 : 25 respectively to finance the ineligible farmers. An amount of Rs. 168.76 lakhs has been provided towards State Government share of contribution for the Special Loan Account during the Medium Term Plan period.

According to the pattern of Central assistance approved by Government of India in 1975, subsidy is available to Small and Marginal Farmers for land levelling and land shaping etc., and the entire amount is met by the Government of India. Subsidy requirements are estimated on assumption that 10% of the total area to be developed is held by Small and Marginal Farmers. For the Medium Term Plan period an amount of Rs. 933.50 lakhs has been proposed under Centrally sponsored sector towards subsidy to Small and Marginal farmers.

In view of the increase in the demand of the credit for Intensive Agricultural Extension Programme under the "Benor System" the Co-operative Central Banks in the Command areas are not able to meet the Short Term credit requirements with the present level of share capital maintained by them. With a view to enable the Cooperative Central Banks to acquire eligibility to borrow more funds from the Reserve Bank of India, it has been proposed to strengthen their financial position by augmenting their share capital. An amount of Rs. 1000.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Medium Term Plan under the Centrally sponsored sector towards share capital contribution to the Co-operative Central Banks in Command areas.

Other Schemes :

The other schemes include a provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs for the Command Area Development Commissioner's Office, Rs. 110.00 lakhs for the Administrator's establishment, Rs. 40.00 lakhs for Azmoish staff, Rs. 13.85 lakhs towards Registration staff, Rs. 5.00 lakhs towards special staff for updating of Revenue Records, Rs. 5.00 lakhs for work relating to localisation of Ayacut and Rs. 75.00 lakhs for the staff in the offices of the Collectors to attend to Command Area Development work in non-select commands.

The requirement of funds for Command Area Development Programmes mentioned above would be to the tune of Rs. 4036.09 lakhs for the Medium Term Plan period under the State Plan Sector. Schemewise break up of the provisions for 1978-83 are given in Annexure-I.

Central Sector Schemes :

Field Channels :

Field channels play a vital role for achieving speedy development of command areas. Although the excavation and maintenance of field channels is the responsibility of farmers, they took very little interest. The State Government has, therefore, decided that field channels should be constructed by Project Authorities at Project cost upto each survey number of 5 hectares limit whichever is less in respect of all ongoing and future major, medium and minor irrigation projects. During 1977-78, field channels have been excavated by the Command Area Development

Authorities in the four select commands in an area of 20,157 hectares. It has been programmed to take up the constructions of field channels in an area of 3.67 lakh hectares upto each survey number during the Medium Term Plan period and an amount of Rs. 1175.00 lakhs has been proposed under the Centrally sponsored sector.

Soil and Water use Management Pilot Projects :

In order to demonstrate different types of systematic land development works, water management techniques and other Improved Agricultural Practices the Government of India have sanctioned Soil and Water use Managements Pilot Projects in the command areas. An amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been proposed under the Centrally sponsored sector for these Pilot Projects during the Medium Term Plan period.

The Government of India will provide additional amount to the tune of Rs. 1103.08 lakhs towards their share of 50% Central assistance schemes such as cost of establishment of Command Area Development Authority, Soil Surveys, preparation of farm plans including topographical surveys and supervision etc. The additional amount of Rs 1103.01 lakhs has been indicated in the Statement under the Centrally sponsored sector (vide *Annexure-II A*).

Certain schemes such as pilot projects, subsidy to Small and Marginal farmers, purchase of Machinery for systematic land development, loan assistance for field channels, are entitled for cent per cent Central assistance from the Government of India as grant and loan. The requirement for the Command Area Development programmes under this sector would be to the tune of Rs. 4053.50 lakhs in the Medium Term Plan period as shown in *Annexure-II B*.

Thus, the Command Area Development Programmes are entitled for a total Central assistance of Rs. 5156.58 lakhs during the Medium Term Plan period (both 50% Central assistance and 100% Central assistance.)

Plan at a Glance :

The Medium Term plan Programme for Command Area Development during 1978-83 envisages an outlay of Rs. 4036.09 lakhs in the State Plan sector and Rs. 5156.58 lakhs in the Central sector. Details of the same are given in *Annexures-I and II*,

ANNEXURE - I.

Command Area Development Programme in the State Sector.

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Proposed outlay for 1978-83</i>
(11)	(2)	(3)
11.	Topographical Survey and Supervision ..	918.00
22.	Aerial Survey in Command Areas ..	40.00
33.	Soil Survey ..	15.00
44.	Loans to A.P. State Agro Industries Corporation.	10.00
55.	Conjunctive use of Ground Water ..	14.00
66.	Pilot Project Tractor Training Centre, Chelgal ..	10.00
77.	Revolving fund for Systematic Land Development.	35.00
88.	Agricultural Extension ..	605.00
99.	Project Development and Demonstration farm, Chelgal.	25.00
100.	Strengthening of Farmers Training, Centres ..	10.00
111.	Laying of I.D.cropping Demonstration in Com- mand areas.	12.50
122.	Strengthening of soil testing laboratories and other miscellaneous itmes	10.00
133.	Water Management Research and Training centre..	47.00
144.	Plant Protection Training centre at Hyderabad, for taking up Intensive Agricultural Extension Pro- gramme for the C A D Staff	5.00
155.	Study tours and deputation of staff for training outside the State	1.00
166.	Preparation of CAD Project in Godavari Delta and other command areas	30.00
177.	Modernisation studies for optimum use of land and water	5.00
188.	Animal Husbandry Schemes ..	45.00
199.	Agricultural Farms under ayacuts ..	13.00
200.	Ayacut roads in N S P Command Area ..	1345.00

ANNEXURE - I --(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)
21.	State Government share of contribution for special Loan Account.	168 .76
22.	Ayacut roads in Pochampad Command Area ..	150 .00
23.	C.A.D. Commissioner's office ..	20 .00
24.	Administrator's Establishment ..	110 .00
25.	Other Establishment (Azmoish staff CLB) ..	40 .00
26.	Registration staff for development of ayacut ..	13 .65
27.	Special staff for updating Revenue Records ..	5 .00
28.	Localisation of ayacut ..	5 .00
29.	Staff in Collector's office to attend CAD work ..	75 .00
30.	Pisculture and Animal Husbandry ..	0 .10
31.	Krishi Kendras ..	0 .05
32.	Consolidation of holdings ..	0 .05
33.	Crop Compensation ..	0 .05
34.	Building Programme in Command Areas ..	50 .00
35.	Spill over ayacut roads in command areas ..	0 .05
36.	Spill over Market Roads in Command Areas ..	0 .05
37.	Establishment of Market Complexes ..	0 .05
Total :	..	4,036 .09

ANNEXURE — II

Command Area Development Programme

Outlay on Centrally Sponsored Schemes

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>Proposed outlay for 1978-83</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
A. Schemes entitled for 50% Central assistance from Govt. of India.		
1.	CAD Commissioner's Office	.. 20.00
2.	Administrator's Establishment	.. 110.00
3.	Topographical Survey and Supervision	.. 918.00
4.	Soil Survey	.. 15.08
5.	Aerial Survey in Command Areas	.. 40.00
Total (A)		1,103.08
B. Schemes entitled for 100% Central assistance from Govt. of India.		
1.	Pilot Projects	.. 20.00
2.	Subsidy to Small and Marginal farmers	.. 933.50
3.	Pilot Project, Chelgal	.. ..
4.	Purchase of Machinery for S.L.D.	.. 925.00
5.	Construction of field channels	.. 1,175.00
6.	Share capital contribution to Cooperative Central Banks.	1,000.00
Total (B)		.. 4,053.50
Grand Total		.. 5,156.58

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 projects and thereby 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>% of top Soil lost.</i>	<i>Area (in lakh hectares).</i>
Severely eroded. ..	.. More than 50%	.. 23.07
Moderately eroded. ..	.. 25% to 50%	.. 46.13
Slightly eroded. ..	.. Less than 25%	.. 10.93
	Total ..	80.13

However the area covered under various soil survey measures aggregated to only 4.40 lakh hectares up to the end of 1977-78. 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 a 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.W.P., S.F. D.A., I.T. D.A., and is being implemented on "Water shed basis" with an integrated approach.

Review :

An expenditure of Rs. 173.61 lakhs has been incurred on the Soil Survey programmes during the Fifth Plan period by the Forest and Agriculture Departments in the State. The expenditure incurred by the Agriculture Department amounted to Rs. 148.04 lakhs and an extent of 40,000 hectares has been covered by the Soil Survey measures, increasing the total area covered under the programme from 4.00 lakh hectares at the end of the Fourth plan to 4.40 lakh hectares by the end of the Fifth Plan. The Forest Department has also incurred an expenditure of Rs. 25.57 lakhs on Soil and Water Survey measures undertaken in the Forest areas during 1974-78. 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 were raised in tribal areas to provide gainful employment to the tribals and to wean them away from shifting cultivation. The Minor Forest Produce Programme included the planting of trees such as Mango, Jack, Tamarind, etc., in the abandoned podu areas. The other plantations consisted of Silver Oak (680 hectares), Bamboo (878 hectares), Bursara (50 hectares), Abnus (15 hectares) and pastures (20 hectares) .

Objectives and Strategy :

Broadly, the objective of the soil and water conservation programmes 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, 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 affective 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 programmes on water shed basis by dividing the bigger water sheds into smaller or micro-water sheds 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 water shed 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 water sheds are delineated and selected with the help of topographic sheets and then, micro water sheds are demarcated. The multi-disciplinary technical group will draw up water shed management plans after inspecting the areas to get optimum benefit from the available resources in the water-shed areas. The water shed 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 husbandary and fisheries, etc. If there are alkaline or degraded lands in the water-shed 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 difficulties in execution due to unwillingness on the part of the farmers. As the programme is a community programme, benefitting all the farmers in the water-shed area through enhanced production, enactment of comprehensive legislation covering all aspects of land improvement is necessary and the same is now under the active consideration of the Government. The strategy in forest areas consists in arousing public awareness about the intensity of damage caused by the forest fires and establishing fire-fighting units with necessary equipment.

Programme Details :

The Medium Term Plan Programme for 1978-83 envisages an outlay of Rs. 1394.50 lakhs on Soil and Water Conservation Programmes. The outlay earmarked for the Agriculture Department is of the order of Rs. 1319.50 lakhs while the remaining amount of Rs. 75.00 lakhs is towards conservation measures under taken in forest areas.

The programmes of the Agriculture Department contemplate bringing under soil conservation measures an additional area of 3.00 lakh hectares during the plan period raising the total area covered under the programme to 7.40 lakh hectares by 1982-83 the cost of this part of the

programme relating to the soil conservation works (including follow up and maintenance and establishment of 5 additional units for implementation of the works) is estimated at about Rs. 894.00 lakhs. The other schemes included under the Medium Term Plan are strengthening of soil testing laboratories (Rs. 60.00 lakhs), establishment of one Investigation unit in each district (Rs. 210.00 lakhs), Soil Survey and Soil Testing (Rs. 13.00 lakhs) reclamation of Saline area of Coastal districts (Rs. 42.00 lakhs), large scale administration blocks and red soil for soil conservation measures (Rs. 40.00 lakhs), education and training (Rs. 37.20 lakhs including soil conservation training centre at Anantapur) and Direction and Administration (Rs. 5.80 lakhs).

It is proposed to take up investigation for surveying the priority areas and prepare advance plans and estimates for executing the soil conservation works, as and when funds are provided. It is also proposed to establish soil survey organisation to survey and prepare soil classification maps. The other items worth mentioning among the programme are adoption of agronomical practices in banded areas, organization of Large Scale demonstration projects in black and red soil areas, strengthening of soil testing laboratories including mobile soil-testing (laboratory) establishment of soil conservation training centres with permanent buildings and staff in different disciplines and establishment of new units in the districts where there is no organisation at present.

The most important scheme under the Forest department programme relates to fire protection. Fire is a potent cause of erosion in forest areas. Fires not only cause considerable deterioration in the quality of timber but also cause soil erosion by exposing the bare soil to the on slaught of rain. According to studies conducted by the Central Soil Conservation Research Centre, the annual production of leaf litter in a deciduous forest is of the order of three to six tonnes per hectare. By protecting the leaf litter from fire, the soil moisture can be increased by 5% in the top 23 inches of the soil. Further studies have shown that the presence of abundant leaf litter on the forest floor resulted in high infiltration rates (4.0 cm for the first hour and 2 cm for the second hour) whereas under compact eroded soils the average infiltration rate was very poor, being as low as 2.8 cm for the first hour and 1.4 on for the second hour.

Reviewing the position of fires in forest the National Commission on Agriculture has strongly recommended that effective steps be taken to protect forests from fire.

Man caused fires (and most of the fires are of such type) can be prevented by education of local people and legislative measures where necessary. It is, therefore, proposed to enforce effective fire-protection at least in the valuable forest areas in the State to start with. To achieve

this objective, there is need for a wide publicity campaign to arouse public awareness and establishment of fire-observation towers, early detection and communications net-work ; there is need for fire-fighting units with vehicles and fire-watchers in the fire-season. An annual provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is provided towards fire-protection of forests, i.e., Rs. 60.00 lakhs for the period 1979-80 to 1982-83. The other programmes of the Forest Department envisage the raising of the Coffee Plantations in an extent of 200 hectares in the tribal areas to dissuade the local inhabitants from shifting cultivation and raising minor forest produce plantations in an extent of 300 hectares in abandoned Podu areas.

Plan Proposals at a Glance:

The Medium Term Plan for Soil Conservation envisages an outlay of Rs. 1394.50 lakhs as per the scheme-wise particulars indicated below :

(Rs. in lakhs.)

<i>Scheme.</i>	<i>Provision for 1978-83</i>
I. Director of Agriculture :	
1. Soil Conservation Schemes (Direction & Administration).	5.80
2. <i>Soil Conservation Works :</i>	
(a) Soil Conservation programme in Agricultural lands of A.P.	610.00
(b) Follow up and Maintenance . . . . .	.. 130.00
(c) Strengthening of Soil Testing Laboratories ..	60.00
(d) Investigation unit one for each district ..	210.00
(e) Cost of 5 Addl. units including S.C. Works ..	154.00
(f) Reclamation of saline areas of Coastal districts ..	42.00
(g) Large Scale Demonstration blocks and red soil for S.C. measures	40.00
3. Education and Training	37.20
4. Soil Survey and Soil Testing	30.00
Total I.	1319.50
II. Forest Department (C.C.F.);	
Soil and Water Conservation... .. .	75.00
Grand Total I + II.	1394.50

6. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Animal husbandry plays a vital role in the Rural Economy of the State. While formulating the development programmes due to priority to this sector was always given. The Planning Commission has also emphasised the need to implement the recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture in its interim report relating to animal husbandry sector. These recommendations are aimed at achieving self sufficiency in respect of milk, eggs, meat and mutton. The livestock not only contributes to the nutritional requirements but also provides motive power for carrying on various agricultural operations. In addition, production of livestock and livestock products have become the most important occupations and sources of income in rural areas. It is a fact that there is still vast scope for increasing the contribution of animal husbandry sector for the welfare of those who Predominantly take to agriculture for their livelihood.

As per the Livestock census of 1977, the total live-stock population in the State was 31.6 million, comprising of 12.02 million cattle, 7.16 million buffaloes 7.06 million sheep, 4.36 million goats and 0.75 million pigs. The poultry population was 21.5 million. The State has the largest poultry population in the country and occupies the second place in regard to cattle population. Compared to the live stock census of 1972, there is an increase in poultry population and there is a lull in sheep population in 1977.

The National Policy for the development of weaker sections among the farm population also dictated large scale adoption of mixed farming by the small and marginal farmers. Several studies have revealed that the small farmers can derive 20 to 60 per cent of their total income from livestock and the income by adopting mixed farming can be as high as 61% . A rapid expansion of rearing of improved milch cattle has, therefore, been accorded high priority to improve the rural economy in general and economic well being of the weaker sections in particular.

Review :

Animal husbandry sector was given considerable importance in the Second and Third Five-Year Plans and in the subsequent Annual Plans. The expenditure incurred during the second plan was Rs 235.82 lakhs, while in the Third Plan it was Rs 190.74 lakhs and in the

subsequent annual plans an amount of Rs. 148.73 lakhs was spent on the Animal Husbandry schemes. During this period a number of Veterinary aid and live stock and poultry development institutions have come into operation. The expenditure incurred during the Fourth Plan was Rs. 172.63 lakhs. The amount was spent on schemes like cattle development, poultry development, providing Veterinary aid, Education, Research and Training schemes, besides the schemes for sheep development and piggery development and on strengthening the department in the State.

During the Fifth Plan period, 1974-78, an amount of Rs. 220.84 lakhs was incurred on various schemes, consequently production of milk rose to 2.086 thousand tonnes; 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 was 10. The frozen semen stations were functioning at Visakhapatnam and Nandyal. During 1974-78 the number of artificial inseminations performed with exotic Bulls was 1.20 lakhs, and the exotic cross breed calves born were 20 thousand. The number of sheep breeding farms in the State at the close of 1977-78 were 4; the sheep and wool extension centres were 114, and intensive sheep development projects were 5. The pig breeding units/Farms in the State were also 5. The number of veterinary hospitals functioning were 236 while the veterinary dispensaries (Graduate institutions) were 1030; and the non-graduate institutions (RLUS) were 2290. The Veterinary Stock Men Centres in the State were 6 at the close of 1977-78.

Approach and Objective :

The approach for the State Plan 1978-83 would be (i) to concentrate on providing breeding facilities for production of better live stock by adopting improved management practices; (ii) to provide adequate and universal animal health facilities; (iii) to provide proper marketing facilities and assistance for gainful avocation to small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers by integrating the programme with the work of agencies like Small Farmer's Development Agencies, etc.

The objectives of the Animal husbandry sector are therefore, (i) improve the animal health facilities so as to give adequate support for the introduction of new programmes (ii) ensure adequate production of milk through cattle development programmes facilitating the dairies in the State to procure milk; (iii) increase the production of animal proteins in the form of meat and eggs through sheep, poultry and piggery development programmes; and (iv) the programmes are to be designed in such a way that small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in rural areas derive maximum benefit.

In an effort to achieve these objectives, the strategy chosen is as following: The Department has a well established hierarchy in the field, capable of taking up various programmes in the districts. Hence the steps to be taken in this direction are (i) to provide village level institutions in areas not adequately covered at present and in tribal areas, (ii) to improve the technology in the cattle development programmes by resorting to latest techniques of use of frozen semen; (iii) to improve the extension programmes to disseminate modern methods of livestock production to farmers at large and provide opportunities to farmers to observe these methods in implementation; and (iv) extending assistance to weaker sections of the rural community for their economic betterment.

Plan Programmes :

The programmes included in the next Plan are aimed at providing more funds for technical and extension inputs than that on expansion of institutional base. It is expected that this would lead to giving more facilities to the farmers enabling them to improve their incomes through livestock production and in improving the village economy in general. The total outlay for the schemes included in the plan is Rs 1427.80 lakhs.

Cattle development is one of the important programmes included in the Plan 1978-83. Due to the impact created by the key village schemes and Intensive Cattle Development Projects, it has become possible to introduce frozen semen technique to encourage cross breeding on a large scale. It is therefore proposed to introduce frozen semen in the existing artificial insemination centres along with the establishment of Liquid Nitrogen Plant. In order to support this programme a frozen semen Bull station is also contemplated. Moreover, to achieve tangible results, integrated cattle development is proposed to be implemented on the lines of B. A. I. F. to preserve the cross breed Calves and up-graded buffalo calves, it is proposed to undertake calf rearing in the Government livestock farms upto the age of maturity and supply them ultimately to weaker sections of the society. In addition, it is proposed to supply cross breed exotic Bulls and Murrah or graded Murrah Bulls to the interior areas of the State. In the areas where cross breeding has already been introduced through the departmental institutions, support programmes to encourage artificial insemination coverage and calf rearing are totally lacking. It has become a serious impediment in the field of cattle development. It is therefore, proposed to take up intergrated breeding, calf rearing and fodder programme in these areas for the benefit of weaker sections. The Ongole breed is being neglected in the home tracks of Ongole district. There is demand of Ongole Breed of cattle and Ongole Bull semen even from other countries. It is, therefore, proposed to preserve the Ongole breed

by opening a farm in Prakasam district. In order to obtain milch animals of quality and tested breeding bulls, the existing Government livestock farms are proposed to be strengthened. The existing private Goshala and pinjrapoles required financial assistance for better functioning and to bestow proper care of animals. For the purpose of taking care of the old and sick cattle, it is proposed to establish Gosadans in each one of the district.

Veterinary services and Animal health is another important scheme for implementation during the plan 1978-83. The Veterinary Biological and Research Institute is found to be out dated compared to the present day needs and requirements., hence, it is proposed to reorient the Institute besides establishing subsidiary units at Guntur during 1978-83. The Veterinary institutions in the field were given staff from the available persons to ensure wide coverage in 1976-77, with the result efficiency was sacrificed in some of the institutions and led to lot of complaints from the farmers. It is therefore, proposed to strengthen the institutions by providing Veterinary compounders. The National Commission on Agriculture has strongly recommended the up-grading of certain Veterinary institutions into poly-clinics where expertise is available in every branch of animal science. At present there are two polyclinics functioning at two district head-quarters and it is proposed to extend this facility to other 19 district head-quarters. The mobile animal health clinics have proved to be of great help in rendering Veterinary aid in remote villages. At present 9 districts are provided with such facility and it is proposed to extend this to other districts through mobile Ambulatory clinics.

An amount of Rs 231.70 lakhs is proposed to be given to Agricultural University as assistance for Research Proposals.

For sheep and wool development an outlay of Rs. 118.00 lakhs is proposed. Programmes for sheep and wool development as well as for mutton were undertaken through the Drought Prone Areas Programme and other programmes implemented in the State. The requirements of rams is proposed to be met by strengthening the large scale sheep breeding farm at Mamidipally to serve as a cross breed ram multiplication farm for the State. It is also proposed to strengthen the existing sheep breeding farms and start a new farm for Nellore sheep in the tract. The sheep development programmes are to be undertaken with the active involvement of the sheep breeders (shepherds) in the district.

Animal Husbandry Department has bacon factory at Gannavaram, Krishna District, which is not working to its optimum capacity. Utilisation of its capacity to optimum would provide subsidiary income to a large number of small and marginal farmers who could take to

production and rearing of pigs. The entire programme needs support by way of strengthening the pig breeding stations and by way of strengthening the pig breeding stations and by periodic import of new strains of exotic pigs. Appointment of a disease Investigating Officer (pigs) at Gannavaram is also considered essential. A feed mixing plant is proposed to be srected for meeting the feed requirements of the Piggary farms and farmers rearing pigs. These schemes are expected to go a long way in improving the nutritional standards among the interested sections of the society, and provide source of income to a good number of families belonging to the weaker sections. An allotment of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been made for these schemes during the plan period 1978-83.

In the past not much attention was paid to goat development. Most of the families belonging to weaker sections are rearing goats to supply them some subsidiary income. For the benefit of the weaker sections, it is proposed to implement the stall fed goat rearing programme on subsidy basis at a cost of Rs. 5.00 lakhs during 1978-83. It involves the introduction of hybrid dairy goats and cultivation of fodder trees for lopping.

Fodder development is, yet, another aspect of the animal husbandry programmes. The fodder in general is in short supply. Further, with the decrease in the area left for grazing and the extensive introduction of many cash/commercial crops, which have lower yields of straws, availability of fodder is getting reduced. It is also essential to introduce nutrition fodder varieties particularly legumes in the cropping pattern. It is necessary that the farmers who possess small dairy units undertake regular fodder production. Non-availability of fodder seed is a major constraint in this regard. Hence, it is also proposed to establish seed multiplication farms in Government live stock farms. In addition, it is also proposed to introduce drought resistant Forage Plants on a large scale. It is felt that incentives have to be given to popularise the use of chaff-cutters for better utilisation of fodder and preservation of fodder by making silage. In order to meet the heavy demand for mineral mixture it is proposed to establish a production plant at Keesarapally. These programmes are estimated to cost Rs. 54.00 lakhs.

Most of the rural population is ignorant of the developed management practices, to be adopted with regard to the livestock. There is also no material published in Telugu to convey the improved animal management techniques to the farmers. Therefore, it is essential to expose as many farmers as possible to such techniques. It is also essential that by exposing the farmers to such improved techniques they are not only enlightened but also make better use of the institutional infrastructure available. For this purpose, programmes of Farmers

Training, tours and visits, organisation of cattle shows and calf rallies, publishing of bulletins and strengthening of the publicity wing are proposed to be taken up under extension programmes.

The expansion of the department over the years has increased the work load at all levels including the Directorate. Adequate and prompt attention to the items of administration like, staff problems, accounts and technical items is essential. It is, therefore, proposed to strengthen the Administrative set up wherever necessary during the plan period. The vehicles provided for the departmental officers in the past are not able to conduct their tours effectively. Moreover, for implementing the various programmes in the field dependable vehicles are quite essential. Therefore, it is proposed to replace the old petrol vehicles by new vehicles during the current plan period.

Strengthening of the Statistical wing in the department is proposed for the factual collections of data relating to livestock products and other items, as the existing machinery is not adequate to cope with the task of building up of reliable data base for the Department.

Well-trained men are essential to man different schemes contemplated under the plan and hence it is essential that inservice training programmes are organised for the departmental staff. It is proposed to train selected candidates as Veterinary Compounders for a period of six months while the Veterinary Compounders inservice are trained for eight months to serve as Livestock Assistants to run the basic unit institutions. Strengthening of the Institute of Animal Reproduction at Madannapet, is also proposed in order to expand the scope for giving advanced training in specialised subjects to the officers of the Veterinary Department. In addition, provision is also made to accommodate sponsoring of departmental officers to Advanced Training Courses within and outside the country. Financial assistance is also proposed to be given to the students of B.V.Sc. course belonging to Scheduled Tribes/Castes in the Plan Period.

The schemes as proposed above are for an outlay of Rs. 1427.80 lakhs including an outlay of Rs. 83.50 lakhs on programmes for tribal areas. The allocation for the schemes and programmes under tribal sub-plan are made on the basis of percentage of allocations fixed in this regard.

With the implementation of these schemes, (based on the guidelines adopted by the Government of India) the targets set for the State are (i) milk production will be at the level of 2.756 Metric Tonnes, (ii) Egg Production will be 1071 millions and the wool production will be of the order of 27.5 lakhs Kgs., at the close of the Plan period 1978-83,

Centrally Sponsored Schemes :

The following schemes are proposed as the Centrally Sponsored

Schemes :

- (i) large scale sheep breeding farm at Mamidipally ;
- (ii) Progeny testing unit at Banavasi ;
- (iii) Rinderpest Eradication scheme ;
- (iv) Strengthening of Veterinary-Biological and Research Institute at Hyderabad.
- (v) Strengthening of the statistical organisation in the department ;
- (vi) Establishment of exotic cattle breeding farm Banavasi under Indo-Danish Project ;
- (vii) Food and mouth disease vaccine ;
- (viii) Project cell at the Head Office; and
- (ix) Calf rearing scheme.

These schemes are implemented simultaneously with the schemes included in the State Plan. The Centrally Sponsored schemes as proposed are estimated to cost Rs. 243.72 lakhs during the period 1978-83. In addition, Central sector schemes involving an amount of Rs. 56.00 lakhs for the development of sheep, poultry and piggery are included in the Annual Plan 1978-79. Thus, the total investment under the Centrally Sponsored Central sector schemes during the period 1978-83 works to Rs. 299.72 lakhs.

A. P. State Meat and Poultry Development Corporation Limited :

The Andhra Pradesh State Meat and Poultry Development Corporation was formed on 1st November, 1977. The Poultry Farms and Marketing centres till then managed by the Animal Husbandry Department were also transferred to the Corporation. One significant achievement of the Corporation is the progressive takeover of the whole-sale trade in Eggs in the State and the total turnover is about 2.5 lakh Eggs per day. The Farmers particularly the small and marginal farmers covered by various developmental programmes, are assured of the market for their poultry products. The Corporation has also provided the health cover, supply of balanced feed, marketing of Eggs and culled chicken.

The main objective of the Corporation is to cover all poultry and meat development activities including commercialisation, Research and extension in the State ; to maintain, establish improve, aid and assist all poultry farms, Egg Banks, Cold storage, Plants market all Poultry Products and By-products ; manufacture equipment Poultry

feed and Pharmaceuticals, Biologicals etc., to organise Hygienic modern slaughter houses in the State and to undertake, processing and sale of all kinds of meat and slaughter house by-products in the State.

The growth of poultry is not even all over the State and the stocks are concentrated in and around the cities of Hyderabad, Vijayawada, Guntur, Nellore and Chittoor and some other towns. Realising the potentialities of promotion of poultry production through the weaker sections of farmers in rural areas as an instrument of social change, poultry development programmes were introduced in Drought Prone Areas Programme districts and Five live stock production programme districts during the Fifth Plan period. These programmes are likely to be continued. It is expected that the small/back yard poultry units of 100 birds strength started under various programmes by the State and Central Government may eventually reach a strength of 3 millions by the end of next Plan period. The majority of small farmers may require growers of 8 to 12 weeks, and the entrie feed requirements are also to be met by the Corporation. Therefore, facilities for raising at-least 3 lakh growers per year and strengthening of existing feed mixing plants and opening of new feed mixing plants wherever necessary is also called for. The dispersal of commercial flocks in rural areas calls for increased outlay on health cover. For this a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs has been provided.

Programmes :

During the next Plan the schemes are proposed to be implemented under three heads ;

- (i) Continuation and strengthening of existing schemes ;
- (ii) New schemes (Grants-in-aid schemes) ;
- (iii) Schemes to be implemented in collaboration with Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation and Commercial Banks.

Selected poultry schemes are proposed to be implemented through the corporation. Of the schemes proposed the Poultry and Duck distribution scheme is mainly intended to bring about a drastic change in the local Hens and Ducks in the rural areas by resorting to upgrading. With the implementation of this scheme the level of productivity of the local Hens and Ducks will be enhanced and better results will accrue. It is proposed to establish diagnostic laboratories for spot diagnosis of affected birds and to suggest correct line of disease control. This is mainly for the use of private poultry breeders in the State and is designed to ensure sound health cover for the commercial birds. The demand for exotic ducklings is increasing day by day and the sources of supply are limited, hence a large scale exotic duck breeding farm is proposed to be established at a suitable place during the plan period.

It is also proposed to popularise rearing of exotic ducks in the State by supplying day-old-duckling to private breeders. A sum of Rs. 13 lakhs is provided for the purpose. Provision of Rs. 3 lakhs is made for farmers training.

The Corporation has also planned to implement schemes involving an investment of Rs. 700.00 lakhs under the third category of schemes. The Corporation will be contributing an amount of Rs. 95 lakhs as share capital margin money to obtain assistance from the Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation, out of which Rs. 55 lakhs will be provided under Drought Prone Areas Programme and the remaining under Animal Husbandry.

The total investment of the Corporation, during the Plan period thus, works out to Rs. 141.00 lakhs *i.e.*; Rs. 76 lakhs under Animal Husbandry and Rs. 65 lakhs under Drought Prone Areas Programme.

7. DAIRYING AND MILK SUPPLY

A well organised Urban Milk Supply Industry is sure to stimulate milk production in Rural Areas and lead to introduction of high yielding breeds of cattle and production of better feeding and management practices resulting in increased protein supply and better income levels more particularly to the rural population. Priority is sought to be given to dairy industry because of the impact it has on the economy of the small and marginal farmers by way of generating larger employment opportunities and thus helping to increase their incomes.

The Fifth Five-Year Plan laid emphasis on the development of infrastructure and establishment of new dairy units in the State, so as to enhance milk production to meet the growing demand for milk, while in the medium term plan (1978-83) the main thrust will be to develop and strengthen the dairy units and the infrastructure created during the previous years and establish new dairy units in the unidentifed milk sheds in the various districts of the State. The priority given to the dairy industry during the Fifth Plan is being further emphasised not only to increase 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 Medium Term Plan is to provide more employment opportunity to the small and marginal farmers and also to the educated unemployed through establishment of new dairy units. While the milk production in the State is being enhanced it is necessary to plan to conserve the surplus milk that is procured after meeting the local demand for use in the lean season of the year. It is therefore imperative that milk conservation plants are also established during the Medium Term Plan which apart from conserving the surplus milk, will create further employment potential to the skilled, unskilled and educated unemployed in the fields of Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Dairy Engineering, Electrical Engineering etc.

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 and Rs. 335.75 lakhs in the Fourth Plan. It is expected that the expenditure during the Fifth Plan will be of the order of about Rs. 668.00 lakhs.

The installed capacity of all the dairy units in the State was about 5.75 lakh litres of milk per day and, it is expected that by the end of Fifth Plan the installed capacity of all the dairy units in the State will be 10.25 lakh litres per day. At the beginning of the Medium Term Plan it is expected that there would be 22 Chilling Centres, 16 Cooling Centres, 10 District Dairies, 11 Mini-Cooling Centres, 18 Mini-Chilling Centres and 4 Mother Dairies at Hyderabad, Vijayawada and Sangamjagarlamudi in Guntur District and Modern Dairy, Visakhapatnam, operating in the State.

MEDIUM TERM PLAN

Objectives:

The objectives envisaged for the Medium Term Plan are:

(1) to consolidate the dairying programme taken up during the Fifth Plan and bring about socio-economic change in the small and marginal farmers for furtherance of their economy;

(2) to create conditions for the generation of more employment potentialities to the small and marginal farmers in the unexplored milk shed in the various districts of the State;

(3) to conserve the surplus milk (after meeting the local demand for liquid milk) into milk products for sale in the State and other States in the Country, thereby create market which would ensure profitable return to the producers;

(4) to make available to the growing population milk at the rate of 180 grams per capita, per day, as against the existing 125 grams per day;

(5) to provide subsidiary income from dairying to the farmers in the backward areas of the State by providing an assured market for the milk produced; and

(6) to encourage organisation of milk producers Co-operatives not only for procurement of milk in rural areas but also to take-over dairy units gradually as and when they are financially viable and managerially competent, to develop an organisational structure that would be capable of implementing the above objectives in the programmes contemplated.

Assessment of Medium Term Plan Outlay for Dairy Development Sector.

It is expected that the total Medium Term Plan requirement for dairy development in the State will be about Rs. 3352.00 lakhs, for the completion and consolidation of the spill over schemes as well as establishment of new projects. The main features of the proposals for creating adequate dairy capacity under the Medium Term Plan are as follows:

1. Establishment of a Milk Products Factory in Chittoor District.
2. Establishment of additional liquid Milk Plant at Hyderabad.
3. Establishment of Milk Products Factory in Karimnagar District.
4. Establishment of 8 Chilling Centres in Telangana Region
5. Establishment of 3 Chilling Centres in Srikakulam District. District Dairy at Kakinada; District Dairy and two Chilling Centres in West Godavari District. Establishment of one Chilling Centre in Prakasam District.

6. Establishment of six Chilling Centres in Rayalaseema Region.
7. Expansion of the handling capacity of the various dairy units in the State to cope with the enhancement in milk production and procurement.

It is expected that the milk grid covering Andhra Pradesh will be created for supply of pasturised milk to the urban population in the various towns and cities of the State.

The dairy schemes taken up during the Fifth Plan period will start functioning by the end of the Fifth Plan. However, units like Narsipatnam Chilling Centre, strengthening of Milk Products Factories at Hyderabad and Vijayawada will spill over to the Medium Term Plan period.

Strategy :

To achieve the above objectives the following strategy is proposed to be followed:

1. Completion of all the spill-over schemes taken up during the Fifth Plan;
2. Provision for maximum expansion of the milk plants that have reached their targeted capacity;
3. Survey and set up new dairy plants in the unidentified milk shed in the State;
4. Linking up of the areas covered by the various developmental agencies like the Small Farmers Development Agency, the Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Agency, and for providing market facility to the milk produced in these areas;
5. Form a milk grid in the State and supply milk to important towns and cities in the State; and
6. Ensure conservation of the surplus milk for use in the lean season and for sale in the State in the form of milk products like skim milk powder, whole milk powder, ghee, casien, butter, ice-cream, flavoured milk, butter milk etc., at a reasonable price to the consumers.

Programme Details :

Most of the dairy development schemes taken up during the Fifth Plan will start functioning by 1978-79 and a few schemes would spill-over to the Medium term plan period. The financial requirements of the spill over schemes have been included under the strengthening of dairies, cooling and chilling centres. There are certain dairy units in the State which are likely to exceed their installed capacities in the beginning of the Medium Term Plan period. Assessing their present handling capacities, requirement of additional handling capacity has

been worked out before proposing their expansion. These proposals include storage facilities, transport of milk by road tankers, additional refrigeration facility, provision of additional buildings etc. Without these additional facilities the milk production anticipated would create economic wastages and hardship to the farmers.

Apart from the spill over schemes, minimum provision has been made for the expansion of the existing dairy units. Provision has also been made for the establishment of new dairy units in the unexplored regions of the State so as to provide assured marketing facilities to the Small and Marginal Farmers and help in the establishment of milk grid in the State.

The details of the requirements are broadly discussed hereunder. The statewide schemes and the spill over schemes Regional Schemes together with the financial requirements are given in *Annexure-I*.

The amounts proposed under each Dairy Unit are fixed after, considering the target proposed for each of these units. They are also designed to ensure maximum handling of milk at these projects. Due importance is also given to procurement of milk in the areas covered by the units during the Medium Term Plan period. Necessary margin for price escalation during the next few years has also been provided. Further, under the various developmental schemes milch animals are being distributed in the various regions of the State and this is bound to increase production of milk in the various regions. Therefore, it is but imperative that we have to provide for increase in milk procurement and therefore the handling capacity of the existing units.

The establishment of Chilling and Cooling centres in the unexplored regions of the State to provide adequate infrastructure for the milk produced by the small and marginal farmers in these areas is essential. It is therefore proposed to establish the new units in the following districts of the State for which an outlay of Rs. 128.00 lakhs is provided :—

<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Outlay</i> (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Hyderabad	16.00
2. Medak	16.00
3. Karimnagar	16.00
4. Mahabubnagar	16.00
3. Nizamabad	16.00
6. Warangal.. .. .	16.00
7. Adilabad	16.00
8. Khammam	16.00
Total ..	128.00

With the increase in milk production and Chilling capacities it is expected that by the third year i.e., 1980-81 the milk procurement in the Telangana Region will be about 5.00 lakhs litres. The Milk Products Factory at Hyderabad will be able to handle about 2.00 lakhs litres. To conserve the balance of 3.00 lakhs litres it would be necessary to have two more milk conservation plants in the region, one at Hyderabad and the other in Karimnagar District. Therefore, one liquid milk handling plant (to handle about 1,50,000 litres) is proposed at Hyderabad and another Milk Products Factory is proposed at Karimnagar.

The break-up of the outlay of Rs. 700.00 lakhs for these two plants is as follows :

<i>Item</i>	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1. Liquid milk handling plant 1,50,000 litres per day capacity, Hyderabad.	300.00
2. Milk Products Factory in Karimnagar District	.. 400.00
Total :	.. 700.00

The present trend in the procurement of milk in Chittoor District and its surrounding areas suggests that surplus milk of about 1.00 lakh litres per day during 1980-81 will be available and it has been found reasonable to establish a Milk Products Factory in Chittoor District. For this purpose it has been tentatively agreed to finance the Milk Products Factory at Chittoor upto Rs. 100.00 lakhs from Plan funds.

With the coming up of the Milk Products Factory, at Proddutur it is necessary to explore the un-identified milk shed in the adjoining Districts of Kurnool, Cuddapah and Anantapur to feed this factory. It is also necessary to establish chilling centres outside a radius of about 60 Kms. from the Milk Products Factory at proddutur. It is therefore proposed to establish 6 Chilling Centres in Kurnool, Cuddapah and Anantapur Districts at an estimated cost of Rs. 96.00 lakhs.

There is lot of unexplored milk shed in the Coastal Region of the State especially in Srikakulam, West Godavari, Prakasam and Nellore Districts. In Srikakulam District there is a vast milk shed which could not be covered due to paucity of funds in the previous plans. It is therefore, proposed to establish three chilling Centres in Srikakulam District at a cost of Rs. 16.00 lakhs each. In West Godavari District it is proposed to establish two Chilling Centres with a capacity to handle, 6,000 litres each. The milk sales are expected to go upto about 15,000 litres in Eluru in the coming years. Hence there is need for a district dairy at Eluru. The surplus milk available in the district after meeting the local demand at Eluru and other important towns in West Godavari

District can easily be sent to the Milk Products Factory at Vijayawada for conservation. This District Dairy is estimated to cost about Rs. 55 lakhs.

Consequent on the commissioning of Feeder Balancing Dairy Sangamjagarlamudi, the Chilling Centre at Returu was closed. In certain areas in Chirala Taluk of Prakasam District, lot of milk is available. In order to utilise the milk procured in these areas it is proposed to establish a Chilling Centre to handle about 6,000 litres initially (expandable to 12,000 litres in course of time) in Prakasam District at an estimated cost of Rs. 15.00 lakhs. In Nellore District most of the areas in Gudur Taluk are not so far covered either with a Chilling plant or milk route. In the next few years there is need to cover this taluq, as sufficient quantity of milk, for a Chilling plant to handle, will be available. A Mini Chiling Centre with a capacity to handle 6,000 litres is, therefore, proposed in Nellore District at a cost of Rs. 16.00 lakhs.

The financial implications are as follows :		<i>Outlay</i>
<i>Item</i>		<i>(Rs. in lakhs).</i>
1. Three Chilling Centres in Srikakulam District @Rs. 16.00 lakhs each		48.00
2. Two Chilling Centres in West Godavari District at Rs. 16.00 lakhs each and a district Dairy at Eluru at Rs. 55.00 lakhs		87.00
3. One chilling Centre in Parkasam District		15.00
4. One Chilling Centre in Nellore District.		16.00
	Total ..	166.00

Movement of Milk :

Transport of about 3 lakh litres of milk by 1980-81 is projected from the various centres to mother Dairies. The road tankers for this purpose are estimated to cost Rs. 79.00 lakhs and the same is provided..

The proposals have been prepared taking into account the projected procurement of milk in the State during the next five years and the need to establish new units and expand the existing units to handle the increased milk production due to the implementation of Technical Inputs programmes.

Technical In-puts Programme :

At present the department of Animal Husbandry is implementing programmes and schemes relating to animal health, breeding and other aspects of technical inputs required by the farmer. The funds made available to this department may not be sufficient for taking up these programmes intensively. The present concept of Dairy Development in the State visualises a single agency to provide the technical inputs,,

procure, process and market milk that is being produced in the villages. This practice is being adopted in a limited way in Guntur District under 'Operation Flood' and in Anantapur District under 'Drought Prone Areas Programme'. The Visakha Co-operative Union also proposes to provide technical inputs in the Milk shed areas in Visakhapatnam District.

The Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Corporation proposes to take up intensive dairy development in three districts of Andhra Pradesh viz., Nalgonda, Cuddapah and West Godavari and provide the required technical inputs like animal health cover, artificial insemination services, feed and fodder development programme, etc.

Major portions of Nalgonda District are progressively being covered by Nagarjunasagar canals and will have a very good potential for milk production. Further, there are 4 Chilling Centres functioning in the District with a capacity to handle about 45,000 litres per day and during Fifth Plan two more Chilling Centres are proposed at Nalgonda and Mallepally with a capacity to handle 18,000 litres of milk. The Chilling Centre at Nalgonda was commissioned on 17-9-1977. By providing Technical Inputs like animal health cover, artificial insemination, feed and fodder development programme it is expected that this district will be able to produce more than a lakh litres of milk per day which can conveniently be handled in the liquid milk plant proposed at Hyderabad besides providing liquid milk to major towns in Nalgonda District.

It has been decided to establish a Milk Products Factory in Cuddapah District besides establishing new Chilling Units. It is also proposed to provide Technical Inputs to the farmers in this district so that there will be sufficient marketable surplus of milk to feed Milk Products Factory proposed to be located at Proddutur.

It is proposed to take away the milk shed of Guntur district and allot the same to Guntur district Milk Producers Union, with this there will be short fall of nearly 60,000 litres of milk per day for the Milk Products Factory at Vijayawada. To fill up this gap of nearly 60,000 litres the adjoining district of West Godavari has been selected and proposed for providing intensive Technical Inputs so as to enhance milk production in the district. Parts of the district are already covered by milk Chilling Centres. The upland areas of the district where milk potential appears to be good have been left out. To tap this area provision has already been made for establishing Chilling Centres and one Dairy. Intensive Technical Inputs will be provided to enhance the milk production and procurement in this district also.

Project Programme :

The Intensive Cattle-cum-Dairy Development Projects in the districts of Nalgonda, Cuddapah and West Godavari aims at integrated

development of cattle and dairying to produce and procure all the surplus milk through a net work of about 300 milk producers co-operative societies (in each District). These co-operative societies are proposed to be formed into a union in each district. All the cattle and dairy development activities will be canalised through the milk producers union at the district level while the societies help the farmers at the village level. The Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Corporation will be implementing the schemes under the project besides coordinating the functions of the co-operative unions, the societies and the dairy plants. Their activities will be transferred to the Unions as and when they become economically viable.

It is proposed to set up a separate cell in the Office of the Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Corporation for the exclusive administration of this Project.

The Technical Inputs proposed to be provided to the farmers through the milk producers unions and village societies are :

1. Cross breeding of cows and upgrading of Buffaloes through Artificial Insemination along with supportive fodder development programme ;
2. Provision of veterinary health cover through mobile units;
3. Supply of pre-mixed cattle feed to all producers ; and
4. Provision of medium term loan through financial agencies for purchase of milch animals to small and marginal farmers.

For providing veterinary health cover and artificial insemination services it is proposed to establish about 10 Veterinary Officer's Units in selected places in the district (each unit to cover about 30 societies). A semen bank to produce frozen semen for distribution to each of the societies will also be established at a suitable place in the district.

At the village level, it is proposed to train a field assistant who will also be the secretary of the society, in veterinary first aid and artificial insemination etc. Medicines for daily routine treatment will be provided to each society. Semen will be supplied to each society based on a set programme. Emergency cases will be attended to by the veterinary surgeon while a part of the cost of such visits will be charged to the farmer. Preventive vaccination will also be arranged.

Fodder Programme :

The milk potential of any animal can be directly increased by about 30% to 40% through proper judicious and nutritious feeding with succulent fodder grasses. The project aims at introducing nutritious fodder grasses either as a main crop or in rotation with other crops. Preservation of fodderhay and its proper utilisation, silage making will also be introduced in the villages.

As an incentive to the farmer it is proposed to introduce free supply of fodder seeds and fertilisers required. About 70 acres are proposed to be covered under fodder grasses benefitting about 140 farmers in the area of each society.

Calf Rearing :

It has been our experience that in spite of producing a number of cross-bred calves, lot of mortality was observed due to improper feeding and defective management by the farmer. It may be partly due to the fact that the small farmer is not able to provide proper feed to the calf. To obtain optimum growth rate and proper genetic formation nutritious feeding of cross bred cows and graded buffaloes is a necessity and it has to be impressed upon the farmer. For this purpose it is proposed to provide an incentive to the farmer by way of subsidy for rearing a calf (upto Rs. 500/-) between the third month and ninth month of its age. An amount of Rs. 1500 is also proposed to be provided as loan to each of the farmers for rearing these calves upto an age of 24 months. In addition it is proposed to introduce an incentive of Rs. 40 per calf to the Secretary of the Society to take intensive care of the health of the cross bred calves and graded buffalo calves. It is also proposed to give an incentive of 50 paise to the cow-boy to bring the animal for artificial insemination.

It is envisaged that each society will cater to the veterinary needs of about 300 breedable bovines. Thus it is proposed to cover about 90,000 breedable bovines in each district under intensive veterinary aid. Of these animals the coverage through artificial insemination would be to about 32,000 animals. Taking a conception rate of about 40% it is expected that on an average it will be possible to produce about 6,000 cross bred/female calves. The cross bred female calves are expected to go into production in the fourth year of the project and the graded buffalo calves during the fifth year of the project.

Supply of Milch Animals :

The cross breeding programme takes about 4 to 5 years for the first crop of cross breed cows and upgraded buffaloes to go into production. Further the local non-descript cow or buffalo is of poor milk yield variety and therefore, it is proposed to bring into the State good genetic material with fairly good yield of milk so that the milk production enhancement is ensured from the first year of operation of the project. Over a period of five years, it is proposed to bring in about 5000 animals in each of the three districts taking the total animals to 15000.

An approximate cost of each animal including transport and other incidental charge will be Rs. 3000/-. At this rate an amount of Rs.450.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme. This will be treated as loan and will

be recovered in two years after the milch animal is given to the beneficiary. As a result of the intensive cattle development programme in these 3 districts, the additional production of milk by the 5th year is expected to be of the order of 2,40,000 litres per day.

In addition, it is proposed to develop the Technical Inputs programme in six more districts viz, Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Srikakulam, Nellore, Kurnool and Chittoor. Under this programme 200 village co-operatives will be organised in each district along with a mobile field unit for a cluster of about 20 societies. Breeding programme, calf rearing, fodder development and farmers training will be taken up along with suitable incentives and subsidies. A programme of this dimension would increase the demand on the Veterinary and Biological Research Institute. Hence, it should also be strengthened to meet this requirement. Though the cost estimates are prepared for all the 1200 units, these will be started in a phased manner. The Technical Inputs programme is expected to cost Rs.1081.35 lakhs (exclusive of the Investment proposed to be obtained through Institutional Finance) as indicated in *Annexure-II*

Formation of Milk Co-operatives :

It is proposed to organise about 1,500 Dairy Co-operatives on Anand pattern in the State during the Medium Term Plan period. The Corporation is at present collecting milk from about 3,000 collection centres in the State out of which 1,500 centres are proposed to be formed into Dairy Co-operative on Anand pattern by deploying spear head teams for their organisation. Under Technical Inputs Development programme it is proposed to organise 300 dairy co-operatives in each district. The remaining 600 dairy Co-operatives are proposed to be formed in Karimnagar, Adilabad, Chittoor, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and Warangal districts.

This programme is expected to cost Rs. 54.00 lakhs over a period of 5 years as indicated in *Annexure-III*.

Amounts Required for each of the Schemes are summarised below :

<i>Name of Scheme</i>	<i>Amount</i> (<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>).
1. Strengthening of existing units	} 947.61
2. Spill over Schemes and requirements of Fifth Plan	
3. Establishment of Milk Products Factory in Chittoor District	100.00
4. Establishment of additional Liquid Milk Handling Plant at Hyderabad	300.00
5. Establishment of Milk Products Factory at Karimnagar	400.00
6. Establishment of 8 Mini-Chilling Centres in Telangana Region (@ Rs. 16.00 lakhs each) ..	128.00
7. Establishment of Chilling Centres, and District Dairies in Coastal Andhra	166.00
8. Establishment of Six Chilling Centres in Rayalseema region (@ Rs. 16.00 lakhs each) ..	96.00
9. Road Tankers	79.00
10. Technical inputs programme	1,081.35
11. Formation of Milk Co-operatives	54.00
Total ..	3,351.96 OR 3,352.00

ANNEXURE - I

(Rs. in lakhs)

*Details of schemes under Dairying and Milk Supply.**I. State-wide Schemes (Spill over):*

1. Direction and Administration:		
Strengthening of Statistical and Planning Sections in the Corporation	4.00	
2. Strengthening of Quality Control Laboratories ..	4.00	
3. Strengthening of Research & Development Wing..	2.00	
		10.00
Total ..		10.00

Telangana Region:

1. Strengthening of Central Dairy, Hyderabad ..	85.00
2. Feed godowns in Telangana region	2.60
3. Strengthening of Chilling Centre, Shadnagar to handle 20,000 litres per day	10.00
4. Strengthening of Chilling Centres, Kadthal to handle 20,000 litres per day	10.00
5. For completion of M.C.C., Adilabad	4.47
6. Strengthening of Cooling Centre, Kalwakurthy into a Chilling Centre to handle 12,000 litres per day ..	15.00
7. For strengthening of Feed Mixing Plant, Bhongir ..	2.00
8. Strengthening of Cooling Centre, Gadwal into a Mini- Chilling Centre	10.00
9. Strengthening of Chilling Centre, Zaheerabad to handle 20,000 litres per day	10.00
10. For completion of M.C.C., Sathupalli	2.50
11. Strengthening of Nizamabad Dairy to handle 40,000 litres per day	20.00
12. Strengthening of Warangal Dairy to handle 40,000 litres per day	20.00
13. Strengthening of Chilling Centre, Bhongir to handle 40,000 litres per day	15.00
14. Conversion of Cooling Centre, Chityal into a Chilling Centre	15.00

ANNEXURE-I—(Contd.)

	(Rs. in lakhs)
15. Conversion of Mini Chilling Centre, Alair into a Chilling Centre	10.00
16. Strengthening of Cooling Centre, Mulugu into a Chilling Centre	15.00
17. Strengthening of Cooling Centre, Nirmal into a Chilling Centre of 12,000 litres capacity ..	15.00
18. Conversion of Cooling Centre, Tandur into a Chilling Centre	15.00
19. Conversion of Cooling Centre, Mominpet into a Chilling Centre	15.00
20. Conversion of Mini-Cooling Centre, Atchampet into a Cooling Centre	5.00
21. Conversion of Cooling Centre, Narayankhed into a Chilling Centre	10.00
22. Conversion of Mini-Cooling Centre, Atchampet into a Cooling Centre	8.00
23. Strengthening of Chilling Centre, Jagatial to handle 20,000 litres	8.00
24. Strengthening of Mini-Chilling Centre, Mallepalli into a Chilling Centre	8.00
25. Strengthening of Mini-Chilling Centre, Thorrur into a Chilling Centre	8.00
26. Strengthening of Khammam Dairy to handle 25,000 litres capacity	25.00
Total ..	363.57

Rayalaseema Region:

1. Milk Products Factory, Proddatur	17.00
2. Strengthening of Chittoor Dairy to handle 50,000 litres capacity	15.00
3. Strengthening of Kurnool Dairy to handle 50,000 litres capacity	25.00
4. Strengthening of Ananthapur Dairy to handle 50,000 litres capacity	15.00
5. Strengthening of Cooling Centre, Banavasi into a Chilling Centre	8.00
6. Feed Mixing Plant in Rayalaseema Region ..	0.60

ANNEXURE—I (Contd.)

(Rs. in lakhs)

7.	Conversion of Mini-Chilling Centre, Pitchatur into a Chilling Centre to handle 12,000 litres capacity ..	8.00
8.	Strengthening of Mini-Chilling Centre, Kalahasti, to handle 12,000 litres per day	8.00
9.	Strengthening of Mini-Chilling Centre, Hindupur to handle 12,000 litres per day	8.00
10.	Strengthening of Mini Chilling Centre, Rajampet to handle 12,000 litres per day	8.00
11.	Strengthening of Chilling Centre, Nandyal to handle 25,000 litres per day	11.24
	Total ..	113.84

Coastal Andhra Region:

1.	Strengthening of Milk Products Factory, Vijayawada	80.80
2.	Strengthening of Rajahmundry Dairy to handle 50,000 litres per day	38.00
3.	Strengthening of Nellore Dairy to handle 50,000 litres per day	32.00
4.	Strengthening of Chilling Centre, Pamarru to handle 25,000 litres per day	8.00
5.	For strengthening of Feed Mixing Plant, Gudlavalleru	3.00
6.	Strengthening of Chilling Centre, Hanuman-junction to handle 25,000 litres per day	8.00
7.	Strengthening of Chilling Centre, Gudlavalleru to handle 25,000 litres per day	8.00
8.	Strengthening of Chilling Centre, Veerankilock to handle 25,000 litres per day	8.00
9.	Strengthening of Chilling Centre, Chillakallu to handle 25,000 litres per day	8.00
10.	Strengthening of Chilling Centre, Bhimavaram to handle 25,000 litres per day	8.00
11.	Strengthening of Chilling Centre, Thiruvuru to handle 18,000 litres per day	8.00
12.	Conversion of Chilling Centre, Ongole into a Dairy to handle 50,000 litres per day	40.00
13.	For completion of Mini-Chilling Centre, Narsipatnam	10.00

ANNEXURE—I (Contd.)

(Rs. in lakhs)

14. Conversion of Cooling Centre, Ramachandrapuram into a Chilling Centre	10.00
15. Strengthening of Feed Mixing Plant, Budhavaram..	3.00
16. Conversion of Cooling Centre, Srikakulam into a District Dairy	40.00
17. Feed Godowns in Coastal Andhra	1.50
18. Strengthening of Mini-Chilling Centre, Kavali to handle 12,000 litres per day	8.00
19. Balance amount of Mini-Chilling Centre, Venkatasgiri	7.70
20. Strengthening of Mini-Cooling Centres, Seethampet, Kurupam, Chintapalli, Araku, Paderu, Rampachodavaram and Kannapuram into Mini-Chilling Centres at Rs. 12.00 lakhs each	85.00
21. Balance amount of Mini-Chilling Centre, Tekkali..	6.20
22. Strengthening of Mini Dairy, Kakinada into a District Dairy	40.00
Total ..	460.20

ANNEXURE-II

Summary of cost Estimates on Technical Inputs.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Inputs	Project	Institu-	Total cost	Cost for
	Invest-	tional		
	ment.	finance	for one	3 Districts
	One Dis-	for one	District	
	trict.	District.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Village Units ..	60.75	..	60.75	182.25
(ii) Field Units ..	47.30	..	47.30	141.90
(iii) Spear Head Team	21.40	..	21.40	64.20
(iv) Breedings Pro- gramme Incentives	20.00	..	20.00	60.00
(v) Calf Subsidy ..	140.00	140.00	280.00	840.00
(vi) Fodder development	36.00	..	36.00	108.00
(vii) Farmers training ..	5.00	..	5.00	15.00
(viii) Frozen Semen Field Units.	30.00	..	30.00	90.00
Total ;				
	360.45	140.00	500.45	1,501.35
Total cost of the Scheme for 3 Dis-			Rs.	1,501.35 lakhs
tricts including Institutional Finance				
Less Institutional Finance.			.. Rs.	420.00 lakhs
Total cost of the Technical Inputs for			Rs.	1,081.35 lakhs
3 Districts without Institutional				
Finance.				

ANNEXURE-III

Details of the amount required for Spear-Head team for organising the Societies in two Districts.

				<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1.	Spear Head Team (Salaries)	..	..	1.00
2.	Jeeps-two	..	..	0.60
3.	Testing equipment etc. to 200 societies at Rs. 1,200 per society.			2.40
4.	Management grants for 200 societies for 2 years at Rs. 3,000 for society.			6.00
5.	Management grants for the union for two years	..		6.00
6.	Miscellaneous expenditure	..	..	0.50
7.	Transport subsidy for union	..	..	1.50
Total:				18.00

Amount required for organising Societies by one Spear-Head two districts at the rate of 100 societies in one Districts. 18.00

Amount required for organising 600 societies in six districts for 3 teams (18 x 3). 54.00

8. FISHERIES

Fisheries play a vital role in the nutrition and economy of the nation. As far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, the State has a coast line of 1000 K.M. with a shelf area of about 30,000 sq. K.M., 40,000 tanks, 75 reservoirs with a culturable water spread area of 1.8 lakh hectares; and all these constitute the fishery resources of the State. The Craft and Tackle employed in fishing occupation is 33,435 and 2,28,366 respectively. 275 mechanised boats from Visakhapatnam harbour, 410 mechanised boats from Kakinada harbour and 2320 indigenous craft are engaged in the coastal waters besides 30 big trawlers carrying out voyage fishing in northern waters with Visakhapatnam as base. There are 1182 Fisherman Co-operative Societies in the State comprising 1168 Primary Societies, 11 Marketing Co-operative Societies and 3 Central Organisations.

Review of Progress During Fifth Plan :

As against the outlay of Rs. 300.05 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs. 300.05 lakhs was incurred during the Fifth Plan period towards the implementation various schemes in the department.

67 additional Mechanised Boats were introduced and thus increasing the total number to 344. The Fish Seed Production had increased to the level of 100 millions of Fry and 50 millions of Fingerlings. The Inland Fish Production reached 1,14,000 Metric Tonnes while the Marine Fish Production reached 1,15,000 Metric Tonnes. Schemes for Fresh Water Prawn Culture at Kovvali ; I.C.A.R. Scheme involving research on Brackish Water Farming at Kakinada, and Culture of Air Breathing Fishes at Palair were taken up and subsequently transferred to Andhra Pradesh Agriculture University. The Survey on Pulicate Lake was completed. An Inland Training Centre was started at Kurnool. The intake capacity of the Marine Fisheries Training Institute, Kakinada, was increased from 20 to 75. 40 private candidates were trained in Fishing Second Hand and Engine Drivers Course in Government of India's Training Centres at Madras and Cochin.

Construction of 4 new Fish Farms was taken up and two Fish Farms were taken over from Zilla Parishads. The I.C.A.R. Unit continued to take up research on Fisheries and Fauna of the Nagarjunasagar Reservoir. The survey of Nizampatnam Bay as recommended by U.N.D.P. Team, was completed and the survey at Narsapur is in progress.

Mechanised Boats were distributed to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes involving total cost of Rs 4.00 lakhs.

The resources survey conducted by the Exploratory Fisheries Project of Government of India indicates the considerable fish potential of Andhra Coast. But there is under utilisation of the available potential in fisheries sector due to several constraints such as inadequacy of fishing harbours, credit for purchase of inputs for undertaking commercial fisheries, processing and preservation facilities, access roads to fishing villages which play a vital role improving the productivity and livelihood of large number of professional fishermen.

Keeping in view the above constraints, the objectives for the Next Plan are outlined as below :

MEDIUM TERM PLAN :

Objectives:

The objectives for the Medium Term Plan 1978-83 are as follows :

(1) Intensive Development of Marine Fishery activity in the State by concentrating on provision of harbour facilities for more mechanised boats ;

(2) Establishment of required infrastructural facilities comprising roads, transport freezing plants cold storages, berthing facilities and assistance to traditional fishermen ;

(3) Development of Inland fisheries bringing all the culturable water sources under Intensive Fish Production by making suitable and adequate arrangements for production of quality fish seed of required varieties for stocking all the inland water sources ;

(4) Research Survey and Training programmes to strengthen the fisheries development on modern lines and Ultimately to provide livelihood to a large number of Fishermen families and to raise their levels of living ;

Strategy :

To achieve the aforesaid objectives, the following strategy is proposed ;

(1) To step up considerably the amount of fish production both in Marine and Inland Sectors ;

(2) To organise Inland Fisheries Production based on individual family basis and on High Labour Intensive, Low Investment Technology in order to improve the socio-economic condition and to exploit to a large extent the development of potential in this field ;

- (3) To organise Intensive Survey for Marine Fishery resources, assessment and exploitation of such marine resources equitably by small fishermen operating country boats or mechanised boats ;
- (4) To improve and diversify the system of processing and transport of fish, promote consumers and organising Marketing of Fish products in the Internal Market in order to ensure reasonable rates to fishermen and fair price to consumers ;
- (5) To pay attention to increase in Marine Fishery Fleet through intensive and judicious selection in size and type of fishing vessels ;
- (6) Considerable expansion of Infrastructure facilities in Coastal Fishing Villages to improve the handling, storage, processing and transport of fish catches to Internal Markets ;
- (7) Introduction of additional Mechanised Boats to popularise the Fishing operations ;
- (8) To take up Brackish Water Fish Farming as a potential source of Augmenting the income of Individual Fishermen Families and increasing the production of fish seed and transport ; and
- (9) To provide training to personnel to handle the increasing Fleet of Mechanised Boats and to propagate the adoption of Modern Technique in Marine and Inland Fisheries to encourage and assist the Fisheries Corporation for undertaking commercial and economic activities such as Fish Seed production, Processing and Marketing of fish in the Internal Markets.

Programme Details :

The outlay of Fisheries in the next Plan is Rs 1600.00 lakhs of which an amount of Rs 195.00 lakhs will be spent on State-wide Schemes and rest of Rs 1405.00 lakhs on District Level Schemes.

STATEWIDE SCHEMES :

(1) *Direction and Administration :*

An amount of Rs 148.00 lakhs has been provided in the next Plan for strengthening the Fisheries Directorate and Divisions and creation of a Project Cell for Project Formulation, Monitoring and Evaluation.

(2) *Fisheries Research :*

An amount of Rs 9.60 lakhs is provided in the next Plan to take up pre-impoundment Hydrobiological survey of reservoirs to determine the scope and method of development of impoundments for obtaining optimum production.

(3) Training Programme :

An amount of Rs 37.40 lakhs is provided for this scheme in next Plan. The programme envisages training of 10 private candidates each year in Fishing Second Hand and Engine Driver's Course at Central Training Institutions. Establishment of 2 new Inland Fisheries Training Centres and one Marine Fishing Training Centre at Masula are also contemplated in the programme to implement the developmental activities mostly in Private Sector. A provision has also been made to meet the expenditure on cost of land for establishment of a new Multipurpose Marine Training Centre at Vizag to train personnel required for the growing fleet of fishing vessels.

DISTRICTWIDE SCHEMES :**(4) Development of Inland Fisheries :**

An amount of Rs 163.40 lakhs is provided under the scheme for next plan. The scheme envisages provision of 50% subsidy for Brackish Water Fish Farming and 25% subsidy to the Private Pisciculturists for taking up production of fish or Fish Seed in the Private tanks. It is also proposed to take up improvement to the existing Fish Farms and Nurseries to increase the Fish Seed Production capacity in the Farm to meet the increased demand of Fish Seed in the State. The improvements to nurseries would result in the additional production of 1000 lakhs of fry per year. It is also proposed to take up Development of existing reservoirs by removal of stumps and stocking them with Fish Seed in the tanks to enable them to give an optimum sustained fishing wealth.

(5) Development of Marine Fisheries :

An amount of Rs 431.10 lakhs is provided under the scheme Andhra Pradesh Fisheries Corporation has to undertake construction of 360 Mechanised Boats and 60 Non-Mechanised boats under the Integrated Marine Fisheries Project assisted by World Bank at Vizag, Kakinada and Nizampatnam. 15% of the estimated cost of vessels which works out to Rs 81.31 lakhs for Mechanised Boats and Rs 3.15 lakhs for Non-Mechanised Boats, has to be provided by Government towards margin money loan to the beneficiaries through Andhra Pradesh Fisheries Corporation. It is also proposed to introduce 200 Mechanised Boats at Bhavanipadu in Srikakulam District and 200 Mechanised Boats at Krishnapatnam in Nellore District. The total of 15% of the cost of the Mechanised Boats at these two places is Rs 39.12 lakhs and Rs. 38.40 lakhs respectively. Therefore an amount of Rs. 77.52 lakhs is provided for these two proposed Harbours also for introduction of Mechanised vessels.

Under the scheme it is also envisaged to provide 25% subsidy to Traditional Fishermen for purchase of boats and catamarans of different sizes. 50% subsidy to individual fishermen to take up drying and curing facilities by constructing platforms and curing sheds on their own land so as to popularise curing methods. This will help in creation of Employment among the fishermen community.

(6) Share Capital to Fisheries Corporation for Construction of Large Scale Fish Seed Farms :

The Sub-Group of Planning Commission has recommended that all commercially viable Projects should be taken up through Fisheries Corporation. It is therefore proposed to provide share capital contribution of Rs 30.00 lakhs each year to the Fisheries Corporation for taking up the construction of large scale Fish Seed Farms in the State for production of 3000 Millions fingerlings required for the State. The amount will be kept at the disposal of Andhra Pradesh Fisheries Corporation as share capital contribution who in turn will raise the institutional finances for construction of Fish Seed Farms at various places in the State.

(7) Motorisation of Catamarans :

It is proposed to provide 33.1/3% subsidy towards Motorisation of the Catamarans a country craft in the Coastal Andhra Districts. The balance will be met partly by the beneficiaries and the rest from financial institutions. An amount of Rs 9.60 lakhs is provided in the next Plan.

(8) Processing and Preservation : Share Capital Contribution to Andhra Pradesh Fisheries Corporation :

The Andhra Pradesh Fisheries Corporation has to establish processing and preservation facilities for an Integrated Marine Fishery Project approved by World Bank. Therefore an amount of Rs 23.60 lakhs towards 20% of the total cost of processing plants at Vizag and Nizampatnam is proposed as share capital to Andhra Pradesh Fisheries Corporation. The Corporation proposes to provide similar facilities in Bhavanapadu and Krishnapatnam also. So it is also proposed to provide to Andhra Pradesh Fisheries Corporation as Share Capital an amount of Rs 13.76 lakhs for Bhavanapadu and Rs. 6.40 lakhs for Kakinada towards 20% of the total cost of processing facilities.

In addition to the above an amount of Rs 20.00 lakhs is provided during 1978-79 towards State's share to meet the expenditure on two Centres at Vodacheepurupalli and Sorlagondi for development of Infrastructure facilities a scheme approved by Government of India.

(9) *Share Capital to Fisheries Corporation and Hyderabad Fishermen Central Co-operative Society Limited Hyderabad. :*

An amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been provided during 1978-79 to Andhra Pradesh Fisheries Corporation and Hyderabad Fishermen Central Co-operative Society for providing marketing facilities by taking up construction of chain of cold storages and establishment of procuring and marketing centres.

(10) *Strengthening and Supervision of Co-operatives :*

The National Community Development Council, New Delhi agreed to finance schemes under Co-operative Sector subject to the State participation. Accordingly an amount of Rs. 85.50 lakhs is provided to meet the expenditure on National Community Development Council Schemes. The Region-wise break up is as below :—

<i>Region</i>				<i>Outlay</i> (Rs. in lakhs).
1. Coastal Andhra	..	..	..	30.00
2. Telangana.	..	..	..	30.00
3. Rayalaseema	..	..	..	25.50
			Total ..	85.50

(11) *Sub-Plan for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes :*

An amount of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is provided during next Plan period for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes. It is proposed to take up construction of Ponds, renovation of tanks, stocking of seed in the tanks, supply of inputs to the members of the Schedule Castes engaged in Fishing industry. This will provide employment opportunity besides getting them a profitable subsidy occupation. The distribution of the outlay among the regions is as follows :—

<i>Region</i>				<i>Outlay</i> (Rs. in lakhs).
1. Coastal Andhra	..	..	..	15
2. Telangana	..	..	..	15
3. Rayalaseema	..	..	..	10
			Total ..	40

(12) *Sub-Plan for Welfare of Tribals :*

An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is provided during the Sixth Plan period. It is proposed to take up construction of fish ponds in Tribal areas to create interest in tribals to take up Fishing/Fish culture as an occupation. The tribals will also be given training at Inland Training Centres and they will be paid stipend during the training period. After training each trainee will be given 5 Kgs. Nylon for fabrication of fishing nets. The region-wise break up of the outlay is as shown below:

<i>Region</i>				<i>Outlay</i> (Rs. in lakh).
1. Coastal Andhra	..	..	..	4.00
2. Telangana	..	..	..	4.00
3. Rayalaseema	..	..	..	2.00
Total ..				10.00

(13) *Construction of Roads :*

Lack of roads in the Fishing villages is one of the reason for the backwardness of the Fishermen and their low per capita income. If the feeder roads are constructed at important fishing Centres connecting them to the main highway roads, this would facilitate quick transport of the catches in fresh condition from Landing centres to fish market where higher prices are expected for the catches. This would make available for fish in good condition to the consumers. An amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is provided in the next Plan period. The District-wise Break up is as below :

<i>District</i>				<i>Outlay</i> (Rs. in lakh.)
1. Srikakulam	..	..	..	2.00
2. Visakhapatnam	..	..	..	2.00
3. East Godavari	..	..	..	6.00
4. West Godavari	..	..	..	2.00
5. Krishna	..	..	..	2.00
6. Guntur	..	..	..	7.00
7. Prakasam	..	..	..	2.00
8. Nellore	..	..	..	2.00
Total				25.00

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES :

1. *Landing and Berthing Facilities :*

The Government of India *vide* Lr. No. 14-4/76 FY (H) dated 29-6-1978 Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation have communicated the approval for implementing an Integrated Marine Fisheries Project in Andhra Pradesh with World Bank assistance at a total cost of Rs. 2380.00 lakhs. In respect of the Harbours at Kakinada and Nizampatnam certain items of expenditure qualify for inclusion in a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Under this the Government of India share comes to Rs. 401.31 lakhs. Accordingly the Government of India's share is provided to meet the cost of the Project during next Plan period.

2. *Development of Infrastructure Facilities in Coastal Fishing Villages :*

The Government of India *vide* Letter No. 28-3/74 FY (T-1) dated 31-7-1976 have stated that the scheme for development of Infrastructure facilities will be taken up in the Coastal fishing villages to provide approach roads, water supply, preservation and processing centres, Fish Curing Yards, Insulated Vehicles, Flake Ice Plants and Community Buildings. At present a scheme for infrastructure facilities at Vodacheepurupalli in Visakhapatnam District and Sorlagondi in Krishna District is under implementation. It is proposed to cover 8 more centres during next Plan period at an estimated cost of Rs. 220.00 lakhs.

CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES :

Two Fish Farmers Development Agency Schemes one at Karimnagar and another at Kurnool have already been sanctioned during next Plan period. The Government of India informed that many more Fish Farmers Development Agency schemes might be taken up as it would create a class of Pisciculturists in Private Sector who would contribute to increase fish production on modern lines. An amount of Rs. 52.66 lakhs is provided during next Plan for this purpose.

(1) *Assistance to Fisheries Corporation for pilot Scheme for Diversification of Marine Fisheries including Experimental purse seine :*

Government of India assistance is available to Andhra Pradesh Fisheries Development Corporation for taking up new Developmental Schemes which are commercially viable. It is proposed to provide Rs. 160.00 lakhs to Andhra Pradesh Fisheries Development Corporation as grant for taking up pilot scheme for diversification of Marine Fisheries including experimental purse seining.

(2) *Harbours under World Bank Project including establishment of Fisheries terminal organisation and catch monitoring unit :*

The World Bank approved a project for Integrated Marine Fisheries Development in Andhra Pradesh and in that the State Government have to share expenditure on certain items on Harbour construction at Kakinada and Nizampatnam and all the expenditure on construction of village access roads. It is proposed to lay 215 K. M. of access Roads in the District of Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and Guntur throwing open the interior Coastal Fish landing centres. Further it is considered necessary to establish Fisheries Terminal Organisations at Visakhapatnam Kakinada and Nizampatnam to effectively co-ordinate and supervise the execution of the Projects. It is also, proposed to establish catch monitoring units at these three centres to collect and analyse data for each Major category of Vessel on :—

- (i) Species Composition of catch.
- (ii) Size frequency and distribution of Shrimp and at least two important Fish species and
- (iii) Catch per unit of effort.

Therefore an amount of Rs. 549.00 lakhs is provided to meet this expenditure during next Plan. In brief the outlay under Fisheries works out to Rs. 1600.00 the details of which are as follows :

(Rs. in lakhs).

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Outlay for 1978-83.</i>
<i>I. State-wide Schemes :</i>	
1. Direction and Administration ..	148.00
2. Fisheries Research	9.60
3. Education and Training ..	37.40
<i>II. District-wise Schemes :</i>	
4. Development of Inland Fisheries	163.40
5. Processing, Preservation, Marketing	101.00
5. Mechanisation and improvement of Fishing Craft	431.10
7. Other Expenditure	709.50
Total ..	1600.00

9. FORESTS

The Forest area of the State extends over 6.4 million hectares and constitutes 23% of the total geographical area. Forestry activities can contribute significantly to the national economy. A well managed forest is the best soil and water conservation measure. Forests protected from 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 floods 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. Forestry provides 15,000 man-days of employment for every one lakh rupees of investment.

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.

Tree crops which form a large part of planations forestry are very suitable for a large area of marginal lands presently deteriorating due to annual agriculture; this cultivation dependent on the vagaries of uncertain monsoons has been the bane of Indian Agriculture; by a shift to tree crops a large part of these marginal lands can be put to effective economic use by the poor farmer.

As such is the role of forestry in national economy, measures were taken during the successive plans to exploit the forest potential in the State.

The level of development crystalized by the end of the Fifth Plan is as follows:

(1) Andhra Pradesh Forest Development Corporation was formed to avail of Institutional Finance for a massive programme of a man-made-plantation forestry and this Corporation has a big role to play in development of man-made forests in the next Plan by releasing forestry from the constraints of traditional budgetary control and placing it on a firm foundation of economic feasibility of schemes;

(2) Social Forestry with the sole objective of meeting the fuel and small timber needs of the rural people has made a beginning as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme ;

(3) Wildlife Conservation has come of age and need for specialised management of our sanctuaries by trained staff has been recognised ;

With a sudden spurt in forestry development activities an acute shortage of trained manpower is being felt particularly to cater to the needs of the new forestry like social forestry and Wild Life conservation.

The following table indicates the level of achievement upto the end of 1977-78.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Achievement upto 1977-78</i>
(a) Quick Growing Species	.. 39,550 hectares
(b) Area under economic Plantations	.. 65,800 Do.
(c) Farm Forestry and Fuel Wood Plantations	.. 11,000 Do.
(d) Communications	.. 2,000 Do.
(e) Bamboo	.. 725 Do.
(f) Eucalyptus	.. 1,664 Do.

Medium Term Plan 1978-83 : Objectives and Strategy :

As already stated the Forest area of the State constitutes 23% of the geographical area. Due to the increasing demands on land for agriculture it is impossible to attempt to achieve the national forest policy prescription of bringing $\frac{1}{3}$ rd land area under forests; however, the introduction of social forestry concept which is a planned invasion of the country side with trees it will be possible to bring $\frac{1}{3}$ rd area under tree crops by 2000 A.D. thus restoring a measure of ecological balance in our development activities. Keeping this in view the following objectives are formulated ;

(1) to protect resources of forest in view of their economic importance as well as importance from the technological climatic point of view.

(2) to serve the industrial and commercial sectors by developing plantations of known valuable species like Eucalyptus, Teak and fuel.

(3) to develop model potential inside forest ;

(4) to help future Development Forestry by strengthening the Research Wing particularly with a view to improving forest species in quality as well as quantity ;—

Strategy :

To achieve the above objectives the following strategy is accepted

1. To create twenty million man-days of labour through provision of employment in rural and tribal and backward areas in commercial and Social Forestry activities.
2. To raise eighty five thousand hectares of Commercial plantation of cashew, Quick growing species and teak through the Forest Development Corporation and the department.
3. To regenerate by cultural operations 50,000 ha. of degraded forest areas and raise 40,000 ha. of mixed plantations as a Social Forestry programme to meet the fuel, fodder and small timber needs of rural population.
4. To plant ten million trees on farmers field bunds and in village institutions under Farm Forestry programme.
5. To take up intensive inventory of forest resources through modern methods and to conduct studies of supply and demand of forest products and to evolve national goals for long term planning.
6. to develop infrastructure facilities like roads and buildings including labour quarters and other labour welfare measures.
7. To take up field research in forestry in choice of species for social forestry.
8. To train adequate personnel for the above forestry programme.

Brief Details of the Programmes :

(1) Gazetted Technical Assistants have been provided to the regional officers in the Fifth Plan. It is proposed to provide seven more Circles with Technical Assistants in the next Plan. An amount of Rs. 7.50 lakhs is provided in the next Plan @ Rs. 1.50 lakhs per annum.

In the Andhra and Rayalaseema regions, one Forest Watcher is provided for each forest guards beat to assist the guard in protection duties. Similar provision is necessary in the Telangana region. Rs.40.00 lakhs is provided for provision of forest watchers for Telangana region in next Plan.

(2) *Forest Research :*

Teak tree improvement programme started in Fifth Plan will be intensified ; experimental plantations of pines will be continued; seed collection and certification organisation will be strengthened and extended to more species. Regional Field research stations will be started in the different agroclimate regions and efforts will be concentrated on choice of species, techniques of planting and after care and control of diseases. These stations will also be developed as demonstration and extension centres with respect to social forestry pro-

grammes. An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for 1978-79 and Rs. 10.00 lakhs for the balance four years making a total of Rs. 45.00 lakhs for the plan period, research with Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University and Sri Venkateswara University started in Fifth Plan will be continued; an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided towards grant-in-aid to the Universities.

(3) *Education and Training :*

Due to stoppage of recruitment of officers to the State Service Cadre for several years and due to inadequate allotment of All India Service Officers by Government of India there is increasing shortage of trained Officers for the various programmes in our State. There is a similar shortage of Range Officers also. The State has trained on an emergency basis 70 Range Officers in 1977-78. For the various programmes, it is estimated that there is a need for 50 Assistant Conservators of Forests and atleast 200 Range Officers and 400 Foresters. For providing Training Courses an amount of Rs. 52.00 lakhs is provided at Rs. 10,000 per candidate for Assistant Conservators of Forests and Range Officers and Rs. 5,000 for Foresters.

(4) *Forest Conservation and Development :*

Free grazing in forest areas by local cattle has been in force over the last ten years ;this has resulted in a phenomenal increase in uneconomic cattle and in deterioration of grazing lands. The National Commission on Agriculture while reviewing the situation over the entire country has recommended that the situation is alarming and stated that unless States prescribed certain regulations on grazing and limit it to the carrying capacity of the land, desertification of forest areas will inevitably follow ; the National Commission on Agriculture has also recommended adoption of the Maharashtra Pattern which seeks to provide "ideal pasturage within the resources available in the State forests without letting the resource itself to deteriorate".

A similar pattern is proposed to be introduced in the State in the next Plan. Besides, this management of grazing in forest it is proposed to demarcate grazing grounds for villages within and nearby forest and improve the grazing lands by introduction of grasses like *Cenchrus ciliaris* etc. A provision of Rs. 80.00 lakhs is proposed for management and improvement of grazing lands by creation of permanent grazing circles and census of animals, issue of permits and supervisory staff and for development of improved pastures.

(5) *Survey of Forest Resources :*

With the expansion of Forest based industries in the Fifth Plan the need for industrial management plans for identified industrial catchments is urgently felt. Further, a continuous inventory of resources

should be undertaken both to review the raw material supply to industries as well as to offer scope for establishment of new food based industries.

Further no studies have so far been made for the long term requirement of the State in timber and other forest products and trends in consumption of forest products. The National Commission on Agriculture has recommended that each State shall conduct such surveys within the projections of the national goal, to plan forest regeneration programmes on a stable and realistic basis. An investment of Rs. 22.00 lakhs is provided for this scheme in next Plan.

(6) *Social Forestry:*

(a) *Farm Forestry:*—The scheme mainly consists of raising of seedlings for supply to the individuals and farmers for planting along field bunds, ponds house-sites, schools, colleges supported by an efficient extension organisation. An annual programme of planting of 1 million seedlings and their aftercare is envisaged. A provision of Rs. 75.00 lakhs spreading over 5 years is provided at Rs. 2/- per seedling including extension staff.

(b) *Maintenance of Extension Forestry:* Extension forestry is in fact a Centrally sponsored scheme. Under this scheme it is proposed to raise 40,000 hectares of mixed plantation. The Central Government provides funds for initial raising of social forestry @ Rs. 1,000 per hectare subject to the condition that the subsequent maintenance of plantations is the responsibility of the State Government. If the State Government do not accept the responsibility of maintenance, the Central funds would not be forthcoming. The year-wise raising of mixed plantations is given in the following table. The State Government have to maintain the plantations raised during 1978-79 in 1979-80. However the maintenance expenditure for 1979-80 is proposed to be met from non-plan funds. The State Government have to maintain the mixed plantations to be raised from 1979-80 onwards. The financial commitment towards maintenance commences from 1980-81 as shown in the table below:

Item :	1978-79		1979-80		1980-81		1981-82		1982-83	
	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
ing under C.S.S.										
Social Fores-	..	4,200	..	6,000	..	8,000	..	10,000	..	12,000
aintenance	6,000	30	8,000	40	10,000	50
Year			6,000	18	8,000	24
Year					6,000	12
Total						30		58		86

Phy: Physical

Fin: Financial

Therefore a provision of Rs. 174.00 lakhs is provided in the State plan schemes for maintenance of mixed Plantations to be raised in 40,000 hectares.

(c) *Reforestation of Degraded Forests*: It is proposed to take up annually 10,000 hectares for regeneration by cultural operations under the Centrally Sponsored scheme of Social Forestry. These areas need subsequent maintenance in subsequent years with State Plan funds. A provision of Rs. 120.00 lakhs is made towards maintenance of re-generated forests as shown in the following table.

Item:	1978-79		1979-80		1980-81		1981-82		1982-83
	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.
Regeneration under C.S.S.	10,000	..	10,000	..	10,000	..	10,000	..	10,000
Ist Year	..				10,000	20	10,000	20	10,000
IIrd Year	..						10,000	20	10,000
IIIrd Year	..								10,000
Total	..					20		40	

(d) *Afforestation of Special Sites (Coastal Shelter Belt)*: It is proposed to raise 500 Kms. of Coastal Shelter Belts as a Central Sector Scheme. This is discussed under Centrally Sponsored proposals.

(7) *Forest Communications and Buildings*:

Forest Communications: There are 1,179 Kms. of metal roads and 3,994 Kms. of earthen roads in the six million hectares of forest area of the State. Due to paucity of funds no road work was taken up since the Third Plan. The Estimates Committee on roads of the Andhra Pradesh Legislature has strongly recommended the formation of roads in the forest areas both to improve extraction of forest products and to create all-weather communications to villages.

Buildings: Buildings for Officers, seed godowns and quarters for staff are woefully deficient in the forest areas. With the large scale expansion of development activities it is necessary to provide some accommodation for staff. Lack of accommodation is a serious disincentive for attracting supervisory personnel. In the Fifth Plan only 100 Forest Guard Quarters have been constructed. An amount of Rs. 170.00 lakhs to be spent over 5 years is provided in the plan.

(8) *Wildlife Conservation and Management*:

During the Fifth Plan a small beginning has been made towards enforcement of the Wildlife protection Act, 1972 by creating four Wildlife Divisions in the State. Besides one Sanctuary for Black-Buck, on

sanctuary for pelicans and the Pulicat lake have been declared as bird sanctuaries. A centrally sponsored scheme of breeding of Crocodiles is in operation and sanctuaries for Crocodile are proposed.

During the next Plan special emphasis is proposed to be laid on conservation of endangered species by creating special sanctuaries for:

1. A sanctuary for Tiger on Mannanur plateau in Mahaboobnagar District,
2. A sanctuary for Sloth Bear in Srikakulam District.
3. A sanctuary for Wild Buffalo in Vizag District.
4. A sanctuary for Indian Wolf in Medak District.
5. A sanctuary for Black-Buck in Hyderabad District.
6. A sanctuary for Crocodiles.
7. A sanctuary for Great Indian Bustard.
8. A sanctuary for Hill Myna (Grackle) in East Godavari District.

Besides the creation of these sanctuaries specialised management through trained personnel will be introduced in all the sanctuaries with special emphasis on improvement of habitite. An investment of Rs. 92.00 lakhs is proposed for Wildlife Conservation.

(9) *Plantation Schemes:*

(a) All production forestry except raising of teak plantations is proposed to be transferred to Forest Development Corporation. It is proposed to raise 5,000 hectares of teak plantations. A total provision of Rs. 335.00 lakhs is required and provided in the next Plan.

Item	1978-79		1979-80		1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		
	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
1st Year	..	5,000	50*	5,000	50	5,000	50	5,000	50	5,000	50
2nd Year	..				5,000	20	5,000	20	5,000	20	
3rd Year	..						5,000	10	5,000	10	
4th Year	..								5,000	5	
Total		5,000	50	5,000	50		70		80		85

* Maintenance would be under non-plan.

NORMS

Per hectare cost.

Raising	1,000
Ist Year	400
IIInd year	200
IIIrd year	100
IVth year	70
	<hr/>
Rs. ..	1,770
	<hr/>

Besides an amount of Rs. 33 lakhs is provided towards raising plantations of Minor Forest Produce and Casuarina wood in tribal areas.

(10.) Other Expenditure:

Forest Publicity, Public Relations: The role of Forests is a much misunderstood subject not only among the general public but also among the educated public. There is need for an aggressive educational programme through radio, television, films and pamphlets on the beneficial role of forests and role of forestry in the country's economy. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs annually is made for publicity.

Planning, Statistical and Evaluation Cell: Forest crops take a long time to grow. To ensure that the forest based industries are assured of adequate raw materials on a continuous basis a strong and adequately equipped planning organisation is needed in the State. At present there is very inadequate statistics of growing stock, annual removals of timber and fuel, grazing in forests and practically no studies have been made on demand and supply of forest raw materials, trends in timber consumption, fuel-wood requirements etc. Reviewing the existing position in the country the National Commission on Agriculture has recommended that each State should make provision for organisation of a planning, forest inventory and statistical wing in the State Departments. So also no evaluation has been done of the plantations raised over the last three decades. An annual provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided towards formation of a Planning and Statistical Organisation in the State.

Special Programme for Tribal Areas:

Plantations of Minor Forest Produce Yielding Trees: During the Fifth Plan a programme of planting Minor Forest Produce trees like Tamarind, Jack, Mango has been taken up in the tribal areas of the State to increase the Minor Forest Produce resources being collected by the tribals, an area of 1,000 hectares has been planted; it is proposed to expand the programme in the next Plan.

A target of Planting one million Minor Forest Produce trees is proposed with an annual programme of two lakh trees of useful species such as Tamarind, Jack, Soapnut, myrobalans, Tapsi will be planted both as an admixture in the forest plantations as well as near identified tribal villages and abandoned podu areas. An investment of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is proposed under the scheme.

(11.) *Forest Development Corporation* :—

All commercial plantations activity will be entrusted to the Corporation. The following are the Annual Plantations target envisaged by the Corporation in the next Plan period ;

Species :	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Eucalyptus ..	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	20,000
Bamboo ..	1,200	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	12,200
Cashew ..	1,000	3,000	3,500	3,500	3,500	14,500
Pines ..	..	..	500	500	500	1,500
Sisal.. ..	..	..	3,000	3,000	3,000	9,000
Total	4,200	8,000	14,000	15,000	16,000	57,200

The State Government equity capital required for the above programme is as follows :

Year	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1978-79	35
1979-80	96
1980-81	170
1981-82	180
1982-83	160
Total	641

Centrally sponsored schemes :

1. *Raising of mixed plantations in village wastelands.*—Under this scheme it is proposed to raise mixed plantations in 40,200 hectares during the plan at an estimated outlay of Rs. 400.00 lakhs @ Rs. 10,000.00 per acre. Physical targets and Financial outlays during next five years are given below.

Year	Physical target	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1978-79 ..	.. 4,200 Hec.	40.00
1979-80 ..	.. 6,000 ,,	60.00
1980-81 ..	.. 8,000 ,,	80.00
1981-82 ..	.. 10,000 ,,	100.00
1982-83 ..	.. 12,000 ,,	120.00
Total	.. 40,200 ,,	400.00

Thus a provision of Rs. 400.00 lakhs is required for raising the mixed plantation. Provision for subsequent maintenance of these plantations is made in the State Plan.

2. *Regenerating degraded Forests* :—It is proposed to regenerate 49,400 hectares of degraded forests during next 5 years at a cost of Rs. 494.00 lakhs and this is the provision required for. The year wise break—up is as follows :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Physical targets</i>	<i>Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1978-79	9,400	94.00
1979-80	10,000	100.00
1980-81	10,000	100.00
1981-82	10,000	100.00
1982-83	10,000	100.00
Total	49,400	494.00

3. *Raising shelter belts along the coast*.—A scheme for raising 500 Kms. of shelter belts at a cost of Rs. 242 lakhs for a period of seven years has been submitted to Government of India. The following are the requirements during next Plan.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Physical target</i>	<i>Financial targets (Rs. in lakhs).</i>
1978-79	50 Kms.	24.30
1979-80	200 Kms.	54.20
1980-81	150 Kms.	64.81
1981-82	Maintenance	37.23
1982-83	Maintenance	21.80
Total		202.44

Central Sector Schemes :

4. *Forests Reserach through Universities*.—A beginning has been made in Fifth Plan and five schemes are under implementation. A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs per hectare has been made for the balance four years of the plan period.

5. *Breeding of Crocodiles and establishment of Crocodile sanctuaries*. A comprehensive scheme for Rs. 133.00 lakhs for development of these crocodile sanctuaries on the rivers Krishna, Godavari and Manjira has been submitted to Government of India, Rs. 100 lakhs being the share of Government of India and Rs. 33 lakhs being State's share. A release of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is being made for 1978-79. The balance provision of Rs. 90.00 lakhs has been made in the plan period.

Thus the total requirements during the next Plan for Forests schemes will be Rs. 1924.00 lakhs as per the details shown below :

<i>Item</i>				<i>Outlay</i> <i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1. Direction and Administration	..	..	..	41.00
2. Research	..	..	..	45.00
3. Education and Training	..	..	..	52.00
4. Forest Conservation and Development	..	..	..	80.00
5. Survey of Forest Resources	..	..	..	22.00
6. Social Forestry	..	..	..	369.00
7. Buildings Communication	..	..	..	170.00
8. Preservation of Wild Life	..	..	..	92.00
9. Plantation Schemes	..	..	..	368.00
10. Other Expenditure	..	..	..	44.00
11. Forest Development Corporation	..	..	..	641.00
				1,924.00
				..

10. INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Credit is an essential pre-requisite for the development of Agriculture and allied sectors. Loaning operations in the Agriculture Sector are by and large managed by the Co-operative Institutions. The Long Term Loans for Minor Irrigation Land Development and Agricultural development are provided by Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Agricultural Development Bank. Recently schemes like Dairying, Sheep-rearing, Fishery Development have been included for purposes of long-term loans. The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Agricultural Development Bank with its net-work of 206 Primary Agricultural Development Banks in the State inclusive of 14 banks organised for Tribal Areas has been implementing the Long Term Credit Programmes.

Review :

During the Fifth Plan period, as against an outlay of Rs. 8.13 crores, the actual expenditure incurred was of the order of Rs. 10.04 crores.

The achievements in the issue of Long Term Loans during the Fifth Five Year Plan under the normal loaning programme and the Agricultural Rural Development Corporation assisted special loaning programme are as detailed below :

(Rs. in crores)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Loans issued</i>		
	<i>Normal</i>	<i>Special</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Base Year			
1973-74 (Actuals)	5.23	5.24	10.47
1974-75 (Actuals)	10.21	8.45	18.66
1975-76 (Actuals)	11.08	16.16	27.24
1976-77 (Actuals)	12.95	20.38	33.33
1977-78 (Actuals)	9.39	38.29	47.68

Land Development and other purposes : Details of Loans issued.

The following are the year-wise details of loans issued for Land Development and other purposes during Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-78) :

(Amounts Rs. in lakhs.)

Year	Land Development & Command area Development.		Wells		Pumpsets		Tractors		Other diversified purposes.	Total
	Amt.	Acres developed.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1974-75	88	17,600	484	22,544	266	7,512	82	210	946	1,866
1975-76	69	13,800	635	22,995	376	8,581	678	1,380	966	2,724
1976-77	702	1,40,400	810	26,926	532	9,866	763	1,279	526	3,333
1977-78	172	24,629	1,274	36,598	927	23,317	640	1,139	1,755	4,768
Total ..	1,031	1,96,429	3,203	1,09,063	2,101	48,276	2,163	4,003	4,193	12,691

Objectives :

The objectives are to diversify the loaning programmes in order to cover not only Dairying, Sheep-rearing, Fishery Development but also Poultry Development so that the economic conditions of agriculturists especially small and marginal farmers are improved.

Programme Details :

With this objective in view, the Medium Term Plan envisages an outlay of Rs. 33.14 crores for investment in the ordinary and special debentures to be floated by the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Central Agricultural Development Bank.

The following Long Term Loaning Programme has been proposed for the period 1978-79 to 1982-83:

(Rs. in crores)

Year			Normal loaning.	Special Loaning (A.R.D.C. Schemes)	Total
(1)			(2)	(3)	(4)
1977-78 (base)	..	..	10.00	35.00	45.00
1978-79	..	..	15.00	40.00	55.00
1979-80	..	..	10.00	45.00	55.00
1980-81	..	..	10.00	50.00	60.00
1981-82	..	..	10.00	50.00	60.00
1982-83	..	..	10.00	60.00	70.00
		Total	55.00	245.00	300.00

It is proposed to allocate this Long Term Credit in the proportion of 15% to Scheduled Castes; 3% to the Scheduled Tribes and 40% to Backward Classes.

Programme for Land Development and Other Purposes :

The following are the targets envisaged for Land Development and other purposes under the loaning programme from 1978-79 to 1982-83 :

(Amount Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Land Development & Command Area Development		Wells		Pumpsets		Tractors & Power Tillers		Other diversified Purposes	Total Amount
	Acres	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1978-79	1,70,000	1,100	25,165	1,230	14,910	820	1,000	500	1,850	5,500
1979-80	1,45,000	1,000	27,595	1,350	16,360	900	1,200	600	1,650	5,500
1980-81	1,45,000	1,000	31,200	1,470	17,815	980	1,500	750	1,800	6,000
1981-82	1,55,000	1,000	31,200	1,470	17,815	980	1,500	750	1,800	6,000
1982-83	1,45,000	1,000	27,070	1,830	22,180	1,220	1,600	800	2,150	6,500
Total	7,50,000	5,100	1,42,230	7,350	89,080	4,900	6,800	3,400	9,250	30,000

For the purpose of raising resources for implementation of loaning programme the Andhra Pradesh Central Co-operative 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 Central Land Development Banks, Commercial Banks, Life Insurance Corporation, etc. The State Government share is nominal which is decided each year by the Reserve Bank of India while approving debenture programme.

The pattern of assistance to special development debentures by Agricultural Rural Development Corporation is 90% in case of minor irrigation advances and 75% in case of other schemes. The balance of 10% and 25% respectively is to be contributed by the State Government. The Government of India have agreed to contribute to the special debentures on a matching basis along with the State Government. The following is the debenture programme of the Andhra Pradesh Central Co-operative Agricultural Development Bank for the period from 1978-79 to 1982-83 together with Government contribution thereon for which necessary provisions have been proposed in the next plan.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Debenture Programme of A.P.C.C.A.D.B.				State Govts. Contribution			
	Special (A.R. D.C.)	Develop- ment Schemes	Ordinary	Total	Special (A.R. D.C.)	Develop- ment Schemes	Ordinary	Total
	M.I.	Others			M.I.	Others		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1978-79 ..	2,800	1,200	1,200	5 200	195	205	20	420
1979-80 ..	3 000	1 500	900	5 400	240	275	40	555
1980-81 ..	3 200	1 800	900	5 900	260	350	40	650
1981-82 ..	3 200	1 800	900	5 900	300	375	40	715
1982-83 ..	3 800	1 200	900	6 900	340	400	40	780
Total ..	16 000	8 500	4 800	29 300	1 335	1 605	180	3 120

A provision of Rs. 2,940 lakhs for investment in the special debentures and Rs. 180.00 lakhs in the ordinary debentures has been proposed in the next Plan.

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 of weak Primary Agricultural Development Banks which are ineligible for issue of loans on account of heavy over dues. There are about 26 Primary Agricultural Development Banks which are weak with overdues exceeding 25% of the demand.

In order to enable such weak banks to reduce the over dues notionally and implement the Long Term Loaning Programmes successfully, a provision of Rs. 94.00 lakhs has been proposed in the next Plan (1978-83) towards share capital contribution to Primary Agricultural Development Banks. Out of this, an amount of 5.00 lakhs has been allocated to 12 Primary Agriculture Development Banks in the Tribal areas under the Sub-Plan.

Cost of Staff in the Nagarjuna Sagar, Pochampad, Tungabhadra High Level Canal, etc., Project Areas.

Assistance towards the cost of continuing departmental staff and subsidy to Primary Agricultural Development Banks for supervisory staff is being provided under plan. As the staff is required for the development of ayacut in the major irrigation project in four Command areas of Nagarjunasagar Project (Left), Nagarjunasagar Project (Right) Canals, Pochampad and Tungabhadra High Level Canal a provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been proposed in the next Plan period beyond 1978-79 also.

To sum up the scheme with details for the outlay of Rs. 33.14 crores provided in the next Plan is as follows :

<i>Item</i>	<i>Outlay (Rs. in lakhs).</i>
(1)	(2)
1. Investment in the Ordinary Debentures of Andhra Pradesh Central Co-operative Agricultural Development Bank.	180.00
2. Investment in the Special Debentures of Andhra Pradesh Central Co-operative Agricultural Development Bank.	2,940.00
3. Cost of Departmental and Supervisory Staff in the Project Areas.	100.00
4. State contribution to the Share Capital of weak Primary Agricultural Development Banks.	94.00
Total	3,314.00

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11. CO-OPERATION

The Co-operative movement in Andhra Pradesh achieved alround progress, during the successive plans in the disbursement of short term, medium term and long term credit, distribution of fertilisers, consumer articles, creation of employment opportunities, provision of marketing, storage, processing facilities etc.

In the mean time, the co-operatives have re-oriented their loaning policies to ensure that the small farmers and other weaker sections receive the maximum credit supply, by amending the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Societies Act in 1970, and earmarking 50% of credit to small and marginal farmers. This was further enhanced to 75% from 1-7-1975. Co-operatives were also instructed to earmark 15% of the total loans to Scheduled Castes and 3% to Scheduled Tribes. Accordingly, the volume of credit supply to meet the growing demand of the Agriculturists, small farmers, rural artisans, weaker sections, etc., has been stepped up from Rs. 26.86 crores at the end of 1973-74 to Rs. 88.77 crores by the end of 1977-78 and the short term loans issued to small farmers in 1977-78 were 54% of the total advances.

Objectives :

The objective of the Co-operative movement is to build up the movement on enlightened participation of a broad based membership, as envisaged in the National Co-operative Policy resolution adopted in the All-India Conference of State Ministers of Co-operation held in December, 1977. Basing on this the Planning Commission have assigned the following objectives for Co-operatives in the next 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 community.

In order to realise the aforesaid objectives the Plan Schemes for Co-operative Development have been reoriented suitably, and the following programmes are proposed to be implemented during 1978-83 keeping in view the levels of developments achieved by the end of Fifth Plan (1974-78).

Provision of Co-operative Credit to meet the Credit gap :

The Study Team on overdues of Co-operative Credit Institutions (for Short Term and Medium Term) constituted by Government in 1973, assessed the credit requirements in Andhra Pradesh at Rs. 820 crores for the gross cropped area of 132.38 lakh hectares. The Committee assumed the share of institutional agencies viz. Cooperative Central Banks and Commercial Banks at 40% of the outlay i.e., 328 crores as the big farmers are expected to plough back a part of their annual farm income for meeting a major part of the cost of the production operations of the subsequent year and as every farmer may not approach for institutional finance. The Cooperative Central Banks were expected to meet Short Term Credit requirements of about Rs.125 crores by the end of 1978-79 and the Commercial Banks are also expected to step up the lending from the present level of Rs. 90 crores to Rs. 120 crores by the end of 1978-79. The aggregate supply would be Rs. 245 crores by the end of 1978-79, leaving a gap of Rs.83 crores, which will have to be met by the Co-operative Central Banks and Commercial Banks in 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82.

Progress in the issue of Short Term and Medium Term Loans :

The progress in the issue of Short Term and Medium Term Credit during the Fifth Plan period is as follows ;

(Rs. in lakhs).

Year.	Short Term Loans.	Medium Term Loans.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1973-74 (Base)	26.43	0.43	26.86
<i>Fifth Plan :</i>			
1974-75 (Actuals)	42.01	1.79	43.80
1975-76 (Actuals)	65.94	1.53	67.47
1976-77 (Actuals)	88.68	4.09	92.77
1977-78 (Actuals)	84.72	4.05	88.77

The achievements in the issue of Short Term and Medium Term Credit upto the end of 1976-77 exceeded the Rs. 88 crores target of Fifth Plan, 2 years ahead. But the level of achievement has come down to Rs. 88.77 crores in 1977-78 from Rs. 92.77 crores in 1976-77. This was mainly due to adverse seasonal conditions in most parts of the State including the dry spell during a major part of the season; and 35 days strike by the employees of Co-operative Central Banks during August and September, 1977 affecting loaning operations.

Programme for Issue of Short Term and Medium Term Loans:

It is programmed to double the supply of Short Term and Medium Term Credit (from the level of Rs. 88.77 crores in 1977-78) within three years commencing from 1978-79 at 30% average growth rate per annum.

The targets for Short Term and Medium Term Credit proposed for the next Plan period are as follows :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year.	<i>Short Term Loans.</i>	<i>Medium Term Loans.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1978-79	130.00	10.00	140.00
1979-80	150.00	10.00	160.00
1980-81	170.00	10.00	180.00
1981-82	190.00	10.00	200.00
1982-83	210.00	10.00	220.00

Viability Programme of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies

With a view to develop the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies as multipurpose single contact points for the farmers to obtain credit, agricultural inputs, facilities for marketing of agricultural produce etc., the viability programme of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies was taken up in the Fifth Plan. The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Societies Act was amended in February, 1977 to provide for identification of viable/potentially viable societies and automatic merger of non-viable societies and liquidation of certain societies having bad debts and accumulated losses over the prescribed limits. Accordingly, the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies in Andhra Pradesh have been re-organised on the criteria of viability and 14,943 societies as on 1-4-1977 were reorganised into 5,653 viable potentially viable societies by 31-7-1977, amalgamating 7,893

non-viable societies and liquidating 1,397 societies. Thus by the end of Fifth Plan there are 5,653 viable Primary Agricultural Credit Societies, 26 Co-operative Banks and an Apex Co-operative Bank in the State.

Membership of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies :

The membership of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies in Andhra Pradesh was 36.29 lakhs by 31-3-1977 of which the borrowing members were estimated at 18 lakhs i.e., 50% of the total members as on 31-3-1977. Vigorous action has been launched to cover all the weaker sections through universal and automatic membership facility and a special drive has also been launched to enrol all the eligible persons. The membership was 40.13 lakhs by the end of 1977-78. The borrowing members accounted for 63% of the total members by the end of 1977-78. The membership target envisaged to be achieved by the end of 1978-79 is 45 lakhs and 50 lakhs by the end of 1982-83 with a coverage of borrowing members at 65% and 90% respectively.

Assistance from I.F.A.D. to Viable Societies for Construction of Godown-cum-retail shop-cum-Secretary's Quarters.

It is proposed to provide all the 5,653 viable societies with godown-cum-retail shop-cum-Secretary's quarters with assistance from I.F.A.D. (International Fund for Agricultural Development) at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.00 lakh for each viable society. Proposals are with the State Government and Government of India to seek Rs. 30 crores assistance from I.F.A.D. for assisting 3,000 viable units in the first phase (from 1978-79 to 1983-84)

The balance of 2,653 units will be assisted in the next phase from 1984-85 onwards. A token provision of Rs. 25 lakhs has been made in the Budget for 1978-79.

In the next Plan (1978-79 to 1982-83) a provision of Rs. 24.00 crores has been proposed under Centrally Sponsored scheme for assisting 2,400 viable units. Irrespective of budget provision, the scheme can be implemented with reference to I.F.A.D. assistance.

Assistance for Purchase of Furniture and Equipment to viable Primary Agricultural Credit Societies.

It has been proposed to provide assistance to the viable societies for purchase of furniture and equipment with contributions from Government of India and Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Bank on 50 : 50 basis. The Co-operative Central Banks are also being moved to meet the 50% share in case Government of India assistance is not forthcoming.

A provision of Rs. 21.00 lakhs has been proposed in the Plan for Government of India share under Centrally Sponsored schemes, inclusive of Rs. 5.00 lakhs in the Budget for 1978-79.

Creation of cadre fund to meet the cost of paid Secretaries in the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies.

The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Credit Societies Paid Secretaries (Common Cadre) Regulations governing the Paid Secretaries of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies were issued on 29-4-1978 along with the proceedings constituting Appointment Committees at the level of each Co-operative Central Bank, Under Section 116-A (1) of the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Societies Act with powers of appointment, transfer, and disciplinary control over Paid Secretaries working in the area of each Co-operative Central Bank.

By the end of 1977-78 about 3,384 viable Primary Agricultural Credit Societies appointed Paid Secretaries. It is proposed to see that all the 5,653 viable Primary Agricultural Credit Societies have Paid Secretaries by the end of 1978-79.

In order to provide for the cost of Paid Secretaries in the viable P.A.C.S., State Government have issued orders in 1977-78 setting up a State Cadre Fund with contributions to be made by the State Co-operative Bank, Co-operative Central Banks, P.A.C.S. and Government as per the following pattern.

Primary Agricultural Credit Society.	..	One percent of maximum loan outstanding during the preceeding Co-operative year less bad debts estimated in final audit.
Co-operative Central Bank	..	One quarter percent of maximum loan outstanding during the preceeding Co-operative year less bad debts estimated in final audit.
A.P. State Co-operative Bank	..	One quarter percent of maximum loan outstanding during the preceeding Co-operative year less bad debts estimated in final audit.
State Government	..	To the extent of dificit in the fund.

During 1977-78 Government have contributed an amount of Rs.10 lakhs to this cadre fund. A provision of Rs. 15 lakhs for 1978-79 and Rs. 65 lakhs for the five years period has been proposed in the next Plan.

Recovery of overdues

The overdues at the level of Co-operative Central Banks are as follows:

<i>Co-operative year.</i>		<i>Percentage of overdues at C.C.B level.</i>
1974-75 (Actuals)	..	27.00
1975-76 (Actuals)	..	25.00
1976-77 (Actuals)	..	25.86
1977-78 (Actuals)	..	41.00
1978-79 (Target)	..	20.00
1982-83 (Target)	..	15.00

The slight increase in overdues during the year 1976-77 as against those of 1975-76 is on account of adverse seasonal conditions. Due to natural calamities in 1977-78, the position of overdues has been alarming but efforts are being made to intensify the recovery drive. The overdues reduced to 41% by 30-6-1978 from 75.50 as on 31-3-1978. For reduction of overdues action programmes have been drawn up for each Co-operative Central Bank. District level review committees have been constituted and the recommendation of the Study Team on overdues of Co-operative Credit Institutions constituted by the Reserve Bank of India are being implemented. Efforts are also being made for linking of credit with marketing.

Mobilisation of Deposits.

In order to cultivate Banking habit in the rural population and to mobilise deposits, 90 new branches have been opened by Co-operative Central Banks during 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 bringing the total number of branches to 262 as on 31-3-1978 covering almost all the taluks in the State.

There has been significant increase in the deposits of Co-operative Central Banks as noted below:

<i>Year.</i>		<i>Deposits in C.C.Bs. (Rs. in crores)</i>
1973-74 (Actuals)	..	30.00
1974-75 (Actuals)	..	34.06
1975-76 (Actuals)	..	42.09
1976-77 (Actuals)		44.72
1977-78 (Actuals)	..	50.15
1978-79 (Target)	..	60.00
1982-83 (Target)	..	100.00

Rehabilitation of Weak Co-operative Central Banks.

12 Co-operative Central Banks out of 26 Co-operative Central Banks in Andhra Pradesh have been categorised by the Reserve Bank of India as weak Co-operative Central Banks with reference to their financial position as on 30-6-1976. During the Fifth Plan period rehabilitation programmes were drawn up for these 12 banks classified as weak, 10 Banks at Cuddapah, Kurnool, Chittoor, Nellore, Guntur, Kakinada, Hyderabad Medak, Mahaboobnagar and Warangal have improved their financial position and are classified as "not weak" by the end of 1977-78. Only 2 Banks viz., Co-operative Central Banks at Srikakulam and Ananthapur remained to be weak and special steps are being taken to rehabilitate them. The assistance of Government of India and the State Government on 50:50 matching basis is being availed of under this schemes, for writing off bad debts. A provision of Rs. 12.39 lakhs towards State Government share of assistance has been proposed in the next Plan for this scheme which is being utilised in 1978-79 itself.

Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund.

The Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund is being built up at the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank level to provide conversion facilities whenever in a particular area the crop for which Short Term Credit was provided is affected by natural calamities.

The Government of India have been implementing Centrally Sponsored scheme for contributing to the Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund by way of 75% grant and 25% Long Term Loan.

The All India study team on overdues suggested to build up the Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund at 10.5% of the loans due for repayment in 1977-78. The level of fund to be maintained in Andhra Pradesh worked out as follows:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. in crores)</i>
1.	Loans due for repayment in 1977-78 Co-operative Central Bank level (estimated).	120.00
2.	Level of fund to be maintained at 10.5% of the amount under item (1) above.	12.60
3.	Government of India contribution at 75% of the amount in item (2) above.	9.45
4.	Amount already contributed by Government of India	5.02 (*)
5.	Balance to be contributed	.. 4.43
	Grant: 3.45	
	Loan: 0.98	

NOTE. (*) Including Rs. 2.73 crores released by Government of India during 1977-78.

Out of the eligibility of Rs. 4.43 crores as on 31-3-1978, Government of India have released a sum of Rs. 2 crores in August, 1978 during 1978-79.

During 1976-77 Short Term Loans of the order of Rs. 24.75 crores were converted into Medium Term loans and during 1977-78 loans of the order of Rs. 21.85 crores have been converted.

A provision of Rs. 1,153 lakhs in the next Five Year Plan and a token provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs for 1978-79 has been proposed under the Centrally Sponsored scheme. The budget provision will be enhanced in the supplementary estimates yearly with reference to actual releases of Government of India.

Farmers' Service Societies :

Farmers' Service Societies are being organised in order to provide short term and long term credit and other allied services like marketing processing etc., at one single contact point to small farmers, agricultural labourers, rural artisans etc., 50 Societies have been registered upto the end of 1977-78 of which 41 were sponsored by Commercial Banks.

It is proposed to organise 194 societies by the end of 1982-83 of which 114 societies are proposed to be organised by the end of 1978-79. It is programmed to organise 20 Farmers Service Societies in the area of operation of the 3 Regional Rural Banks at Khammam, Cuddapah and Srikakulam Districts. The cost of the Managing Director is being met by the sponsoring Bank. The cost of the technical staff is being met by Small Farmers Development Agencies. The cost of non-technical staff at Rs. 33,000 per year is met by Government. A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs in the next Five Year Plan inclusive of Rs. 5 lakhs in the plan for 1978-79 has been proposed towards managerial subsidy to Farmers Service Societies in respect of non-technical staff.

Outright Grants (Risk Fund) to Primary Agricultural Credit Societies and Co-operative Central Banks Special Bad Debts Reserves:

In order to induce the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies and Co-operative Central Banks to issue larger volume of credit to Weaker Sections, outright grants are being provided to them to build up sizeable resources to meet the possible losses on account of their liberal lendings to small farmers and weaker sections. The Primary Agricultural Credit Societies and Co-operative Central Banks are being sanctioned this grant at 4% and 2% respectively of their additional lendings to weaker sections over those of the previous year. A provision of Rs. 75,000 for Co-operative Central Banks and Rs. 75,000 for Credit Societies has been made in the Budget for 1978-79 for providing these outright grants. A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs for Co-operative Central Banks and Rs. 100 lakhs for Primary Agricultural Credit Societies has been proposed in the next Plan under this scheme.

Agricultural Credit Relief and Guarantee Fund :

In view of the successive cyclone and drought conditions in the State during the past 2 years, the need for writing off the loans for small farmers subject to three successive failure of crops is likely to arise during 1978-79. A token provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh has, therefore, been made in the Budget for 1978-79 and Rs. 50 lakhs in the next Plan for this scheme.

Consumption Loans :

A scheme for provision of consumption credit to weaker sections was formulated to bridge the credit gap, consequent on drying up of private sources of credit in the wake of debt relief measures taken up by the State Government.

Co-operative Credit Institutions were instructed to provide loans for consumption purposes to small farmers with land holdings of less than

half acre, agricultural labourers and rural artisans through the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies.

Loans of the order of Rs. 20.30 lakhs were issued during 1976-77 and during 1977-78 it was expected to reach the level of Rs. 50.00 lakhs by 30-6-1978. Loans of the order of Rs. 35.88 lakhs were issued in Cyclone affected areas and loans to a sizeable extent were expected to be issued in other areas also during 1977-78.

An initial budget provision of Rs. 1 lakh only has been made for 1978-79 due to restricted plan ceiling to meet the State Share of Risk Fund at 10 per cent of loans issued for consumption purposes which will be borne by State and Central Governments in the ratio of 50 : 50. A token provision of Rs. 2.89 lakhs only has been proposed in the plan to meet the State share.

Borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India for strengthening of Share Capital of Co-operative Credit Institutions:

Increase in the issue of Short Term and Medium Term loans is possible only in proportion to their own resources *i.e.*, share capital, deposits, etc. The Reserve Bank of India has revised the criteria for sanction of credit limits in multiples of owned funds of the Co-operative Central Banks. In addition to the measures taken by the Co-operatives to build up share capital from members of the State Government have also been investing in the share capital of the Co-operative Credit Institutions by obtaining loans from the National Agricultural Fund (L.T.O. Fund) of the Reserve Bank of India. The total share Capital Contribution provided to Co-operative Credit Institutions during Fifth Plan (1974-78) was Rs. 523.72 lakhs. During 1977-78 the Reserve Bank of India sanctioned loan to the State Government to the extent of Rs. 316.54 lakhs towards share capital contribution to Co-operative Credit Institutions. An amount of Rs. 231.65 lakhs relating to 1977-78 has been sanctioned during 1978-79 to the Co-operative Credit Institutions by the State Government in May/June, 1978.

A provision of Rs. 1,720 lakhs has been proposed in the next Five Year Plan inclusive of Rs. 381 lakhs for the year 1978-79 towards anticipated borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India for Share Capital Contribution to Co-operative Credit Institutions.

Co-operative Storage:

There was a total storage capacity of 2.66 lakhs Metric Tonnes under Co-operative Sector by the end of 1973-74. During the Fifth Plan period (1974-78) additional storage capacity built up was 0.48 lakh Metric Tonnes bringing the total capacity to 3.14 lakhs Metric

Tonnes. During next Plan period (1978-83) additional storage capacity to the extent of 4.32 lakhs Metric Tonnes will be built up for bringing the total storage to 7.46 lakhs Metric Tonnes by the end of 1982-83 under the Co-operative Sector. Financial support in this regard from National Co-operative Development Corporation is fourth coming at 62½% of the total cost as loan and from the State Government at 37½% of the total cost as subsidy. A provision of Rs. 285 lakhs towards State Government's share of assistance for the next Plan period inclusive of Rs. 10.80 lakhs for 1978-79 has been proposed in support of construction of co-operative godowns. A provision of Rs. 570 lakhs for the next Plan period inclusive of Rs. 25 lakhs for 1978-79 has been proposed towards National Co-operative Development Corporation financial assistance for construction of Co-operative Godowns under N.C.D.C. Schemes.

In order to involve the re-organised Primary Agricultural Credit societies in the business of supply of inputs and marketing of produce as agents of marketing societies it is programmed to provide 2,400 viable Primary Agricultural Credit Societies with godown-cum-retail shop-cum-Secretary's quarters at a total cost of Rs. 24 crores (at Rs. 1.00 lakh each society) during the next Plan period (1978-83) under Centrally Sponsored scheme with financial support forthcoming from International Fund for Agricultural Development. Necessary provision in this regard has been proposed under the programme for credit co-operatives. During 1978-79 it is proposed to assist 100 societies at Rs. 1.00 crore cost if I.F.A.D. assistance is made available.

Distribution of Fertilisers by Co-operatives:

In order to encourage co-operatives handle increasing quantity of fertilisers year by year margin money assistance has been provided to the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Federation with National Co-operative Development Corporation's financial support. The Government have also stood guarantee for the payment of loans to be raised by the Federation to the extent of Rs. 725 lakhs from Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank and 2 other Banks in 1977. The Federation has been procuring fertilisers from the indigenous fertiliser manufacturers and distributing the same through the District Co-operative Marketing Societies and other lower level Co-operatives. During 1977-78 the Federation distributed fertilisers to an extent of 1.37 lakhs Metric Tonnes valued at Rs. 26.50 crores and it has increased its retail sales depots to 2,850. It is proposed to distribute 3.50 lakhs Metric Tonnes of Fertilisers by the end of next Plan.

Assistance for strengthening the Marketing Societies:

The Marketing Societies in the State have no adequate infrastructure and working capital for successful handling of marketing business which

involves risk due to fluctuations in prices and speculation by traders. However, some societies are involved in procurement operations and distribution of consumer articles, fertilisers, controlled cloth and some societies have processing units and storage godowns. Government have constituted a committee for revitalisation of the co-operative marketing societies which made important recommendations for revival of the societies. The recommendations of the committee are under consideration of the Government.

There is need to augment the resources of the marketing societies in order to enable them to take up procurement operations, marketing of agricultural produce, distribution of fertilisers, consumer goods, supply of inputs, etc. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs towards State Government contribution to the share capital of select marketing societies and Rs. 205 lakhs for National Co-operative Development Corporation support towards margin money and share capital to the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Federation and select Co-operative Marketing Societies have been proposed in the next Plan.

Additional Departmental Staff for Supervision and conducting Special Inspection of Marketing Societies:

The State Government and the N.C.D.C. have invested heavily in the Marketing Societies towards share capital and for setting up of processing units. There is no adequate departmental guidance and supervision. In order to see that the funds are utilised properly and that repayments are made to Government, there is need for adequate departmental supervision and guidance. Additional staff consisting of 1 Deputy Registrar, 2 Co-operative Sub-Registrars, 2 Senior Inspectors and 1 Typist for each of the Districts in the State at a cost of (Rs. 17 lakhs per year) Rs. 68 lakhs from 1979-80 to 1982-83 has been proposed in the next Plan.

Processing Co-operatives:

189 Processing units were installed in the State by the end of 1977-78, including 144 rice mills with National Co-operative Development Corporation and State Government aid.

Assistance for establishment of processing units and for modernisation of Rice Mills:

During the Fifth Plan period 5 units were installed viz., Oil mill-cum-solvent extraction unit at Karimnagar, Cotton Ginning and Pressing unit at Adilabad, Cattle-cum-Poultry Feed Mixing unit at Nandyal, Dal Mill of the consumers federation and the Groundnut oil Refinery unit at Karimnagar (partly installed). The groundnut oil refinery unit at Anantapur, Coconut complex at Amalapuram, Cold storage plant at

Vijayawada, already sanctioned by the N.C.D.C. are expected to be commissioned in 1978-79. The groundnut Oil Mill of the Oil Refinery unit at Anantapur has since been commissioned on 5-5-1978 during 1978-79. The N.C.D.C. provides 65% of the cost as loan for establishment of processing units and the balance 35% is to be raised from the owned funds of the society or in participation with the State Government. The State Government's share is provided as share capital contribution while the N.C.D.C. share is provided as loan. For modernisation of rice mills also the N.C.D.C. support and the State Government support is being provided on the same pattern.

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. The following processing units are programmed to be established in the next Plan period with N.C.D.C. and State Government aid :

<i>Item</i>	<i>Number</i>
Dall Mills	1
Cotton Ginning & Pressing Units ..	5
Jute baling units	10
Cold storages.	1
Paper making units.	5
Fruit and Vegetable units.	5
Par Baling units.	15
Groundnut oil mills.	20
Cattle-cum-poultry feed mixing units.	5
Total ..	67

Assistance for Establishment of service repair centres for tractors and other Agricultural Machinery :

The N.C.D.C. has provided financial assistance since 1968-69, for setting up of service repair centres for tractors etc., and for providing customs service in agricultural machinery. 9 units at Mandapeta, Kakinada, Eluru, Annadevarapeta, Ongole, Nandyal, Miryalaguda, Jagtial, Mulkanoor were assisted upto the end of 1977-78. A proposal for sanction of assistance for setting up of a unit at Yemmiganur is under consideration of the N.C.D.C. during 1978-79. It is programmed to set up 12 new units during the next Plan period.

A provision of Rs. 75 lakhs for share capital contribution by the State Government and Rs. 125 lakhs for National Co-operative Development Corporation assistance has been proposed in the next Plan.

Co-nsumers Cooperatives :

There is an Apex Consumers Federation with 210 Central Stores and Super Bazars, 23 Mahila Super Bazars, 920 Primary Stores, 88 Consumer Co-operatives for Industrial workers, 92 employees consumers stores in the State by the end of 1977-78.

The retail sales turnover of urban consumers stores was of the order of Rs. 70 crores in 1977-78 as against Rs. 52.27 crores in 1973-74. The Consumer business through co-operatives in rural areas increased to Rs. 6.78 crores in 1977-78 from Rs. 1 crore in 1973-74.

The Consumers business through co-operatives would be Rs. 10 crores in Rural areas and Rs. 115 crores in Urban areas by the end of 1982-83, the last year of the next Plan. During the year 1978-79 the consumer business through co-operatives is expected to be of the order of Rs. 75 crores in urban areas and Rs. 7.00 crores in Rural areas.

The re-organised primary agricultural credit societies (viable units) will be involved in the distribution of consumer articles in rural areas. More number of retail outlets, Janata shops and departmental stores in urban areas for weaker sections, industrial workers, poor students etc., will be set up in the next Plan period. Action will also be taken for rehabilitating the sick consumers co-operatives.

Assistance to Central Stores, Super Bazars, Mahila Super Bazars etc.:

In 1975 there were very limited number of co-operative Central Stores functioning in the State i.e., (31) organised under the Centrally Sponsored schemes. In the month of March, 1975, Government took a decision to establish Super Bazars in all the towns having population between 25,000 and 50,000. Accordingly, 34 Super Bazars were established. The State Government provided a share capital contribution of Rs. 50,000 to each of these stores. Subsequently in pursuance of the decision taken by the Government to streamline the public distribution system, taluk level Super Bazars were established in all the remaining taluks. The State Government have provided a share capital contribution of Rs. 30,000 to each of these Taluk level Super Bazars besides the free services of Senior Inspectors to work as Managing Directors for a period of one year. There are 210 Central Stores and Super Bazars at present functioning in the State.

During the year 1975, the International Women's Year, 11 Mahila Super Bazars were organised. Again in 1976-77, 10 more Mahila Super Bazars were organised. During 1977-78 two more Mahila Super Bazars were organised. The State Government provided share capital contribution of Rs. 25,000 to each of the Mahila Super Bazars besides providing free services of Senior Inspectors to work as Business Managers for a period of one year. Some of the Co-operative Central Stores and Super Bazars including Mahila Super Bazars secured cash credit accommodation from the Co-operative Central Banks and Commercial Banks. Many of them have been representing to provide additional financial assistance since they are not able to secure cash credit accommodation from the financing banks. Unless additional financial assistance is provided the institutions established with the object of holding priceline may not survive. In order to provide State Government financial assistance in the form of additional share capital contribution, a provision of Rs. 54 lakhs has been proposed under State Plan schemes in the next Five Year Plan inclusive of Rs. 10.00 lakhs for the year 1978-79.

Distribution of Consumer Articles in Rural Areas State Plan Scheme;

The societies implementing this scheme are eligible for managerial subsidy of Rs 5,000 on tapering basis spread over a period of 3 years. A provision of Rs. 2.10 lakhs has been proposed in the next Plan under State plan schemes inclusive of Rs. 11,000 for 1978-79.

Assistance to Primary Consumers Co-operatives :

A provisions of Rs. 10 lakhs has been proposed in the next Plan under State Plan schemes to provide share capital to 100 Primary consumers stores at Rs. 10,000 each on matching basis.

Setting up of Departmental Stores :

Government of India have been sanctioning financial assistance for setting up departmental stores under the Central Sector Scheme. Upto 1976-77, 23 Central Stores have been provided with the financial assistance from the Government of India. During 1977-78 assistance for setting up departmental stores for three Central Stores was sanctioned. As many projects as possible are being submitted to Government to secure considerable financial assistance from the Government of India under this scheme. Government of India provide financial assistance to an extent of Rs. 2.10 lakhs for setting up of each departmental stores towards share capital contribution (Rs. 1.50 lakhs). Loan (Rs. 0.375 lakhs) and subsidy (Rs. 225 lakhs). A provision of Rs. 98.00 lakhs has been proposed in the next Plan under Centrally Sponsored schemes.

Rehabilitation of weak central stores :

The Government of India have formulated a scheme to provide Central assistance towards Share Capital Contribution to such of the central stores which have become sick/weak due to accumulated losses but have potential for growth and development. 19 out of 31 central stores are running on loss. 75% assistance from the Government of India will be provided and the State Government have to provide the balance 25%. If additional share capital contribution is provided these central stores can easily be revived and rehabilitated so that they may take up the distribution of essential consumer articles in their respective areas. It is proposed to rehabilitate such weak central stores during the next Plan period by providing share capital contribution. A provision of Rs. 33 lakhs has been proposed in the next Plan under Centrally Sponsored schemes.

Janata Shops:

During 1977-78 Five Central Stores were sanctioned assistance by Government of India for 19 Janata shops. Proposals for assisting 17 stores for opening 33 Janata shops are under consideration of Government of India. Proposals for more number of units will be sent to Government of India during the next Plan. The pattern of financial assistance for each Janata Shop is Rs. 10,000 share capital contribution Rs. 1,000 loan for furniture and fixtures and Rs. 3,000/- towards subsidy. A provision of Rs. 8.40 lakhs has been proposed in the next Plan.

Setting up Consumer Industries :

The proposals of the Andhra Pradesh State Federation of Consumers Co-operative Central Stores limited, Hyderabad seeking financial assistance for setting up a synthetic detergent unit were recommended to Government of India. It is proposed to set up as many projects as possible during the next Five Year Plan period. A provision of Rs. 40 lakhs has been proposed in the next Five Year Plan under Centrally Sponsored schemes.

Assistance to students stores :

Proposals sent to the National Co-operative Development Corporation through the State Government in respect of University Stores and College stores are under consideration. According to the scheme formulated a share capital of Rs. 20,000 will be provided to the University Stores and Rs. 10,000 to the College Stores. The National Co-operative Development Corporation will also provide assistance for furniture and fixtures in the shape of loan and subsidy in the ratio of 70:30. The average cost of furniture and fixtures per stores would be Rs. 5,000/- for College Stores and Rs. 10,000 for University Stores. A provision of Rs. 2.24 lakhs has been proposed in the next Five Year Plan under Centrally Sponsored scheme.

Distribution of Consumer Articles in Rural Areas:

The scheme envisages that the Co-operative Central Stores and Co-operative Marketing Societies will function as lead societies, and village societies numbering 20 to 25 will function as linked societies getting themselves affiliated to the lead societies. Each lead society will get a margin money of Rs. 50,000 and assistance for vehicles upto 60,000 and Rs. 12,000 for furniture and fixtures while the village societies will get Rs. 5,000 towards furniture and fixtures. The assistance for the purchase of vehicles, furniture and fixtures is in the ratio of 75% loan and 25% subsidy.

22 Central Stores and 19 Primary Co-operative Marketing Societies have come under this scheme with 31 lead societies and 1,743 link societies upto July, 1978. About 2,000 villages are proposed to be covered under this scheme for distribution of consumer articles in rural areas.

The National Co-operative Development Corporation has offered financial assistance for construction of co-operative godowns by the Co-operatives selected under the National Co-operative Development Corporation sponsored scheme for distribution of consumer goods in rural areas. The financial assistance under this scheme will be available to the State Government on the same pattern of financial assistance as applicable to marketing godowns, viz., 62½% as loan from National Co-operative Development Corporation and 37½% as subsidy from State Government.

A Provision of Rs. 125 lakhs has been proposed in the next Five-Year Plan under Centrally Sponsored schemes for assisting the co-operatives for distribution of Consumer articles in rural areas.

Education, Research, Training, Information & Publicity:

There are 6 Co-operative Training Centres in Andhra Pradesh functioning at Hyderabad, Warangal, Rajahmundry, Vijayawada, Anantapur and Proddatur to impart training to the Junior category personnel. The Co-operative Training Centre at Proddatur has been started with effect from 1-10-1977 to train more number of personnel. These 6 Training Centres are providing 26 weeks basic training for 1,200 candidates in each course. According to the urgency 2,400 candidates can also be trained in a year by conducting two courses to meet the requirement of trained personnel. During the Fifth Plan period 7,495 candidates were trained. The inservice now official trainees are being given stipends at Rs. 75/- per month besides Rs. 100/- as fixed T. A. during practical training period from non-plan funds. The cost of teaching staff etc., which is being subsidised to the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Union will also be committed expenditure from 1979-80 onwards to be provided from non-plan funds.

The Co-operative Training College, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad, functioning under the direct control of the National Council for Co-operative Training, New Delhi, is presently catering to the Training requirements of the Intermediate and Senior Officers and the arrangements are adequate.

The proposed plan provisions under the Co-operative Training and Education schemes in the State Plan for the year 1978-79 and the next Plan are detailed below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Scheme.</i>	<i>Outlay for 1978-79 (Budget).</i>	<i>Outlay in next Five-Year Plan 78-79 to 82-83.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Training of Junior Personnel.	7.00	7.00
			These two schemes from 79-80 will be provided under non-plan as committed expenditure.
2.	Education of members and office bearers.	4.35	5.24
3.	Subsidy to A.P.C.U. Limited for publicity and propaganda.	0.50	2.96
4.	Propaganda vans and cine projectors to cover all Districts at the rate of one for every 3 districts.	..	3.75
5.	Additional Educational Instructors (181) to cover all block headquarters.	..	30.00
6.	Training of Intermediate and Senior Officers	0.25	2.50
	Total	..	12.10
			51.45

An amount of Rs. 21.00 lakhs has been made in the next Plan under Centrally Sponsored schemes (N.C.D.C.) for construction of buildings and hostels to the Cooperative Training Centres. The Training centres at Warangal, Vijayawada and Proddatur which have no buildings are proposed to be assisted for construction of buildings. All the Training Centres excepting Anantapur centre have no hostel facilities. Therefore 5 centres are proposed to be assisted under this scheme for construction of hostel buildings.

Under the scheme for education of members and office bearers 76,875 individuals were imparted training during the Fifth Plan period. Under the Member Education Scheme 43 Educational Instructors and 3 Zonal Educational Officers are working at present under the control of the Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Union Limited, Hyderabad. One special Cadre Deputy Registrar, Chief Education Officer is supervising the implementation of the scheme. The cost of existing Educational Instructors, Zonal Educational officers and the Senior Cooperative Deputy Registrar/Chief Executive Officer will be committed expenditure to be provided under non-Plan from 1979-80 onwards. Proposals for sanction of 21 more Educational Instructors will be considered during 1978-79 after reviewing the performance of the present 43 Educational Instructors and the necessity for additional staff and the cost of the Additional educational Instructors will be met from plan funds in the next Plan period. It is also proposed to appoint 181 additional educational instructors to cover all block headquarters under the Member Education Scheme. There are two propaganda vans with cine projectors in use under the Member Education Scheme. It is proposed to provide Rs. 3.75 lakhs subsidy to the A.P. S.C.U. for 5 more additional propaganda vans with cine projectors to cover all districts at the rate of one for every 3 districts.

Besides the above programmes, other training programmes, offered by the Vikuntha Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management, Pune and the Cooperative Training Colleges functioning in other States are also being availed of under the scheme 'Training of Intermediate and Senior Officers'.

Farming Cooperatives :

1,670 Cooperative Farming Societies were organised in the State upto the end of 1977 with a membership of 73,000 and 1.50 lakh acres of land.

There is need for organisation of cooperative farming societies in the wake of distribution of surplus land obtained by Government under the land ceiling laws, for the benefit of small and marginal farmer.

and landless labourers belonging to weaker sections, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes etc.

At present financial assistance is being provided at Rs. 12,200 for each society. During the Fifth Plan period financial assistance to an extent of Rs. 66.49 lakhs was provided to cooperative farming societies. About 700 societies have been assisted upto the end of 1977. A proposal for enhancing the financial assistance to Rs. 45,800 for each society is under consideration of Government (Share Capital Rs. 4,000, Medium Term loan Rs. 30,000, loan for godown Rs. 6,250 subsidy for godown Rs. 3,750 and Managerial subsidy Rs. 1,800). Free services of 16 Senior Inspectors are provided for supervision of Cooperative Farming Societies for a few Districts.

It is proposed to assist 500 societies from 1978-79 to 1982-83 for development of 50,000 acres of land which will benefit 12,400 families. It is proposed to organise and assist Cooperatives with pre-dominant membership of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes during next Plan period.

A provision of Rs. 242.94 lakhs has been proposed in the next Five-Year Plan including Rs. 14.85 lakhs for the year 1978-79.

Labour Cooperatives :

By the end of 1977-78 about 652 labour contract and Forest Cooperative societies were organised in the State. During the Fifth Plan period financial assistance to an extent of Rs. 29.27 lakhs was released to 467 societies benefiting 1000 skilled and 5000 unskilled labourers.

Each society is being assisted with an assistance of Rs. 22,600 as follows :

<i>Item</i>				<i>Amonut (in Rs.)</i>
Share Capital Contribution.	..	..	..	5,000
Managerial Subsidy (for 3 to 5 years at Rs. 1,000 per year).				3,000
Subsidy for appointment of technical staff (one overseer for a group of 5 cos).				12,600
Loan for tools and equipment.	..	..	..	1,000
Subsidy for tools and equipment.	..	..	..	1,000
Total	..	..	..	22,600

It is proposed to organise and assist societies with predominant membership of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes during the next Plan period.

A provision of Rs. 51.60 lakhs has been proposed in the next Plan including Rs. 9.45 lakhs for 1978-79, for assisting 8000 labourers and 2,000 skilled workers through 500 societies during the Five year period.

Other Weaker Section Cooperatives :

About 1,700 societies for weaker sections were organised upto the end of March, 1977 and Rs. 152.38 lakhs financial assistance was provided during the Fifth Plan period benefiting about 26,600 members belonging to weaker sections, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes etc.

It is proposed to assist about 50,000 persons during the next Plan period with a financial assistance of Rs. 369.65 lakhs including Rs. 48.75 lakhs for the year 1978-79. The following are the detailed schemes :

Washermen Cooperative Societies :

667 Washermen Cooperatives were organised upto the end of March, 1977. The scheme envisages provision of financial assistance to individual members at Rs. 350 each to take up their profession for purchase of soda, irons, washing material etc. During the Fifth Plan period Rs. 25.69 lakhs assistance was provided to 7,407 washermen. A provision of Rs. 35 lakhs has been proposed in the next Plan to assist 10,000 Washermen inclusive of Rs. 4.65 lakhs for 1978-79.

Barbers Co-operative Societies :

384 Barbers Co-operative Societies were organised upto the end of March, 1977. The scheme envisage provision of financial assistance to individual members of Barbers Co-operatives at Rs. 350 each for purchase of their professional implements. During the Fifth Plan 4,797 barbers were assisted with Rs. 16.76 lakhs. It is proposed to assist 10,000 barbers in the next Plan period with Rs. 35 lakhs inclusive of Rs. 5 lakhs in 1978-79.

Piggery Co-operative Societies :

28 Piggery Co-operatives were organised upto the end of March, 1977. Financial assistance of about Rs. 500 each is provided by Government to the members of Piggery Co-operative Societies for purchase of pigs and for pig rearing. During the Fifth Plan period 859 members of Piggery Co-operatives were assisted with Rs. 5.41 lakhs. A provision

of Rs. 40 lakhs has been proposed in the next Plan to assist 8,000 members inclusive of Rs. 5.00 lakhs in 1978-79.

Other Special Types of Weaker Section Co-operative Societies :

It is proposed to assist Hawkers, Petty Traders, Pushing Cart Vendors, Fruit and Vegetable Traders etc., by organising co-operatives for them. It is proposed to sanction a sum of Rs. 10,000 to each society based on the activities and viability. It is proposed to assist 2,500 societies with Rs. 25 lakhs in the next Plan period inclusive of Rs. 2.00 lakhs in 1978-79.

Rickshaw Pullers Co-operative Societies :

The objective of the scheme is to improve the economic conditions of the Cycle Rickshaw Pullers and to emancipate them from the clutches of private rickshaw owners. There are 345 Rickshaw Pullers Co-operatives in the State upto the end of March, 1977. Full cost at the rate of Rs. 1,000 for each Rickshaw is being sanctioned by Government. During the Fifth Plan 4,713 members were assisted with Rs. 47.13 lakhs. During the next Plan it is proposed to assist 6,500 members with Rs. 65.00 lakhs inclusive of Rs. 12 lakhs in 1978-79.

It is also proposed to assist 180 members with Rs. 9 lakhs in the next Plan period at Rs. 5,000 each for purchase of motorised Rickshaws. An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh will be provided during 1978-79 for purchase of Motorised Rickshaws to 20 Members.

Bullock Cart Co-operative Societies:

31 Bullock Cart Co-operative Societies were organised upto the end of March, 1977. Financial assistance is sanctioned by Government for purchase of bullock carts including bullocks by the members whose profession is driving of bullock carts as their means of livelihood. Each member is being sanctioned Rs. 2,000 towards cost of Bullock cart and Bull. During the Fifth Plan period 309 members were assisted with Rs. 7.50 lakhs.

It is proposed to assist 1,200 members with Rs. 24.00 lakhs in the next Plan period inclusive of Rs. 4.00 lakhs in 1978-79.

It is also proposed to assist 280 members with Rs. 14.00 lakhs in the next Plan period for purchase of improved type of Bullock carts at Rs. 5,000 each inclusive of Rs. 1.00 lakh in 1978-79.

Other Transport Co-operative Societies:

Transport Co-operative like Auto Rickshaw Drivers Co-operatives, Taxi Drivers Co-operative Societies, Lorry Transport Co-operative Societies and Mini Bus Co-operative Societies have been organised with

a view to provide self employment and to relieve them from the clutches of private owners of the vehicles and to enable them to enjoy the fruits of their hard labour and also to make them owners of the vehicles. A total sum of Rs. 20.93 lakhs to 1,425 drivers in 40 Auto Rickshaw Drivers Co-operative Societies, Rs. 30.07 lakhs to 43 Taxi Drivers Co-operatives and Rs. 32.94 lakhs to 40 Lorry Drivers Co-operatives was sanctioned upto 1976-77 by Government towards 10% cost of the vehicles during the Fourth Plan and Fifth Plan periods. 85% cost of the vehicles is provided by the Nationalised Banks and the remaining 5% cost is met by the members. During 1977-78, 6 members were sanctioned Rs. 7,600 for Auto Rickshaws. As there is difficulty in obtaining the 85% cost of the Vehicles from the Nationalised Banks, these schemes are not being implemented smoothly. Therefore, no provision was made for the year 1978-79. However, it is proposed to assist the Auto Rickshaw drivers Co-operatives and Lorry Transport Co-operatives in the next Plan period as detailed below:

<i>Item</i>	<i>Outlay</i>
	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>
Auto Rickshaw Drivers Co-operatives	.. 6.55 for 300 members.
Lorry Transport Co-operatives	.. 6.50 for 46 societies.

Printing and Publishing Co-operative Societies:

25 Printing and Publishing Co-operatives were organised upto the end of March, 1977, in order to provide employment to printers, binders, writers and others. Assistance is being provided to these societies towards full cost of printing machinery, etc. During the Fifth Plan period 595 members were assisted with Rs. 6.49 lakhs.

It is proposed to assist 490 members in the next Plan period with Rs. 18 lakhs inclusive of Rs. 3.00 lakhs in 1978-79.

Employment and production oriented Co-operative Societies for Educated Un-employed:

To provide employment to educated unemployed, a total sum of Rs. 16.66 lakhs was sanctioned upto 1976-77 towards 10% share of Government assistance during the Fourth and Fifth Plans. Due to difficulties in securing 85% cost of the scheme from Nationalised Banks, this scheme is not being implemented smoothly. Therefore, no assistance was sanctioned in 1977-78 or proposed to be sanctioned in 1978-79. However, a provision of Rs. 8.50 lakhs has been proposed in the next Plan to assist 590 members.

Women Welfare Co-operative Societies:

In order to ameliorate the economic conditions of destitute women, deserted wives, rescued professionals and women belonging to economically poorer sections of the society by providing gainful employment in sewing, dairying, poultry keeping, preparation of dietary articles, etc. 296 women welfare co-operative societies have been organised. 7,285 women were assisted during the Fifth Plan period with Rs. 17.85 lakhs. It is proposed to assist 4,900 women with Rs. 49.10 lakhs during the next Plan period inclusive of Rs. 8.10 lakhs in 1978-79.

Managerial Subsidy to Weaker Section Co-operatives:

Managerial Assistance to a few select good working Weaker Section Co-operatives is being provided under this scheme. An amount of Rs. 81,000 was sanctioned in the Fifth Plan period. Since there are many societies which are not able to maintain managerial staff, a provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been made in the budget 1978-79 and Rs. 34.00 lakhs provision has been proposed in the next Plan.

Co-operative Sugar Factories:

During the Fifth Five-Year Plan period *i.e.*, 1974-78, 4 more Co-operative sugar factories have gone into production as detailed below:

<i>Name of the Sugar factory</i>	<i>Date of starting.</i>
1. West Godavari Co-operative Sugar Ltd.	30-12-1974
2. Sri Vijayaramagajapati Sugars Ltd. ..	01-01-1977
3. Cuddapah Co-operative Sugars Ltd. ..	25-04-1977
4. Sri Venkateswara Co-operative Sugars Ltd.	25-03-1978

Thus by the end of Fifth Plan there were 12 co-operative sugar factories with a total crushing capacity of 14,650 TCD to produce 1.87 lakh M. Ts. of sugar per season. In addition a massive programme has been drawn up for setting up of 6 new sugar factories of which four are scheduled to be commissioned by November 1978 and two by November 1979. By the end of November 1979 there will be 18 co-operative sugar factories with a total crushing capacity of 23,500 TCD having sugar production potential of 3.52 lakh M.Ts. per season as against the present potential capacity of 1.87 lakh Metric Tonnes of Sugar.

Government Share Capital contribution to Co-operative Sugar Factories:

According to the financing pattern of Co-operative Sugar Factories, Government have to contribute 25% of the project cost towards share capital participation to co-operative sugar factories. The investment of

Government share capital contribution in the Co-operative Sugar Factories during the Fifth Plan period was Rs. 401.55 lakhs.

<i>year</i>	<i>Outlay</i> <i>Rs. lakhs</i>
1974-75	82.50
1975-76	79.55
1976-77	239.50

For the year 1978-79 a sum of Rs. 331 lakhs has been provided from the plan funds towards Government share capital contribution to co-operative sugar factories. During the fifth five year plan in all 11 co-operative sugar factories were assisted by way of Government share capital contribution to co-operative sugar factories.

Six new sugar factories which were started during the Fifth Five-Year Plan will go on stream in the first and second years of the next Five-Year Plan.

Under any irrigation project, establishment of sugar industry is a must to boost up the Agricultural economy of the farmer who is eager to utilise the water which gives him assured income every year. Sugar production also earns foreign exchange. During the next Plan period it is programmed to establish 18 co-operative sugar factories as detailed in the Annexure I. The cost of each project is estimated at Rs. 650.00 lakhs. The pattern of financing the project is given below:

- (a) 10% of the project cost by the grower members;
- (b) 25% of the project cost by the State Government by way of share capital contribution; and
- (c) 65% of the project cost by raising block capital loan from the Central Financing Institutions.

According to the above pattern, Government have to contribute Rs. 162.00 lakhs to each of the 18 co-operative sugar factories. The total outlay needed for Government Share Capital Contribution to Co-operative Sugar Factories would be of the order of Rs. 2,916.00 lakhs which is already provided in the outlay of next Plan.

During the next Plan the new units now suggested would be able to produce 5 lakh tonnes of sugar annually. The new units would create employment potential in the next Plan to about 10,494 persons permanent and seasonal with annual turnover of nearly 100.00 crores enabling about one and half lakh farmers as share holders of this vital Agro-based industry over 3 regions of Coastal Andhra, Rayalaseema and Telangana, besides six new co-operative sugar factories referred to above which will create employment to 3,498 (permanent and seasonal) persons. A massive share capital investment of Rs. 2,916.00 lakhs by Government and Rs. 1,170.00 lakhs by members is contemplated. Under the Central Sector Scheme sponsored by the National Co-operative Development

Corporation and the National Co-operative Development Corporation would assist, the State Government by way of loan for participation in the share capital contribution of Co-operative Sugar factories. According to the scheme the National Co-operative Development Corporation will provide loan to State Government upto 50% of the share capital contributed by them in excess of Rs. 70.00 lakhs. In backward areas the assistance will go up to 65%. According to the above scheme during the next Five Year-Plan period the State Government would get a loan of Rs. 1,076 lakhs from the National Co-operative Development Corporation Ltd. State Government would also get a revenue of about Rs. 300.00 lakhs annually from the new co-operative sugar factories towards purchase tax, besides other revenues. Subsidiary industries can be established by utilising the bye-products such as bagasse, molasses, press mud, etc.

By the end of next Plan, a breakthrough in Sugar production would elevate the State to an important position in the country, standing very close to Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra which are now leading in the country.

To sum up the following is the total outlay under "Co-operation" for the next Plan period 1978-83:

<i>Item</i>	<i>Outlay for 1978-1983</i> <i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>
A. Borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India:	
Share Capital contribution to Co-operative Credit Institutions	1,720.00
B. Other Co-operation Schemes:	
(1) Direction & Administration	132.00
(2) Credit Co-operatives	331.33
(3) Ware-housing and Marketing Co-operatives	363.25
(4) Processing Co-operatives	249.35
(5) Consumer Co-operatives	66.10
(6) Education, Research, Training, Information and Publicity	51.45
(7) Farming Co-operatives	242.94
(8) Labour Co-operatives	51.60
(9) Other Weaker Sections Co-operatives	369.65
Total B	<u>1,857.67</u>
C. Co-operative Sugar Mills	<u>2,916.00</u>
Total A + B + C	<u><u>6,493.67</u></u>

ANNEXURE—I.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>Name of the Factory</i>	<i>T.C.D.</i>
1.	East Godavari ..	.. Amalapuram	2,000/3,500
2.	Krishna ..	.. Chillakallu	1,250/2,000
3.	Guntur ..	.. Piduguralla	3,500/5,000
4.	Prakasam ..	.. Addanki	2,000/3,500
5.	Nellore ..	.. Nellore	3,500/5,000
6.	Nellore ..	.. Sangam	3,500/5,000
7.	Cuddapah ..	.. Mylavaram	1,250/2,000
8.	Chittoor ..	.. Punganur	1,250/2,000
9.	Nalgonda ..	.. Nidamanur	3,500/5,000
10.	Khammam ..	.. Kallur	1,250/2,000
11.	Karimnagar ..	.. Metpalli	1,250/2,000
12.	Karimnagar ..	.. Dharmapuri	1,250/2,000
13.	Karimnagar ..	.. Karimnagar	1,250/2,000
14.	Warangal ..	.. Warangal	1,250/2,000
15.	Mahabubnagar ..	.. Alampur	1,250/2,000
16.	Adilabad ..	.. Kadam	1,250/2,000
17.	Visakhapatnam ..	.. Kothakota	1,250/2,000
18.	Srikakulam ..	.. Palakonda	1,250/2,000

12. WAREHOUSING AND MARKETING

Agriculture is the main stay of the rural population of the State and most of the Agriculturists are small and medium farmers. There will be incentives to improve agricultural productivity and adopt intensive agricultural practices only when the agriculturists have assured facilities for the disposal of their surplus produce at remunerative and competitive prices. It is for this purpose that the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Produce and Livestock Markets Act 1956, has been enacted to establish regulated markets in the State and to provide infrastructural facilities. By the end of the Fourth Plan Period, 296 Trade Centres have been notified as regulated markets in different parts of the State. During the Fifth Plan period, 201 additional Centres have been notified as regulated markets thus increasing the total number of markets in the State to 497 by the end of 1977-78.

The National Commission on Agriculture has recommended that each regulated market should have a market yard and an administrative block to accommodate officials of the Market Committees, Market Functionaries, Post and Telegraph Office and Bank, and an optimum number of godowns for storing the produce. Such facilities are, however, non-existent in most of the regulated markets in the State as constituted at present.

The availability of adequate storage accommodation is an essential pre-requisite for satisfactory and successful operation of the market mechanism. The total storage capacity available with the State Warehousing Corporation, Central Warehousing Corporation, Food Corporation of India, Markfed *etc.* in the State is of the order of about 9.00 lakh tonnes by the end of the Fifth Plan. The State Warehousing Corporation has been formed in August, 1956 with the objective of satisfying the felt needs of the State's agriculture economy *viz.*, the need for scientific storage to avoid storage losses and the need for providing easy and cheap credit facilities to the producers to improve their holding capacity and to wait for better prices. The State Warehousing Corporation is empowered to acquire and build warehouses for the storage of agriculture, produce seeds, fertilizers and other notified commodities and to arrange facilities for the transport of the same and also to act as an agent of Central Government, State Government and Central Warehousing Corporation for the purposes of purchase, sales, storage, distribution *etc.* The Corporation has set up warehouses at several important centres in the State and has constructed many godowns by the end of the Fifth Plan.

The State Warehousing Corporation is running 42 warehouses with a total storage capacity of about 2 lakh tonnes out of which 82,000 tonnes is the owned capacity. The latter includes 35,000 tonnes of additional capacity created during 1974-78 as against a target of 72,000 tonnes for the Fifth Plan period. In addition, godowns with a capacity of 34,000 tonnes are also under construction which are expected to be completed during 1978.

The expenditure incurred on warehousing and marketing schemes during 1974-78 amounted to Rs. 49.68 lakhs. Out of this expenditure, Rs. 17.68 lakhs was on the plan schemes of the Marketing Department while the balance of Rs. 32.00 lakhs was towards construction of godowns by the State Warehousing Corporation.

Objectives and Strategy :

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

- (1) The development of a well regulated market system so as to be within easy reach of all the farmers for assuring remunerative and competitive prices for their produce.
- (2) To bring about a transformation in the institutional credit structure by the creation of warehouse receipts on the security of which loans could be advanced to the farmers by the Co-operative and Commercial Banks.
- (3) Creation of adequate infrastructure facilities including godown accommodation in the market yards as well as at other important consuming centres and other important centres of Trade and Commerce.

The realisation of the above objectives requires the establishment of a regulated market for each local area so that it is accessible to all the agriculturists of that area. The availability of suitable facilities for grading, weighing, storing, processing *etc.*, at such centres is essential for the smooth functioning of the market system. The availability of the credit facility from organised institutions such as Commercial Bank and Co-operative Bank branches is also necessary.

Programme Details :

The Medium Term Plan for 1978-83 envisages an outlay of Rs. 2.57 crores on Warehousing and Marketing schemes in the state sector. In addition, a programme of about Rs. 47.00 crores is proposed to be taken up for the development of 120 regulated markets in the State with the financial assistance from the International Fund for Agriculture

Development. The principal physical targets of the Medium Term Plan for 1978-83 are out-lined below:—

- (1) Creation of 1.5 lakh tonnes of additional storage accommodation by constructing a number of warehouses in the Nagarjunasagar, Pochampad and Tungabhadra Project Ayacut areas and at other important centres in the State through the State Warehousing Corporation.
- (2) Increasing the total number of notified regulated markets in the State to 600 by the end of 1982-83.
- (3) Intensification of grading of important commercial crops like Jute, Tobacco, Jaggery, Turmaric, Chillies, Onions and Groundnut at 33 important centres in the State through the appointment of 200 graders for grading about 30 lakh quintals of agricultural commodities at farm and market level.
- (4) Strengthening of consumer-oriented schemes for grading through the establishment of two additional grading laboratories at Hyderabad and Guntur as a step to prevent adulteration and to enable consumers to procure quality produce as well as to promote export of certified goods.
- (5) Development of 50 markets in the tribal and economically backward areas by providing grants from plan funds.
- (6) Training of 168 persons drawn from the Marketing Department in various courses in Agricultural Marketing conducted by the Government of India for ensuring proper and effective implementation of marketing schemes; and
- (7) Planned development of 120 important regulated markets in the State for providing adequate infrastructure facilities for assembling and storage of agricultural produce at the market yards and to promote growth of agro-based industries in and around the market centres.

The State Warehousing Corporation's programme takes into account the growing demand for the storage of food grains and fertilisers in the State as also requirements of the State Civil Supplies Corporation which is mostly dependent on the State Warehousing Corporation for storage of the procured commodities. The proposed addition to the godown capacity of about 1.5 lakh tonnes is estimated to cost about Rs. 300.00 lakhs, 50% of which will be contributed by the Central Warehousing Corporation on a matching basis. The paid-up share capital of the State Warehousing Corporation was Rs. 121.77 lakhs at the end of 1977-78. The Corporation has been making profits over the past 9 years continuously and the profits earned during 1976-77 amounted to

Rs. 18.93 lakhs. The authorised share capital of the Corporation which is Rs. 2.00 crores at present has to be correspondingly increased by Rs. 3.00 crores in connection with the implementation of the Medium Term Plan Programme.

There are at present only 203 market committees in the State as against 511 market centres notified for regulation. The State Government is now contemplating to have independent market committees for each market centre separately so that it will be necessary to have 600 market committees by the end of the Medium Term Plan period. Grading of Agricultural produce is intended to secure a remunerative price to the producer. The grading services made available to the producer-seller at the farm level and the monetary benefits likely to be realised by him by way of premium price for his produce act as incentives to him to dispose of his stocks necessarily in a regulated market. The expenditure on the appointment of 200 Graders is proposed to be shared between the Government and Market Committees on 50% basis from the second year of the implementation of the scheme while during the first year the entire expenditure is proposed to be met by the State Government.

While efforts are being made to obtain funds from Commercial Banks and other institutions for the provision of infrastructure facilities, the markets situated in tribal and economically backward areas have negligible resources and have no repaying capacity to go in for loans from financial institutions. It is, therefore, proposed to sanction grants to 50 such centres at the rate of Rs. 1.00 lakh per market centre during the Medium Term Plan period.

A scheme for development of 120 regulated markets with an outlay of Rs. 47.00 crores with financial assistance from International Fund for Agricultural Development has been included in the Priority List II communicated by Government of India. If it is approved, an additional amount of Rs. 30.55 crores will have to be provided towards 65% of the total outlay of the project. The implementation of this programme is, however subject to clearance by I.F.A.D.

The schemewise requirement of funds for the Medium Term Plan (1978-83) are summarised below:—

<i>Schemes.</i>	<i>Medium Term Plan (1978-83) (Rs. in lakhs).</i>		
I. Warehousing	150.00
II. Marketing.			
A. Conig. Schemes.	7.00

B. *New Schemes.*

1. Scheme for promotion of Grading Services in the State:				
(a) Grading of Commercial Crops at farm and Market level.	..	..		7.50
(b) Establishment of Ghee Grading Laboratory	..			4.60
(c) Supervisory staff at the State level for enforcement of Grading Schemes.	..	..		2.00
				<hr/>
				14.10
				<hr/>
2. Training Programme in Agricultural Marketing	..			1.60
3. Scheme for providing subsidy to Tribal Markets and Economically Backward Markets for provision of infrastructure facilities.	..	..		50.00
4. Scheme for creation of a Research Cell in the Directorate.	..	..	..	1.35
5. Schemes for strengthening of Administrative set up in the Department State level / Regional level/ District level.	..	..	..	32.95
				<hr/>
				100.00
				<hr/>
Total-B	..	..	..	107.00
				<hr/>
Grand Total	..	..	..	257.00
				<hr/>

13. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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.

During the Fifth Plan the following 52 taluks have been covered under the Drought Prone Areas Programme on which an amount of Rs.22.18 crores has been incurred 50% of which was in the State Sector;

Coverage under drought prone areas Programme :

(Amount Rs, in lakhs)

<i>Distriet</i>	<i>Total No of taluks in the District</i>	<i>No of taluks covered</i>	<i>Outlay incurred 1974-78</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Anantapur ..	11	(Anantapur, Tadpatri, Dharmavaram, Kalyandurg, Rayadurg, Penukonda, Hindupur, Kadiri, Madakasira, Uravakonda, Gooty)	.. 457.44
2 Chittoor ..	11	8 (Chittoor, Chandragiri, Madanapalli, Voyalpad, Punganur, Palamneer, Kuppam, Puttur)	.. 429.04
3 Cuddapah ..	9	8 (Cuddapah, Kamalapuram, Rayachoti, Rajampet, Badvel, Jammalamadugu, Proddatur, Pulivendla)	.. 413.62

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
4 Kurnool ..	11	11 (Kurnool, Dhone, Nandikotkur, Adoni, Aluru, Pattikonda, Koilkuntla, Banganapalli, Alla- gadda, Atmakur, Nandyal)	338.91
5 Mahabubnagar	12	10 (Kalwakurty, Nagarkurnool, Wanaparthy, Alampur, Mak- thal, Shadnagar, Achampet, Kollapur, Gadwal, Atmakur)	.. 361.12
6 Nalgonda ..	7	1 (Devarakonda)	.. 54.93
7 Prakasam ..	9	3 (Kanigiri, Markapur, Giddalur)	.. 162.61
Total : ..	70	52	2,217.68

In the Fifth Plan the Drought Prone Areas Programme laid stress on Integrated Rural Development focussed 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 Drought Prone Areas Programme 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 cropping 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, 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 system 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 coordination at district level (ii) flexibility in the implementation of the programmes and (iii) greater delegation of financial and administrative powers, Government have constituted District Development Authorities. The District Collector is the Chairman of the District Development Authority 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 District Development Authority. The Fifth Plan physical achievement are indicated in *Annexure I*.

Medium Term Plan :

In the Medium Term Plan Period it is proposed to cover all the Drought Prone Areas in the State/by extending the Programme to the remaining 24 Drought Prone taluks also. For this purpose, a comprehensive Programme has been drawn up at a cost of Rs 82.60 crores the sectoral breakup of which is indicated below :

(Rs in lakhs)

<i>Name of the Sector</i>	<i>Proposed outlay of 1978-83</i>
1 Soil Conservation	.. 500.00
2 Agriculture	.. 500.00
3 (a) Irrigation (PWD)	.. 2,614.00
(b) Irrigation (PR)	.. 622.00
4 Afforestation	.. 570.00
5 Animal Husbandry	.. 1,530.00
6 Fisheries	.. 100.00
7 Sericulture	.. 400.00
8 Poultry Development Corporation	.. 65.00
9 Dairy Development Corporation	.. 654.00
10 Uncommitted	.. 705.00
Total :	.. 8,260.00

Half of the above outlay, i. e., Rs 4,130.00 lakhs, will be in the State Sector of the Medium Term Plan. The Districtwise details of the programme are given in *Annexure-IV*. A brief description of the programme in each sector is given below :

Agriculture :

For taking up various schemes under Soil Conservation and Crop Husbandry, an outlay of about Rs. 1000 lakhs will be necessary not only to keep up the present tempo of the programme during the Medium Term Plan period in the D.P.A.P. districts but also to extend the benefits to the areas not already covered under the D.P.A.P.

Minor Irrigation works under Chief Engineer (M I) :

Under the Minor Irrigation Programme, 312 works are proposed to be taken up during the Medium Term Plan period in the D.P.A.P. districts to irrigate an area of about 76,257 acres. The outlay estimated is Rs 2,546 lakhs. In addition is also proposed to take up percolation tanks in certain D.P.A.P. districts at a cost of about Rs 68.00 lakhs. The details are given in *Annexure II*.

Restoration of Breached and Abandoned Minor Irrigation sources under Chief Engineer (Panchayati Raj) :

There are 9422 sources in the 7 D P A P districts where restoration of breached and abandoned works have to be taken upto irrigate an area of 1.25 lakh acs, of which $\frac{1}{3}$ will be new and $\frac{2}{3}$ will be stabilisation, in the Medium Term Plan period. For this purpose, the amount required is about Rs. 1244 lakhs and 50% of the amount may have to be provided under the D.P.A.P. which comes to Rs. 622.00 lakhs assuming that the Panchayati Raj Department will find the remaining 50% more within its plan funds. Details are given in *Annexure-III*

Forestry :

The outlay under Forestry for the Medium Term Plan period for the Drought Prone Areas Programme districts is estimated at Rs. 570.00 lakhs, the salient features of which are as follows :

(1) *Teak foreshore plantations:*—The extension forestry consists of a raising Babul plantations in the Teaks 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 last three years concerted efforts could be made to plant Babul in the foreshores of Teak. 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. A target of 2,00 hectorcs of raising Babul plantations at a cost of Rs. 24.00lakhs is provided in the scheme.

2. *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 hardly and extremely accommodating crop which flourishes under widely varying climatic and soil conditions. In the Drought Prone districts of Anantapur and Chittoor so far an area of about 750 hec. has been raised and the results obtained are very much encouraging. By implementing the programme it will create good employment potential in the rural areas. A target of 6000 hec. of raising Sissal plantations at a cost of Rs. 150.00 lakhs is provided in the scheme.

(3) *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 natural 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 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 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. A target of raising of 5,000 hec. of cattle and sheep pastures is provided in the Medium Term Plan period at a cost of Rs. 100.00 lakhs.

(4) *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 raise 1,000 Kms.of avenue in the Medium Term Plan at a cost of Rs. 80.00 lakhs.

(5) *Village Fuel Wood Plantations*:—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. A target of raising 4,000 hec. is proposed at a cost of Rs. 80.00 lakhs in the Medium Term Plan.

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(5) *Village Fuel Wood Plantations*:—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. A target of raising 4,000 hec. is proposed at a cost of Rs. 80.00 lakhs in the Medium Term Plan.

(6) *Farm Forestry*.—The objective is to make the farmer 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 effort put in. The programmes are not only aimed at making the country self-sufficient in timber and fuel requirements, but also improving the Ecological and Climatical conditions. A target of raising 50.00 lakh seedlings at a cost of Rs. 75.00 lakhs is provided in the Medium Term Plan.

(7) *Establishment Charges*.—The establishment charges works out to Rs. 61.00 lakhs.

Animal Husbandry and Dairy:—The outlay required under the Animal Husbandry and Dairy for the Medium Term Plan period is about Rs. 1530.00 lakhs to take up the following programmes :

(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 livestock management.

(3) Providing facilities for breeding animals through use of frozen semen and by supplying breeding bulls in areas not covered by Artificial insemination programme.

(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 the existing Drought Prone Areas Programme districts is Rs. 1171.00 lakhs. For the coverage of the new taluks where the programme may be taken, the outlay required is about Rs. 359.00 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 area due to lack of water facilities. Stocking or fish seed in Inland Water is a pre-requisite and the only advantage the Department could take Drought Prone Areas Programme is establishment of Fish Farms wherever possible.

With a view to establishing as many seed farms in the 7 Drought Prone Areas Programme districts and other areas to be covered under Drought Prone Areas Programme during the Medium Term Plan Period and also for completing works already taken up, an outlay of about Rs. 100.00 lakhs is required.

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 Medium Term 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. Therefore, an outlay of about Rs. 400.00 lakhs will be required.

Dairy :

For Dairy Development in the districts of Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Prakasam under Drought Prone Areas Programme the outlay required is Rs. 654 lakhs by the Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Corporation. If any of the districts were to be covered by Operation Flood-II which itself may very likely cover 10 districts in the State, to that extent these funds will be diverted to the remaining 24 taluks which are expected to come under Drought Prone Areas Programme in the Medium Term Plan period.

Poultry :

For strengthening of existing poultry centres, establishment of new centres and for schemes financed by the Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation in the Drought Prone Areas Programme districts, an outlay of Rs. 65.00 lakhs is required by the Andhra Pradesh State Meat and Poultry Development Corporation.

Uncommitted Expenditure :

A sum of Rs. 705.00 lakhs has been set apart to meet establishment charges, escalation in prices, etc.,

Total Outlay in Medium Term Plan :

Out of the total outlay of Rs. 82.60 crores for the Medium Term Plan period under the Drought Prone Areas Programme the share of the State Government will be Rs. 41.30 crores and that of the Government of India will be Rs. 41.30 crores. Sector-wise and district-wise break-up are given in *Annexure-IV*.

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 Farmers 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 disadvantageous 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 easy 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.

Fourth Plan Agencies.

During Fourth Plan period, the Government of India have established 46 Small Farmers Development Agencies and 41 MFALDAs 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 Development Agencies schemes for Andhra Pradesh, of which one agency at Nalgonda was composite in nature i.e., the S.F.D.A. was to implement the schemes for the development of small farmers as well as marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. The other two SFDA's were sanctioned for Srikakulam and Cuddapah districts while the other MFALDA 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 SFDA's of Nalgonda and Srikakulam, and MFALDA Visakhapatnam. The MFALDA Nalgonda was merged with the SFDA in that district while the SFDA Cuddapah was merged with DPAP and the SFDA programme was continued in Sidhout taluk where DPAP was not operating.

Fifth Plan Agencies.

In addition to the 4 district implementing both the SFDA and MFALDA (since merged with SFDA) of the Fourth Plan period which were permitted to be continued upto end of Fifth Plan, the Government of India have sanctioned SFDA's 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 SFDA's.

Implementation :

The SFDA 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 exceeding 2.5 acres wet or 5 acres dry have been identified as Small Farmers while those having land holdings 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 main features of the SFDA are:

The SFDA's are registered under the Public Societies Registration Act of the State. The District Collectors are the ex-officio Chairman of the concerned SFDA heading the Governing 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, Cooperative Central Banks and the Andhra Pradesh Cooperative 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.

The risk covered fund to the Cooperative Institutions is 2% to Cooperative Central Banks and 4% to the Primary Cooperative Societies on the additional crop loans; at the same rate on the total Medium term loans

to the respective cooperatives; and 12% on the total long term loans to the Cooperative Central Agricultural Development Banks.

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

The Agency attempts to cover at least 20% 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 the 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 coordinating the activities of the various concerned agencies such as Agriculture and Cooperative Departments, Tahsil office, Sub-Registrar (Registration) Office, Panchayat Samithi, Ground Water Department, Dairy Development Corporation etc., depending upon the types of programme. 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 cooperative, 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 Bonds 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 programmes. The availability of milk collection, cooling/chilling centres, adequate health coverage, artificial insemination facilities and availability of concentrate 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. Towards providing infrastructural facilities under Animal Husbandry the Government of India have permitted assisting the Cooperative works for an amount not exceeding Rs. 2.00 lakhs per work with an overall ceiling of Rs. 10.00 lakhs. All other infrastructural facilities have to be provided/arranged by the State Government.

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 was 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 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 50,000 Small Farmers, Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers. Agencies with an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs will cover only 30,000 beneficiaries.

Programmes like custom service centres, storage godowns for co-operatives have completely been dropped during the Fifth Plan period and a limited programme was suggested under Animal Husbandry programmes and managerial subsidy to Cooperatives.

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.

During Fifth Plan period, there is no programme which was implemented by Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labour Development Agency during the Fourth Plan period.

Programme Content.

Agriculture : Under Agriculture, the programme 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 2,000 plots of $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 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. 1000 per case or the actual work done which ever 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 programmes are supply of dairy animals, poultry units, sheep units duck rearing piggery etc. A dairy unit consists of 2 animals; The second animal will be supplied before the first animal goes dry. Sheep unit consists of 20 Ewes and one Ram. A poultry unit may be of 50 to 100 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 duplications.

Others :

The Agencies can take up providing additional facilities in 4 regulated markets for an amount not exceeding Rs. 1.00 lakh per market yard on 100% grant basis. The Government of India have permitted providing managerial subsidy towards the cost of technical personnel i.e., for one Assistant Agricultural Officer, and two Village Development Officers appointed by the Farmers Service Societies at 100% in the first year

75% in the second year and 50% in the third year. Administration and project staff cost for each Agency has to be restricted to 7½% of the total grant in aid outlay.

Performance under Central Sector.

The Agencies have identified 8,10,639 Small Farmers, Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers and benefited 3,08,295 Small Farmers, Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers under various programmes of the agencies. The Agency wise position may be perused at *Annexure-V*.

The Fifth Plan Agencies and the Fourth Plan agencies during their second phase have utilised an amount of Rs. 990.75 lakhs upto August, 1978 as against the outlay of Rs. 2010.00 lakhs leaving a balance of Rs. 1019.25 lakhs to be utilised before March, 1979. The agency-wise performance may be perused at *Annexure-VI (a) and (VI) (b)*.

The Agencies have arranged institutional credit to the tune of Rs. 4063.70 lakhs in favour of Small and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers under various programmes. The cooperatives have contributed to the tune of Rs. 2,297.22 lakhs whereas the Commercial Banks have advanced to Rs. 1615.44 lakhs. The Agency-wise performance may be perused at *Annexure VII*.

The programme-wise performance of the Agencies may be perused at *Annexure VIII*.

Medium Term Plan Proposals :

Any outlay of Rs. 125.00 lakhs is proposed for 1978-83 for the State sector on the following assumptions :

- (1) The Small Farmers Development Agency programmes will be continued in the existing blocks and will be extended to the neighbouring blocks in the districts partly covered.
- (2) The programmes will be wholly funded by Government of India and the State Government has to provide necessary support to the programmes.
- (3) The funding is done by Government of India direct to the Agencies.

There are about 15 lakhs small/marginal farmers and Agricultural labourers in the area of operation of the existing Small Farmers Development Agencies. Of them, about 8.11 lakhs small/marginal farmers and Agricultural Labourers have been identified by various Small Farmers Development Agencies but only 2.98 lakhs Small Farmers/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers have been benefited since inception of Small Farmers Development Agencies during Fourth Plan upto close of March, 1978. It may be seen that there are a large

number of small farmers/marginal farmers and Agricultural Labourers yet to be identified and benefited and also among those identified but yet to be benefited. Since identification and coverage is a continuing process, the Small Farmers Development Agencies have to continue the programme through the Medium Term Plan period also.

It may be stated about 2.98 lakhs Small Farmers/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural labourers were covered upto end of March, 1978 in the 134 Blocks. On account of permission accorded by Government of India to subsidise the cost of investment made by Small farmers/Marginal farmers in the field of minor irrigation, it is assumed that the Small Farmers Development Agencies operate in 225 blocks and will be able to cover about 3.37 lakhs Small Farmers/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers at the rate of 300 per block per year. Therefore, the level of beneficiaries will go up from 2.98 lakhs in 1977-78 to 6.35 lakhs in 1982-83 vide *Annexure IX*.

Towards achieving the above objective, it is proposed to continue (a) the existing staff in the Secretariat, (b) the existing IAAP pattern staff in the 30 Blocks : and (c) the existing engineering supervisors at the rate of one for each Small Farmers Development Agency in the State.

In addition, it is also proposed that one Assistant Hydrogeologist with one Stenographer-cum-Typist and one Attender be sanctioned to each of the Ground Water Department Branches in the State towards facilitating early issue of ground water clearance in the Small Farmers Development Agency area in favour of small farmers and marginal farmers.

Towards facilitating implementation of Minor Irrigation programmes on Small Farmers Development Agency pattern in West Godavari district, one Rural Development Agency with skeleton staff is proposed and its cost is proposed to be met by the State Government from out of the provision available.

On account of the above items, the amount of Rs. 125.00 lakhs proposed for 1978-83 will be utilised at the rate of Rs. 25.00 lakhs per 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 3,004 blocks which are not covered presently by any of the special programmes such as SFDA, DPAP and CAD.

There are 324 Blocks in Andhra Pradesh. Of them 280 blocks are covered under SFDA, DPAP and CAD programmes. Out of the latter, Government of India have allotted 168 blocks to be taken up for intensive development. Out of the 44 blocks which are not presently covered by any of the special programme in the State, the State Government have proposed 21 blocks to be sanctioned from out of the 300 blocks proposed by the Government of India. However, they have sanctioned only 6 blocks during 1978-79.

Each of the 168 blocks carry a central grant-in-aid, of Rs. 5.00 lakhs during 1978-79. However, in respect of the blocks selected under DPAP areas Rs. 4.00 lakhs will be contributed by Government of India and the balance one lakh has to be matched by the State Government. In respect of the blocks proposed to be allotted from out of 300 blocks it was indicated that Rs. 2.00 lakhs will be provided by Government of India per block. In case this allotment is utilised it was indicated that further funds would be made available by Government of India.

Objectives and Strategy :

The objective of the new programme is to provide full employment through productive programmes in a selected area. The 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 and 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 of farmers are contemplated.

Under fisheries, supply of fingerlings, boats nets are contemplated.

Under farm forestry raising of nurseries is contemplated.

Managerial subsidy to Farmers Services 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.

Progress :

The District Collectors have been requested to prepare block plans based on the guidelines issued by the Government of India in this regard and also taking the local needs of the area into consideration. So far 147 block plans have been received from the following districts.

<i>District.</i>			<i>No. of Block Plans.</i>
1. Srikakulam .. ..	..	..	12
2. Visakhapatnam .. ..	..	..	4
3. East Godavari .. ..	..	..	4
4. Krishna .. ..	..	..	7
5. Guntur .. ..	..	..	14
6. Nellore .. ..	..	..	3
7. Chittoor .. ..	..	..	7
8. Cuddapah .. ..	..	..	10
9. Anantapur.. ..	..	..	14
10. Kurnool .. ..	..	..	13
11. Hyderabad .. ..	..	..	5
12. Medak .. ..	..	..	3
13. Nalgonda .. ..	..	..	11
14. Khammam .. ..	..	..	12
15. Mahabubnagar .. ..	..	..	10
16. Adilabad .. ..	..	..	6
17. Nizamabad .. ..	..	..	4
18. Warangal .. ..	..	..	4
19. Karimnagar .. ..	..	..	4
Total .. ..	..	..	<hr/>147 <hr/>

Out of the above, the Government have approved 122 block plans and the remaining are being sanctioned.

The Government of India delegated powers of sanctioning the block plans to State Government. The Government constituted a sanctioning committee and the committee at its meeting held on 25-9-1978 approved the block plans.

Agency For Implementation :

As the Government of India contemplates that the implementation of this intensive and Integrated Rural Development Programmes be implemented through the media of existing agencies, i.e. the SFDA/ District Development Authorities are to be entrusted with the implementation of the programme. The programme also envisages that at least 300 beneficiaries below poverty line in a block should be taken above the poverty line each year.

Further Programmes :

In the recent Chief Ministers' conference, the Government of India circulated a paper on intensification of the Rural Development programme and to achieve near employment in 50% of the blocks selected for Integrated Rural Development Programme in three years and requested the State Government to offer their comments on their preparedness for the mid-term targets fixed and also whether the State Government have got ready-made schemes for implementation. As per this, the State Government has to intensify the programme in 87 blocks. It is proposed to intensify the programme in 87 blocks for which there are ongoing schemes provided the Government of India agrees to assist the State in a big way.

Releases :

For 1978-79, the Government of India released funds directly to SFDA in respect of all SFDA blocks falling in SFDA areas at the rate of Rs. 2.5 lakhs, being 50% assistance 50% of funds have also been released by Government of India in regard to blocks falling in Drought Prone Area Programme areas to State Government. These amounts in turn have also been released to the agencies.

Provision for the Medium Term Plan :

The guide-lines from Government of India on the subject so far did not clearly indicate the role which the State Government has to play in supporting the Integrated Rural Development Programme. For the present it was indicated that the existing special programmes will continue simultaneously with IRDP and no special staff has to be sanctioned under IRDP. However, it was indicated that the funds under IRDP will be routed through the State Government during 1979-80 onwards. The requirement of funds in the State Plan for the last four years of Medium Term Plan is proposed as follows :

	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>
80 SFDA blocks @ Rs. 5 lakhs :	400.00
45 CAD blocks @ Rs. 5 lakhs :	225.00
43 DPAP blocks @ Rs. 4 lakhs :	172.00
	<hr/>
Total :	797.00
	<hr/>

Total amount to be tapped from Government of India is Rs. 797.00 lakhs and the amount to be contributed by State Government is Rs. 43.00 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 1.00 lakhs per block for each of the 43 blocks. Thus the total amount proposed to be tapped from Government of India for four years is Rs. 3997.00 lakhs. The total

amount to be matched by State Government for four years will be Rs. 172.00 lakhs.

The approved outlay for the 168 Blocks for 1978-79 is Rs. 809.00 lakhs in the Central sector and Rs. 43.00 lakhs in the State sector. Thus the outlay for 1978-83 for these Blocks will be Rs. 3997.00 lakhs in Central sector and Rs. 215.00 lakhs in the State sector.

In addition, the requirements under 6 blocks proposed to be sanctioned by Government of India each year from out of 300 blocks are as follows :

(Rs. in lakhs)

(a) Central Assistance for 6 blocks at Rs. 2 lakhs per block for 1978-79	..	..	..	..	12.00
(b) Cumulative requirements for 6 blocks per year to be taken up in :	..	..	..	..
1979-80	..	..	..	..	48.00
1980-81	..	..	..	..	36.00
1981-82	..	..	..	..	24.00
1982-83	..	..	..	..	12.00

Thus the total outlay for the 30 additional blocks to be covered in the Medium Term plan will be Rs. 132.00 lakhs to be met by Central assistance.

In case the Small Farmers Development Agencies, Drought Prone Area Programmes and Command Area Development Programmes are not proposed to be continued in the present form and Government of India indicates any mode of State Government's support for implementation of the Integrated Rural Development Programmes, a necessity may arise for proposing additional allocations towards meeting the cost of establishment and extension support. Similarly if Government of India indicates any more guidelines towards funding, programme content and intensification of effort in the 87 blocks targeted to achieve full employment in the next 3 years, the outlays require upward revision. This, however, will be proposed as and when the guidelines from Government of India are received or a necessity to this effect is felt in course of implementation of Integrated Rural Development Programme

It is proposed that each of the blocks will cover small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers at the rate of 300 at least per year. The 168 blocks will cover about 50,400. Within the five years period they will be in a position to cover 2,52,000. The remaining 30 blocks sanctioned by Government of India at the rate of 6 each

year will be able to cover about 150 farmers per block and for five years they will be able to cover 13,500. Thus under Integrated Rural Development Programme it is proposed to benefit 2.65 lakhs of small and marginal farmer and agricultural labour families. It is assumed that these families with the level of investment proposed under Integrated Rural Development Programme will rise above the poverty line. It is also assumed that all the small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers available in all the blocks will be covered during the next ten years.

Coverage of Additional 86 Blocks :

However, it may be seen that only 168 blocks are covered in the special programme areas and another 30 blocks will be covered by Medium Term Plan outside the special programme areas, making a total anticipated coverage of 198 blocks leaving a balance of 126 blocks. Of them, about 40 blocks which are declared as drought prone are proposed to be covered under Drought Prone Area Programme with the permission of Government of India leaving a further balance of 86 blocks. These 86 blocks are proposed to be covered under Integrated Rural Development Programme during the next two years i.e. 1979-80 and 1980-81 at the rate of 43 blocks each year. The level of grant-in-aid proposed is Rs. 5.00 lakhs per block while the total Central Assistance works out to Rs. 1505.00 lakhs as shown below :

	<i>(Rs. lakhs)</i>
Outlay for 1979-80 to 1982-83 for 43 Blocks at Rs. 5 lakhs per Block per year. . .	860.00
Outlay for 1980-81 to 1982-83 for another 43 Blocks	645.00
Total for 86 Blocks . .	1505.00

It is proposed that the entire outlay of Rs. 1,505.00 lakhs be made available by Government of India. The physical coverage of beneficiaries will be as follows :

43 blocks for 4 years @ 300 per block per year . .	51,600
43 blocks for 3 years @ 300 per block per year . .	38,700
Total :	90,300 or 0.90 lakhs.

It is proposed that in addition to the coverage of 2.65 lakhs by the 168 blocks and the 30 blocks, an additional 0.90 lakhs beneficiaries will be covered if Government of India approves the above proposal.

Plan Proposals at A Glance :

The Integrated Rural Development Programme for the Medium Term Plan period envisages an outlay of Rs. 215.00 lakhs in the State sector on account of 43 Drought Prone Area Programme Blocks selected for intensive development. The outlay in the Central sector is expected to be Rs. 5634.00 lakhs as indicated below :

<i>Item</i>	<i>Central Sector.</i>
	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>
168 Blocks selected for intensive development ..	3997.00
30 Additional Blocks to be sanctioned at the rate of 6 Blocks each year	132.00
Balance of 86 Blocks	1505.00
Total ; ..	5634.00

ANNEXURE—I

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER DROUGHT PRONE AREA PROGRAMME IN THE FIFTH PLAN

Sl. No.	Name of Sector	Unit	Achievement from April 1974 upto 1977-78 till March
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I. Agriculture :			
A. Soil & Water Conservation :			
1.	Soil Survey and Mapping	Hect.	52
2.	Area treated under Soil Conservation	Hect.	1,140
B. Crop Husbandry :			
1.	Area covered under Improved Farm Practices. ..		
(a)	Irrigated	Hect.	6,413
(b)	Dry	Hect.	10,603
2.	Inputs :		
(a)	Fertilizers	Tonnes	1,14,228
(b)	Seeds	Tonnes	7,226
(c)	Pesticides	Tonnes	5,004
(d)	Implements	No.	3,905
II. Irrigation :			
(a)	Surface Irrigation Works Irrigation Potential	Hect.	14,473
(b)	Ground Water Development Irrigation potential	Hect.	4,641
III Forestry and Pastrure :			
1.	Afforestation Area covered	Hect.	7,093
2.	Social Forestry	Hect.	5,288
3.	Pasture Area Developed	Hect.	15,986

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>(iv) Animal Husbandry :</i>			
<i>A. Cattle and Dairy Development :</i>			
1.	Milk Animal Distrubtution	.. No.	9,493
2.	Calves Form Targugn Artificial insemination	.. .. . No.	19,316
3.	Milk Societies Established	No.	120
4.	Average milk collected per society per day.	Litres	2160
5.	Fodder Development Area covered	Hect.	337
<i>B. Sheep Development :</i>			
1.	Cross-Bred Rams Distributed from Ram Multiplication Farms.	No.	2887
2.	Pregency Born with farmers	No.	25805
3.	Sheep Coop. Societies Estt.,	No.	61
C.	Poultry Units Estt.	No.	307
<i>V. Horticulture :</i>			
1. Fruit Trees Planted			
(a)	No. of trees	No.	13630
(b)	Area	Hect.	672
2.	Area under vegetables	Hect.	10760
<i>VI. Fisheries :</i>			
	Nurseries Developed	Hect.	5
<i>VII. Sericulture :</i>			
	Area under Mulbury cultivation	Hect.	2653

ANNEXURE-II

TENTATIVE ESTIMATE OF REQUIREMENT OF FUNDS FOR
MEDIUM TERM PLAN UNDER DROUGHT PRONE AREAS
PROGRAMME FOR MINOR IRRIGATION SECTOR

Sl. No.	Name of the District	No. of Schemes	Amount required (Rs in lakhs)	Ayacut (acres)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Nalgonda	.. 10	30.78	1054
2.	Mahabubnagar	.. 46	188.66	5455
3.	Prakasam	.. 40	403.35	13445
4.	Anantapur	.. 25	306.08	10231
5.	Kurnool	.. 97	743.54	24790
6.	Cuddapah	.. 16	153.15	5105
7.	Chittoor	.. 78	485.31	16177
Total : (on works)		312	2305.87	76257
Establishment @ 10%			230.59	
Grand Total :-			2546.45	
2. Percolation tanks :-			68.00	
Minor Irrigation			2546.45	
Percolation tanks			68.00	
Total :			2614.45	

ANNEXURE-III

UNDERSTORED MINOR IRRIGATION SOURCES IN DROUGHT PRONE AREAS PROGRAMME WHICH REQUIRE RESTORATION.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>No. of Sources</i>	<i>Ayacut (acres)</i>	<i>Amount required (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Anantapur	190	1,992	19.92
2.	Cuddapah	780	11,700	117.00
3.	Kurnool	90	658	6.58
4.	Chittoor	5100	76,500	765.00
5.	Prakasam	380	7,600	76.00
6.	Mahabubnagar	2152	14,882	148.00
7.	Nalgonda	730	11,250	112.00
Total :		9422	1,24,582	1244.50**

**50% of the amount required is proposed to be met from the funds of the D. P. A. P. and other 50% to be borne by P. R. from its sources.

INITIATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE SECTOR-WISE AND DISTRICT-WISE OUTLAYS PROPOSED FOR THE MEDIUM TERM PLAN PERIOD UNDER DROUGHT PRONE AREAS PROGRAMME.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Sector	Anantapur	Chittoor	Cuddapah	Kurnool	Mahabub-nagar	Nalgonda	Prakasam	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Soil Conservation	140.00	90.00	80.00	60.00	110.00	5.00	15.00	500.00
2.	Agriculture	35.00	110.00	130.00	55.00	150.00	5.00	15.00	500.00
3.	(a) Irrigation (PWD)	332.20	533.70	172.40	822.80	207.50	33.80	443.60	2614.00*
	(b) Irrigation (PR)	9.65	382.50	58.50	3.35	74.00	56.00	38.00	622.00
4.	Afforestation	250.00	46.00	86.00	80.00	80.00	13.00	15.00	570.00
5.	Animal Husbandry	190.71	163.97	179.10	238.51	265.58	27.00	105.45	1530.00**
6.	Fisheries	..	..	25.00	25.00	25.00	10.00	15.00	100.00
7.	Sericulture	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	..	..	400.00
8.	Poultry Development Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65.00
9.	Dairy Development Corporation	73.00	116.00	36.00	393.00	..	..	36.00	654.00
10.	Uncommitted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	705.00
Total : ..		1110.50	1522.17	847.00	1757.66	992.08	149.80	683.05	8260.00

* Includes a provision of Rs. 68 lakhs for percolation tanks.

** Includes a provision of Rs. 359.68 lakhs for new areas.

Note : For 24 chronically affected taluks which are not covered under the Drought Prone Areas Programme and which are likely to be covered in the Medium Term Plan, a sum of Rs. 15 crores will be allocated to them in proportion to the outlays indicated.

ANNEXURE—V
PROGRESS OF AGENCIES UPTO END OF AUGUST 78. †

Sl. No.	Name of Agency	Date of Registration.	Area of operation	Farmers Identified				Farmers benefited (Upto August 1978)			
				Small Farmers	Marginal Farmers	Agricultural labourers	Total	Small Farmers	Marginal Farmers	Agricultural Labourers	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	Small Farmers Development Agency										
1.	.. Warangal	.. 20. 1.76	6 Blocks	6,362	12,094	5,030	23,486	2,276	2,895	600	5,771
2.	.. Nalgonda	.. 21. 11.70	13 ..	36,546	26,407	14,647	77,600	17,636	17,084	1,948	36,668
3.	.. Krishna	.. 28. 7.76	8 ..	5,827	12,303	2,276	20,406	971	1,856	239	3,066
4.	.. Nizamabad	.. 31. 3.76	9 ..	7,468	9,400	2,877	19,745	2,592	3,025	244	5,861
5.	.. East Godavary	15. 3.75	7 ..	22,130	35,583	11,057	68,770	14,504	11,143	3447	29,094
6.	.. Karimnagar	.. 8. 4.76	7 ..	9,347	16,106	390	25,843	1,964	4,235	161	6,360
7.	.. Srikakulam	.. 30.12.70	District	47,134	51,033	34,061	1,32,228	19,537	28,263	34,688	82,488
8.	.. Medak	.. 31. 3.75	5 P. S.	7,574	6,443	398	14,415	3,985	2,323	75	6,383
9.	.. Visakhapatnam	.. 1. 2.71	7 ..	31,832	48,719	18,020	9,851	8,550	21,769	4591	34,910
10.	.. Adilabad	.. 25. 3.75	District	15,334	15,407	860	31,601	4,035	2,068	352	6,455
11.	.. Hyderabad	.. ..	..	15,207	15,757	8,072	39,036	6,488	7,780	2636	16,904
12.	.. Khammam	.. 15. 2.75	..	26,922	15,431	9,372	51,725	15,595	4,948	1849	22,392
13.	.. Nellore	.. 22. 1.75	7 P. S.	20,523	54,937	376	75,836	3,999	18,358	82	22,439
14.	.. Prakasam	.. 8. 1.76	8 ..	8,903	13,684	4,790	27,377	2,812	4,686	1006	8,504
15.	.. Guntur	.. 31. 7.77	8 ..	15,400	16,600	6,000	38,000	1,200	1,800	1000	4,000
16.	.. Cuddapah	.. 11. 2.71	..	..	..	..	66,000	..	..	..	17,000
Total				2,76,509	3,49,904	1,18,226	8,10,639	1,06,144	1,32,233	52,918	3,08,295

ANNEXURE-VI

(A)

FIRST PHASE OF FOURTH PLAN AGENCIES

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Agency</i>	<i>Outlay</i>	<i>Releases</i>	<i>Misce. receipts</i>	<i>Total receipts</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Balance</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	SFDA Srikakulam	150.00	150.00	1.61	151.61	117.79	33.82
2.	SFDA Cuddapah	150.00	150.00	1.96	151.96	143.82	8.14
3.	SFDA Nalgonda	150.00	81.54	2.28	83.82	83.70	0.12
4.	MFALDA Nalgonda	100.00	98.00	0.91	98.91	98.36	0.55
5.	MFALDA Visakhapatnam	100.00	100.00	0.70	100.70	92.92	7.78
Total :		650.00	579.54	7.46	587.00	536.59	50.41

ANNEXURE-VI-(B)

FIFTH PLAN AGENCIES AND SECOND PHASE OF FOURTH PLAN AGENCIES

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Agency	Outlay	Releases by Expenditure Progra - G. O. I. upto March, mme app- upto March, 1978		Releases roved by G. O. I. for 78-79	Expenditure Balance upto Aug. in 1978-79 1978 in 1978-79	Remarks		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Srikakulam	.. 100.00	38.00	71.63	29.37	17.04	7.40	9.64	
2.	Visakhapatnam	.. 100.00	51.68	36.75	45.00	15.40	10.21	5.19	
3.	Nalgonda	.. 100.00	32.25	43.21	40.00	20.21	9.35	10.86	
4.	Cuddapah	.. 10.00	..	7.13	..	3.07	0.25	2.82	
5.	East Godavari	.. 150.00	82.56	83.99	45.53	24.45	6.90	17.55	
6.	Khammam	.. 150.00	129.41	105.80	43.60	43.61	24.15	19.46	
7.	Medak	.. 150.00	53.91	43.20	50.00	25.69	7.05	18.64	

8. Nellore	..	150.00	111.28	113.83	33.72	17.18	16.32	0.86
9. Adilabad	..	150.00	39.30	30.60	40.00	20.00	4.86	15.14
10. Hyderabad	..	150.00	100.09	96.26	42.20	21.10	18.57	2.53
11. Warangal	..	150.00	51.00	46.34	45.00	3.61	1.33	2.28
12. Prakasam	..	150.00	57.00	57.63	46.58	23.18	4.51	18.67
13. Karimnagar	..	150.00	51.47	36.47	45.00	22.59	12.07	10.52
14. Nizamabad	..	150.00	59.19	39.96	45.00	22.50	4.82	17.68
15. Guntur	..	100.00	38.19	17.24	60.00	23.11	2.95	20.16
16. Krishna	..	100.00	29.44	20.27	33.56	17.68	9.70	7.98
Total :		2010.00	924.77	850.31	644.56	320.42	140.44	179.98

- N. B : 1. Expenditure in Col. No. 5 is inclusive of unspent Balances available as on 1-4-76 in respect of IV Plan Agencies.
2. Releases in Col. No. 7 are inclusive of unspent balances available with the Agencies as on 1-4-78 plus releases made by Government of India during current year.

ANNEXURE—VII

INSTITUTIONAL CREDIT, AGENCYWISE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Agency.	Co-operative Banks				Commercial Banks			Any other Loan	Total
		S.T.C.	M.T.C.	L.T.C.	Total	S.T.C.	Term loans	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	SFDA Warangal ..	..	..	15.20	15.20	..	65.83	65.83	..	81.03
2.	„ Nalgonda ..	155.14	81.03	159.88	396.05	2.22	324.91	327.13	0.03	723.21
3.	„ Krishna ..	..	4.98	9.49	14.47	..	20.07	20.07	0.38	34.92
4.	„ Nizamabad ..	..	30.06	36.89	66.15	..	28.01	28.01	..	94.96
5.	„ East Godavari	117.07	30.93	50.90	198.90	5.00	120.70	125.70	..	324.60
6.	„ Karimnagar ..	10.82	19.12	0.75	30.69	..	9.60	9.60	..	40.29
7.	„ Srikakulam ..	150.26	49.69	135.71	335.66	98.81	150.85	249.66	134.12	719.44

8.	„ Medak	.. ..	22.07	24.73	46.80	..	53.10	53.10	..	99.90
9.	„ Visakhapatnam	21.55	74.41	91.98	187.94	39.62	95.99	135.61	7.99	331.54
10.	„ Adilabad	.. ..	15.25	28.25	43.50	..	35.90	35.90	..	79.40
11.	„ Hyderabad	.. 140.49	39.98	36.00	216.47	33.58	109.06	142.64	0.21	359.32
12.	„ Khammam	.. 44.52	7.12	85.65	137.29	..	296.14	296.14	..	433.43
13.	„ Nellore	.. ..	3.95	96.18	100.13	1.38	1.50	2.88	3.26	106.27
14.	„ Prakasam	.. 87.98	30.64	39.05	157.67	..	54.24	54.24	5.05	216.96
15.	„ Guntur	.. ..	9.69	2.82	12.51	..	26.51	26.61	..	39.02
16.	„ Cuddapah	.. 155.16	35.68	146.15	336.99	3.33	39.09	42.42	..	379.41
	Total	.. 882.99	454.60	959.63	2,297.22	183.94	1,431.50	1,615.44	151.04	4,063.70

Note :—S.T.C. : Short Term Credit, M.T.C. : Medium Term Credit, L.T.C. Long Term Credit.

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE AGENCIES

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Scheme.</i>	<i>Warangal</i>	<i>Nalgonda</i>	<i>Krishna</i>	<i>Nizamabad</i>	<i>East Godavari</i>	<i>Karimnagar</i>	<i>Srikakulam</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
1.	Additional Crop loans	..	43,394	..	..	15,375	952	4,21,003	
2.	Input subsidy	..	163	..	57	366	1,487	..	
3.	Demonstrations	..	4,729	521	1,396	2,046	1,671	2,811	
4.	Agricultural Imple- ments	..	15	1,538	555	523	621	58	162
5.	Bullock pairs	..	1,098	1,198	649	2,380	1,289	265	5,128
6.	Carts	..	108	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Storage Bins	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	
8.	Land Development	..	..	..	400	9	1,667	..	1,670
9.	Horticulture	..	216	2,000	..	..	361	2,271	..
10.	Tobacco barans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11.	New Wells	..	729	2,868	298	370	371	25	6,272
12.	Old Wells	..	501	4,849	20	7	16	..	..
13.	C. I. Wells	..	..	407	34	71	96	..	..
14.	Pumpsets	..	543	3,382	78	314	389	467	765
15.	C. Pumpsets	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
16.	L.I.Cs. No.	..	..	17	..	1	..	..	4
17.	Dairy Animals	..	899	4,614	617	700	5,358	581	7,688
18.	Sheep units	..	1,165	4,878	382	240	227	136	3,462
19.	Poultry units	..	..	157	38	..	..	121	3
20.	Piggery units	..	55	..	100	..	..	..	2,039
21.	Mechanised	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
22.	Catamarans & Nawas	..	..	..	..	..	136	..	..
23.	Nylon Yarn Beneficia- ries	..	..	..	..	32	1,156	..	5,000
24.	Market committees	..	1	9	..	1	2	2	5

VIII—(Contd.)

SINCE INCEPTION UPTO AUGUST, 1978

<i>Medak</i>	<i>Visakhapatnam</i>	<i>Adilabad</i>	<i>Hyderabad</i>		<i>Khammam</i>	<i>Prakasam</i>	<i>Guntur</i>	<i>Cuddapah</i>	
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
..	..	..	..	..	9,017	4018	..	..	1,14,859
1,296	1,3385	..	1,220	..	..	187	..	..	18161
1,296	1,397	1,808	2,465	1,843	883	1,650	1,424	1,645	2,8236
123	2	25	380	717	110	285	6	319	5,439
706	320	1,223	3,484	2,537	1,335	1,002	101	..	22,715
..	..	19	247	8	44	95	30	..	551
..	..	..	35	..	..	84	..	..	124
45	..	175	398	25,873	2,462	1,147	..	..	33,846
..	2,248	..	352	220	557	47	..	..	8,272
..	..	..	..	201	..	38	..	..	239
490	2,792	794	500	152	5,432	44	29	1,068	22,303
405	..	..	340	6	339	26	3	6	6,518
..	..	..	92	762	2	402	..	752	2,618
955	939	462	516	135	2,157	410	39	..	11,531
51	..	..	..	822	2	2	..	831	1,716
..	1	..	..	2	4	1	..	..	30
1,296	9,408	956	4,394	435	1,721	1,766	752	1,969	42,154
499	1,656	228	2,130	995	1,621	715	177	2,238	20,748
..	204	1	26	21	452	41	..	..	1,964
..	..	..	53	13	262	11	..	..	2,533
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	90	..	..	226
..	2,305	..	260	120	137	72	..	..	9,082
2	..	1	4	..	4	..	..	..	31

ANNEXURE—IX

Five Year Plan 1978-83.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

ACHIEVEMENT AND SELECTED PHYSICAL TARGETS AND PROGRAMMES

Item	1977-78		1982-83		
	No. of Blocks	No. of beneficiaries	No. of Blocks	No. of beneficiaries	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Total No. of Blocks covered under special programmes.					
(i) <i>Small Farmers Development Agency -</i>					
				<i>Lakhs</i>	<i>Lakhs</i>
(a) Central ..	1.34	2.98	2.25	6.35	
(b) State ..	..	..	..	..
(ii) <i>Drought Prone Area Programme :</i>					
(a) Central ..	..	..	..	..
(b) State ..	..	..	..	..
(iii) <i>Command Area Development :</i>					
(a) Central ..	..	..	..	..
(b) State ..	..	..	..	..
(iv) <i>Others Integrated Rural Development Programme :</i>					
(a) Central ..	..	..	284	3.56	
(b) State ..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	134	2.98	..	9.91	
			<i>Total</i>	<i>Scheduled Castes</i>	<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>
2. Proposed coverage of beneficiaries during 1978-82.					
(i) Small Farmers ..	..	2.50	0.60	0.12	
(ii) Marginal Farmers ..	..	2.35	0.50	0.14	
(iii) Agricultural Labourers ..	..	1.15	0.65	0.02	
(iv) Artisans ..	..	0.93	0.25	0.02	
Total ..	..	6.93	2.00	0.30	

14. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATI RAJ

The Community Development Programme was launched in all States in the country including Andhra Pradesh on October 2, 1952 to initiate a process of integrated development of the rural areas. The general aim of the programme was to arouse the consciousness of the rural folk to enable them to become effective partners in the developmental programmes of the nation. The know-how, credit and supplies were to be organised under the programme in such a manner as to produce fruitful results. An extension service comprising field workers drawn from various developmental departments was created at the Samithi Headquarters for implementing the programmes. A village level worker, who has since been redesignated as Village Development Officer was to be in charge of a few villages to keep close contact with the local population for implementing the various programmes.

Review :

The Panchayat Raj institutions have been made fully responsible for the overall development of the rural areas. Under the Community Development Programme an amount of Rs 303.51 lakhs was provided during the fifth plan. Since the schemes for which this provision was made during the Fifth plan period have proved useful, a higher allotment of Rs. 325.00 lakhs has been proposed for all the schemes during the next Plan. A brief review of the programmes implemented during the fifth plan and proposed to be continued during the next plan is given below :

State Sector Schemes :

Panchayats :

1. Financial assistance to Gram Panchayats for developmental activities :

Construction of office buildings for gram Panchayats is one of the activities taken up under this programme. During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, a total provision of Rs 36.25 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 7.25 lakhs per year was made for this purpose, and apportioned to several Zilla Parishads in the State. Each Gram Panchayat, where an office building had to be constructed was to be sanctioned a grant of Rs. 5,000 irrespective of the cost of the building being equal to the grant or more than the amount sanctioned. Since a majority of the 16,000 Gram Panchayats in the State do not have such office buildings even by the end of the Fifth Plan and since side drains, public lavatories and approach roads have also to be constructed in the Gram Panchayats, an increased provision of Rs 40.00 lakhs is proposed to be made during the next Plan.

2. *Financial assistance to Gram Panchayats to purchase carts for carrying night soil :*

Under this scheme an amount of Rs 10.00 lakhs was provided during the Fifth Plan period at the rate of Rs 2.00 lakhs for each year for sanction of grant-in-aid to gram Panchayats for purchase of push carts wheel barrows. The scheme is intended to benefit the Scavenger in the gram Panchayats who continue the unhygienic practice of carrying basket leads of night soil on their heads. Since a large majority of the Gram Panchayats do not have the facility of push carts for carrying the night soil, a provision of Rs 10.00 lakhs is being made under this scheme during the next Plan also.

Central Sector Schemes :

The following Central Sector schemes implemented during the fifth Five-Year Plan are proposed to be continued during the next Plan.

1. *Promotion and strengthening of Mahila Mandals :*

Under the recurring grant of this scheme, an 'honorary' Rs. of 300 per annum at the rate of Rs 22 per month is provided to the secretary of the Mahila Mandal along with a provision of Rs. 200 for contingencies. Under the non-recurring portion an amount of Rs 200 is provided towards office equipment. Apart from this an amount of Rs. 1,575 is provided for each training course.

There are more than 7566 registered Mahila Mandals in the State and all of them are eligible for aid under the scheme. On the assumption that ten Mahila Mandals in each of the 21 districts would be aided during each year of the plan the expenditure during next Plan Period should be as follows :

<i>(In Rupees)</i>					
<i>Year</i>	<i>New Mahila Mandals Recurring</i>				<i>Total</i>
	<i>Recurring and non-recurring expenditure</i>	<i>Expenditure on training</i>	<i>grant on old Mahila Mandals @ Rs. 500</i>		
(1)	(2)	(3)	..	(4)	(5)
1978-79	2,10,000	66,150	..	..	2,76,150
1979-80	2,10,000	66,150	1,05,000	..	3,81,150
1980-81	2,10,000	66,150	2,10,000	..	4,86,150
1981-82	2,10,000	66,150	3,15,000	..	5,91,150
1982-83	2,10,000	66,150	4,20,000	..	6,96,150
					24,30,750

The total provision sought for under the scheme thus works out to Rs. 24.31 lakhs for the next Plan Period.

2. Incentive awards to Mahila Mandals :

Under this scheme an amount of Rs. 21,000 was sanctioned during the first three years of the Fifth Plan. During the year 1977-78 an amount of Rs. 35,000 was released by the Government of India which was fully utilised. In 1978-79 an amount of Rs. 35,000 has been allocated by the Government of India.

Under the scheme the Mahila Mandals are graded as 'A', 'B', 'C', on the basis of their performance and given awards valued at Rs. 1,000, Rs. 600 and Rs. 400 respectively.

The provision during the next Plan is Rs. 3.27 lakhs and the year-wise provision from 1978-79 to 1982-83 is shown below :—

1978-79	..	35,000	(6 'A' grade, (9) 'B' grade and 59 'C' grade awards).
1979-80	..	73,000	(15 'A' Grade 30 'B' Grade and 100 'C' Grade awards).
1980-81	..	73,000	Do.
1981-82	..	73,000	Do.
1982-83	..	73,000	Do.
		<hr/>	
		3,27,000 or Rs. 3.27 lakhs.	
		<hr/>	

(3) Promotion and strengthening of Yuvak Mandals :

This scheme was taken up during the year 1977-78 and an amount of Rs. 0.20 lakhs was released to three blocks at Khammam, Tirumalaya-palem and Tenali at the rate of Rs. 6,575 per block. Under this scheme, each yuvak mandal receives under the recurring grant an amount of Rs. 300 as 'honorarium' and Rs. 200 for contingencies ; under the non-recurring grant a sum of Rs. 500 is given for office equipment and Rs. 1,575 for training purposes.

During the next Plan Period it is proposed to take up 5 blocks with 5 yuvak mandals in each block per year. The expenditure per year for one block would be Rs. 6,775. The expenditure for the next Plan

period which works out to approximately Rs. 3.00 lakhs would be as follows :

(In Rupees).

Year	New Yuvak Mandals	Recurring grant for Yuvak Mandals	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1978-79	.. 32,875	..	32,875
1979-80	.. 32,875	12,500	45,375
1980-81	.. 32,875	25,000	57,875
1981-82	.. 32,875	37,500	70,375
1982-83	.. 32,875	50,000	82,875
			2,89,375 or 3.00 lakhs lakhs.

4. Federation of Mahila Mandals at Block Level :

Under this scheme each federation is eligible for a recurring and a non-recurring grant. The recurring expenditure is at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per federation during the first year, and Rs. 500 during the subsequent years; the non-recurring expenditure is at the rate of Rs. 3,000 per federation towards office equipment. An amount of Rs. 3,000 is provided towards D.A. for training 100 participants for 5 days along with a provision of Rs. 500 for contingent expenditure.

It is proposed to take up 42 blocks during each year of the next Plan. The total amount required during the next Plan period for formation of 210 Block level Federations will be Rs. 17.85 lakhs and the yearwise expenditure for new and old federations is furnished here under :

In Rupees.

Year	New federations.	Old federations (recurring grant of Rs. 500 only)	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
1978-79	.. .. 3,15,000	..	3,15,000
1979-80	.. .. 3,15,000	21,000	3,36,000
1980-81	.. .. 3,15,000	42,000	3,57,000
1981-82	.. .. 3,15,000	63,000	3,78,000
1982-83	.. .. 3,15,000	84,000	3,99,000
		15,75,000	2,10,000	17,85,000

5. *Federation of Yuvak Mandals at Block Level :*

The pattern of assistance under this scheme is similar to that of the Federation of Mahila Mandals. The total number of blocks to be covered under the next Plan is 25. The year-wise expenditure under the scheme which totals up to Rs. 2.13 lakhs for the next Plan as a whole, would be as follows :—

(In Rupees).

Year		New federations	Old Federations (Recurring) expenditure @ 500 per Yuvak Mandal)	Total
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
1978-79	.. ..	37,500	..	37,500
1979-80	.. ..	37,500	2,500	40,000
1980-81	.. ..	37,500	5,000	42,500
1981-82	.. ..	37,500	7,500	45,000
1982-83	.. ..	37,500	10,000	47,500
		1,87,500	25,000	2,12,500

In brief the outlay under Community Development and Panchayati Raj works out to Rs. 325.00 lakhs as shown below :—

(Rs. in lakhs).

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Outlay for 1978-1983</i>
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TRAINING :

1. Refresher and Higher Training for Village Development Officers (Men and Women).	40.00
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<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Outlay for 1978-1983</i>
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT :	
2. Grants-in-aid to Panchayat Samithis for developmental activities.	218.50
3. Incentive grants to Mahila Mandals	10.00
4. Organisation of Sammelans	0.50
5. Panchayati Raj Journal Scheme	1.00
PANCHAYATS :	
6. Prize awards to Best Gram Panchayats	5.00
7. Financial assistance to Gram Panchayats for developmental activities	40.00
8. Financial assistance to Gram Panchayats to purchase carts to carry night soil	10.00
Total	325.00

15. MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION

Andhra Pradesh has considerable water sources. 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 Pennar rivers. The Second Irrigation Commission (1972) estimated the aggregate irrigation potential of the State at about 103.2 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 account for 20.20 lakh hectares and ground water sources account for the remaining 18.2 lakh hectares.

As against this potential, the total gross irrigated area in Andhra Pradesh in 1975-76 was only 45.28 lakh hectares constituting 43.9% 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 foodgrain production of the State and the country, besides facilitating the cultivation of essential non-food grains like oil-seeds and cotton etc.

In the year 1975-76 the gross irrigated area of the State formed about 34.9% of the total gross cropped area of the State. This seemingly favourable ratio as compared to the All India average conceals the fact extensive areas in the State have very low percentage of gross irrigated area ranging from 22.8% in Rayalaseema to 27.0% in Telangana. Even in the Coastal Andhra region the percentage of gross irrigated area is only 25.3% in Prakasam District and there are several backward areas even in the other districts of Coastal Andhra. (vide Annexure I) In fact 47.1 per cent of the area and 33.9 percent of the State's population are situated in chronically drought affected areas. Another 42.3% of the area, and 39.7 per cent of the State's population also belong to other backward areas in the State, which also include Tribal areas. Thus about 89.4 per cent of the State's area and 73.6 per cent of the State's population are in either chronically drought affected areas or economically backward areas.

Review :

In view of the dependence of the States 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

**The total gross irrigated area of the State in 1976-77 was lower at 41.55 lakh acres due to cyclone and other adverse seasonal conditions.

irrigation projects under different plans. The total expenditure incurred on major and medium irrigation in the State between 1951-52 and 1977-78 amounted to Rs. 617.88 crores as indicated below :

<i>Plan</i>				<i>Amount spent (Rs. in crores)</i>	<i>Percentage of total plan expenditure</i>
(1)				(2)	(3)
First Plan (1951-56)	..	..	..	21.86	22.6
Second Plan (1956-61)	..	..	..	57.43	30.5
Third Plan (1961-66)	..	..	..	93.01	26.4
Annual Plans (1966-69)	..	..	..	59.36	25.4
Fourth Plan (1969-74)	..		..	98.55	22.0
Fifth Plan (1974-78)	..	..	..	287.67	27.7
				617.67	286

The Fifth Plan outlay for 1974-79 was Rs. 416.40 crores for Major and Medium Irrigation. The corresponding outlay for the four year period worked out to Rs. 286.40 crores ; the actual expenditure exceeded this allocation and as such there were no short falls under Major and Medium Irrigation outlays in the Fifth Plan period.

Out of the expenditure of Rs. 287.67 crores incurred on Major and Medium Irrigation projects in the Fifth Plan period (1974-78), continuing projects accounted for as much as Rs. 250.02 crores while new projects accounted for only Rs. 37.65 crores. Out of the continuing projects

the major projects accounted for an expenditure of Rs. 209.54 crores as indicated below :—

		(Rs. in crores)		
Item				Expenditure 1974-78
(1)				(2)
1. Nagarjunasagar				79.15
2. Pochampad Project Statge-I				69.64
3. Godavari Barrage				29.22
4. Vamsadhra-Stage-I				10.43
5. T.B.P.H.L.C. Stage-II				14.51
6. Improvements to Nizamsagar				6.60
	(1 to 6)			209.54
7. Medium Projects (9 Nos.)				17.43
8. Lumpsum for completed schemes				5.09
9. Drainage and flood control				17.96
	Total continuing Schemes (1 to 9)			250.02

The break up of expenditure on new schemes in the Fifth Plan Period is also given below :—

Major Projects :

1. Somasila Stage-I				8.50
2. Vamsadhara Stage-II				0.31
	Total Major Projects			8.81

Medium Projects :

3. Tribal Sub-plan (6 Nos)				6.36
4. Others (16 Nos)				14.93
	Total Medium Projects			21.29
5. Investigation				3.79
6. Research				0.26
7. Andhra Pradesh Construction Corporation				3.50
	Total (1 to 7)			37.65

The gross irrigated area of the State increased from 25.26 lakh hectares in 1950-51 to 45.27 lakh hectares by 1975-76. Consequently the proportion of gross irrigated area which is covered by irrigation facilities improved from 23.7% in 1950-51 to 34.9% in 1975-76. Gross area irrigated in the State under different sources during 1975-76 is indicated below:—

Source of Irrigation	Gross Irrigated area in 1975-76	
	Lakh Hectares	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)
Canals	21.15	46.7
Tanks	13.79	30.5
Wells	8.75	19.3
Other sources	1.58	3.5
Total	45.27	100.0

A total irrigation potential of 11.13 lakh hectares has been created under the Major and Medium Irrigation Projects executed in the State upto the end of June, 1978. This includes 2.18 lakh hectares of irrigation potential created during 1974-78. The bulk of the potential created is accounted for by Nagarjunasagar and Pochampad Projects which also claimed a major part of the outlays incurred on Major and Medium Irrigation as shown below :

Projects.	Total cost (Rs. in crores)	Expenditure upto end of 1977-78 (Rs.in crores)	Ultimate Irrigation potential (000, Hec)	Irrigation Potential created upto end of (000, Hec)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Major Projects</i>				
<i>Completed Schemes :</i>				
1. K.C. Canal	15.86	15.86	120.80	120.80
2. T.B.P.L.L.C.	13.51	13.51	59.20	59.20
3. T.B.P.H.L.C. Stage-I	20.04	20.04	45.02	45.02
4. Kaddam	16.44	16.44	26.00	23.43
Total : (1 to 4)	65.85	65.85	251.02	248.45

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Continuing Projects :</i>				
5. Nagarjunasagar ..	434.46	270.04	867.38	505.95
6. Pochampad Stage-I ..	308.00	129.60	267.03	103.34
7. Godavari Barrage ..	32.91	60.00	(Stabilisation)	
8. Vamsadhara Stage-I ..	28.51	13.14	59.99	3.20
9. T.B.P.H.L.C. Stage-II ..	29.93	22.99	49.76	28.17
10. Improvements to, Nizamsagar.	12.84	7.88	(Stabilisation)	
11. Somasila Stage-I ..	32.90	8.50	115.19	..
12. Vamsadhara Stage-II ..	75.14	0.31	48.60	..
Total (5 to 12) ..	981.78	485.37	1,407.95	640.66
Total (1 to 12) ..	1,047.63	551.22	1,658.97	889.11
<i>Medium Projects :</i>				
13. Completed Projects(40)	60.03	55.06	183.74	177.67
14. Continuing Projects(31)..	140.48	48.17	243.17	46.22
Total (13)+14) ..	200.51	103.23	426.91	223.89
Total :Major & Medium, Projects (Including Drainage Investi- gation Etc.) ..	1,248.14	654.45	2,085.88	1,113.00

It may be seen that an additional outlay of Rs. 593.69 crores will be necessary to complete all the above continuing projects under which there is an additional irrigation potential of 9.73 lakh hectares.

As regards utilisation the data is available only upto the end of 1976-77 according to which an ayacut of 6.67 lakh hectares has been irrigated, more than half of it being under the Nagarjunasagar Project alone (3.41 lakh hectares). The ayacut utilised under Pochampad Project was 0.23 lakh hectares. Project-wise particulars of utilisation of the ayacut under Major and Medium projects up to the end of 1976-77 are given in Annexure-II.

MEDIUM TERM PLAN:

Objectives and strategy:

Broadly the objectives for the Medium Term Plan for 1978-83 could be stated as follows:—

- (1) Consolidation of all the plan schemes initiated in the past and taking necessary measures for their completion so that the investments start yielding benefits in the shortest period.
- (2) Taking up new irrigation schemes with a view to ensure continuity and an orderly development of requisite irrigation facilities during the medium term plan period.

- (3) Priority to be given to schemes which benefit chronically drought affected areas, backward areas and tribal areas.
- (4) Modernisation of the existing irrigation Projects in order to make them effective for modern agriculture;
- (5) Special attention in the Five Year Plan to improve the drainage systems in the existing commands.

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 Medium Term Plan, it becomes very 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 Medium Term Plan for Major and Medium Irrigation has been evolved which envisages an outlay of Rs. 955.50 crores for the period 1978-83. Out of this provision, as much as Rs. 570.80 crores will be towards continuing projects as indicated below:

Proposals for Medium Term Plan 1978-83:

A. CONTINUING SCHEMES:			Outlay
(i) Major Projects:			(Rs. in crores)
1. Nagarjunasagar	..	..	.. 158.00
2. Pochampad Stage-I	..	..	.. 187.00
3. Godavari Barrage	..	..	.. 26.00
Total (1 to 3)			.. 371.00
(ii) Other Major Projects—Pre-Fifth Plan:			
4. Vamsadhara Stage-I	..	..	.. 15.37
5. T.B.P.H.L.C. Stage-II	..	..	.. 6.94
6. Improvements to Nizamsagar	..	..	.. 4.96
Total (4 to 6)			.. 27.27

(iii) *New Fifth Plan:*Outlay for 1978-83
(Rs. in crores)

7. Somasila Stage-I	..	..	..	24.40
8. Vamsadhara Stage-II	..	..	..	26.00
Total (7 + 8)			..	50.40
Total (4 to 8)			..	77.67

Medium Projects:

9. Pre-Fifth Plan (9)	..	..	..	7.15
10. Fifth Plan—Tribal (6)	..	..	..	15.32
11. Fifth Plan—Others (16)	..	..	..	69.84
Total (10+11) Fifth Plan (22) Nos.			..	85.16
Total (9 to 11) (31) Nos.			..	92.31
12. Lumpsum for continuing schemes	..	..	..	4.97
Total (4 to 12)			..	174.95
Total (1 to 12)			..	545.95
13. Drainage and Flood Control	..	..	..	24.85
Total			..	570.80

The outlay on new schemes will be Rs. 384.70 crores out of which Rs. 252.26 crores will be on major projects, Rs. 84.44 crores will be on medium projects and the remaining amount on modernisation, field channels, drainage, etc., as shown below:—

B. NEW SCHEMES

Outlay for 1978-83

Major Projects: (Rs. in Crores)

1. Polavaram Barrage	..	..	..	50.00
2. Srisaïlam R. B. Canal	..	..	..	115.00
3. Singur	..	..	..	30.00
4. Jurala	..	..	..	47.00
5. Pochampad Stage-II	..	..	..	10.26
Total (1 to 5)			..	252.26

Medium Projects:

6. Tribal Sub-Plan (10)	..	..	..	54.40
7. Others (13)	..	..	..	30.04
Total (6+7)			..	84.44
Total (1 to 7)			..	336.70

Medium Projects—(Contd.)

8. Modernisation	..	..	..	..	16.00
9. Field Channels	..	..	..	..	10.00
10. Investigation	..	..	..	..	10.00
11. Research	..	..	..	..	2.00
			Total (1 to 11)	..	374.70
12. Drainage	..	..	..	..	10.00
			Total (1 to 12)	..	384.70
			GRAND TOTAL (A+B)		955.50

As a result of the above outlays an additional irrigation potential of 10.86 lakh hectares is expected to be created during the Medium Term Plan period. The total irrigation potential created under the continuing projects will be increased from 11.13 lakh hectares at the end of 1977-78 to 20.11 lakh hectares by the end of 1982-83 representing an increase of 8.98 lakh hectares during the plan period as per details given below:

IRRIGATION BENEFITS UNDER CONTINUING PROJECTS :
 BY 1982-83 (Figures in '000 Hec.)

Item	Ultimate Irrigation Potential	Potential created 1977-78	Target Potential by 1982-83	Additional potential during 1978-83 (Col. 4 & Col. 3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Major Projects				
<i>Continuing Projects.</i>				
1. Nagarjunasagar	.. 867.38	505.95	867.38	361.43
2. Pochampad	.. 267.03	103.34	248.94	145.60
Total (1+2)	.. 1,134.41	609.29	1,116.32	507.03
<i>Other Major Projects :</i>				
3. Completed Projects(4)	.. 251.02	248.45	248.45	..
4. T.B.P.H.L.C. Stage-II	.. 49.76	28.17	49.76	21.59
5. Vamsadhara-Stage-II	.. 59.99	3.20	59.99	56.79
6. Somasila-Stage-I	.. 115.19	..	115.19	115.19
7. Vamsadhara-Stage-II	.. 48.60	..	..	..
Total (3 to 7)	.. 524.56	279.82	473.39	193.57
Total (1 to 7)	.. 1,658.97	889.11	1,589.71	700.60
Medium Projects:				
8. Completed Projects(40)	.. 183.74	177.67	177.67	..
9. Pre-Fifth Plan(9)	.. 118.13	40.55	118.13	77.58
10. Fifth Plan (22)†	.. 125.04	5.67	125.04	119.37
Total (8 to 10)	.. 426.91	223.89	420.84	196.95
Total Major & Medium	.. 2,085.88	1,113.00	2,010.55	897.55

The new major irrigation projects have an ultimate irrigation potential of 7.20 lakh hectares while the potential proposed to be created under them by 1982-83 is 1.23 lakh hectares. Under the 23 new medium irrigation schemes also included in the plan a potential of 0.66 lakhs hectares will be created by 1982-83. The details of ayacut in respect of new projects are given below

Irrigation Benefits under new schemes in Medium Term Plan 1978-83.

Item	Ultimate potential (‘000 hectares)	Target 1982-83 (‘000 hectares)
(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>Major Projects :</i>		
1. Polavaram	188.00	..
2. Srisailem Right Bank Canal	76.00	48.00
3. Singur (Water Supply) .. .. .	..	..
4. Jurala	40.00	40.00
5. Pochampad Project-State-II	416.60	35.00
Total Major	720.00	123.00
6. Medium Schemes	22.67	22.67
General (13) Nos. .. .. .	..	..
7. Medium Tribal (10) Nos.	42.86	42.86
Total (6+7)	65.53	65.53
Total	785.53	188.50

The Polavaram Project on Godavari will benefit the upland areas of Coastal Andhra Districts which are categorised as backward taluks. The Srisailem Right Bank Canal Irrigation scheme will benefit the Kurnool and Cuddapah districts which are chronically drought affected areas. The Jurala Project will benefit the drought prone district of Mahboobnagar. The Pochampad Project State-II will serve the backward areas of Warangal district besides meeting the water supply requirements. All the 23 new medium projects are either in tribal areas or in backward areas and as such they have also to be given priority. The funds proposed for the new schemes are very essential keeping in view the perspective of development over the next 10 to 15 years since the execution of major irrigation projects has to be planned well in advance.

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 distributaries etc. It has been decided by the State Government that the field channels should, be executed under all Major, Medium and Minor projects at project cost upto the commanding point of each survey No. or 5 hectares limit by the project authorities concerned.

It has also been decided that drop structures distribution boxes and other cross masonry works required for irrigating each survey No. should also be constructed along with excavation of field channels in the command areas of Pochampad and Nagarjunasagar Projects (which are ongoing) incurring the expenditure from the project authorities. The excavation of field channels including construction of drop structures, distribution boxes on other ongoing Major and Medium Irrigation scheme is also necessary to ensure full development of the contemplated ayacut under these projects quickly. An outlay of Rs. 10.00 crores is provided in the Midterm Plan, for field channels. This will enable creation of field channels along with drop structures etc., for an ayacut of 2.00 lakh hectares, in spillover schemes of Fourth Five Year Plan at the rate of Rs. 500 per hectare. For the new schemes taken up in the Fifth Plan and also future schemes the cost of the field channels is to be met from the project estimates.

Modernisation Programme :—

Modernisation of Krishna and Godavary deltas and T.B.P.L.L.C., K.C. Canal and T.B.P.H.L.C. State-I are proposed to be taken up in Mid-term plan period. The tentative cost of the Modernisation scheme is Rs. 200.00 crores to stabilise an ayacut of 11.04 lakh hectares and to create a new ayacut of 0.52 lakh hectares. Only a provision of Rs. 16.00 crores is made in the Mid-term Plan to first take up and complete repairs to old and dilapidated structures in the old delta irrigation systems, as a first phase in the modernisation programme.

Drainage Programme :—

Under the drainage programme an amount of Rs. 22.50 crores has been allocated for implementing the drainage schemes under State-I of Krishna and Godavari delta. These drainage programmes are estimated to cost about Rs. 69.52 crores consisting of Rs. 54.07 crores under Stage-I and Rs. 15.45 crores under Stage-II. As against this, an amount of Rs. 34.75 crores has been spent upto the end of 1977-78 on Stage-I of the programme. The drainage schemes under Stage-I amounting to Rs. 57.25 crores are programmed to be completed during

the Medium Term Plan period. The schemes under Stage-II, will be taken up subsequently after the completion of the Stage-I.

In addition to the above spill-over schemes an amount of Rs. 10.00 crores has been provided for Kolleru lake Development which is being taken up as a new scheme in the Medium Term Plan. As a result of these drainage programmes, an area of 2.04 lakh hectares is expected to be benefited in the Medium Term Plan period under the spill-over schemes and an additional area of 0.38 lakh hectares under the Kolleru Lake Development Scheme.

ANNEXURE—I

Gross Area Irrigated under All sources of Irrigation in Andhra Pradesh
1975-76

Sl. No.	District		Gross Irrigated Area (Lakh hectares)	Percentage of gross cropped area irrigated.
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)
1.	Srikakulam	.. ..	2.60	43.8
2.	Visakhapatnam	.. ..	1.95	36.0
3.	East Godavari	.. ..	3.65	64.7
4.	West Godavari	.. ..	4.55	81.1
5.	Krishna	.. ..	3.95	56.8
6.	Guntur	.. ..	3.55	45.7
7.	Prakasam	.. ..	1.70	25.3
8.	Nellore	.. ..	2.52	64.6
	Coastal Andhra		24.47	51.1
9.	Kurnool	.. ..	1.44	13.9
10.	Anantapur	.. ..	1.83	18.5
11.	Cuddapah	.. ..	1.42	33.4
12.	Chittoor	.. ..	2.21	38.3
	Rayalaseema		6.90	22.8
13.	Hyderabad	.. ..	0.68	19.6
14.	Nizamabad	.. ..	1.88	50.9
15.	Medak	.. ..	1.27	25.7
16.	Mahabubnagar	.. ..	1.59	15.8
17.	Nalgonda	.. ..	3.25	40.9
18.	Warangal	.. ..	1.77	32.8
19.	Khammam	.. ..	1.01	22.6
20.	Karimnagar	.. ..	1.96	35.6
21.	Adilabad	.. ..	0.51	8.5
	Telangana		13.91	27.0
	Andhra Pradesh		45.28	34.9

SOURCE: Season & Crop Report, Andhra Pradesh, 1975-76.

ANNEXURE - II

*Project-wise Irrigation Potential Created and Utilised upto end of 1976-77
under Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes.*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Potential created (Hectares)</i>	<i>Utilised (Hectares)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Major Projects:</i>			
1.	Nagarjunasagar	4,19,000	3,41,000
2.	Pochampad	62,000	23,000
3.	K. C. Canal (Cuddapah and Kurnool)	83,291	77,495
4.	T.B.P.L.L.C.	59,269	25,980
5.	T.B.P.H.L.C. Stage I	45,583	25,341
6.	Kaddam	14,479	6,691
7.	T.B.P.H.L.C. Stage-II	12,882	3,550
<i>Medium Projects:</i>			
8.	Nagavalli Right Side Channel	3,645	3,391
9.	Vegavathi Anicut	2,349	1,410
10.	Seetanagaram Anicut	1,620	1,570
11.	Pydigam	2,015	2,015
12.	Narayanapuram Anicut	14,922	14,922
13.	Vettigada Reservoir	6,751	4,829
14.	Varaha Reservoir	1,782	1,458
15.	Pumpa Reservoir	4,862	3,997
16.	Torrigadda Pumping Scheme	5,527	5,686
17.	Bandakattu Channel	1,479	1,250
18.	Guntur Channel Scheme	10,537	9,856
19.	K.B. Scheme (Krishna and Guntur)	44,910	34,244
20.	Paleru Bitragunta Scheme	2,228	1,919
21.	Upputeru Lower Anicut	770	757
22.	Nakkalagandi Project	486	350
23.	Rallapadu Stage-II (Nellore and Ongole)	4,691	4,570
24.	Kanupur Channel	1,179	..
25.	Zurreru Project	932	729
26.	Pincha Project	1,528	859
27.	Upper Pennar Project	3,929	93
28.	Bhairavanithippa Project	6,885	2,987

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
29. Chennaryaswami Gudi Project	..	770	308	
30. Vidyaranya Swami Gudi Project	..	81	77	
31. Kalingi Reservoir	1,762	1,071	
32. Mallimadugu Project	1,600	267	
33. Pandavagandi Project	593	298	
34. Swarnamukhi	4,119	2,937	
35. Arniar	2,228	424	
36. Siddalagandi Project	158	41	
37. Koilsagar	5,873	3,031	
38. Rajolibanda Diversion Scheme	..	35,437	34,110	
39. Sarlasagar	1,701	1,266	
40. Musi	16,929	12,163	
41. Bheemunipalli	753	486	
42. Ramadugu	2,189	1,332	
43. Nallavagu	1,985	1,045	
44. Juntapalli Project	992	587	
45. Kotipalli Vagu Project	3,686	1,770	
46. Lakhnapur Project	1,053	64	
47. Lankasagar Project	2,471	1,823	
48. Salivagu Project	1,300	1,197	
49. Tandava Reservoir	3,271	2,850	
	Grand Total	..	9,08,482	6,67,096

DROUGHT PRONE AREAS PROGRAMME SCHEMES:

Two medium schemes, viz., Krishnapuram and Kothapalli Lift Irrigation Scheme with an estimated cost of Rs. 4.81 crores have been taken up during Fifth Plan with a Central assistance of Rs. 2.23 crores. Out of the balance cost of Rs. 2.56 crores (for which the Government of India have been addressed for release of funds), an amount of Rs. 2.09 crores has been tentatively allotted during 1978-79 pending release of balance assistance by Government of India. Out of new Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes included in the Medium Term Plan, an amount of Rs. 211.50 crores has been earmarked from State Plan outlay for the following three major and three medium Projects proposed under Drought Prone Area Programme.

(Rs. in crores)

<i>Item</i>	<i>Estimated cost.</i>	<i>Provision in the Medium Term Plan.</i>	<i>Potential (000 Hectares)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>I. Major Schemes:</i>			
1. Srisaïlam Right Bank Canal	120.00	115.00	76.00
2. Jurala Project	47.00	47.00	40.00
3. Pochampad Stage-II ..	240.00	41.26	416.60
Total ..	407.00	203.26	532.60
<i>II. Medium Schemes:</i>			
1. Pedderu Reservoir Stage-II	2.24	2.24	1.60
2. Buggavanka Reservoir ..	3.00	3.00	2.00
3. Maddileru Reservoir ..	3.00	3.00	2.40
Total ..	8.24	8.24	6.00
Grand Total ..	415.24	211.50	538.60

PROGRAMME AT A GLANCE:

The Medium Term Plan for 1978-83 for the Major and Medium Irrigation Projects envisages an outlay of Rs. 955.50 crores as indicated below:

SCHEMES

<i>I. Continuing Projects:</i>	<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>		
1. Nagarjunasagar	158.00
2. Pochampad Stage-I	187.00
3. Godavari Barrage	26.00
4. Other Major Projects (5)	77.67
5. Medium Projects (31)	92.31
6. Lumpsum for continuing schemes	4.97
7. Drainage & Flood Control	24.85
Total	570.80

<i>II. New Schemes:</i>				<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>
1. Polavaram Barrage	..	..	..	50.00
2. Srisaillam R.B. Canal	..	..	..	115.00
3. Singur	..	..	..	30.00
4. Jurala	..	..	..	47.00
5. Pochampad Stage-II	..	..	..	10.26
6. Medium Projects (23)	..	..	..	84.44
7. Modernisation	..	..	..	16.00
8. Field Channels	..	..	..	10.00
9. Investigation	..	..	..	10.00
10. Research	..	..	..	2.00
11. Drainage (Kolleru)	..	..	..	10.00
				384.70
			GRAND TOTAL	955.50

16. POWER

Andhra Pradesh has abundant reserves of coal to sustain a thermal power generating capacity of 4000 to 5000 MW. The Godavari and Krishna rivers in the State have also a large Hydro potential of 2500 to 3000 MW at 60% load factor. Thus the availability of Hydro and thermal resources gives the State a happy position for the development of a judicious Hydro Thermal combination grid system in the State. Together the Hydro Thermal combined potential can meet a maximum demand of 6000 to 7000 MW. As against this, the installed capacity in the State at the end of 1977-78 was only 1563 MW. The Thermal Stations accounted for 820 MW or 52.5% of the total installed capacity in 1977-78, while Hydrel Stations accounted for 723 MW or 46.3% and Gas Tubro sets for 20 MW (1.2%).

Power Development under the Plans :

The installed power capacity in the State which was only 43 MW at the end of 1950-51 increased to 1563 MW by the end of 1977-78. Again, out of 27,445 towns and villages in the State, 14,876 were electrified by the end of 1977-78 as against only 197 in 1950-51. The length of High Tension Transmission lines also increased from 2,900 KMs to 62,400 KMs 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 1977-78 amounted to about Rs. 840 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 Plans for 1966-69 was only marginally higher than the third plan outlay. Subsequently, there has been a doubling of the outlay in the Fourth Plan and again in the Fifth Plan. The Power Sector accounted for about 36% of the State's total development outlay for the period 1951-78. But in the Fifth plan, the proportion of Power sector outlay formed about 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	..	..	..	37.84	39.1
Second Plan	..	..	..	38.53	20.4
Third Plan	..	..	..	93.61	26.6
Annual Plans (1966-69)	..	..	..	97.96	41.5
Fourth Plan	..	..	..	190.58	42.5
Fifth Plan (1974-78)	..	..	..	381.38*	38.4
			Total	839.90	36.2

*The allocation for 1974-79 was Rs. 451.45 crores.

The substantial increase of 1520 MW in the installed power capacity which occurred during the above period was distributed over the successive plans. Initially, there was an increase of 56 MW in the first plan followed by 114 MW in the Second Plan. The subsequent plans were characterised by the alternative spells of stagnation and development. Thus the increase in the installed capacity in the Third Plan was only 78 MW, followed by 324 MW in the Annual Plan period. But the progress during Fourth Plan was halting as indicated by the addition to capacity of only 53 MW. Power development had again gathered momentum in the Fifth Plan period and the installed capacity rose by 895 MW during 1974-78. 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 the Fifth Plan :

Power Development in the State at a Glance :

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Position as at the end of						
			50-51	55-56	60-61	65-66	68-69	73-74	77-78
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Installed capacity	MW	43	99	213	291	615	668	1563
2.	Peak Demand	MW	23	55	190	258	440	652	978
3.	Sales	..MKWH	NA	NA	601	1,048	1,638	2,479	3,778
4.	Towns & Villages Electrified.	.. No.	197	630	2,680	4,353	5,788	10,485	14,876
5.	Pumpsets	Lakhs	0.006	0.04	0.18	0.57	1.23	2.62	3.27
6.	Number consumers.	Lakhs	0.3	1.5	2.7	5.2	8.3	14.2	18.1
7.	Per capita consumption	KHW	2.5	7.0	19	31	44	60	82
8.	All-India percapita consumption	KWH	17.8	26.4	38	61	78	96	119

The commissioning of the Kothagudem Thermal scheme stage-in 1966-67 marked a turning point in the development of power in the State. In that year 2 units of 60 MW each have been established adding 120 MW of power capacity. In the following year, another 2 units have been commissioned under the Kothagudem Thermal Scheme stage-II adding another 120 MW to the State's 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 MW. On the other hand, in the entire Fourth Plan period only one unit of 62.5 MW 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 Srisailem and Lower Sileru Hydro-Electric Schemes which were taken up in the Second and Third Plans could not also be completed due to paucity of funds.

During the Fifth Plan 440 MW of installed capacity was added by the commissioning of 4 units of 110 MW each, 2 units under the Kothagudem Thermal scheme stage-III and another 2 units under stage-IV. A capacity of 345 MW was also added by the commissioning of the

first 3 units of 115 MW each under the Lower Sileru Hydro-Electric scheme. A 110 MW units was also commissioned under Nagarjunasagar Project Hydro-Electric scheme. As may be seen from the particulars of schemewise expenditure and physical achievements in the Fifth Plan period, the achievements under Kothagudem Thermal scheme stage III were mainly in the nature of returns for the past investments on the Project. But in the case of 2 major projects viz., Vijayawada Thermal scheme stage-I and Srisaïlam Project stage-I on which substantial outlays have been incurred during the Fifth Plan, there have been no corresponding achievements resulting in short falls in achieving the Fifth plan targets. Price escalation has also been an important factor accounting for the short fall in achievements despite considerable increases in the financial outlays. The Fifth Plan allocation for generation projects was Rs. 299.68 crores for five years while the actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 295.62 crores for 1974-78. The corresponding five year target was 1470 MW while the achievement during 1974-78 was only 895 MW.

Schemewise particulars of progress made under power generation projects during the Fifth Plan period are given below:

*Achievements under Power Generation Schemes in Andhra Pradesh,
1974-78*

Scheme	Total cost (Rs. in crores)	Expenditure (Rs. in crores)		Ultimate capacity (MW)	Achievement 1974-78 (M.W)
		1974-78	Upto end of 1977-8.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
A. Thermal Projects					
1. Kothagudem stage III ..	.. 50.50	4.36	50.55	220	220
2. Kothagudem stage IV ..	.. 77.53	68.94	71.50	220	220
3. Vijayawada T.S. stage-I ..	.. 156.64	70.66	72.97	420	..
Sub-total :	.. 284.67	143.96	195.02	860	440
B. Hydel Projects					
4. Srisaïlam Project stage I ..	.. 208.00	82.43	124.00	440	..
5. Lower Sileru ..	.. 107.15	61.64	102.88	460	345
6. Nagarjunasagar Hydro-Electric Scheme	13.53	7.08	7.08	110	110
7. Nagarjunasagar pumped storage scheme— stage-I ..	.. 66.09	0.93	0.93	400	..
8. Nagarjunasagar Right Canals Hydro- Electric Scheme	18.19	0.10	0.10	60	..
9. Andhra Pradesh Power House at Balimela	17.77	0.47	1.44	60	..
10. Donkarayi Power House	7.92	0.67	0.67	..	..
Sub-total	.. 438.65	153.32	237.10	1530	455
Total	.. 723.32	297.28	432.12	2390	895

Background and Perspective for the Medium term Plan :

The targets for the Power Sector for the medium term plan period have to be viewed taking into account past experience and the future perspective. According to the Tenth Annual Electric Power Survey of India conducted by the Central Electricity Authority, the peak load in Andhra Pradesh was shown to increase from 618 MW in 1973-74 to 968 MW in 1977-78. Further, it was projected to increase to 1807 MW by 1982-83. The data indicates a compound growth rate of 11.9% in the Fifth Plan period and a projected growth rate of 13.2% for the Medium Term Plan period. It is, however, necessary to note that the Central Electricity Authority assumed the peak load to have been restricted to the per-availability during the years 1973-74 to 1976-77. In fact, the State was faced with power shortage throughout the Fifth Plan period. The situation was tackled partly by over-working the existing power units and partly by enforcing power restrictions right up to September, 1975. The percentage of cuts varied between various categories of power consumption and the maximum cut was 50% on H.T. Industries. The power restrictions were lifted in October, 1975. Subsequently in April, 1977 power restrictions had to be re-imposed but on a smaller scale. The maximum power cut on H.T. consumers was 30%. These restrictions were lifted in August, 1977 as a result of one satisfactory monsoon and with the increase in installed capacity, the power supply position in the State has been comfortable from September, 1977 onwards.

Thus it will be seen that the data given in the Tenth Annual Power Survey does not reflect the suppressed demand or the intensity of power shortage experienced in the State during the Fifth Plan period. Moreover the growth in the peak load requirements for 1977-78 over the peak load met in the previous year (1976-77) was as high as 21.5% even according to the Tenth Power Survey. In the light of this, the compound growth rate of 20.3% assumed by the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board for the Medium Term Plan period appears reasonable instead of the low rate of 13.2% assumed in the Tenth Annual Power Survey. The estimates of Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board assume the peak load to increase from 968 MW at the end of 1977-78 to 2439 MW by the end of 1982-83. As per the assessment of the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board, the State would still be left with a power shortage even by the end of the Medium term Plan Period. The estimates of the power position in the State as per the Tenth Annual Power Survey and the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board are shown below :

Power Position in Andhra Pradesh :

I. As given in the Tenth Annual Electric Power Survey of India*

Year	MW		*	
	Installed capacity.	Peak availability	Peak load	Surplus(+) deficit(-)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1973-74 ..	670	618	618*	..
1974-75 ..	890	654	654*	..
1975-76 ..	990	740	740*	..
1976-77 ..	1,200	797	797*	..
1977-78 ..	1,621	1,102	1,102	..
1978-79 ..	2,041	1,232	1,095	134
1979-80 ..	2,599	1,605	1,258	139
1980-81 ..	2,759	1,950	1,418	47
1981-82 ..	3,104	2,205	1,608	597
1982-83 ..	3,204	2,279	1,807	472
1983-84 ..	3,204	2,267	1,977	290

II. Estimates of Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board.

1978-79 ..	1,820	1,140	1,140**	..
1979-80 ..	2,230	1,418	1,623	-205
1980-81 ..	2,650	1,875	1,863	+12
1981-82 ..	3,015	2,090	2,132	-42
1982-83 ..	3,545	2,350	2,439	-89

*Source : Central Electricity Authority 1977.

**Restricted.

Objective and Strategy :

The objective of the Power sector for the Medium Term Plan for the State may be stated as follows :

- (1) Provision of adequate generating capacity to meet the power demands and energy requirements of the loads in the period 1978-83 ;
- (2) Advance action for creating additional generating capacity; in the initial years of the subsequent Medium Term Plan for 1983-88;
- (3) Ensuring reliable and dependable supply of power to the consumers and securing a reduction in the line losses ; and
- (4) Accelerating the pace of Rural Electrification with special emphasis on benefitting backward areas and disadvantaged sections of the society.

As regards generation of power, the draft Five-Year Plan 1978-83 issued by the Planning Commission stresses the need for maximisation of Hydro-Electric Potential which is a replenishable form of energy. This is particularly relevant for our State which has a large Hydel Potential. However, the predominance of Hydro power in a grid exposes the system to great un-reliability due to uncertainty of the monsoon. The recent experience of our State which has nearly 50% of the installed capacity in hydro-station has shown how the failure of the monsoon causes demand shortage as well as energy shortage on a considerable scale. It is, therefore, necessary to strike a balance and to lay stress simultaneously on thermal power stations which have comparatively shorter gestation periods. In this connection the National Draft Plan emphasised the need for power stations close to pit heads supplemented by load centred based power stations.

Another objective of ensuring the dependability and reliability of the power supply demands strengthening the transmission system. In this connection specific allocation of funds for system improvements as such, as recommended in the National Draft Plan would be necessary.

Areas having Ground Water potential may be given priority in the matter of rural electrification especially those situated in tribal areas, backward areas and drought prone areas. In this connection, it is also necessary to ensure coverage of Harijan colonies and hamlets which are generally away from the main villages.

Programme Details:

The programmes of the power sector for the Medium Term Plan period envisage an outlay of Rs. 1035.87 crores in order to create an additional generating capacity of 1982 MW of power and to lay 4311 KMs. of High Tension lines of 220 KV and above, besides electrification of 9,651 additional villages and energisation of 2.35 lakh agriculture pump-sets. Out of this outlay, Rs. 581.37 crores will be for generation schemes while the remaining 454.50 crores will be for transmission and distribution programmes including rural electrification.

Power Generation :

Out of Rs. 581.37 crores proposed for generation programmes, an amount of Rs. 293.52 crores is earmarked for the continuing schemes. There are 9 continuing schemes out of which 2 are Thermal Projects and 7 are Hydel Projects. These 9 projects are estimated to cost about Rs. 676.48 crores. The outlay incurred on these projects up to the end of 1977-78 amounted to Rs. 381.57 crores including Rs. 292.92 crores spent during the Fifth Plan period. These projects will be completed during the Medium Term Plan period and the proposed provision i.e. Rs. 293.52 crores. In this connection it may be noted that out of a

total installed capacity of 2170 MW under these projects, only 675 MW was achieved during 1974-78 while it would be possible to realise the balance of 1495 MW of installed capacity in the Medium Term Plan period with the comparative smaller outlay proposed above.

The scheme-wise particulars of provision and physical targets of the continuing projects in respect of power generation are shown below :—

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Provision for 1978-83 (Rs. in crores)</i>	<i>Physical targets (M.W.,</i>
(1)		(2)	(3)
A. Thermal Projects :			
1.	Kothagudem—stage IV	4.40	..
2.	Vijayawada T.S.—stage I	85.40	420
Total (A)		89.80	420
B. Hydel Projects :			
3.	Srisaillam Project-stage-I	84.00	440
4.	Lower Sileru	6.60	115
5.	Nagarjunasagar H.E.S.	6.29	..
6.	Nagarjunasagar Pumped storage scheme-stage I	65.16	400
7.	Nagarjunasagar Right Canal HES	18.09	60
8.	Andhra Pradesh Power House at Balimala	16.33	60
9.	Donkarayi Power house	7.25	25
Total (B)		203.72	1,100
Grand Total		293.52	1,520

Naturally it follows that the continuing schemes should be accorded top priority as they are going to confer disproportionately larger benefits in relation to the funds allotted for their completion.

Apart from the continuing projects, it is also proposed to take up 7 new schemes during 1979-83 with an allocation of Rs. 287.85 crores. Three of them are thermal schemes for which an allocation of Rs. 198.12 crores is proposed while 4 are Hydel schemes for which the proposed provision is Rs. 89.73 crores. The major provision is for the Bhadrachalam Thermal Scheme stage-I for which an amount of Rs. 120 crores is proposed in the plan period. It has an aggregate capacity of 420 MW

onsisting of 2 large power stations of 210 MW each. The first station is expected to be commissioned in 1982-83 while the second will spill over into the subsequent Medium Term Plan.

The provision of Rs. 48.12 crores for Vijayawada Thermal Scheme Stage II and Rs. 30 crores for Bhadrachalam Thermal Scheme stage II are in the nature of advance action for the creation of benefits in the initial years of the next Medium Term Plan.

Under Hydel Projects Rs. 38 crores is allotted for Srisaïlam Hydro-Electric Project Stage-II which has an aggregate capacity of 330 MW. It is expected to commission the first 2 units of 110 MW each in the Medium Term Plan period while the third unit will spill-over into the subsequent plan. An amount of Rs. 33.73 crores is also proposed for the Nagarjunasagar Pumped Storage Scheme--Stage-II which envisages a generating capacity of 300 MW. The first unit for 100 MW under this scheme is expected to be commissioned during the plan while the remaining 2 units are expected to spillover into the next plan. The particulars relating to the new power generation scheme included in the Medium Term Plan for 1978-83 are given below :

POWER GENERATION

New Schemes for 1978-83

Scheme	Total cost	1978-83	Capacity (MW)	Targets (MW) ₄	Spillover into 1983-88 Plan (MW)
	Rs. in crores	Rs. in crores		1982-83	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
A. Thermal					
1. Vijayawada T.S.—Stage II	..	48.12	420 (2×210)	..	420
2. Bhadrachalam T.S.—stage I	148.86	120.00	420 (2×210)	210	210
3. Bhadrachalam T.S.—stage II	..	30.00	630 (3×210)	..	630
Total A	..	198.12	1470	210	1,260
B. Hydel					
4. Pochampad HES	13.55	10.00	36 (4×9)	..	36
5. Nagarjunasagar PSS—stage II	54.00	33.73	300 (3×100)	100	200
6. Srisaïlam HES—stage II	40.00	38.00	330 (3×110)	220	110
7. Srisaïlam Left side Power House & Irrigation portion (advance action).	..	8.00	..	..	..
Total B.	..	89.73	666	320	346
Grand Total	..	287.85	2,136	530	1,606

Year-wise particulars of the anticipated additions to the state's installed capacity during 1978-83 in respect of spillover and new project are given in the Annexure.

Transmission and Distribution :

A proper and well designed transmission and distribution system is essential both for the purpose of ensuring reliable and dependable supply of power to the consumers and bringing down the line losses which are at present of a high order. Adequate provision could not be made for these programmes in the past due to pre-occupation with the generation programmes. But it is now proposed to make up the leeway by allocating an amount of Rs. 454.50 crores for transmission and distribution during the Medium Term Plan as against Rs. 84.74 crores spent during the Fifth Plan. The provision of Rs. 454.50 crores proposed for the plan consists of Rs. 240.00 crores for transmission and Railway electrification, Rs. 213.50 crores for distribution and Rural Electrification and Rs. 1.00 crore for investigation.

Transmission :

The construction of large Hydro-Electric projects and pit-head thermal stations makes it imperative to adopt higher voltage levels for power transmission. In this connection and on the basis of transmission planning studies, the 400 KV line is chosen as a higher step over 220 KV. The anticipated demand in the State at the end of 1982-83 would be of the order of 2439 MW, keeping in view this aspect, the generating schemes and the demands of load centres, the following 400 KV lines are proposed to be constructed in the Medium Term Plan period.

(1) Nagarjunasagar — Kothagudem	..(S.C. line)	211
(2) Nagarjunasagar — Cuddapah	..(Do.)	270
(3) Vijayawada — Nellore	..(Do.)	260
(4) Ramagundam — Kothagudem	..(Do.)	220
<hr/>		
Total ..		961
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It is also proposed to erect 400 KV sub-stations at Hyderabad, Ramagundam, Kothagudem, Nagarjunasagar and Cuddapah.

The existing 220 KV grid will also be strengthened by adding about 3350 circuit Km. of 220 KV lines. The major lines are:

- (1) Srisailam — Hyderabad.
- (2) Srisailam — Gooty.

- (3) Srisailam — Ongole.
- (4) Vijayawada — Bommur — Gajuwaka.
- (5) Lower Sileru — Bommur.
- (6) Ramagundam — Kothagudem.
- (7) Lower Sileru — Kothagudem.

Four 220 KV sub-stations are also proposed at Ramagundam, Visakhapatnam, Pochampad and Renugunta in addition to the extensions proposed at the existing sub-stations. The estimated cost of the 400 KV transmission scheme along with associated 220 KV net-work to be taken up by the State Electricity Board will be about Rs. 151.00 crores.

It is also proposed to further strengthen the 132 KV transmission net work for the purpose of transmitting the evacuated power from the generating stations which is available at the 220 KV terminals to various sub-load centres as well as to the bulk load consumers like Fertilizer Plants, Cement Plants, Railway traction, Paper Mills etc. About 200 KM of 132 KV lines and a number of 132 KV sub-stations will have to be erected during the plan period at an estimated cost of about Rs. 90 crores. The spillover commitments of Railway will cost about Rs. 4 crores. In all about Rs. 240 crores is thus required for the transmission programmes during the Medium Term Plan period.

In addition to these programmes of the State Electricity Board, it is proposed to take up the following 400 KV lines through the National Thermal Power Corporation :

		KMs
1. Ramagundam — Hyderabad	.. (two circuits)	420
2. Hyderabad — Nagarjunasagar	.. (S.C.line)	135
3. Nagarjunasagar — Cuddapah	.. (Do.)	270
4. Cuddapah — Katpadi	.. (Do.)	180
5. Cuddapah — Bangalore	.. (Do.)	225
	Total ..	1,230

The funds for these lines will be provided by the National Thermal Power Corporation.

Two 400 KV Inter-State lines viz., Hyderabad — Raichur (Karnataka) 200 KMs and Ramagundam — Chandapur (Maharashtra) 280 KMs are also proposed for implementation during the plan period. They are to be financed by the Central Government.

The length of the transmission lines (220 KV and above) in the State which was only 1140 KMs at the end of the Fourth Plan increased to 2008 KMs by the end of 1977-78, representing an addition of 868 KMs during the Fifth Plan period. It is now proposed to add another 4311 KMs of these lines in the Medium Term Plan period increasing the total length of these lines to about 6319 KMs by the end of 1982-83.

Rural Electrification and System Improvement :

Out of 27,221 villages in the State, 14,876 have been electrified up to the end of 1977-78 forming 54.6% of the total villages. There are, however, as many as 32,750 hamlets in addition to the codified villages. These hamlets are located far away from the main villages to which they are attached and have a separate identity with reference to name, assessment of Revenue and population. Therefore, the percentage of electrified villages in the State does not indicate the true level of rural electrification unless the hamlets mentioned above are also taken into account. When they are also considered, the percentage of electrified villages and hamlets would be only about 31.5% at the end of the Fifth Plan period. It is considerably lower than the All India average of 37.6%. Under the circumstances, the State would be entitled for an allocation under the revised Minimum Needs Programme contemplated by the Government of India to raise the level of electrification to 50% by 1988.

Rural electrification enables the exploitation of ground water potential through the energisation of pumpsets leading to development agriculture as well as agro, animal, forest based and other industries resulting in the creation of additional employment opportunities and increase in incomes of the rural poor. It is, therefore, proposed to give the highest priority to the electrification of all the un-electrified villages situated in the backward areas of the State during the Medium Term Plan period.

Out of a total number of 24,203 inhabited villages situated in the identified backward taluks of the State, only 11,800 villages were electrified upto the end of 1977-78 leaving a balance of 12,403 unelectrified villages. Considering the dimensions of this problem it has been decided to allocate Rs. 213.50 crores towards distribution and rural electrification programmes aimed at electrifying 9,651 additional villages and energisation of 2.35 lakhs additional pumpsets during 1978-83. The energisation of pumpsets alone is estimated to cost Rs. 54.50 crores,

The provision for electrification of new villages is Rs. 87.50 crores under the normal programme. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 14.03 crores is specifically earmarked for schemes under the Tribal Sub-plan for the electrification of 2011 tribal villages and energisation of 6,705 pumpsets.

Out of 182 Rural Electrification schemes costing Rs. 66.29 crores covering 5009 villages 897 hamlets and energisation of 66,222 pumpsets taken up by the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board, schemes costing Rs. 30.33 crores have spilled over into the Medium Term Plan which envisage electrification of 2019 villages and 470 hamlets and energisation of 46,493 pumpsets. These spill over schemes will have to be completed during the current plan. In addition, it is also proposed to take up the electrification of another 5,621 villages mostly from among those located in the backward areas of the State.

But even after the implementation of the above rural electrification programmes, there will still remain 3,142 unelectrified villages and about 28,500 unelectrified hamlets in the State even at the end of 1982-83. It is, therefore, proposed to spend about Rs. 5.00 crores per year exclusively for the electrification of the hamlets during the Medium Term Plan period to make a modest beginning in tackling the problem of these unelectrified hamlets. An amount of Rs. 20.00 crores is proposed for this purpose for the period 1979-83 and it will infact qualify for inclusion in the Minimum Needs Programme as the percentage of electrification in the State is lower than the All India average when all these population settlements are taken into account and also because these are mostly inhabited by the poorer sections of the rural population. About 10,000 Harijan hamlets are targetted for electrification by 1982-83 including those under the normal programme. The allocation for rural electrification Under Rural Electrification corporation and Minimum Needs Programme is Rs. 47.50 crores.

An amount of Rs. 38.00 crores is also proposed for meeting the demand for release of services in the already electrified villages. This would cover energisation of Agricultural pumpsets, Rural Industries and other rural connections in the State. There is a lot of demand for energisation of Agricultural pumpsets in the already electrified villages. There have been as many as 51,643 applications pending for release of Agricultural connections in the State as at the end of 1977-78. Hence the proposed allocation is necessary since any reduction may hinder the programme of energisation of Agricultural pumpsets in the State.

To improve system conditions and reduce the line losses in the distribution system, an amount of Rs. 40.50 crores is proposed in the Medium Term Plan. This would be necessary to ensure satisfactory supply

conditions to the agricultural and industrial sectors and to improve the efficiency of the system. The line losses were of the order of 26.6% in the State in 1971-72 and even at the end of the Fifth Plan they have been of the order of 24%. With the improvements now proposed, it is proposed to bring down the line losses to about 20% by the end of 1982-83.

Implications of reduced outlay for the Power sector :

If the power sector outlay for the Medium Term Plan is reduced to Rs. 780.00 crores, then there will be a reduction of 530 MW in the installed capacity, and of 2,000 villages, 2,000 Harijan hamlets, 64,000 agricultural pumpsets, 5,000 small industrial connections, 2.22 lakh domestic and commercial connections, 2,000 street light connections and 7,000 other rural connections.

It may be recalled that the power sector is a core sector and because of the long gestation period of the projects, what is required is advance planning at least five years ahead. In fact it will be seen that the bulk of the additions to power during the present Medium Term Plan period will be from the continuing projects of the previous plans. As such the outlays proposed for the new projects should be viewed in the light of requirements of the next Medium Term Plan. Moreover, if adequate provision is not made for systems improvement and distribution, the percentage of line losses cannot be brought down to any significant extent. If the outlay for the power sector is reduced, then the State will face a critical power shortage from 1983-84 similar to that experienced in the period 1970-75 due to inadequate capacity additions.

ANNEXURE

Anticipated additions to Generating capacity during Medium Term Plan 1978-83.

Year.	Item	Addi- tion during the year (MW)	Installed capacity at the end of the year (MW)
1978-79	Lower Sileru (4th unit)	115	
	Vijayawada T. S. State I (1st Unit).	210	
		325	1820*
1979-80	Vijayawada T. S. Stage I (2nd Unit)	210	
	Nagarjunasagar Project-P.S.S. stage I (1st and 2nd Units)	200	
		410	2230
1980-81	Srisaïlam H. E. S. stage I (1st and 2nd units)	220	
	N. S. P.-P. S. S. Stage I (3rd and 4th units)	200	
		420	2550
1981-82	Srisaïlam H. E. S. stage I (3rd and 4th units)	220	
	N. S. P. Right Canal Power House	60	
	A. P. Power House at Balimela	60	
	Donkarai Power House	25	
		365	3015
1982-83	N. S. P.-P. S. S. Stage II (1st unit)	100	
	Bhadrachalam T. S. Stage I (1st unit)	210	
	Srisaïlam H. E. S. Stage II (1st and 2nd units)	220	
		530	3545

* The total installed capacity at the end of Fifth Plan (1977-78), is 1563 M.W. The total installed capacity will rise to 1888 M.W. by the end of 1978-79 but after the retirement of 68 M.W. of old and un-economic sets, it will come down to 1820 M.W.

2071—15*

17. VILLAGE AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

The promotion and development of Small Scale Industries, especially the village industries like hand-loom, 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 the Industries.

In the next Plan period, an allotment of Rs. 51.31 crores has been made to Village and Small Scale Industries excluding Handlooms.

Small Scale Industries :

Review :

During the Fifth Plan period, as against an allotment of Rs. 191.65 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs. 190.40 lakhs was incurred.

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 scales in modern markets where consumers are increasingly becoming quality conscious. The Small Scale Industries cannot afford to have their own testing facilities because of their financial constraints. In view of this felt-need, the Industries Department have set up three testing laboratories in the field of Engineering, Chemicals and Minerals at Visakhapatnam, Hyderabad and Cuddapah. The Testing Laboratory for Engineering Materials and products at Visakhapatnam has already gone into service and the other two laboratories are ready to go into service shortly.

The Laboratories 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.

The self-employment scheme was started during the year 1971-72 under the Self Employment Programme with the object of providing employment opportunities to the educated unemployed by setting up Village and Small Scale Industries including service activities, Small business ventures etc. Under this programme, so far about 11,000 units are put on ground with an investment of Rs. 21.00 crores providing employment to over 42,000 persons. During this period 1974-78, 6,243 units were put on ground providing employment to over 29,000 persons.

There are six Bandage and Gauze Cloth Manufacturing units in the Twin Cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and about 400 workers are engaged in manufacturing bandage and gauze cloth. The units had supplied bandage and gauze cloth, bandage rolls to the hospitals worth about Rs. 3 lakhs per annum. 13 hospitals were linked up with the employment scheme and direct orders from 10 other hospitals also were received for supply of above items.

The State Government in collaboration with CSIR, New Delhi have set up a Polytechnological Clinic at Hyderabad with a Senior Scientist. This is in the nature of diagnostic information and direction centre for a group of industries in the area. The clinic makes available information on various processes developed by the various laboratories under the CSIR as well as other organisations of Government of India engaged in developmental activities. Since its inception, the clinic has identified 89 problems and solved 18 of them and referred the remaining problems of other organisations. The clinic has so far attended to 208 enquiries from entrepreneurs/industries/promotional/Government agencies.

The CSIR, New Delhi has adopted Karimnagar District to demonstrate the application of Science and Technology for Economic Development.

The Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad, in collaboration with the Director of Industries in the matter of development of Industries in the district is preparing project profiles for facilitating investment decision. The Department is making necessary funds available to the Director, Regional Research Laboratory for purchase of necessary equipment for demonstration of modern processes to get better yield etc.

The following are some of the developmental activities taken up in the district—setting up of modern rice mills, bone mills, citronella plantation, egg powder plant, solvent extraction of rice bran, small scale tanneries, edible ground-nut, Mini Paper Plant etc.

The Andhra Pradesh Productivity Council have been providing productivity and implementation services to assist the Industries in improving their operational and management efficiency by the adoption of improved systems, procedures and methods of work and also to enhance their earnings through higher productivity. This service has been mostly utilised by the medium and large industries and only to a limited extent by the small scale industries partly due to their inability to pay for the consultation fee. Realising that the application of productivity technique to small scale industries was important in the planned economic development of the country, a scheme was drawn up to establish exclusive cells in the Andhra Pradesh Productivity Council for providing services to small scale sector.

Objectives :

The role of Small Scale Industries have assumed a great significance in the Industrial structure of the country. This sector has gained recognition as a potent effective instrument for preventing the concentration of economic power for spreading the base of ownership and for creating employment opportunities at lower investment cost. The objectives of the Small Scale Industries sector are—

(i) to generate opportunities for fuller and full time employment ;

(ii) promoting intensive development of new viable and feasible small industries ; and

(iii) to raise the level of earning of rural artisan, craftsmen and others employed in these industries in rural areas and small towns.

An outlay of Rs. 36.18 crores has been allotted to this sector in the next Plan period as against the outlay of Rs. 1.61 crores in the last plan period. Out of this outlay as much as Rs. 24.64 crores is proposed to be spent on continuation schemes and the balance of Rs. 11.54 crores on new schemes. The important programmes proposed to be taken up are detailed below :

District Industries Centres :

The main thrust of the new Industrial Policy of the Government of India, is one of 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 now and has to knock at many doors for getting guidance and facilities such as selection of product, 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 in 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. 190.00 lakhs is made in the State Plan.

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 over 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. 20.00 crores is provided as margin money to be granted to entrepreneurs to set up industrial units and business ventures and it is expected to create employment opportunities for over 80,000 persons with additional capital investment of over Rs. 200.00 crores.

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. 120.00 lakhs is made towards marketing societies at district level for sale of products manufactured 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 State 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 atleast 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.

Sick Units :

In order to assist the sick units among Small Scale Industries and Village Industries steps are to be taken to ensure adequate supply of raw materials, credit, marketing facilities, etc. In order to encourage revival of the sick units provision of Rs. 200.00 lakhs has been made towards the equity capital and other forms of assistance.

Khadi and Village Industries :

The Programme for the production of Khadi and Village Industries^s will be continued by the Andhra Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries^s Board so as to increase the production of certain varieties of cotton cloth and other village industries. To intensify their promotional activities like assisting the registering institutions and co-operative institutions etc, a sum of Rs 50.00 lakhs is provided for reimbursement to Khadi and Village Industries Board as Matching Grant.

Keeping in view the establishment of District Industries Centre in the State, District Information Centres and Entrepreneur Development programme are proposed in each district to train up entrepreneurs and to intensify the setting up of Industrial/Business ventures and also officers concerned and continue to impart knowledge on the running of these centres. A provision of Rs. 113.00 lakhs is made in the Plan.

Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation :

Review :

The Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation Limited was established in March, 1961, to aid, assist, counsel, promote and protect interests of Small Scale Industries in the State.

During the year 1977-78 the Corporation under its "Capital Participation Scheme" sanctioned financial assistance of Rs. 32.30 lakhs

to 11 companies which in its turn generate investments to the extent of Rs. 219.44 lakhs, besides generating employment potential for 500 persons. The Corporation has also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 18.26 lakhs to 9 existing joint ventures, for augmenting their working capital margins. Under its " Hire Purchase Scheme", 83 Industries were sanctioned, a total amount of Rs. 78.00 lakhs, out of which machinery worth of Rs. 68.00 lakhs was supplied to 72 units.

Under its " Quick Impact Industrialisation Scheme", the Corporation sanctioned Rs. 43.34 lakhs to 26 Industries, out of which machinery in respect of 9 cases was supplied for Rs. 18.93 lakhs.

The work on the setting up of a Trade Centre in Hyderabad has been undertaken by the Corporation which is expected to be inaugurated during this year. The Corporation will assist Small Scale Industries by giving a subsidy upto 75 per cent of the cost of the feasibility report subject to a maximum of Rs. 7,500/- The subsidy would be 100 per cent in the case of sick units. The Corporation will in respect of the Weaker Sections of Society like Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes grant 100 per cent subsidy towards the cost of feasibility report, not exceeding Rs. 15,000 per scheme. These sections of society would be exempted from paying the necessary earnest money deposit under Hire Purchase Scheme. These Weaker Sections would be sanctioned working capital loans upto an extent of Rs. 25,000/- also in each case.

Objectives :

The Corporation has formulated its plans with the main objectives of removal of unemployment, elimination of destitution and reduction in disparities of incomes.

A provision of Rs. 10.00 crores is provided in the Plan for contribution to the Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation. The programmes proposed to be taken up are given below :

	<i>Oulayt</i>
<i>Continuing Schemes</i>	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Capital participation and joint ventures.	150.00
2. Perspective Plans for district and feasibility reports	26.00
3. Quick Impact Schemes	140.00
4. General Promotional activities.	43.00
5. Hire Purchase	300.00
<i>New Schemes.</i>	
6. Marketing Assistance scheme	91.70
7. Trade Centres and Show Rooms	38.00
8. Techno - Managerial Training	16.20
9. Other items	195.10
Total :	<u>1,000.00</u>

*Programme Details :**Capital Participation Schemes :*

For the investment of Rs. 200.00 lakhs proposed to be made by this Corporation, 70 joint ventures are proposed to be set up by creating an employment potential for about 3,500 persons while a sum of Rs. 1,200.00 lakhs will be generated from the institutional finances.

Perspective Plans for districts and the detailed feasibility reports :

The Corporation proposes to get the perspective plans for all the districts of Andhra Pradesh State prepared by reputed consultancy organisations and then to get the detailed feasibility reports prepared at a total cost of Rs. 25.00 lakhs during the Plan period. These perspective plan reports will not only be useful for this Corporation but could also be used by the other sister Corporations who are engaged in the promotion of industries.

*Special Scheme for Industrial Development in Backward Areas :**Quick Impact Industrial Schemes :*

Under this scheme, the Corporation proposes to promote about 180 schemes with a total commitment of Rs. 180.00 lakhs by creating an employment potential for about 1260 persons. The investment of Rs. 180.00 lakhs by this Corporation would also generate additional finances to the extent of about Rs. 5.40 crores from the institutional finances. Besides, the Corporation proposes to extend the maximum help under this scheme to the entrepreneurs belonging to S.C./S.T./B.C. in the State.

General Promotional Activities :

Under this scheme, the Corporation mainly proposes to extend the monitoring services to all the sick units and also the existing Small Scale Industries units by primarily affording common facilities centres as the Small Scale Industries can not afford to have their own testing laboratories, etc., for maintaining the quality of goods when produced. A sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent on this head which would directly help the small scale industries and tiny sector to be promoted in rural areas.

Marketing Assistance Scheme :

Under the new marketing assistance scheme formulated by the Corporation a sum of Rs. 80.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided towards revolving fund so that the small scale industrial units could be paid 75% of their product value after the supplies made to public

sector units and Government Departments so as to create indirect employment to about 4,800 persons during the Plan period. The marketing scheme will also help directly 800 units in maintaining the production levels for supply of goods to various public sector and Government Departments.

Hire Purchase- Self-employment Scheme :

Under this Scheme, the Corporation proposes to promote 1250 schemes for which the Corporation proposes to supply machinery to the extent of Rs. 380.00 lakhs during next Plan period. An employment potential of about 6250 persons besides generating a sum of Rs. 1,000.00 lakhs from the institutional finances is expected.

Andhra Pradesh Leather Industries Development Corporation :

This 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 Centres, Musheerabad which were transferred to this 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 the weaker sections of the population viz., Cobblers. A training programme in the latest designs on manufacturing methods of Foot-Wear to the Artisans has been undertaken. So far 270 artisans and 12 science graduates were trained under this scheme on Stipendary basis, The corporation has also sanctioned margin money of the Order of Rs. 12.38 lakhs for 2,138 cases to set up units on a total capital of Rs. 237.00 lakhs in the State. The Corporation has opened 16 raw material depots to supply quality Leather and Rubber sales and other grindares at reasonable rates to the Leather Artisans. The Corporation has also provided 68 bunks to the road-side cobblers and also financial assistance for the purchase of tools and raw materials. As per this programme each Cobbler will get an assistance of Rs. 1,800.

In the next Plan period a provision of Rs. 2.71 crores has been made. The schemes proposed to be taken up are as follows. :

<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>Outlay</i>
I. <i>Spill Over Scheme :</i>	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Promotional activities of the Corporation (Development and Project evaluation and Project reports etc.) ..	20.00
2. Capital participation scheme for setting up of Joint Ventures	35.00

3. Leather Industries Complex	41.50
4. Common Facility Centre at Warangal	17.00
5. Quality control Laboratory for Tannery and Footwear, Hyderabad	3.00
6. Improvement of Foot-wear Unit at Vijayawada ..	3.00
7. Centralisation of production Unit-Purchase of two buses for conveyance to workers	2.00
8.(a) Revitalisation of Hyderabad Tanneries	26.00
(b) Revitalisation of Guntakal Tanneries	14.25
Sub-total-I ..	<u>166.75</u>

II, New Schemes :

1. Hire Purchase scheme for supply of Leather Tanning Machines, Machinery for Leather Goods etc. ..	32.00
2. Raw material Banking Scheme	7.00
3. Common Facility Centre at Hyderabad	18.00
4. Setting up of Regional Unit of C.L.R.I. in H.T. pre- mises land and building	2.00
5. Setting up of Foot-wear unit at Penugonda/Pattikonda	10.00
6. Establishment of Leather Emporia at Visakhapatnam Delhi, Madras, Hyderabad and Tirupati ..	10.00
7. Additional show room in State and in all District Head- quarters	5.00
8. Setting up of Production unit for Basic-chromium Sulphate at Anantapur/Tirupati (Joint Venture) ..	20.00
Sub-total-II ..	<u>104.00</u>
Grand Total I& II ..	<u>270.75</u>

Handicrafts :

Handicrafts of Andhra Pradesh have played a significant role in producing a variety of goods which combines beauty, utility and provide large avenues of employment. Prints in Kalamkari techniques, hand-made laces, metal ware, 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 and attractive articles both for home and foreign markets besides generating a large potential of employment even in remote rural areas. Handicraft 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 and indigenous talents. Additional employment can be quickly generated in respect of skilled craftsman 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 Rs. 30.00 lakhs per annum. New schemes for training of craftsmen, 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, product diversification, common service facilities etc. 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. 122.00 lakhs is provided for the Handicrafts sector during the next Plan.

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 fibre and the industry will provide employment to several people in Coastal area. The total outlay on development of coir industry during Fifth Plan was Rs. 5.23 lakhs. It is proposed to raise this outlay to Rs. 24.20 lakhs during the next Plan period. Besides continuing the existing Training-cum-production and pilot centres for coir retting 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 next 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 artisan/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 next Plan period, a sum of Rs. 93.00 lakhs is provided for the Industrial Co-operative Societies. As a result of the measures that will be taken, it is envisaged that by the end of 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 next Plan for this sector are as follows :

<i>Programme</i>	<i>Outlay</i> (Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	(2)
1. Small Scale Industries	3,618.00
2. A. P. Small Scale Industries Development Corporation	1,000.00
3. A. P. Leather Industries Development Corporation ..	270.75
4. Handicrafts	122.00
5. Industrial Co-operatives	93.00
6 Coir Industry	24.00
7. Industrial Estates	3.30
Total ..	5,131.05

18. HANDLOOMS AND TEXTILES

As there is a considerable concentration of Handlooms in Andhra Pradesh State, the Handloom Industry is being developed basing on the guidelines given by Government of India and All India Handloom Board. During the successive plan periods several developmental schemes were taken up to reduce the under employment among weavers and to ensure continuous employment in the industry.

REVIEW :

As against the total outlay of Rs. 682.23 lakhs an expenditure of Rs. 766.90 lakhs was incurred towards various schemes implemented during the Fifth Plan period. The achievements coupled with the constraints are discussed below :

There are 5.00 lakh handlooms in the State with the productive capacity of 60 crore metre cloth per year and the value of total production comes to Rs. 210.00 crores if the average cost of production is assumed to be around Rs. 3.50 per metre.

At the beginning of the Fifth Plan there were 906 Weavers Co-operative Societies with 2.15 lakh handlooms and the number increased to 1613 with 3.03 lakh handlooms by the end of the plan, benefitting 3 lakh weaver families; in other words 0.88 lakh of outside weavers were brought into the Co-operative fold during the period. But the weavers joining the co-operatives was not voluntary, due to their incapacity to subscribe to shares in the societies. Therefore, Government embarked on the programme of investing in their shares at the rate of Rs. 90-100 to each outside weavers enabling him to come to the fold of co-operatives. The total value of handloom goods had, there by gone up from Rs. 8.00 crores at the beginning of the Fifth Plan to Rs. 16.00 crores by 31-3-1978.

But Handloom products do not find sufficient market because of competition from mill sector. Therefore, the Government had to arrange for procurement of cloth through the Apex Weavers Co-operative Societies which have agreed to procure 50% of the produce from the primary Societies and the Government had to invest Rs. 283.73 lakhs in an Apex Society which in turn could borrow Rs. 9.00 crores annually from Reserve Bank of India. The Government also provided procurement subsidy to the tune of Rs. 28.86 lakhs. Besides an amount of Rs. 3.65 crores was disbursed towards rebate reimbursement. As a result of these measures the turn-over by the Apex Societies went up from Rs. 531.36

lakhs in 1974 to Rs. 1257.04 lakhs as on 31-3-1978. The value of sales by Primary Societies had also gone up from Rs. 10.00 crores to Rs. 15.00 crores.

Provision for working capital is also a problem for the handloom industry. Though the State Plan provides no provision for working capital, the Weavers Co-operative Societies secured working capital from the Reserve Bank of India scheme for handloom finance through the State and District Co-operative Central Banks which charge 3% over and above the Reserve Bank of India rates of interest. State Government subsidised interest to the tune of Rs. 17.40 lakhs on the loans taken from the Reserve Bank of India.

In order to diversify production in terms of quantity and quality certain technical improvements were necessary. Grants and loans, provision of looms, equipment, establishment of dye houses, appointment of technical assistants, construction of sheds, replacement of pit-looms by framelooms and pedal looms, installation of improved equipment and provision of infrastructural facilities were the important schemes taken up during the plan period in order to increase the productivity and quality. A processing society in the co-operative sector was set up to provide post-loom and preloom facilities to the weavers in Co-operative Societies. State Government extended the financial assistance of Rs. 48.70 lakhs and machinery worth about Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

In addition to the consolidation of the wool and silk weavers movement a Wool Spinning Plant in the co-operative sector was established. Though 3098 powerlooms were permitted during the Fourth Plan they could not be installed even in fifth Plan for want of infrastructural facilities and institutional finances. The Rajahmundry Co-operative Spinning Mill was expanded to increase the spindleage from 10,000 to 10,300. In addition, one new unit at Adilabad for cotton growers was also taken up. Modernisation programme of the spinning mills at Chirala and Guntakal has also been initiated while sanctioning a block capital loan of Rs. 49.00 lakhs and Rs. 56.00 lakhs respectively.

MEDIUM TERM PLAN

Objectives :—

The objectives for the medium term plan 1978-83 are :

1. to generate opportunities for continuous employment to the Handloom weavers by intensive development of industries ;
2. to eliminate under employment by revitalising and developing traditional units in the Industry ;

3. to raise the level of earnings of the handloom weavers employed in the industry ; and
4. to promote the growth of the Handloom industry in rural areas and small towns.

Strategy :

To achieve the enlisted objectives, the following strategy is proposed.

1. to bring another 1.00 lakh Weavers into Co-operatives fold and thus increasing coverage of weavers by co-operative societies from 60% to 80% of the total ;
2. to strengthen the share capital base of primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies so that they can get financial assistance from Financing Institutions ;
3. to expand and improve the marketing possibilities by streamlining the marketing organisation ;
4. to introduce technical improvements in order to increase production at lower cost and improve the quality of the handloom products.
5. to diversify the production of handloom products in accordance with changing needs and tastes of the consumers by producing modern varieties with latest designs in addition to traditional varieties ; and
6. to build up necessary infrastructure at all stages of the development of the industry.

Programme Details :

An over all outlay of Rs. 44.03 crores is provided in next Plan to implement the following programmes.

1. *Share capital loans to Primaries :*

It is programmed to bring 1.00 lakh outside weavers into co-operative fold during the period of next Plan. But the outside weavers joined co-operatives has not been voluntary because of their poor economic conditions. Therefore, State Government have to subscribe shares on behalf of the weavers at the rate of Rs. 90 per weaver. An amount of Rs. 90.00 lakhs is required and provided in the next Plan for this purpose.

2. *Strengthening of share capital structure of weavers' Co-operative Societies :*

Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies are eligible to get working capital from Reserve Bank of India scheme. But they are facing the problem of share capital which is not coming from the co-operative Central Banks in the respective areas. Therefore, Government have to invest in the shares of Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies to get working capital from the Reserve Bank of India. Therefore, a provision of Rs. 2.00 crores is provided in the next Plan.

3. *Marketing :*

As already stated handloom products do not find sufficient market unless some steps are taken by the Government for streamlining the market organisation in the industry. Two schemes required for stepping up the sales are (i) opening and running of the sales depots and Show Rooms and (ii) grant of rebate on sales of handloom cloth. A provision of Rs. 2.00 crores is provided under the next Plan towards opening and modernisation of internal sales depots, inter-state sales depots and also outside the country.

State Government decided to discontinue the rebate scheme. But the experience shows that it has a psychological attraction to the customer. At the instance of Government of India allowing 20% rebate on sales of handloom cloth for a period of 2 months in a year is permissible. Therefore Rs. 10.00 crores is required towards the re-imbusement of rebate and the provision is made in the next Plan to this extent. If not rebate scheme, a scheme of procurement subsidy to Apex Weavers' Co-operative Society at 10% is proposed to be allowed. Anticipating average annual procurement worth of Rs. 25.00 crores the total commitment under procurement subsidy comes to Rs. 12.5 crores in five years. However, it is limited to Rs. 10.00 crores.

Thus for either of the scheme the provision of Rs. 10.00 crores is provided.

4. *Working capital :*

Though there is a scheme in force for providing working capital to Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies by Reserve Bank of India through District Co-operatives Central Banks some societies are not able to get working capital through these institutions due to lack of share capital to subscribe to the Co-operative Central Banks. State Government has accepted to invest in shares of these ineligible societies and the commitment towards this scheme comes to Rs. 50.00 lakhs for the entire 5 year period of next Plan and the provision is made accordingly.

5. *Interest Subsidy :*

The Reserve Bank of India is making available working capital to the Apex Weavers' Cooperative Societies and all the eligible primary weavers' Cooperative Societies at a concessional rate of interest i.e. $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ below the bank rate of 9% through the State Cooperative and the District Co-operative Central Banks on the condition that these intermediary Banks should not charge the borrowing societies more than $6\frac{1}{2}\%$. But the State Co-operative Bank and the District Co-operative Central Banks are charging 3% over and above the interest rate charged by the Reserve Bank of India. Therefore, it has been agreed to subsidise the extra percentage of interest charged by the intermediaries. During the 5 year period of next Plan, the average borrowings are estimated at Rs. 10.00 crores by the Apex Weavers' Co-operative Society, and Rs. 10.00 crores by Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies annually. But the experience disclosed that nearly 50% of the amount would only be outstanding. Keeping this in view it is estimated that an amount of Rs. 92.00 lakhs is required, towards interest subsidy during the next Plan Period.

6. *Introduction of Technical Improvements :*

It is a fact that the cost of production of handloom cloth is higher by 20% or even more when compared to mill cloth and the finishing of the products is also not attractive to the customers. The industry has been producing only, traditional varieties designs required by rural population. Therefore, keeping in view of the changing consumer needs and tastes, introduction of technical improvements and diversification of production is essential in the industry. The important programmes proposed under this head are (i) training to the weavers in the production of new varieties, (ii) supply of 5,000 improved type of looms with necessary accessories (iii) supply of ready made beams through mechanical process and mechanical sizing by establishing warping and Sizing units, one in each district. (iv) establishment of modern dye units to supply dyed yarn with fast colour at cheaper rates (v) help construction of 100 sheds @ Rs. 1.00 lakh each so that all the members of a society can work under one roof and (vi) help appointment of technical personnel on a monthly remuneration of Rs. 500 per month. Thus an amount of Rs. 9.21 crores is required and provided in the next Plan.

7. *Incentive Development Projects :*

This project was sanctioned by the Government of India. It envisages for providing continuous employment to 10,000 outside weavers and also replacing or modernising looms operated by them, and contemplates on imparting training to the Weavers, and provision of infra-structural facilities etc.,

Government of India would be sharing 75% of the total outlay of Rs. 185.00 lakhs and the remaining 25% by the State Government. During the next Plan three more similar projects are proposed to be taken up, at the rate of Rs. 185.00 lakhs each. Towards the 25% State Government share in respect of all the four projects an amount of Rs. 185.00 lakhs is provided in the Plan. Besides Handloom Development Project with the World Bank assistance is also proposed to be taken up at a cost of Rs. 12.00 crores, 50% of which to be obtained by Financing Agencies and the balance to be shared by Government of India, World Bank and State Government. Towards the State Government share an amount of Rs. 290.00 lakhs is provided in the next Plan.

8. *Work Spots to Handloom Weavers :*

For the Handloom Weaver his house is his workspot. Majority live in thatched huts and unhygienic conditions. In earlier plans there were schemes for construction of residential quarters and renovation of existing houses, and such schemes stand discontinued. However keeping in view the adversities of cyclone tidal waves, Government of India have agreed for construction of 5,000 quarters at the cost of Rs. 6,000 each during the next Plan by utilising Rs. 10.00 lakhs from cyclone relief funds. Of the total costs of Rs. 3.00 crores, 70% is agreed to be given by Housing Urban Development Corporation ; and to meet the remaining 30% Rs. 90.00 lakhs is required in the next Plan.

9. *Investment in the Shares of Apex Weavers' Co-operative Societies and Andhra Pradesh State Textile Development Corporation :*

Though the Primary Weavers' Cooperative Societies produce Handloom goods they find it difficult to market their products. Therefore the Apex Weavers' Co-operative Societies take the responsibility of procuring and marketing handloom products of the Primary Societies. The sales turn over of Andhra Pradesh Weavers' Cooperative Society stands at Rs. 16.00 crores at the end of Fifth Plan and it is expected to raise upto Rs. 50.00 crores by the end of next Plan. To achieve this targetted turnover of Rs. 50.00 crores, the Apex Weavers' Co-operative Society needs working capital of Rs. 16.00 crores. At present it is having only Rs. 9.00 crores. The Apex Society can borrow from Reserve Bank of India to the extent of three times the paid up share capital. To raise the level of working capital from Rs. 9.00 crores to Rs. 16.00 crores, paid up share capital need to go up from Rs. 3.00 crores to Rs. 5.50 crores, and the difference works out to Rs. 2.50 crores.

Besides, Andhra Pradesh Textile Development Corporation procures the products of handloom Weavers outside the cooperative fold,

This calls for further investment of Rs. 1.50 crores by the State Government.

Thus total outlay of Rs. 4.00 crores is provided in the next Plan.

10. *Silk Handloom Industry :*

There are 32 Silk Weavers' Co-operative Societies but their functioning is not satisfactory due to inadequacy of working capital and facilities for twisting silk yarn. They are unable to secure institutional finance towards working capital etc. Hence to provide for working capital and for the establishment of silk twisting and dye units, a provision of Rs. 75.00 lakhs is made in the plan.

11. *Woolen Handloom Industry :*

More than 60% wool weavers were already brought into the fold of cooperatives. Besides Primary Wool Weavers' Societies, there is also a Wool Apex Weavers' Cooperative Society. Primary Wool Weavers' Cooperative Societies are deficient of share capital, while the Wool Apex Weavers' Cooperative Society is deficient of working capital. Besides, a Wool Spinning plant which started functioning in 1977-78 is also suffering for want of working capital. Therefore, to invest in the shares of Primary Societies and to provide working capital to the Apex Society and Wool Spinning plant, a provision of Rs. 1.50 crores is made in the next Plan.

12. *Powerlooms :*

Though State Government availed the allotment of 12,400 Powerlooms for the 4th Plan, but the installation and running of powerlooms in the State is very unsatisfactory. The industry suffers from inadequacy of infrastructural and processing facilities, and provision for block and working capital. Institutional financing had not been favourable. To provide block and working capital and to establish warping and sizing units a provision of Rs 2.50 crores is required and provided in the next Plan.

13. *Garment Industry :*

The working of garment manufacturing societies is not satisfactory for want of working capital. Therefore Rs 25.00 lakhs is provided in the Plan to meet the working capital requirement of the industry.

14. *Administrative Set-up :*

Due to lack of proper and effective supervision the functioning of the Cooperative Societies is not upto the mark. The number of societies increased from 600 to 1630. At present, one supervising officer

supervising 25 societies has become very difficult. If this is scaled down to 10 societies for one supervising officer, the societies would function on sound lines. Therefore, towards strengthening of departmental machinery etc. Rs 50.00 lakhs is provided in the Plan.

15. *Spinning Mills :*

The Adilabad Co-operative Spinning Mills would be going to production during the sixth plan. These spinning mills have to maintain a debt equity ratio of 1 : 1 as insisted by Industrial Finance Corporation. For this purpose, the institution has to acquire Rs. 30.00 lakhs out of which Rs. 10.00 lakhs to be contributed by cotton growers, Rs. 10.00 lakhs to be shared by the National Co operative Development Corporation provided that the State Government also invest the balance of Rs. 10.00 lakhs from their own resources. There is also need to take up expansion of spindleage in Nellore and Chirala Co-operative Spinning Mills. New Spinning Mills are also coming up at Paruchuru and Nandyal. These expanding and emerging institutions have also to maintain debt equity ratio as in the case of Adilabad Co-operative Spinning Mills.

Thus Rs 10.00 lakhs for investment in the share of Adilabad Spinning Mills, Rs. 50.00 lakhs towards share capital assistance to expanding mills, and Rs. 120 lakhs @ Rs. 60.00 lakhs each towards share capital investment of new spinning mills totalling to Rs. 180.00 lakhs is required to be made in next Plan. But only Rs. 4.00 lakhs is provided in this Plan.

16. *Sericulture :*

It is proposed to increase the area under mulberry cultivation from 14,700 acres to 50,700 acres by adding 37,000 acres during the next Plan @ 6,000 acres per year i.e. in Anantapur and Chittoor 2,000 and 1500 acres respectively per year, and 2,500 acres in all other districts. The main constraint in the industry is in-sufficient infrastructural facilities. Therefore, it is proposed to build up the following infrastructural facilities during the next Plan.

(1) Supply of High Yielding Varieties of Mulberry cuttings costing of Rs. 20.00 lakhs for 10,000 acres and benefiting 10,000 small and marginal farmers.

(2) Provision of skilled workers to assist the new sericulturists in mulberry cultivation silk-worm rearing and cocoon production involving an amount of Rs. 25.00 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 5.00 lakhs per year.

(3) Supplying of adequate number of Foreign Race and Local Race Seed Farms to the grainages for multiplication of seed cocoons

It is proposed to establish 12 seed farms in five years involving a provision of Rs. 45.00 lakhs;

(4) Basic seed farms for maintenance of stock races of Foreign Race components are proposed to be established at an estimated cost of Rs. 12.03 lakhs during the next Plan.

(5) Establishment and maintenance of grainages in which Cross Breed Disease Free layings are produced and supplied to the sericulturists for the production of reeling cocoons and this calls for a provision of Rs. 90.00 lakhs in five years.

(6) Establishment of Chawki rearing units are necessary to minimise the mortality rate and maximise the yield of reeling cocoons by rearing silk worms upto first two stages and supply to cultivators. This scheme requires an amount of Rs. 45.00 lakhs in next Plan ;

(7) Cocoons are produced in the State, but their marketing is a main problem in the absence of established markets within the State but in adjoining Karnataka. Therefore, it is proposed to establish adequate number of cocoon market yards at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.20 lakhs each and thus a total provision of Rs. 50.02 lakhs is made in the next Plan outlay.

(8) At present there are very few silk reeling units which can hardly consume 10% of cocoons for conversion into Raw Silk. An amount of Rs. 57.28 lakhs is required and provided in the next Plan to establish reeling units at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.29 lakhs each.

In brief the outlay under Handlooms and Textiles works out to Rs. 4403.00 lakhs as shown below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Outlay for 1978-83
(1)	(2)	(2)

I. HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

(A) Continuing Schemes

1. Share Capital loans to Weavers Co-operative Societies . .	90.00
2. Investments in the shares of Weavers Co-operative Societies ..	200.00
3. Marketing Schemes ..	200.00

(1)	(2)	(3)
4.	Rebate on sales of handloom cloth/Procurement subsidy.	... 1000.00
5.	Working capital loans to Weavers Co-operative Societies	.. 50.00
6.	Interest subsidy on loans to Weavers Co-operative societies	.. 92.00
7.	Technical schemes	.. 921.00
8.	Intensive Development Projects	.. 460.00
9.	Share Capital contribution to APCO/APSTDC	.. 400.00
10.	Investments in the shares of Weavers Co-operative Societies	.. 75.00
11.	Investments on the shares of Wool Weavers Co-operative Societies	.. 150.00
12.	Organisational expansion	.. 50.00
13.	Thrift Fund scheme	.. ..
	Total-A	.. 3688.00
<i>(B) New Schemes :</i>		
1.	Construction of residential quarters to Weavers	.. 90.00
2.	Working capital to Garment Manufacturing Co-operative Societies	.. 25.00
	Total-B	.. 115.00
	Total : A+B	3803.00
II. POWERLOOMS :		
	(A) Continuing Schemes	.. 250.00
	(B) New Schemes	.. --
III. SERICULTURE :		
	(A) Continuing schemes	.. 350.00
	(B) New Schemes	.. ..
	Grand Total :	.. 4403.00

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. This is evident from the fact that at the time of formation of Andhra Pradesh State, there were only 45 Medium and Large Scale Industries in the State with an investment of Rs. 48 crores whereas now we have 262 Medium and Large Scale Industries with an investment of Rs. 478 crores, providing employment to over 2 lakh persons.

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.

Inadequate investments in organised industry in the Central Sector is also partly responsible for this.

In the past, out of an investment of Rs.11451 crores in the Country under Central Sector Industries upto 31-3-1977 the investment in A.P. was very meagre, being of the order of only Rs. 391 crores, representing about 3.5 per cent of the total. The information relating to Central Government Industrial investments in different States at the end of March, 1977 is given in Table I.

The contribution of the Central Financial Institutions to Andhra Pradesh's Industrial Sector has also been inadequate. Table 2 gives the figures relating to State-wise financial assistance sanctioned by the premier All-India Financial Institutions, viz., the Industrial Development Bank of India and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India.

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 Sales Tax Loan to the extent of 10% on capital investment to all new units set up in the State except in the Municipal Corporation 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 plan period 1974-78, 123 Large Scale Industries and Medium Industries and 1091 Small Scale Industrial units were granted incentives to an extent of Rs. 231.27 lakhs and 168.30 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 Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation, has been playing an increasingly important role in Industrial Development and balanced regional growth of Industry in Andhra Pradesh. 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 about 159 units both under implementation and in production, accounting for a total investment of Rs. 471.93 crores providing employment to 1,55,000 persons. The assistance of Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation in these units is of the order of Rs. 3310 lakhs. Out of these, 40% are in the backward areas, accounting for Rs. 1934.71 lakhs (60%) of Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation's assistance. The largest (52) number of units are agro and forest based which generate a high order of indirect employment. This is followed by Engineering 26, Chemicals 25, Mineral and Metallurgical 21 and Electronics 17 units.

In terms of implementation, many of the important units in Andhra Pradesh have made significant progress most note-worthy being the Rs. 41.00 crores Sri Rayalaseema Paper Mills Ltd. Amongst other subsidiaries and joint ventures, Andhra Pradesh Carbides, Andhra Pradesh Rayons, Deccan Fibre Glass, Andhra Pradesh Lightings,, Mango Processing Unit at Nuzivid, Krishna and Salt Complex, Nampada in Srikakulam Districts too have made note-worthy progress. M/s. Southern Transformers & Electricals Ltd. has signed the Memorandum of Understanding with N.F.E.F. Bangalore for implementation of this project in joint sector.

Several units of the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation have gone into production. These include Nagarjuna

Steel in Pattancheru near Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh Tanneries Ltd., in Vizianagaram, Poineer Alloy Castings Ltd., Chittoor, Detergents Inadia Ltd., Cuddapah, Godavari Plywoods Ltd. Rampachodavaram, Cormandel Agro Products Ltd., Prakasam district, Coastal Chemicals Ltd., Visakhapatnam, R.G. Foundry Forge Ltd., Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh Steels Ltd., Khammam.

State Finance Corporation :

The main activity of the 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 will show the achievements of the Corporation during the Plan period.

(Rs. in lakhs).					
Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Sanctions :	828.37	993.31	1,265.96	1,510.25	2,162.08
Disbursements	409.12	571.15	682.05	735.99	1,090.15
Sanctions to Small Scale Units.	533.48	588.50	760.60	938.41	1,270.00
Sanctions in Backward District.	284.27	503.45	565.41	739.37	919.64

The industrial activity in the State, which revived significantly in 1974, showed buoyancy in the last three years. The easy availability of raw-materials and power and improved transport facilities contributed to these gains in the industrial sector.

The index numbers of industrial production (adjusted for seasonality) with 1970 as base, revealed more than 11 per cent increase during 1976 compared to 1975. During 1977, there was a further increase of 4.6 per cent in the index when compared to that in the preceding year. The average general index number (adjusted for seasonality) for the period January-May 1978 increased from 163.0 in 1977 to 176.7 in 1978 or an increase by 8.4 per cent. Out of 17 industry groups, the indices in respect of 10 industry groups showed an increase during January-May 1978, compared to the corresponding period of last year.

Objectives :

The Industrial programmes basically aim at —

- (1) Providing greater employment opportunities in non-agricultural sector;

- (2) Increasing production of goods and services required;
 (3) Promotion of Industries in relatively backward areas to ensure balanced development of the regions in the State by providing various incentives.

Strategies :

According to the guidelines issued by the Planning Commission for the formulation of the Industries Plan, the highest priority has to be given to the allocation of investible funds to Agriculture and Household and Small Scale Industries producing Wage goods and the growth of investment in the Large and Medium Industries sector has to be somewhat limited. But considering the low industrial base of Andhra Pradesh, it is necessary that Large and Medium Industries are also, developed in the State, which through their linkage effects on the economy, will facilitate the reduction not only in the imbalances between the Agriculture and Non-Agricultural sectors of the State's economy but also between different regions in the State. The State has already created adequate infrastructure facilities by investing huge amounts particularly, in power and it is essential that these investments should bear fruit in the immediate future. While, therefore, priority is given for Village and Small Scale Industries, adequate attention has to be accorded to Large and Medium Industries also.

Programme details :

Keeping these objectives and strategies in view, the new Medium Term Plan envisages an outlay of Rs. 84.20 crores as against Rs. 16.41 crores in the Fifth Plan. The Department-wise distribution of this allotment is given below.

Sl. No.	Department	(Rs. in lakhs)	
		Provision in Fifth Plan 1974-78	Provision proposed during 1978-83
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(1)	Director of Industries Andhra Pradesh ..	334.29	1,900.00
(2)	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation.]	421.40	1,900.00
(3)	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation.]	550.00	1,900.00
(4)	Andhra Pradesh State Finance Corporation]	81.30	240.00
(5)	State Contribution to Government Companies	31.17	1,823.00
(6)	Film Development Corporation ..	175.00	650.00
(7)	Others]	47.65	7.00
Total ..		1640.81	8420.00

Director of Industries :

One of the important schemes relating to the development of Large and Medium Industries is the scheme of "Incentives to Industries." This scheme is primarily designed to encourage entrepreneurs to establish industries in the State, particularly in the Backward areas. The incentives are in the form of 10 per cent investment subsidy on fixed capital cost in the backward areas and 20 per cent in Scheduled Tribal areas; interest free sales-tax loans to the extent of 10 per cent of the fixed capital investment and concessions in power tariffs. An amount of Rs. 19.00 crores is proposed under this scheme.

(2) Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation :

This Corporation is one of the fully owned State Government Corporation established in the year 1973, for creating industrial infrastructure necessary for the establishment and development of Large, Medium and Small Scale Industries in the State. The Corporation took over from the Department of Industries, 44 Industrial Estates and 15 Industrial Development Areas. As on date, the Corporation has over-all control on 143 Industrial Estates and Industrial Development Areas. The Corporation has set up 84 Industrial Estates and Industrial Development Areas. There are 1,354 sheds and 5,149 developed plots in the Industrial Estates and Industrial Development Areas. During 1977-78, 207 sheds and 332 plots were allotted. The value of the production of the units already established, touch the figure of about Rs. 40 crores, providing employment to nearly 19,800 persons.

Among the Industrial Estates and Industrial Development Areas developed after the formation of the Corporation, specific mention has to be made of Patancheru and Jeedimetla Industrial Development Areas which have already attracted an investment of Rs. 100 crores. Ancillary estates, one for Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. at Ramachandrapuram and another for Electronic Corporation of India Limited at Kushaiguda have been constructed and estates allotted to various entrepreneurs. Another ancillary Industrial Estate for Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels at Visakhapatnam was also constructed. With a view to removing congestion due to haphazard growth of automobile servicing units in various towns, Autonagars have been established at Visakhapatnam, Guntur, Warangal and Hyderabad. During the next Plan period an amount of Rs. 19.00 crores is proposed for this Corporation. With this allotment, it is proposed to develop 10,360 acres and construct 1,248 sheds.

The main objectives of the Corporation during the Medium Term Plan are : to help develop the entrepreneurial base in the State and to promote Large and Medium Industries for achieving rapid industrialisation. For this purpose, the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Develop-

ment Corporation, has evolved a strategy of joint ventures. The basic spade work which includes working out technical and economic feasibility, obtaining Letters of Intent, Industrial Licenses, etc., is carried out by the Corporation. The Corporation has also evolved a scheme of investing in the equity of some of the companies. In terms of distribution of the benefits of industrialisation, the Corporation will further emphasize the bias towards smaller towns and Backward areas. The projects will, by and large, be with low capital output ratio and preference will be given for labour-intensive industries, appropriate for the exploitation of local resources and meeting the needs of local markets. The Corporation has finalised a Plan for establishing 110 Projects either on their own or as Joint Ventures at a cost of Rs. 371.56 crores during the next Plan period, out of which the contribution of the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation would be Rs. 37.33 crores. In the State's Plan a provision of Rs. 19.00 crores is made towards share capital contribution to the Corporation. Chemical, Forest, Agro based and Food Industries, Electronics, Electrical and Engineering Industries are proposed to be developed during the next Five Year Plan period.

Andhra Pradesh State Finance Corporation :

The Corporation finances the Small and Medium Industries throughout the State (both conventional and sophisticated). The activities of the Corporation have increased over the last few years, for the faster growth of Industries. In the backward areas, the Corporation has been constantly reviewing its policy of financing Industries and had brought about many innovations and created many incentives. Among its activities, the Small Scale sector has been receiving funds to a large extent and greater attention is being paid for the promotion of small scale units. The allocation for this Corporation is Rs. 240.00 lakhs.

(5) *State Contribution to other Government Companies :*

A provision of Rs. 1,823.00 lakhs is made in the Plan towards equity participation in the Nagarjunasagar Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited.

(6) *Andhra Pradesh Film Development Corporation :*

The main object of the Corporation is to provide financial assistance for construction of Studios and for Cinema Halls in Rural and Semi-Urban areas, for Production and purchase of Documentaries on behalf of the Government Departments and for providing financial assistance by way of grants for construction of Auditoriums at District Headquarters and other important towns.

The scheme relating to construction of Cinema Halls in Rural and Semi-Urban areas, has made considerable progress. So far, against a total number of 143 applications received, 90 applicants have

been sanctioned a total amount of Rs. 2.09 crores out of which an amount of Rs. 1.38 crores has been actually disbursed as on August, 1978.

Five Studios have been granted loans totalling Rs. 75.00 lakhs against which Rs. 70.00 lakhs has already been disbursed.

An outlay of Rs. 650.00 lakhs has been made in the Plan towards share capital contribution to the Corporation.

Private Sector :

In addition to the above projects, the following projects are expected to be established including those under implementation during 1978-83 with an investment of Rs. 830 crores and having an employment potential for 1.64 lakh persons.

<i>Projects :</i>	<i>Investment (Rs. in crores).</i>
1. Nagarjuna Fertilisers	240
2. Cement Plants	165
3. Sugar Factories	135
4. Spinning Mills	25
5. Polyester Fibre Plant	30
6. Rayon Grade Pulp Fibre Plant	60
7. Coal Based Fertiliser Plant	50
8. Deccan Petro Chemicals	10
9. Development of Salt Industries	10
10. Alcohol and Alcohol Based Industries	10
11. Drugs and Pharmaceuticals and Fine Chemicals	10
12. Sponge Iron Plant	10
13. Heavy Engineering Project	10
14. Projects under implementation in the pipe line etc.	65
Total ..	830

As already pointed out, the investments in Andhra Pradesh by the Central Government Undertakings have been commensurate with the need for balanced growth and exploitation of the resource endowment of the State. The Government of India have therefore, to agree to make larger investments to a tune of Rs. 1090 crores during 1978-83.

The following are some of the projects that can be taken up in the State :

<i>Project :</i>	<i>Investment (Rs. in crores).</i>
1. Steel Plant	200
2. Aluminium Plant	200
3. Expansion of Caltex	30
4. Pulp Mill at Kakinada	70
5. Copper and Lead Smelter	50
6. Cement Plants of Cement Corporation of India	90
7. Expansion of the Central Sector Projects	100
8. Super Alloys Plant	75
9. Petro-Chemical Project	100
10. Heavy Vehicle Project	75
11. Development of Iron Ore in Ongole	100
Total ..	1090

To sum up an outlay of Rs.84.20 crores has been provided under Large and Medium Industries during the next Plan Period 1978-83 as shown below :

<i>Department</i>	<i>Outlay for 1978-83 (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1. Director of Industries, Andhra Pradesh ..	1,900.00
2. A. P. Industrial Infrastructure Corporation ..	1,900.00
3. A. P. Industrial Development Corporation ..	1,900.00
4. A. P. State Finance Corporation ..	240.00
5. State Contribution to Govt. Companies ..	1,823.00
6. Film Development Corporation ..	650.00
7. Others ..	7.00
Total :	8,420.00

Statement.

TABLE—1

VALUE OF PROPERTY (GROSS BLOCK) INVESTED BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT PUBLIC SECTOR UNDER-TAKINGS IN DIFFERENT STATES.

(Rs. crores).

STATE	Ist, 2nd and 3rd Plan.	1966-67 to 1968-69	Fourth Plan 1969-70 to 1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	Cumulative investment as on 31-3-1977.	Per capita investment Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Andhra Pradesh.	45.6	41.3	116.1	66.0	41.9	79.8	390.7	90
2. Assam.	27.9	36.2	93.1	41.3	73.4	41.0	312.9	214
3. Bihar.	324.1	297.1	847.1	203.5	211.0	626.3	2509.1	445
4. Gujarat.	26.6	60.1	163.1	51.5	131.2	90.9	523.4	196
5. Haryana.	..	7.1	3.8	8.5	32.2	91.1	142.7	142
6. Himachal Pradesh.	0.1	1.6	(—) 1.1	0.3	3.3	7.6	11.8	34
7. Jammu and Kashmir.	..	..	6.2	0.7	0.3	(—) 1.5	5.7	12
8. Karnataka.	55.5	24.1	80.6	26.6	25.2	56.2	268.2	92
9. Kerala.	38.1	63.3	71.8	29.0	44.6	27.3	274.1	128
10. Madhya Pradesh.	444.0	99.2	186.3	108.1	528.7	126.4	1492.7	358
11. Maharashtra.	60.1	40.8	103.0	102.5	65.1	258.8	630.3	125
12. Manipur.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Meghalaya.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Nagaland.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

15. Orissa.	290.4	132.8	107.4	46.4	42.6	26.9	646.	
16. Punjab.	39.0	(—) 6.4	9.9	35.0	87.7	32.6	197.	
17. Rajasthan.	4.2	23.0	88.3	44.7	27.5	39.4	227.	
18. Sikkim.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Tamil Nadu.	174.6	87.6	103.0	19.3	114.1	(—) 31.7	466.9	113
20. Tripura.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Uttar Pradesh.	49.7	87.3	80.5	39.0	49.1	70.6	376.2	43
22. West Bengal.	329.3	82.1	239.5	134.4	219.3	202.3	768.3	173
Unallocated and others * (including Union Territories.)	335.8	140.9	613.9	91.5	429.8	594.9	2206.8	
Total all States :	2245.0	1218.1	2912.5	1048.3	1688.4	2338.9	11451.2	209

Population relates to 1971 Census.

Source : Annual report on the working of Industrial and Commercial Undertaking of the Central Government for 1976-77 compiled by Bureau of Public Enterprises.

(*) Represents besides unallocated expenditure during construction, value of other misc. assets like exploration equipments, storage installations, etc., for which State-wise figures are not readily available and value of Aircrafts, Ships, etc., not assigned to any particular State

This statement relates to value of property (Gross Block) held by 145 Public Sector Under-takings.

TABLE—2
STATEWISE DISTRIBUTION OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE SANCTIONED BY VARIOUS FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

(Rs. in Crores).

STATE	IDBI As on 30-9-77	IFCI As on 31-12-77	ICICI As on 30-9-77	ARDC As on 30-6-77	SFC As on 31-3-77	IRCI As on 30-6-77	Total Financial Assistance sanctioned
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Andhra Pradesh.	136.12	54.29	40.11	76.20	29.81	0.12	336.65
2. Assam.	38.35	11.04	6.29	2.10	7.35	0.02	65.15
3. Bihar.	83.25	33.81	54.00	49.38	23.24	0.30	243.98
4. Gujarat.	354.55	49.02	103.58	55.34	55.03	..	617.52
5. Haryana.	58.59	27.37	22.21	74.91	25.01	0.25	208.34
6. Himachal Pradesh.	11.92	2.09	0.69	0.28	6.27	..	21.25
7. Jammu and Kashmir.	19.32	1.40	0.90	0.94	7.59	..	30.15
8. Karnataka.	159.96	46.44	52.84	76.75	33.44	0.15	369.58
9. Kerala.	81.75	22.36	15.65	9.17	24.37	0.18	153.48
10. Madhya Pradesh.	71.79	17.35	22.76	71.05	12.86	..	195.81
11. Maharashtra.	451.77	134.95	277.62	87.68	67.45	4.04	1023.51
12. Manipur.	0.30	..	..	0.13	..	..	0.43
13. Meghalaya.	4.09	2.84	0.54	..	..	..	7.47
14. Nagaland.	1.01	0.50	..	0.13	..	..	1.64

15. Orissa.	46.21	16.45	15.16	10.36	9.84	..	98.02
16. Punjab.	54.98	15.16	6.67	67.87	20.71	0.59	165.98
17. Rajasthan.	80.07	28.82	20.57	23.41	18.51	..	171.38
18. Sikkim.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Tamil Nadu.	284.83	85.93	89.68	78.43	49.86	..	588.73
20. Tripura.	1.72	0.80	..	0.03	..	..	2.55
21. Uttar Pradesh.	203.77	84.92	48.02	120.81	32.53	..	490.05
22. West Bengal.	173.61	59.54	54.55	8.59	14.90	29.64	340.83
Total. ..	2317.96	695.08	831.84	813.56	438.77	35.29	5132.50

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, minerals resources are non-replenishable assets and care has to be taken to conserve high grade ores. With the rapid improvements in industrial technology, the use and demand for Mineral raw materials are also undergoing change.

The Chief Minerals produced in the State are coal Barytes, Asbestos, Mica, Quartz, Limestone, Manganese, Clays, Apatite, Graphite, etc. This State holds a practical monopoly in the production of Barytes and Chrysotile Asbestos. The other minerals which are available and the exploitation of which is not being done presently is Bauxite. The exploitation of gold has already been taken up. A mill is being set up in Ramagiri sector to test the ore. The value of the mineral production in the State is about Rs. 45.5 crores per annum on average.

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 exploitation is normally taken up.

Mineral Development is being dealt with both by the Director of Mines and Geology and the Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation.

1. *Director of Mines and Geology :*

In the Fifth Five-Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 29.24 lakhs was made. Against this, an expenditure of Rs. 26.03 lakhs was incurred.

Under the scheme “Exploratory Mining and Prospecting and Regional Survey”, detailed investigation for Bauxite by drilling in Visakhapatnam District, investigation by drilling for Dolomite in Karepalli, detailed investigations for Iron ores in Bayyaram were taken up and completed. The investigation for Dolomite is being continued, at the instance of Steel Authority of India Limited, for utilisation in the Steel Plant at Visakhapatnam District. Investigation for Iron ore at Bayyaram were taken up at the request of Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation for their utilisation in the Sponge

Iron Plant at Kothagudem. The Bauxite investigations were taken up to know the potentialities and grade of these ores 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 also set up at Kurnool to carry out chemical analysis of different ores from Rayalaseema region. An Assistant Chemist is incharge of this Laboratory. A Regional Office covering the Districts of Hyderabad, Medak, Nizamabad, Nalgonda and Mahabubnagar was created during the Fifth Five-Year Plan period.

In addition to the above investigation, a district survey for mineral deposits in Nalgonda District was taken up. The investigation for Steatite in Anantapur District was taken up. A reconnoitry survey made for Bauxite in East and West Godavari Districts, revealed the occurrence of Bauxite in these districts also.

Objectives :

It is proposed to take up detailed investigations to Minerals like Limestone, Dolomite, Barytes, Manganese, clay etc., which are of industrial importance. The detailed investigations include drilling as well as exploratory mining operations wherever necessary.

Programme Details :

The Department of Mines and Geology has been entrusted with processing of applications for Mineral concessions. The District Offices are manned by Assistant Directors of Mines and Geology, who in addition to the exercise of regulating powers, act as Inspecting Officers for the Mines and are responsible for the checking of accounts of sales and despatching of Minerals and preparation of demand for Royalties, Cesses etc., and their proper collections.

Permit System :

In order to regulate movement of valuable minerals and check illicit mining transportation of minerals a scheme for intensive royalty collection under the permit system is in force. The Assistant Directors of Mines and Geology have been empowered to issue permits in the State.

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 proposed to establish three more District Offices with more than one Assistant Geologist to assist the Assistant Director of Mines and Geology. To effectively supervise the work in Telangana area, one more Deputy Director's office is proposed at Hyderabad covering District Offices of Nizamabad and Hyderabad.

It is proposed to construct a permanent building for this Department. A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is made for this purpose. The Department is now equipped with only five drilling rigs for undertaking detailed investigation. As investigation for minerals is proposed in the next plan period, purchase of two rigs is envisaged. For this purpose, a provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is made. At present there is a Regional Laboratory at Kurnool looking after the analytical work of Rayalaseema area. It is proposed to establish another laboratory at Kakinada to cater to the needs of the District Offices in the Coastal Region

It is proposed to take up the compilation of the history of each mine and mineral potential, the method of work, the reasons for closing and also some suggestions on conservation point of view and possible development. This data will be lost if not recorded and preserved in time. These are essential for projections of likely potentials. Under this scheme, it is proposed to appoint a Technical Officer of the cadre of Assistant Geologist, in each District. An overall outlay of Rs. 93.18 lakhs is provided in the plan for this Department.

2. *A. P. Mining Corporation :*

The investment of the State Government as equity in the share capital of the Corporation would be Rs. 310.19 lakhs by 31-3-1978.

Review :

The existing schemes of the Mining Corporation will be continued till the reserves of the minerals are exhausted or till they reach a stage when economic mining of the minerals ceases. The Corporation would endeavour to set up projects on the basis of the investigation reports of the Geological Survey of India and the State Directorate of Mines and Geology. During the Fifth Five-Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 79.00 lakhs was made by the Government for investment in the equity capital of the Corporation. This amount has been released.

The country is largely dependent on imports for its requirement of Asbestos fibre. With a view to substitute the imports, the Corporation has taken up the mining processing of Asbestos in Cuddapah District in the year 1965-66. The production which stood at 450 tonnes with a value of Rs. 12.00 lakhs in 1974-75 has improved to 620 tonnes with a value of Rs. 43.00 lakhs.

Ball Clay is an essential raw material for Ceramic products. The production which stood at 10,000 tonnes in 1974-75, was stepped up to 15,500 tonnes in the year 1977-78 with a value of Rs. 7.11 lakhs. The Corporation has successfully met the demands for clay within the State and also outside the State. The Corporation proposes to take up the new areas and increase the production of clay.

The Corporation has taken up Barytes mining and processing at Mangampet Village, Cuddapah District has been taken up in 1975-76 with a phased programme of stepping up the production at 1.4 lakh tonnes annually, to meet the internal demand and as well as for export. The Corporation has executed an export order of 7,000 tonnes with a value of Rs. 34.54 lakhs and is negotiating for further export orders in a large scale. In addition, the Corporation has supplied 5,000 tonnes of Barytes powder to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission with a value of Rs. 12.00 lakhs and an order for 7,000 tonnes is on hand.

The project for mining and processing of Copper at Mailaram Village, Khammam District in technical collaboration with M/s. Bharat Gold Mines Limited at a cost of Rs. 130.00 lakhs has been taken up and an estimated production of 5.6 tonnes of copper concentrate per day. The project is estimated to be completed towards the end of 1978 and mine and concentrate plants are expected to go into production.

Objectives :

The objectives of the Mining Corporation can be summed up as follows :

- (a) to undertake investigations of minerals of importance to the economy of the State ;
- (b) to take up projects which will lead to economic exploitation of major minerals which are of crucial importance to the State's economy ;
- (c) to produce the raw material minerals which are of importance to Government and Government sponsored undertakings ;
- (d) to promote industries based on minerals in collaboration with the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation and the private sector.

Keeping in view the objectives indicated above, the Medium Term Plan envisages an outlay of Rs. 372.00 lakhs for the corporation. Out of this, as much as Rs. 232.00 lakhs will be towards continuing projects and the balance of Rs. 140.00 lakhs for new schemes as indicated below :

Statement.

		(Rs. in lakhs.)
Sl. No.	Item	Outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>Continuing Projects :</i>		
1.	Asbestos Mine, Brahmanapally	.. 50.00
2.	Copper Mining & Concentration, Khammam.	.. 70.00
3.	Copper base chemicals	.. 15.00
4.	Barytes Project, Mangampet	.. 96.00
5.	Ball Clay Mine, Dwarakatirumala	.. 1.00
<i>New Schemes :</i>		
6.	High Grade Limestone, Dhone	25.00
7.	Black Granite Development, Khammam.	.. 35.00
8.	Road Metal Project	.. 20.00
9.	Service, Monitoring & Evaluation and Data Bank	.. 50.00
10.	Exploration	.. 10.00
Total :		.. 372.00

Programme Details :

The main problem at the Asbestos mines has been on the processing side. The Corporation obtained UNDP assistance in 1976 whereby the existing methods of processing were examined by an expert and suggestions for improving the methods are in the process of being finalised. One of the Officers of the Corporation was also deputed abroad for an on the spot study and training. Implementation of the proposals of UNDP expert are estimated to require an additional investment of Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

The Copper mining and Concentration is an on-going scheme of the Corporation started in 1976. The project is under construction in collaboration with M/s Bharat Gold Mines Limited. Of the total cost of the project of Rs 130.00 lakhs excluding infrastructure facilities, an investment of Rs 60.00 lakhs is already made by the end of 1977-78. The project envisages production of 5 to 6 tonnes of copper concentrates per day. Bulk Consumer for Copper concentrates is M/s Hindustan Copper Limited, a Government of India undertaking. The pricing policy of this organisation is based on the copper metal prices linked with London Metal Market rates and are not economical for small scale operators. Another State Government undertaking in Karnataka which had already gone into production about two years

ago is also facing the same problem. The Corporation with the concurrence of the State Government took up the project as the area is situated in a backward and tribal tract, and would result in continuous employment for the local tribals for a period of about 15 years. The State Government taking these aspects into account, sanctioned construction of an approach road by the Roads and Buildings Department through a separate grant. Balance of the investment required viz., Rs 70.00 lakhs has been provided for the project.

As already mentioned, the Copper mining and Concentration Project detailed above would not be economical on its own if the project stops at production and sale of copper concentrate to the bulk consumers. Negotiations are, therefore, held with a private sector industry with a very good technical and business reputation already in the line of manufacture of chemicals, with the objective of promoting a copper base chemical unit. Under this scheme, 3,000 tonnes of copper sulphate is proposed to be made in two stages involving a total investment of Rs. 60.00 lakhs. Participation in the Equity Capital for this project requires an investment of Rs. 15.00 lakhs between 1978 and 1983.

Barytes Project is an on-going project commenced by the Corporation in 1975-76. Of the total cost of the Project of Rs. 165.00 lakhs, an investment of Rs. 64.00 lakhs is already made. The project envisages mining and pulverisation of Barytes conforming to the specifications of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and for export. By end of 1977-78 production on these two accounts would be 35,000 tonnes and is proposed to be increased in stages to 1.4 lakh tonnes. Barytes is used for oil exploration and almost the entire production of the country is exported. With the capacity to be established, the project would earn foreign exchange amounting to Rs 5.00 crores per annum. An outlay of Rs 96.00 lakhs is provided in the Plan.

Ball Clay Mine is an on-going project. Since the commencement of this mine, import of ball clay by the ceramic industries came down sharply. The clay finds its way as an important input in the manufacture of high tension and low tension insulator units, in Karnataka and Tamilnadu; glazed tiles manufacture in Maharashtra and Harayana and other ceramic industries within and outside Andhra Pradesh. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh is made for this project.

The Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Limited a joint venture for manufacture of calcium carbide in Dhone Taluk, Kurnool Distric. The most important raw material for this project is high grade limestone. The High Grade Limestone areas near and around Dhone are identified as the only source for the type of limestone required for this project. The State Government have directed his Corporation to apply for mining lease in the area for mining and

supply them to the A. P. Industrial Development Corporation Project. The Government also proposed reservation of the areas for exploitation in the public sector. The requirements of the calcium carbide project are placed at 70,000 tonnes of High Grade limestone per year. A provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs is made for this project.

Black granite was earlier known only from the Kuppam area in Chittoor District in Andhra Pradesh and in Karnataka, Tamilnadu and Pondichery. Recent discovery of black granite in Khammam Taluk of Khammam District threw the area open for development. As use of black granite is primarily in the form of memorial and for construction purposes in other countries with indigenous consumption being very nominal, the matter was carefully considered. Promotion of the black granite development through two joint ventures is considered advisable instead of taking up the project departmentally. The two projects are estimated to require a total investment of Rs 200.00 lakhs. For participation by the Corporation in the two joint ventures, a provision of Rs 35.00 lakhs is provided. The project is expected to result in foreign exchange earnings to the tune of Rs 2.00 crores per annum by 1983.

The Roads & Buildings Department have under contemplation setting up of crushing plants for road metal and other aggregates at selected places of major consumption by the Department. Discussions held with the Roads & Buildings officials indicated their willingness to take up the assistance of the Corporation for operation of the quarries to be acquired by the Department along with the crushing plants. In the first instance, the proposal envisages equipment being entirely procured by the Roads & Buildings Department erected and commissioned and taken over for operational purposes by this Corporation on the basis of annual rental payment to the Department with the product being tied up for consumption by the Roads and Buildings Department at negotiated rates. For setting up of five similar additional centres in areas of major consumption, a provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is made.

Presently, there are no consultancy and servicing facilities to cater to the requirements of the private sector in mining industry, barring the major industries in the private sector like cement projects. This position is resulting in adoption of unsystematic methods of mining by the mine-owners and under-utilisation of production capacities. Consequently conservation of valuable mineral resources and proper utilisation are not being achieved. Towards this objective, it is proposed to have service centres in areas of major mining activity in the state where a pool of technical personnel would be made available. Common items of equipment like compressors and drills would also be kept at

these centres. Services of the technical personnel and use of the equipment would be made available to the mine-owners on payment basis.

Information on mineral production, utilisation, methods of mining adopted etc., are being maintained by the Government of India agencies based on returns filed by individual mine-owners. The data thus gathered is often misleading and is also not being properly evaluated for feed back to the industry. As formulation of perspective and other plans should have such data as basis it is considered necessary to have the data monitored and evaluated properly. This is proposed to be organised by the Corporation.

Recent experience has shown that a number of entrepreneurs interested in promotion of mineral based industries are feeling the absence of adequate data to enable investment decisions being taken. For instance, several parties who were interested in promotion of cement plants recently, are reported to have faced this problem. The Government have suggested to the Department of Mines & Geology and the Mining Corporation to formulate a programme to take up optimum drilling programmes in potential cement grade limestone areas. so that the entrepreneurs would be able to take investment decisions. This work is proposed to be taken up jointly with the Department of Mines & Geology. A provision of Rs 50.00 lakhs is made for the above schemes.

3: *M/s Singareni Collieries :*

M/s. Singareni Collieries were on the eve of a substantial expansion programme to increase the coal production from 5 million tonnes to 10 million tonnes during the Fifth Plan period. The company has achieved the targets set for the three years i. e. 1974-75 to 1976-77. The All India production of coal during 1973-74 was 78.17 million tonnes, with the contribution of Singareni Collieries to the total production is 5.31 M. Tonnes. The All India production of coal in 1977-78 was 101.08 million tonnes and the contribution of Singareni Collieries was 8.91 million tonnes.

The expansion proposals of the Company during the Fifth Five-Year Plan period have been approved for a total outlay of Rs 83.90 crores. This also includes the L. T. C. Plant which would be taken up for implementation. Of this, the contribution by the State Government towards equity comes to Rs 7.00 crores.

Medium Term Plan Period :

For the next plan period, the Government of India have fixed a target of 15 million tonnes for the Singareni Collieries. The Singareni Collieries Company Limited have estimated that an outlay of Rs 192.26

crores will be required during the next Plan period in order to achieve the target. The pattern of financing for achieving the target will be finalised by the Government of India. Pending this, the State Government have in its Plan provided an outlay of Rs. 28.00 crores towards its share for this programme.

To sum up, the scheme-wise details for total outlay of Rs 32.65 crores made for Mining and Metallurgical Industries, is as follows :

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
(1)	(2)
I. Director of Mines & Geology :	
1. Investigation	3.70
2. Construction of Building	10.00
3. Purchase of Jeeps	2.40
4. Purchase of 2 Drills	3.00
5. Furniture, Tents & Telephones	3.50
6. Staff salaries	58.98
7. Other expenses like T. A, Rent etc.,	11.60
Total-I.	93.18
II. Mining Corporation :	
1. Asbestos Mines, Brahmanapally	50.00
2. Copper Mines Concentration, Khammam	70.00
3. Copper base Chemicals	15.00
4. Barytes Projects, Mangampet	96.00
5. Ball Clay Mine, Dwarakatirumala	1.00
6. High Grade Lime-stone Dhone	25.00
7. Black Granite Development, Khammam	35.00
8. Road Metal Project	20.00
9. Service Monitoring & Evaluation	50.00
10. Exploration	10.00
Total-II	372.00
III. Singareni Collieries :	
State Government contribution towards equity of the Company.	2800.00
Total-III.	2800.00
TOTAL : (I to III)	3,265.18

21. ROADS

ROAD DEVELOPMENT :

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 and other raw and finished materials.

A major part of the total net-work of roads in Andhra Pradesh is under the control of Roads and Buildings Department. The total length of State roads under the control of Roads and Buildings 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 roads under the control of Panchayati Raj Institution 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 Nagarjuna-sagar, Pochampad, Srisailam, roads in the ayacut areas are subjected to heavier and faster traffic. Their condition has become worse due to rise in water table which as a consequence of irrigation in 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.

There are several deficiencies in the State roads particularly the roads which have been transferred from the Panchyati Raj Insitutions such as formation of missing links and unbridged corsings, weak culverts, weak and narrow bridges, inadequate crusts etc. The improvement to the entire net work could not be effected to an appreciable extent for want of sufficient funds.

The approach to next Plan will be to remove the above deficiencies and also to improve roads in the Tribal and Backward areas and in the Coastal areas for connecting fishing villages.

Review of Fifth Plan :

The main working group on Transport and communications constituted by the State Government recommended schemes costing Rs. 40.00 crores with an outlay of Rs. 25.00 crores. Against this the year wise sanction and expenditure incurred during the four years is given in the following table :

Year.	No. of works sanc- tioned.	Estimate cost of the sanc- tioned schemes.		Expendi- ture. (Rs. in lakhs.)
		(Rs. in lakhs.)	(Rs. in lakhs.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
1974-75	..	31	254.13	281.77
1975-76	..	67	1,018.07	478.04
1976-77	..	120	1,922.14	638.00
1977-78	..	28	459.23	639.00
Total :	..	246	3,653.57	2,036.81

During the Fifth Plan period against the target of 1,000 Kms., of improvements to existing roads 950 Kms., have been completed. The number of bridges and culverts targeted was 305 out of which 226 were completed.

Total Dimensions of the Problems :

The existing roads under the control of Roads and Buildings Department require substantial improvements in all respects in order to withstand the present day traffic intensity and to eliminate the deficiencies. The roads transferred from Panchayat Raj Institutions are of low grade surface and need to be upgraded. Improvement of these transferred roads (8,500 Kms.) alone will cost Rs. 150.00 crores. The State has a Kilometrage of a little over 5,000 Kms., of State Highways, out of which 4,500 Kms., continue to be of single lane carriage way. There is an absolute need to provide 2 lane carriageway besides strengthening the existing pavements and this would cost Rs. 150.00 crores. For river and vagu crossings, about 400 bridges are required which would cost Rs. 40.00 crores. The existing road net-work in the delta area and the areas covered by Major Projects need special treatment. For roads in tribal areas and for the roads connecting fishing villages the amount required is Rs. 20.00 crores and Rs. 14.00 crores respectively.

Objectives :

The main objective of the State Road sector will be eliminating the deficiencies, like missing road links, missing major and minor bridges strengthening the weak pavements, widening two lane carriageway, constructing by-passes, improvements of roads in the tribal areas and the roads connecting fishing villages.

The improvements to the net work of roads are proposed to be taken up under the following categories with a total cost of Rs. 180.00 crores. This outlay includes the amount of Rs. 33.53 crores required for completion of spill over schemes of the previous plans.

Missing links :

Under this 10 schemes costing Rs. 100.00 lakhs are proposed to be taken up to form certain missing links in the existing roads and roads taken over from Panchayat Raj Institutions. For these schemes a total length of about 75 Kms., is proposed to be formed.

Major Bridges :

There are about 400 unbridge Crossings on State High Ways and Major District Roads. Out of these 19 Major bridges on State High Ways and 30 bridges on Major District Roads are proposed to be taken up at a cost of Rs. 200.00 lakhs and Rs. 350.00 lakhs respectively.

Minor Bridges :

Under this head, 10 minor bridges at an average cost of Rs.5.00 lakhs each on State High Ways and 25 minor bridges Major District Roads costing Rs. 4.00 lakhs each on an average, are proposed at a total cost of Rs. 150.00 lakhs.

Improvements to low grade sections :

From out of the existing roads and taken over roads 49 roads are proposed to be strengthened at a cost of Rs. 70.00 lakhs.

Strengthening of weak major bridges :

8 bridges on State High Ways and 6 on Major District Roads are proposed for reconstruction or widening at a cost of Rs. 100.00 lakhs and Rs. 50.00 lakhs respectively.

Strengthening of weak pavements :

35 roads out of existing roads system at a cost of Rs. 550.00 lakhs are proposed to be strengthened. Due to large number of roads requiring strengthening of pavements and the limited outlay proposed, the amounts are indicated at the rate of Rs. 1.00 lakhs/Km.

Strengthening existing two lane carriageway :

On the State Highways, selected stretches of existing 2 lane carriageway to the tune of 50 Kms., are proposed for strengthening at a cost of Rs. 100.00 lakhs.

Minor bridges/culverts:

Besides major and minor bridges there are good number of small dips requiring to be replaced by minor bridges or culverts, 50 of such cross drainage works are proposed to be taken up at a cost of Rs. 100.00 lakhs.

Replacement of cause ways or weak bridges:

Apart from the missing bridges there are many weak bridges and outdated causeways which are required to be replaced by major bridges. 18 of such bridges are proposed at a cost of Rs. 150.00 lakhs.

Widening to 2 lane carriageway :

On important State Highway 300 Kms. of existing single lane and 200 Kms. on important major district roads are proposed to be widened to 2 lane carriageway.

Providing hard shoulders :

Pending widening to 2 lane carriageway at a later date, a length of 222 Kms., on State Highways and 121.6 Kms., on Major District Roads are proposed to be provided with 1.5 m (5) wide metalled shoulders at a cost of Rs. 100.00 lakhs and Rs. 50.00 lakhs respectively.

By passes :

To relieve congestion in the built up and congested areas, 21 by passes are proposed at a cost of Rs. 250.00 lakhs.

Road over bridges/Road under bridges/level crossings :

To improve the existing Road over/under bridges and to form diversions avoiding the existing level crossings, 5 schemes are proposed at a cost of Rs 50.00 lakhs.

Widening to 4 lane carriageway :

Under this the work of improvements to State Highway V road in the Municipal limits Vijayawada is proposed at a cost of Rs. 65.00 lakhs.

Geometrics :

A provision of Rs 50.0 lakhs is proposed to improve the Geometrics of the roads for smooth flow of traffic.

Roads in Backward areas :

To give special attention to the development of roads in the backward areas an amount of Rs. 400.00 lakhs is set apart. Under this, 22 roads in the backward Districts of the State are proposed for improvements.

Roads in Coastal Areas :

To improve the communication system along the coastal belt and to connect fishing villages an amount of Rs 200.00 lakhs is proposed.

Ayacut roads :

From out of the roads transferred from the Irrigation Department 450 Kms. are proposed to be improved at an estimated cost of Rs. 450.00 lakhs.

Traffic Engineering Cell :

With the advancement in the techniques of roads, designs and construction methods and with the changes that are coming in the nature, pattern and intensity of traffic, surveys are claiming greater importance. At present the Traffic Engineering Cell functioning in the Department is headed by an Executive Engineer. This organisation is not adequate and not commensurate with the works programme and road net-work of the Department. This organisation has to be strengthened on the lines suggested by the Ministry of Transport, Government of India at a cost of Rs 100.00 lakhs. The proposed set up will be headed by a Superintending Engineer with five divisions viz., Transportation Planning, Traffic Engineering, Research and Standards, Accident studies and Basic Road Statistics.

Research and Development :

With massive programme of roads, bridges and building construction, the Research and Development Organisation becomes an essential feature of the overall organisation of the Department. At present the Research station is headed by a Joint Director of the rank of an Executive Engineer. During the next Plan period it is proposed to expand the Research station to that of a Director of the rank of a Superintendent Engineer providing laboratory, library, transportation facilities, accommodation, equipment for regional laboratory at Vijayawada and creation of five more regional laboratories. For this purpose an amount of Rs 100.00 lakhs is proposed.

Tools and Plant :

For replacement of old machines like rollers, lorries, asphalt mixers, and to purchase additional equipment an amount of Rs 6.00 crores is needed.

Besides the above schemes, works are proposed for the following categories also for which separate specific provisions are made in the plan outlay :

Toll bridges :

During the past few years there has been a persistent demand from the public for construction of missing links and bridges. Government have ordered in G.O.Ms.No. 570 PW dated 21-5-1975 for levying tolls on all bridges costing more than Rs. 10.00 lakhs constructed on State Roads since 1956 so that this revenue can be mainly used for construction of new bridges and reconstruction of weak and old bridges. Under this scheme Government have decided that the construction of new bridges from the revenues realised from toll collections shall be taken up based on requirement. During the year 1976-77 and 1977-78, Government have sanctioned 9 bridge works costing Rs. 153.20 lakhs.

An amount of Rs. 192.00 lakhs is provided during next Plan period costing Rs. 271.90 lakhs worth of works proposed to be taken up.

Mineral Roads :

Government of Andhra Pradesh during 1975-76 have introduced the Mineral Right Tax according to which a tax of 0.25 paise per rupee on Royalty in respect of 10 minerals including coal is being collected. The Government have decided to utilise the entire tax receipts on Mineral Royalties for the development of roads in the mineral areas to provide transport facilities for the movement of the Vehicles. Under this scheme during Fifth Plan period, Government have sanctioned 6 works costing Rs. 292.02 lakhs. During the next Plan period an amount of Rs. 200.00 lakhs is provided for the works proposed to be taken up costing Rs. 418.88 lakhs. In order to complete the spill over work and to take up the works of 1978-79, a minimum amount of Rs. 400.00 lakhs is required during next Plan.

Tribal Sub Plan :

In order to pay special attention to the development of communication system in the tribal areas a separate sub plan for an amount of Rs. 300.00 lakhs has been set apart in the overall outlay of next Plan. However as some additional resources are likely to flow in for development of tribal areas and in view of the enormity of the requirements schemes costing Rs 600.00 lakhs are incorporated in the next Plan.

Coastal Roads :

There is a proposal to construct a Coastal road along the Coastal belt of the State for a length of about 1000 Kms. costing about Rs. 200.00 crores connecting Tada in Nellore District near Tamilnadu

border with Itchapuram near Orissa border, passing through plain terrain utilizing the existing roads wherever feasible. It is under consideration of the Government to propose this work under World Bank assistance. However an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is provided in the next Plan proposals.

Administrative and Organisational :

To implement the increased outlay in each year of the next Plan additional manpower both technical and non-technical will be required. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 700.00 lakhs is the cost estimated and the same has been included in the over-all outlay of the plan.

Summary of Public Works Department Schemes :

The Total plan proposed for Roads and Buildings Department during the next Plan is 81.77 crores as detailed below :

<i>Item</i>	<i>Outlay</i> (Rs. in crores)
(i) Public Works Department Roads	75.00
(ii) Sugarcane cess Roads	2.85
(iii) Mineral Roads	2.00
(iv) Toll bridges	1.92
Total ..	81.77

The following table gives the targets proposed to be achieved during next Plan period.

S.No.	Scheme	Unit	Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Missing Road links .. ..	.. Kms	75
2.	Missing Major bridges/State High ways ..	.. No.	19
3.	Missing Major District Roads. ..	No.	30
4.	Missing minor bridges/culverts .. ..	.. No.	35
5.	Improvements to low grade sections ..	.. Kms	700
6.	Reconstruction of Major bridges-State Highway ..	.. Nos.	8
7.	-do- Major District Roads .. ..	.. Nos	
8.	Strengthening of weak pavements ..	.. Kms	550
9.	Strengthening of two lane pavements ..	.. Kms	50

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
10.	Reconstruction of minor bridges/Culverts. . .	..Nos	50
11.	Replacement of submergible causeways/dips/Road dams with high level bridges. . .	..Nos	18
12.	Widening of two lane carriage way State Highway . .	..Km	300
13.	-do- Major District Roads . .	..Kms	200
14.	Providing hand shoulders to single lane carriageway-S ^t ate Highways . .	..Kms	222
15.	-do- Major Dist ^r ic Roads . .	..Kms	122
16.	Construction of by-passes . .	..No.	21
17.	Construction of roads in ayacut areas . .	..Kms	450

Sugarcane roads :

There are about 25 Sugar factories and 165 Khandasari units in the State. Government of Andhra Pradesh have decided that 50% 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 Municipalities which maintain the roads lying within a range of 15 Kms (or 25 Kms) from a sugar factory or Khandasari Unit. In addition to these some more roads have been transferred to the control of Roads and Buildings Department from Panchayat Raj Institution which fall within this range. State Government used to provide funds for this scheme under non-plan from 1972-73 to 1975-76. Since 1976-77 a part of this grant is being provided under Plan and the rest under non-Plan. According to this procedure an amount of Rs. 285.00 lakhs is provided in the next Plan proposals. Against this provision a list of works totalling to Rs. 595.67 lakhs is proposed to be taken up.

An amount of Rs. 36.00 lakhs was spent at the rate of Rs. 12.00 lakhs each year from 1976-77 to 1978-79 for the improvement of Sugarcane roads in municipal areas by the Director of Municipal Administration.

In the next Plan, a provision of Rs. 84.00 lakhs has been proposed for the improvement of Sugar cane roads in municipal areas.

The Fifth Plan outlay fixed for other than Minimum Needs Programme roads programme *i.e.*, sugarcane Roads programme for

Chief Engineer (P. R.) Department, was Rs. 198.00 lakhs. The expenditure incurred during the Fifth Plan period 1974-78 was Rs. 132.00 lakhs. The proposed outlay for next Plan is Rs. 472.00 lakhs and the agreed outlay for 1978-79 is Rs. 66.00 lakhs.

The total rural roads length other than Minimum Needs programme as at the end of March, 1978 is 29, 180 Kms. The target fixed for next Plan is 18,818 Kms. The total amount proposed by three departments for sugar-cane roads in the next Plan is Rs. 8.41 crores (Rs. 2.85+0.84+4.72).

Rural Roads :

Rural Roads Programme is being operated by the Chief Engineer (Panchayat Raj) in the State.

Review of The Fifth Plan Period :

The Fifth Plan outlay for Rural Roads was Rs. 560.35 lakhs (Rs. 362.35 lakhs for Minimum Needs Programme and Rs. 198.00 lakhs for other than Minimum Needs Programme i.e., Sugarcane roads). The aim during the Fifth Plan was to connect all villages with minimum 1500 population in plain areas and cluster of villages having a total population of 1500 in tribal areas with pucca roads. Against this the total expenditure incurred during 1974-78 was Rs. 444.35 lakhs (Rs. 312.35 lakhs for Minimum Needs Programme and Rs. 132.00 lakhs for Sugar-cane roads). During Fifth Plan period 205 villages were connected by pucca road out of 3900 villages. In these 205 villages, formation of road to a length of 100 Km. and metalling and improvements to the existing road to a length of 332 Km. were completed.

Total Dimensions of the Problem :

Originally it was aimed at providing all weather roads to the villages having a population of 1500 and above in plain areas. At the end of 1977-78 the number of villages having a population of 1500 and above and not connected by roads in 3695. (3900-205). The amount required for connecting all these villages is estimated at Rs. 170.00 crores. Besides this, it was also proposed to provide communication facilities in tribal areas where population cluster of villages benefitted comes to 1500. In the next Plan it has been proposed to provide a road link for all villages with a population of 1000 and above by 1988. If this target is to be achieved a much higher outlay would become essential.

The working group set up by the State Government has recommended a sum of Rs. 80.00 crores for next Plan for Rural roads under Minimum Needs Programme. With this amount, it is possible to

improve and take up all weather roads to a length of 11,850 Kms. thereby connecting 2050 villages (1900 villages having a population of 1500 and above and 150 villages with a population between 1000 and 1500).

But the Planning Commission have recommended only a sum of Rs. 3.33 crores for next Plan period., for Rural Road programme. With this outlay, only roads to a length of 416 Kms., can be improved and 100 villages having a population of 1500 and above can be connected with all-weather roads with the result that at the end of next Plan, 3595 (3695-100) villages having a population of 1500 and above will be left unconnected with all-weather roads.

The total rural roads (including other district roads and village roads), in the State by the end of March, 1978 is 29512 Kms., of which the Minimum Needs Programme road is 332 Kms., and the balance being other roads. Out of the total of 29,512 Kms., of rural roads, 12872 Kms., are surfaced and 16,640 Kms. are unsurfaced roads. The targetted total rural roads length as at the end of March, 1983 will be 31,000 Kms. of which 12182 Kms. will be under Minimum Needs Programme and the balance constitute other than Minimum Needs Programme roads. Out of the 31,000 Kms. of total rural roads, 24,722 form part of surfaced roads and 6278 Kms. unsurfaced roads. Thus the actual metalling will be done for a length of 11850 Kms. (24722-12872).

Objectives :

The objective is to connect 2050 villages with all weather roads (1900 villages having a population of 1500 and above and 150 villages having a population between 1000 and 1500).

Programme details :

<i>Item</i>	<i>Outlay</i> (Rs. in crores).
1. Cost of Spill over schemes	0.80
2. New Schemes to provide all weather roads to villages having a population of 1500 and above in plain areas	68.00
3. New Schemes to provide all weather roads to 150 villages having a population between 1000 and 1500..	7.20
4. For major bridges on existing roads	1.00
5. Providing communication facilities in tribal areas	3.00
Total	80.00

Scheduled Castes and Weaker Sections :

However while connecting the villages by road in the above programmes, Harijanwadadas enroute also shall be connected.

Tribal Areas :

A sum of Rs. 3.00 crores will be invested for roads in tribal areas. Improvement to roads to a length of 400 Kms. will be taken up.

Total Rural Roads Programme Requirements :

Thus the requirements for the total rural roads programme for next Plan will be Rs. 84.72 crores Rs. 80.00 crores for Minimum Needs Programme and Rs. 4.72 crores for other than Minimum Needs Programme (Sugarcane roads).

Summary of total Road Plan Financial requirements during the next Plan period :

The total requirements of the Roads Programme for the next Plan period 1978-83 is of the order of Rs. 167.33 crores for the 3 departments as detailed below :

<i>Agency/Item</i>	<i>Outlay</i>
L. P. W. D. Roads :	(Rupees in crores).
(i) P. W. D. Roads, C. E. (R. & B) :	
(a) Schemes for removal of deficiencies in the existing road net-work	26.97
(b) Replacement of weak major bridges, pavements, minor bridges, submergible bridges, causeways etc.,	11.33
(c) Additional facilities to cater for traffic needs ..	8.90
(d) Expansion of existing net work	6.90
(e) Tribal sub-Plan	5.90
(f) Traffic Engineering Cell	1.00
(g) Research and Development	1.00
(h) Tools and Plants	6.00
(i) Establishment	7.00
Sub-Total (i)	75.00
 (ii) Sugarcane Cess Roads	 2.85
(iii) Mineral Roads.	2.00
(iv) Toll bridges	1.92
Total-I ..	81.77

*II. Panchayati Raj Roads :**Chief Engineer (Panchayati Raj).*

(i) Cost of Spill-over schemes	0.80
(ii) New Schemes to provide all weather roads to villages having a population of 1500 and above in plain areas	68.00
(iii) New schemes to provide all weather roads to 150 villages having a population between 1000 and 1500	7.20
(iv) For Major Bridges on existing roads ..	1.00
(v) Providing communication facilities to tribal areas	3.00
Total-II	<u>80.00</u>

III. Sugar Cane Roads :

(i) Director of Municipal Administration ..	0.84
(ii) Chief Engineer (Panchayati Raj). ..	4.72
Total. III	<u>5.56</u>
Total I+II+III	<u>167.33</u>

22. ROAD TRANSPORT

The Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation was established on 11-1-1958 under Section 3 of Road Transport Corporations Act 1950, with a capital investment of Rs. 1.60 crores. Within a period of two decades i.e., by the end of 1977-78, the total capital investment of the Corporation has considerably increased to Rs. 85.00 crores. The fleet strength of the Corporation by the end of March, 1978 was 5,009 vehicles employing a work force of about 48,000 employees and covering nearly 80% of nationalised transport in the State.

Medium Term Plan :

The proposed outlay for 1978-79 is Rs. 28.19 crores in the Medium Term Plan. The Corporation keeping in view the constraint on resources, has projected for a total outlay of Rs. 124.49 crores and also the resources to this effect as per the details shown below :

<i>Item</i>	<i>outlay</i> (Rs. in crores).	
1. <i>Vehicles Cost :</i>		
(i) Expansion and 1531 Vehicles Augmentation } ..	105.79	
(ii) Replacement 4400 Vehicles Augmentation } ..	8.32	
2. Depots and Workshops	10.38	
3. Passenger Amenities	124.49	
Total ..	124.49	
<hr/>		
<i>Resources :</i>		
1. Balance resources of Fifth Plan	3.67	
2. Capital State	38.67	
3. Depreciation Fund Accruals	76.07	
4. Retained Profit .. ..	..(—) 18.70	
5. State Plan	99.71	99.71
6. Capital Railways	19.34	
7. Net Borrowings	5.44	
8. Outside State Plan	24.78	24.78
Total ..	124.49	

Thus it may be seen from the above, out of the total outlay of Rs. 124.49 crores, State Plan constitute Rs. 99.71 crores and the balance of Rs. 24.68 crores outside the State Plan. The above plan envisages expansion, and augmentation of 1531 vehicles and 4,400 buses for, replacement of old fleet besides providing necessary infrastructure facilities.

The operational cost of the corporation has been increased considerably in the recent past due to the grant of Sixth and Seventh instalment of D.A. to the Corporation staff, increase in the tyre cost and increased cost of stores, with the excise levy imposed in the Central budget. Such unforeseen increase in the cost of operation is bound to have its impact on the revenue surplus and the retained profit that can be made by the Corporation, which will adversely affect the Corporation's reserves position.

Tribal areas plan:

For the development of tribal areas in the State the Corporation has also made considerable contribution by operating a total fleet of 206 vehicles covering a route length of 60,634 Kms. by the end of 1977-78. During the Fifth Plan period the Corporation had introduced as many as 125 vehicles covering a route mileage of 32,400 Kms. in the tribal areas in East Godavari, Visakhapatnam and other districts.

Similar efforts will have to be made in the next Five Year Plan to introduce more services in the tribal areas on a suitable scale.

At a glance the Plan provision of the Corporation for the next Plan period 1978-'83 is as follows :

<i>Item</i>	<i>outlay</i>
	(Rs. in crores).
1. <i>Vehicles Cost :</i>	
(i) Expansion and 1531 Vehicles Augmentation	105.79
(ii) Replacement 4,400 Vehicles Augmentation	}
2. Depots and Workshops	.. .. 8.32
3. Passenger Amenities	.. .. 10.38
	<hr/>
Total	.. 124.49
	<hr/>

23. PORTS AND INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

The State of Andhra Pradesh has a long coastline of nearly 1,000 Kms. The only major port of the State is located at Visakhapatnam. Besides the above, there are 7 intermediate and minor ports in the State administered by the State Government. The ports of Kakinada (East Godavari District) and Machilipatnam (Krishna District) are known as intermediate ports handling more than one lakh tonnes but less than ten lakh tonnes per annum. The other five minor ports are located at Kalingapatnam (Srikakulam District), Bheemunipatnam (Visakhapatnam District) Narsapur (West Godavari District) Vadarevu (Prakasam District) and Krishnapatnam (Nellore District). Out of these ports, only the port of Kakinada is handling shipping at the rate of about half-a-million tonne per annum of exports and imports of Commodities like iron ore, pig iron, tobacco, rice bran, oil cakes, palmyrah fibre etc. (all exports) and Rockphosphate and fertilizers (imports). Handling of Shipping is not steady at the port of Machilipatnam. The main cause for inactivity at most of our ports is lack of adequate port and other infrastructure facilities to handle commodities produced in the hinterland of ports. It cannot be said that these ports are lacking in export potential. It is a well known fact that the State is rich in agricultural wealth and mineral deposits.

Review :

Government of Andhra Pradesh have taken up the development of the ports of Kakinada, Machilipatnam and Krishnapatnam ports in the State Plan during the Fifth Plan period. A sum of Rs. 177.00 lakhs was provided to these three ports (Kakinada port Rs. 134.00 lakhs, Machilipatnam Port Rs. 36.00 lakhs and Krishnapatnam Port Rs. 7.00 lakhs) and the expenditure incurred during the Fifth Plan *i.e.*, 1974-78 was Rs. 177.07 lakhs (Rs. 133.72 lakhs on Kakinada port, Rs. 36.43 lakhs on Machilipatnam Port and Rs. 6.92 lakhs on Krishnapatnam Port). Kakinada Port handled a record tonnage of 6.50 lakhs tonnes of cargo during 1976-77. At Machilipatnam Port with the construction and completion of 20 cargo boats one ship was berthed during 1977-78 importing 5,501 tonnes of fertilisers. At Krishnapatnam port 100 mechanised fishing vessels are plying for marine fishing.

Medium Term Plan :

Objectives :

Though the State has a long coastline of about 1,000 Kms., it does not have proper port facilities since the only major port is situated in the extreme north at Visakhapatnam whose hinterland extends to Madhya

Pradesh and Orissa. South of Kakinada there is no port facility worth mentioning for the rest of the coastline. Coastline is a national asset and the benefits of expansion of port facilities are not confined to any particular State in which they are located. It would be generally advantageous for the east bound traffic to Japan and other countries to be routed through the eastern port even if such traffic emanates from outside the State. The establishment of Ports close to the hinterland would also encourage exploitation of the State's unexplored universal wealth and this would incidentally help reduce the existing regional imbalances in the State to some extent. Therefore the main objectives of the port-sector are to develop the port of Kakinada, Machilipatnam and Krishnapatnam ports to cater to the present estimated export potential of over four million tonnes, over half of which constitute valuable foreign exchange earning exports.

Strategy :

With the development of the above ports, the State would have self sufficient adequate port facilities for handling the increased production of the coast hinterland.

The port of Kakinada which has the northern districts of the State as its hinterland has a potential of about 4 million tonnes, the port of Machilipatnam with the central districts of the State as its hinterland has potential of 4 lakh tonnes and the port of Krishnapatnam which has its hinterland as Nellore and entire Rayalaseema has a potential of 4 lakh tonnes.

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, reclamation of the low lying areas for stockyards and navigational aids. After this, it was decided to establish a huge port based Fertilizer 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 increase in traffic, a scheme known as Barge Scheme-II estimated to cost Rs. 7.40 crores (now as per revised estimates Rs. 10.10 crores) has been prepared by the State Port Department which includes among other important works recommendations of the Gole Committee.

During the Fifth Plan period (*i.e.*, 1974-78) some of the recommendations of the Gole Committee works on Barge Scheme-II *i.e.*, Construction of Wharves, transit sheds, reclamation, roads, capital dredging, power supply, navigational aids etc. have been executed besides carrying out some preliminary works on the break water schemes.

The amount spent on Kakinada Port during Fifth Plan period was Rs. 133.72 lakhs. The amount required during the next Plan period is Rs. 876.00 lakhs

The port of Kakinada handled a record tonnage of 6.50 lakh tonnes of cargo during the year 1976-77. The value of overseas exports handled at Kakinada was about Rs. 100.00 crores.

With the completion of the facilities now provided it would be able to handle about 7 to 8 lakh tonnes per annum. The proposed target for 1978-83 will be 40 lakh tonnes of cargo to be handled at this port.

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 Rs. 184.07 lakhs in G.O. Ms. No. 110, dated 25-1-1977 towards phase-I Programme of the development scheme consisting of the following :

<i>Item</i>	<i>Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1. Construction of 1000' long RCC Jetty	36.65
2. Sand pump	31.00
3. Construction of stone groyne	23.50
4. Extention of power supply	1.00
5. Slope protection works	59.36
6. Capital dredging channel	23.00
7. Closing of mouths on the shore line	5.00
8. Special tools and plant	4.56
Total ..	184.07

Some of the developmental works such as slope protection work have been taken up. About 20% of the work was completed by the end of 1975.

Lack of adequate cargo boats has been the main bottleneck to revive the trade at Machilipatnam Port. Hence, the Government decided to construct 25 numbers of cargo boats for Machilipatnam port. By the end of 1977-78, 20 cargo boats were completed, which were used for transporting cargo when the ship was berthed at Machilipatnam port recently.

During the Fifth Plan period an amount of Rs. 36.43 lakhs was spent on this Port. The amount required for the Sixth Plan to complete the development works at this port will be Rs. 164.00 lakhs.

With the construction and completion of 20 cargo boats, the department was successful in berthing one ship (M.V. Indian Faith) at Machilipatnam port during the year 1977-78 importing 5501 tonnes of fertilizers. Another ship berthed during April 1978.

The proposed target for 1978-83 will be to handle 4.00 lakh tonnes of cargo.

Krishnapatnam Port (Nellore District) :

Survey and investigation works to study the various problems of the port have been completed. Model studies have been carried out at Central Water and Power Research Station, Pune and specific Note No. 1711 recommending the works to be taken up was issued. Further studies on the wave models are in progress.

For the development of Krishnapatnam Port, the land adjoining at river Khanaleru on its northern bank in the Port area have to be acquired for providing stacking platforms and other facilities. Land measuring 33.83 acres in S. No. 429 and 439 has been acquired for this purpose.

The amount proposed to be spent on this project during the next Plan will be Rs, 93.00 lakhs.

Requirements During the Medium Term Plan:

It is proposed to continue the development works at the above three ports. No new schemes are proposed to be taken up during the next Plan period. Thus the estimated requirements for the development of the above ports for the year 1978-79 and during the next Plan period are as follows.

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Name of the Port.	Outlay	
	in 1978-79	during next Plan.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Kakinada Port.	50.00	876.00
2. Machilipatnam Port.	20.00	164.00
3. Krishnapatnam Port.	5.00	93.00
Total	75.00	1133.00

The total proposed target of handling cargo at the above ports during 1978-83 will be 48.00 lakh tonnes (40.00 lakh tonnes by Kakinada Port, 4.00 lakh tonnes by Machilipatnam Port and 4.00 lakh tonnes by Krishnapatnam Port).

Inland Water Transport (Centrally Sponsored Scheme)

There are a number of rivers in A. P., of these, the important ones are the Godavari, the Krishna and Sabari. In addition to these rivers, there is a net work of canals in the Krishna-Godavari deltas and the Buckingham canal. The total length of navigable water ways in this State is about 2,343 kms.,

The canals in the Krishna-Godavari delta systems and Buckingham Canal serve to transport the commodities like salt, firewood, foodgrains, coconuts, iron ore, sugarcane, building materials etc., as this is a cheap mode of conveyance. Transport by canals is also advantageous as it goes a long way in relieving traffic congestion on road and railways. In view of this the Government of India have set up an Inland Water Transport Committee under the chairmanship of Sri B. Bhagawathi to study the existing water transport problems of the country and to suggest a phased programme of development. The committee has suggested certain schemes to be taken up during Fourth and Fifth Five-Year Plan periods.

The total amount spent during the Fifth Plan period was Rs. 65.63 lakhs on three schemes viz.,

- (i) Improvements to North Buckingham canal stage-I works (Rs. 62.52 lakhs).
- (ii) Construction of tidal lock at M. 37/7 of Bendamurulanka canal of Godavari central delta, and

- (iii) conversion of Kalipatnam main canal from M. 4/7 to its tail end into a navigable channel including construction of a tidal lock at tail end to connect with Upputeru river (Rs. 3.11 lakhs).

Medium Term Plan 1978-83:

The total amount proposed for the various schemes during the next Plan Period is Rs. 804.09 lakhs, the details of which are as given below.

(Rs. in lakhs)				
Sl. No.	Scheme.	Estimated cost.	Proposed outlay.	
			1978-79	1978-83
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

Spill over schemes :

1.	Improvements to North Buckingham canal—Stage-I works.	..	17.50	20.00
2.	Construction of tidal lock at M. 37/7 of Bendamurulanka canal of Godavari central Delta.	..		7.00
3.	Conversion of Kalipatnam main canal from 4/7 to its tail end into a navigable channel including construction of a tidal lock at tail end to connect with Upputeru river.	..	2.75	10.96

Sixth Plan 1978-83 Schemes :

4.	Improvement to Buckingham canal—Stage-II.	730.00	..	500.00
5.	Improvements to Conumuru canal	50.00	..	50.00
6.	Improvement to Eluru canal.	130.90	..	100.00
7.	Improvement to Kakinada canal.	46.13	..	46.13
8.	Improvement to Machilipatnam canal.	101.88	..	70.00
Total		.. 1058.91	20.25	804.09

24. TOURISM

Tourism in Andhra Pradesh has showed a steady growth since the beginning of the First Five-Year Plan. The State with a long coast line of nearly 1,000 Kms. has many stretches of beaches which could be developed into places of tourist attraction. The State has a large number of tourist centres like Nagarjunasagar, Visakhapatnam, Warangal etc., and an equal number of pilgrim centres like Tirupati, Srisailem, Srikalahasti etc. There are also a few hill resorts like Horsley hills and Araku Valley. At present tourist facilities at many of the places are grossly inadequate and steps have to be taken to provide necessary facilities like accommodation, transport facilities etc. Steps have to be taken on consolidating the existing facilities by undertaking suitable expansion, addition, alteration and improvements.

During the past Plan periods the major schemes implemented were construction of an Information Centre at Nagarjunasagar, improvements to rest houses, development of Manginipudi Beach in Krishna district, printing of Andhra Pradesh Tourist Maps, conducting Guide Training Courses, construction of Tourist Rest Houses at Araku Valley etc.

In the Medium Term Plan 1978-83, it is proposed to strengthen these facilities for which a provision of Rs. 250.00 lakhs is made. The schemes which are proposed to be taken up are given below:

1. *Production of Tourist Literature and Celebration of Tourist Week :*

Under the scheme of Production of Tourist Literature which is a joint publicity programme of the State Government and Government of India, posters and brochures would be brought out. A documentary film depicting places of tourist interest would also be brought out. It is also proposed to celebrate Tourist Festivals every year as in the past. An amount of Rs. 12.00 lakhs has been provided for this purpose.

2. *Opening of Tourist Information Centres :*

An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided during the Medium Term Plan 1978-83 for the establishment of Tourist Information Centres at Bombay, Madras, Bangalore and Goa; and Tourist Centres at Kachiguda Railway Station, Hyderabad Bus Depot and at other important Railway Stations in the State.

3. *Construction of Tourist Reception Centres and Staff Quarters:*

In view of the Tourist traffic to the State Capital, it is proposed to establish a Tourist Reception Centre at Hyderabad and an outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been provided during the Medium Term Plan 1978-83. It is also proposed to construct staff quarters and garages at Manthralayam and Warangal at a cost of Rs. 8.00 lakhs.

4. *Running of Launches and development of Water Sports Complex:*

An amount of Rs. 16.00 lakhs has been provided during the Medium Term Plan 1978-83 for running of launches supplied by the Government of India, at Nagarjunasagar and development of Water Sports Complex at Hussain Sagar in Hyderabad. It is also proposed to develop Jawahar Lake at Shameerpet during the Medium Term Plan period.

5. *Provision of more facilities in existing Tourist Rest Houses:*

An amount of Rs. 47.00 lakhs has been provided in the Medium Term Plan 1978-83 for provision of more facilities, in existing Tourist Rest Houses. Under the scheme it is proposed to improve the Tourist Rest Houses at Tirupati, Horsley Hills, Srisailam, Mahanandi, Ahobilam, Lepakshi, Pakal, Ramappa, Bhadrachalam, Nagarjuna Sagar etc.

6. *Construction of Tourist Information Bureau and Tourist Rest Houses:*

During the Medium Term Plan 1978-83, it is proposed to construct a Regional Tourist Information Centre at Tirupati and 31 Tourist Rest Houses at various parts of the State and an outlay of Rs. 113.00 lakhs has been provided.

7. *Construction of Motels:*

An amount of Rs. 11.00 lakhs has been provided in the Medium Term Plan 1978-83 for construction of Motels at Ongole, Vijayawada and Kurnool.

8. *Providing Tourist facilities in various Beach resorts:*

Development of Kalingapatnam and Baruva Beaches in Srikakulam District, providing Tourist facilities on Visakhapatnam-Bheemunipatnam Beach road, improvement of Vodarevu Beach in Prakasam district and development of Manginipudi Beach in Krishna district are some of the programmes envisaged during the Medium Term Plan 1978-83 for which an outlay of Rs. 8.00 lakhs has been provided.

9. *Commissioning of Site seeing Tours:*

Commissioning of site-seeing tours by Mini Buses at Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam, Chittoor and Warangal are proposed during the Medium

Term Plan 1978-83 for which an outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been provided.

10. *Construction of Tourist Information Bureau Building at Warangal:*

The existing Tourist Information Bureau at Warangal is in a rented building and hence it is proposed to construct a new Tourist Information Bureau at Warangal during the Medium Term Plan 1978-83 for which an outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been provided.

11. *Other Schemes :*

The other schemes proposed during the Medium Term Plan 1978-83 are Flood-lighting of Charminar at an outlay of Rs. 2.00 lakhs and lighting arrangements for Golconda Fort at an outlay of Rs. 4.00 lakhs, and development of Ettipothala water falls at an outlay of Rs. 3.00 lakhs.

The schemes which are proposed to be taken up during the Medium Term Plan 1978-83 with their outlays are given below:

<i>Schemes.</i>	<i>Outlay</i> (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Production of Tourist Literature and Celebrating Tourist Festivals.	12.00
2. Opening of Tourist Information Centres	10.00
3. Construction of Tourist Reception Centres and staff quarters.	16.00
4. Running of launches and development of Water Sports Complex.	16.00
5. Provision of more facilities in existing Tourist Rest Houses.	47.00
6. Construction of Regional Tourist Information Bureau and 31 Tourist Rest Houses.	113.00
7. Construction of 3 Motels	11.00
8. Providing Tourist facilities in various Beach resorts ..	8.00
9. Commissioning of site-seeing tours	4.00
10. Construction of Tourist Information Bureau Building at Warangal.	4.00
11. Lighting arrangements at Charminar and Golconda ..	6.00
12. Development of Ettipothala Waterfalls	3.00
Total ..	250.00

25. 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 peoples 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. A brief review of the programmes implemented during the Fifth Plan, the programmes that are to be continued during the next Plan and new programmes to be taken up during the next Plan are given below:

Review:

During the Fifth Plan period a total amount of Rs. 34.18 lakhs was spent towards information and publicity, of which activities falling under publicity received the major share of Rs. 31.30 lakhs and programmes falling under Broadcasting received a share of Rs. 2.88 lakhs. Under Publicity, more than Rs. 12.00 lakhs was spent during the period for purchase of Audio-Visual equipment required for publicity purposes. An amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs was spent towards purchase of jeeps mini buses, etc., for field work. An expenditure of about Rs. 8.00 lakhs was incurred towards Song and Drama performances. An expenditure of about Rs. 3.00 lakhs was incurred towards continuance of the posts of U. D. Cs. in the District Public Relations Officer's Offices and for strengthening of District Information Centres. Other activities during this period consisted of organisation of exhibitions, conduct of tours for the Journalists, issue of advertisements to newspapers, and carrying the message of plan progress to the tribal areas.

Under Broadcasting, the schemes implemented consisted of installation and maintenance of Community Radio Sets in the Gram Panchayats, expenditure towards the setting up of the Television Laboratory and the appointment of skeleton staff, etc.

PROPOSALS FOR MEDIUM TERM PLAN:

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 next Plan with an allotment of Rs. 20.00 lakhs for the five year period at the rate of Rs. 4.00 lakhs per year.

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 provide under this scheme a total amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 3.00 lakhs per year.

Direction and Administration:

In order to meet the salaries of U. D. Cs. in the Offices of the 21 District Public Relations Officers and six more U. D. Cs., proposed to be appointed in the Offices of the six Zonal Deputy Directors as also the expenditure relating to the Taluk Public Relations Officers, Translators, Photographers, etc., which have been proposed for appointment during the next Plan a total provision of Rs. 13.40 lakhs is being made during the next Plan at the rate of Rs. 1.95 lakhs during 1978-79 and Rs. 2.88 lakhs for each of the four years during 1979-80 and 1982-83.

Public Exhibition of Films:

The exhibition of films which have been popular with the public is proposed to be continued during the Sixth Plan with the help of the Audio-Visual equipment purchased during the Fifth Plan period. This equipment has to be maintained and parts replaced and new equipment purchased whenever necessary. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for the next Plan at the rate of Rs. 1.00 lakh for each of the years is, therefore, proposed under this scheme.

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 during the next Plan also with a provision of Rs. 4.95 lakhs for the entire plan period at the rate of Rs. 1.35 lakhs during 1978-79 and Rs. 0.90 lakh for each of the years between 1979-80 and 1982-83.

Information Centres:

An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided for improvements to the Information Centres during the next Plan at the rate of Rs. 1.00 lakh during each year.

Other Expenditure:

Under the "Tribal Area Sub-Plan" an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs is provided for the entire next Plan at the rate of Rs. 0.40 lakhs for each of the years. Of this amount Rs. 0.20 lakh will be utilised for arranging exhibitions and the balance of Rs. 0.20 lakh will be utilised for taking Journalists on tours to the tribal areas.

*New Schemes :**Photo Service :*

This is a new scheme for purchase of photo material and equipment at the field level, and in view of the proposals to create three photographers' posts at the Zonal Deputy Directors Offices an amount of Rs. 2.28 lakhs for the entire plan period is proposed to be made at the rate of Rs. 0.57 lakh per year between 1979-80 and 1982-83.

Press Information Services :

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. A total amount of Rs. 1.40 lakhs is provided during the next Plan at the rate of Rs. 0.35 lakh per year between 1979-80 and 1982-83.

Research and Training in Mass Communication :

This is another new scheme, under which 196 Taluk Public Relations Officers are to be trained in small batches either in the Indian Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi or locally. Some reference books have also to be purchased. A total amount of Rs. 0.60 lakh is provided during the next Plan at the rate of Rs. 0.15 lakh for each of the years between 1979-80 and 1982-83.

BROADCASTING:*Installation and Maintenance of Community Radio Sets:*

There are 1,200 Gram Panchayats without Community Listening Radio Sets and most of these Panchayats are in backward and tribal areas. These Panchayats require to be covered under this programme in a phased manner and it is therefore, proposed to instal atleast 100 Community Listening Radio Sets with accessories and installation material, etc., during each of the years of the next Plan. A total provision of Rs. 3.75 lakhs is made for the entire next Plan at the rate of Rs. 0.75 lakhs for each of the years.

Community Television Scheme :

On the assumption that the 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. A total provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is being made for this purpose during the next Plan at the rate of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for each of the 5 years.

The outlay required by the Department of Information and Public Relations during the next Plan period on the continuing and the new schemes are summed up below;

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Item.	Medium Term Plan Outlay.
(1)	(2)	(3)

PUBLICITY*(a) Continuing Schemes:*

1. Song and Drama	20.00
2. Field Publicity	15.00
3. Direction and Administration	13.46
4. Public Exhibition of Films (Audio Visual Equipment).	6.55
5. Advertising and Visual Publicity (Press Tours and Exhibitions).	4.95
6. Information Centres	5.00
7. Other expenditure (Tribal area sub-plan)	2.00
Total (a)	66.96

(b) New Schemes:

1. Photo Service	2.29
2. Press Information Service	1.40
3. Research and Training in Mass Communications	0.60
Total (b)	4.29
Total (a)+(b)..	71.25

BROADCASTING*(a) Continuing Schemes:*

Community Radio Sets Programme	3.75
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(b) New Schemes:

Community Television Scheme	10.00
Total Broadcasting	13.75

Total Publicity and Broadcasting 85.00

26. GENERAL EDUCATION

National Policy on Education envisages the 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 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, the children upto 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 complied so far, due to various reasons.

Review:

However 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 5,933 in 1951-52 to 39,739 in 1969-70, while the number of High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools increased from 95 in 1952 to 2,925 in 1969-70. 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 4.80 lakhs and in the age-group 11-13 it was 1.44 lakhs. The expenditure incurred was of the order of Rs. 10.04 crores during 1974-78.

Elementary Education-Plan outlays :

The Planning Commission has recommended an outlay under Minimum Needs Programme for Elementary Education Rs. 47.40 lakhs and for Adult Education Rs. 9.00 crores.

A Master Plan for the Universalisation of Elementary Education during the next Plan was prepared, based on the Block and District Plans, involving an outlay of Rs. 107.557 crores. It was based on the guidelines and physical targets suggested by the working group of the Ministry of Education, Government of India. According to the Master Plan, the target fixed for the enrolment was 110.7 per cent in the age-group 6-11 and 56.7 per cent in the age-group 11—13 during the period

1978-83. The targets proposed in the Master Plan given below to be adopted as they would require a huge outlay which is beyond the resources of the State, unless substantial assistance is given by the Government of India.

Targets of enrolment proposed (Figures in lakhs) for Universalisation of Elementary Education.

<i>Item</i>		<i>6-11/I to V Classes</i>	<i>11-13/VI & VII Classes</i>
1. Additional children to be enrolled during 1978-83.	Boys ..	5.39	3.96
	Girls ..	14.00	2.76
	Total ..	19.39	6.72
2. Total enrolment by 1982-83..	Boys ..	32.75	8.92
	Girls ..	32.84	5.14
	Total ..	65.59	14.06
3. Percentage enrolment to the population of the corresponding age-group.	Boys ..	111.4	72.0
	Girls ..	110.0	41.9
	Total ..	110.7	56.7

Out of 19.39 lakh additional enrolments proposed, 9.44 lakhs (1.78 lakh Boys and 7.66 lakh Girls) are to be covered in the non-formal stream (in the age-group 6-11) in classes I to V. Similarly in the age-group 11-13 (Classes VI and VII) 2.22 lakh children (1.39 lakh Boys and 0.83 lakh Girls) from out of 6.72 lakh additional enrolments, are proposed to be covered under non-formal education.

Keeping the above targets in view the following schemes and allocations are proposed for implementation during the next Plan period 1978-83. Out of the total Rs. 53.00 crores proposed for Elementary Education, about Rs. 49.00 crores has been set apart for schemes included under the Minimum Needs Programme and Rs. 4.00 crores for other programmes such as teachers training, direction and administration and supervision and school improvement programme.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Item.	Medium Term Plan Outlay.
(1)	(2)	(3)

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2. Field Publicity	15.00
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6. Information Centres	5.00
7. Other expenditure (Tribal area sub-plan)	2.00
Total (a)	66.96

(b) New Schemes:

1. Photo Service	2.29
2. Press Information Service	1.40
3. Research and Training in Mass Communications	0.60
Total (b)	4.29
Total (a)+(b)	71.25

BROADCASTING**(a) Continuing Schemes:**

Community Radio Sets Programme	3.75
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(b) New Schemes:

Community Television Scheme	10.00
Total Broadcasting	13.75

Total Publicity and Broadcasting 85.00

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<i>Item</i>			6-11/I to V	11-13/VI &
			<i>Classes</i>	<i>VII Classes</i>
1. Additional children to be enrolled during 1978-83.	Boys ..	5.39	3.96	
	Girls ..	14.00	2.76	
	Total ..	19.39	6.72	
2. Total enrolment by 1982-83..	Boys ..	32.75	8.92	
	Girls ..	32.84	5.14	
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3. Percentage enrolment to the population of the corresponding age-group.	Boys ..	111.4	72.0	
	Girls ..	110.0	41.9	
	Total ..	110.7	56.7	

Out of 19.39 lakh additional enrolments proposed, 9.44 lakhs (1.78 lakh Boys and 7.66 lakh Girls) are to be covered in the non-formal stream (in the age-group 6-11) in classes I to V. Similarly in the age-group 11-13 (Classes VI and VII) 2.22 lakh children (1.39 lakh Boys and 0.83 lakh Girls) from out of 6.72 lakh additional enrolments, are proposed to be covered under non-formal education.

Keeping the above targets in view the following schemes and allocations are proposed for implementation during the next Plan period 1978-83. Out of the total Rs. 53.00 crores proposed for Elementary Education, about Rs. 49.00 crores has been set apart for schemes included under the Minimum Needs Programme and Rs. 4.00 crores for other programmes such as teachers training, direction and administration and supervision and school improvement programme.

<i>Item</i>	<i>outlay</i> (Rs. in lakhs)	
8. Quality improvement:	Supply of Kits to 2,936	174.81
(i) Science Education:	primary schools @ Rs. 300 per kit and supply of kits to 1660 Upper primary schools @ 10,000 per kit.	
(ii) Introduction of social- ly useful productive work.	Equipment to 4,596 schools @ Rs. 300 per school.	13.79
(iii) Educational Tech- nology.	Supply of Radio sets to 4,596 Schools @ Rs. 200 per set.	9.19
(iv) Strengthening of SCERT.		54.50
9. Strengthening of supervi- sion and administration.		99.30
		.. 5,300.00
Total for Medium Term Plan for Elementary Edu- cation.		

The year-wise break-up of the outlays among the schemes proposed are detailed in Annexure—A.

Secondary Education :

The emphasis during the next Plan under Secondary Education is placed on the consolidation and strengthening of the existing institutions and not an expansion. Therefore the targets for the next Plan are set based on the performance during the Fifth Plan period 1974-78. The enrolment under Secondary Education during 1974-78 worked to 79,000 (47,000 boys and 32,000 girls) and hence it is proposed to additionally enrol one lakh children (50,000 boys and 50,000 girls) in Classes VIII to X during the next Plan period 1978-83. The percentage of enrolment to the corresponding school-age (13-16) will increase from 16.2 in 1977-78 to 18.1 in 1982-83. The increase in the case of Boys will be from 22.4% to 24.2%; while in the case of Girls it will be from 9.9% to 12.0% during the period 1978-83.

Keeping these targets in view, schemes for an outlay of Rs. 9.00 crores have been formulated as detailed in the following table:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme.	Outlay for				
		1979-83	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Appointment of additional teachers 2,800 B. Eds., 880 Pandits, 720 Physical Education Teachers.	502.00	41.63	101.35	154.67	204.35
2.	Introduction of work experience and training programme for the personnel. (Supply of equipment @ Rs. 1,000 per school and training programme).	120.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
3.	Other qualitative improvement programmes and teacher training (Includes Rs. 50 lakhs for teachers training).	102.00	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50
4.	Direction, administration and supervision (1 Deputy Director, 1 L. D. Steno, 1 Attender at State level, 22 Deputy Education Officers, 22 L. D. Clerks, 22 attenders at district level to be appointed in 1979-80)	21.60	5.10	5.30	5.50	5.70
Total ..		745.60	102.23	162.15	215.67	265.55
Plan outlay for 1978-79		154.40				
Total outlay for 1978-83		900.00				

Adult Education:

Under Adult Education, schemes like (a) Farmer's Functional Literacy Programme, (b) Non-formal (Adult) Education Programme and (c) the National Adult Education Programme are being implemented in our State. The Farmer's Functional Literacy Programme is being implemented through 60 centres distributed in 11 districts and the Government of India has been meeting the expenditure in full for this programme.

It is proposed to increase the number of Farmer's Functional Literacy Centres to 300. The Non-formal (Adult) Education Programme is being carried out in 700 centres catering to the age-group of 6-14. It is proposed to convert these centres into Adult Education Centres. Increase in the number of centres under Farmer's Functional Literacy Programme and conversion of the Adult Educational Centres are estimated to cost Rs. 45.80 lakhs.

According to the pamphlet on National Adult Education Programme issued by the Ministry of Education, Government of India, it has been indicated that an expenditure of Rs. 6,886.00 crores to cover 650 lakhs illiterate adults in the country will be incurred during the Plan period 1978-83. The estimate is based on the effective cost (of Rs. 80) worked out per person enrolled under Adult Education Programme. The number of illiterate adults in the age-group 15 to 35 during the five year period are estimated to be 65 lakhs in our State, and based on the assumptions made in the National Plan the funds required during the period will be of the order of Rs. 68.64 crores for the State.

The details are as follows :

<i>Item/Illiterate Adults</i>	<i>Cost per Head (in Rs.)</i>	<i>Total (Rs. in Crores)</i>
1. 0.65 Crores	80.00	52.00
2. Administrative cost at 10%	..	5.20
		<hr/> 57.20
3. Add follow-up cost @20%	..	11.44
		<hr/> 68.64
Total :	..	<hr/> 68.64

The year-wise phasing is as follows :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cumulative coverage in lakhs</i>	<i>Cost (Rs. in crores)</i>
	<i>Age group 15-35</i>	
1978-79 (Year of preparation) ..	1.50	1.584
1979-80	6.00	4.752
1980-81	15.00	9.504
1981-82	33.00	19.008
1982-83	65.00	33.792
		<hr/> 68.640
Total:	..	<hr/> 68.640

As per the indication given by the Government of India at the time of discussions, the cost involved in the implementation of the programme will have to be shared by the State and Central Government in the ratio of 50:50. Accordingly the State Government should bear an expenditure of Rs. 34.32 crores during 1978-83.

However, the State Government have earmarked an amount of Rs. 8.00 crores for Adult Education Programme during 1978-83. The Planning Commission has recommended for an outlay of Rs. 9.00 crores for this programme during the Plan period 1978-83. It is presumed that amounts required over and above the State plan allocation will be made available by the Government of India for the implementation of the scheme. However, in the event of not getting sufficient financial help from the Government of India the targets or the coverage of the programme will be modified suitably.

The Government of India have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 2.48 lakhs (as grant) for setting up of the Directorate of Adult Education at the State level and District (Adult) Educational Officers for 11 districts for the implementation of Adult Education Programmes in the State.

Adult Education :

An amount of Rs. 8.00 crores has been earmarked for Adult Education out of Rs. 70.00 crores allocated for School Education. However, the Planning Commission has recommended for an outlay of Rs. 9.00 crores for Adult Education under Minimum Needs Programme. It is presumed that separate amount for the implementation of National Adult Education Programme will be provided by the Government of India, over and above the present allocation for School Education.

Sub-Plans for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes :

Separate Sub-Plans for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes have been prepared and following amounts are earmarked for these sub-plans.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Outlay</i> (Rs. in lakhs)
Sub-Plans for Schedule Castes ..	687.07
Sub-Plans for Scheduled Tribes ..	241.90
Sub-Plans for Backward Classes ..	1,031.93

Apart from the amounts specified in the sub-plans, these communities also derive benefits from all the other general schemes, under Elementary and Secondary Education, proportion to their respective enrolment in the institutions from time to time.

ANNEXURE
PHASING OF OUTLAY UNDER ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Total outlay		Yearwise Phasing			
		1978-83	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Continuing Schemes.						
1.	Appointment of Additional teachers-11,420 Secondary Grade Teachers, 2,601 B.Eds., 1464 Grade II Pandits	3,530.38	264.32	326.57	633.14	979.81	1,306.54
2.	Construction of class rooms @ Rs. 3,000 for class room ..	374.45	5.00	92.34 (3079 rooms)	92.37 (3079 rooms)	92.37 (3079 rooms)	92.37 (3079 rooms)
3.	Equipment ..	199.50	..	49.87	49.87	49.88	49.88
4.	Incentives and Special coaching schemes ..	487.92	56.92	107.75	107.75	107.75	107.75
5.	Teachers quarters (1,000) @Rs. 1,000 per quarter.	100.00	..	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
6.	Ashram schools (80 ashram schools during 1979-83) ..	210.06	10.06	20.00	40.00	60.00	80.00
	Total (under Minimum Needs Programme for Elementary Education) ..	4,902.31	336.30	621.53	968.13	1,314.81	1,661.54
7.	Teachers Training Institutes (Strengthening of) ..	46.10	30.10	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
8.	Quality improvement programmes : (i) Science education (Supply of kits to 2,936 primary schools @Rs. 300 per kit, supply of kits to 16,660 U.P. schools at Rs. 10,000 per kit) ..	174.81	..	43.70	43.70	43.70	43.71
	(ii) Introduction of socially useful work (equipment 4,596 schools @ Rs. 300 per school) ..	13.79	..	3.44	3.45	3.45	3.45
	(iii) Educational Technology (Supply of radio sets to 4,596 schools @ Rs. 200 per school) ..	9.19	..	2.29	2.39	2.30	2.30
	(iv) S.C.E.R.T. (strengthening or any other schemes) ..	54.50	14.50	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
9.	Direction, Administration and Supervision (1 Deputy Director, 1 L.D. Steno, 1 Attender at Directorate; 22 Deputy Educational Officers, 22 L.D.Cs. and 22 attenders at District level, 430 Deputy inspectors, 430 L.D.Cs. and 435 Attenders at Block level during 1979-83, i.e., @ 86 posts per year at the block level) ..	99.30	3.00	12.57	20.24	27.91	35.58
	Total for Non-Minimum Needs Programme ..	397.69	47.60	76.00	83.69	91.36	99.04
	Total of Minimum Needs Programme and Non-Minimum Needs Programme ..	5,300.00	383.90	697.53	1,051.82	1,406.17	1,760.58

Higher Education :

The schemes implemented during the Fifth Plan are categorised under three heads (*viz.*), State wide 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 :

Strengthening of the Directorate of higher education, strengthening of the S.J.G.C. Kurnool, development of Collegiate cell in the S.C.E.R.T. Hyderabad, development of Telugu language and Book production for degree classes and payment of grant-in-aid to Osmania University towards Regional Research centre, are the State-wide schemes implemented during the Fifth Plan period. In all 49 Junior Colleges were opened and an amount of Rs. 218 lakhs was incurred upto 1977-78 on maintenance of the new colleges, maintenance of a residential Junior College and introduction of diversified courses at Intermediate level. An amount of Rs. 270.00 lakhs was spent on schemes connected with degree colleges under University education. Construction of Buildings for 12 Government degree colleges was also taken up during the Fifth Plan period. The other schemes like strengthening of the existing Government degree colleges, maintenance of the new degree colleges and payment of grants to some of the private degree colleges were also implemented. The English medium sections opened during 1974-75 in some of the Government degree colleges were maintained. Seven Government degree colleges were started and four Private Colleges were taken over. Under the sub-plan for the welfare of Scheduled Caste students an amount of Rs. 3.70 lakhs was sanctioned in 1977-78 towards providing free coaching classes to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students and also for the opening of the Book Banks in some of the selected degree colleges for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students.

Approach in Medium Term Plan :

The gains of Fifth Plan will be consolidated during the next Plan period. Emphasis would be laid on the consolidation of the existing colleges rather than expansion. The new colleges would be established with great restraint only after ensuring adequate resources. Care would be taken to see that the access of the weaker sections of the community to Higher Education is increased. The main emphasis in the Plan would be on qualitative improvement. The Under-graduate courses will be restructured to ensure diversification of courses. Production of text books in the regional language for use at the under-graduate level will be continued. The programme of autonomous colleges will be pursued. Extension programmes and other faculty improvement programmes

will continue to receive emphasis and attention. Reduction of shortages with regard to physical facilities in respect of the existing Government Degree Colleges will be taken in a phased programme. Additional hostel facilities have to be provided for students in the Government Degree Colleges for Women. New hostels will be constructed for Women where such facilities are not available. The programme of opening Book Banks and providing coaching facilities for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes will be continued. It is also proposed to provide dress allowance to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes students during the next Plan period. This is expected to go a long way in helping the poor, deserving and the vulnerable sections of the society. The provision for Higher Education for the next Plan includes the provision made for the +2 stage of Education in the 10+2 pattern of School Education envisaged by Government of India. The list of schemes together with the amounts required for each scheme is given below. The total outlay under Higher Education for the five year period of 1978-83 would be Rs. 2,559.60 lakhs.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Outlay</i>
<i>State-wide Schemes :</i>	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Strengthening of the Directorate of Higher Education	34.00
2. Strengthening of the Silver Jubilee Government College, Kurnool	5.00
3. Development of the Collegiate Cell S.C.E.R.T.	15.00
4. Opening of two Residential Degree Colleges	80.00
5. Development of Telugu Language and Book production for degree colleges	15.00
6. Grant-in-aid to the new Universities, for strengthening the existing Univeristies, and providing matching shares for U.G.C. schemes	600.00
Sub-Total (A) : ..	749.00
<i>Regional Schemes (Junior Colleges)</i>	
1. Opening of 20 new Government Junior Colleges. This includes 4 Government Junior Colleges to be opened in Tribal areas under Tribal Sub-plan and the amount provided is to be Rs. 30.00 lakhs..	150.00
2. Strengthening of the existing Government Junior Colleges (equipment, staff etc.)	150.00
3. Vocationalisation, Introduction of diversified courses at Intermediate level	100.00
4. Construction of permanent buildings for Government Junior Colleges	148.60
5. Admission of private Junior Colleges for grant-in-aid	100.00
6. Starting and maintenance of Model Government Junior Colleges	110.00
7. Maintenance of Residential Junior Colleges	15.00
Sub-Total (B) : ..	773.60

<i>Item</i>	<i>outlay</i>
<i>Degree Colleges :</i>	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Opening of 15 new Government Degree Colleges. This includes one Government Degree College to be opened in Tribal area under Tribal sub-Plan and the amount provided is Rs. 30 lakhs	90.00
2. Starting of Women Government Degree Colleges in the Districts where there are no colleges and their maintenance	24.00
3. Strengthening of the existing Government Degree Colleges	140.00
4. Construction of permanent buildings for the Government Degree Colleges	200.00
5. Provision of hostel facilities for women students studying in Government Degree Colleges ..	100.00
6. Strengthening of the existing Government Degree Colleges by providing gazetted Administrative Officers	15.00
7. Grant-in-aid to private degree colleges	150.00
8. National Service Scheme	114.00
9. Matching share for affiliated colleges	100.00
10. Planning Forums	4.00
11. Sub-Plan for the welfare of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Backward Classes Students ; Opening of Book Banks, providing coaching facilities and also providing dress allowance to Scheduled Caste and Backward Class Students	100.00
Sub-Total (C) :	1,037.00
Total (A+B+C) :	2,559.60

The Schemewise details are discussed in the Following Paragraphs :

State-wide Schemes :

1. *Strengthening of the Directorate of Higher Education :*

The Directorate of Higher Education headed by a Director, two Deputy Directors and 12 sections is presently understaffed. In addition to adding some more sections to the Directorate there is need to strengthen the supervisory ties. The Directorate has no permanent buildings of its own and the accommodation now available is quite inadequate-consequently construction of a permanent building for the Directorate has to be taken during the next Plan period. The amount required for strengthening the Directorate during the next Plan period would be Rs. 34.00 lakhs out of which the building component is Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

2. *Maintenance of the Collegiate Cell in the SCERT :*

The Collegiate Cell in the SCERT, Hyderabad is the academic wing of the Directorate which conducts induction programmes in techniques of Collegiate teaching and other faculty development programmes for College teachers. It also functions as a clearing house of information, ideas and innovations in the field of Higher Education besides conducting conferences. This Collegiate Cell which has been developed during the Fifth Plan period is proposed to be maintained during the next Plan period for continuing its programmes. As such, an amount of Rs.15.00 lakhs is proposed.

3. *Strengthening of the Silver Jubilee Government College, Kurnool :*

This college is a special type of Institution. It was started during the year 1972 in commemoration of the Silver Jubilee year of India's Independence. The primary objective in starting the College was to make it a model College and later to develop it into an autonomous Institution. The College is for bright students. The selection for admission into this College is made on the basis of academic merit and aptitude for higher learning. Similarly the teachers of this College are selected on the basis of their academic and professional excellence. This is a Residential type of Institution where-in all facilities are provided to the students. This Institution which has been developed during the Fifth Plan period needs to be strengthened. For strengthening this college at Kurnool an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed during the next Plan period.

4. *Opening of two Model Degree Colleges :*

Encouraged by the results produced by the Silver Jubilee Government College, it is proposed to open two more Colleges preferably in the rural areas during the next Plan period. They may be located in the two regions of Telangana and Coastal Andhra. As in the case of S.J.G.C. Kurnool, provision is necessary for the payment of a monthly stipend of Rs. 100-/ P.M. to all the students admitted into these Colleges. These Colleges besides attracting bright and deserving students from economically weaker families, also provide ample opportunity for the students coming from the underprivileged and vulnerable sections of the society to prosecute higher studies. For the establishment of two such Colleges together for their maintenance, an amount of Rs. 80.00 lakhs is proposed during the next Plan period.

5. *Development of Telugu Language and Book Production :*

Consequent on the introduction of Telugu as the medium of instruction at the Degree level, the Telugu Academy, Hyderabad has been entrusted with the work relating to production of books and literature in Telugu language for use at the University level. In order to introduce Telugu as the medium of instruction at the Post-Graduate level, there i

need to provide adequate funds to the Academy for production of books. An amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is, therefore, required to be paid to the Telugu Academy during the next Plan period.

6. *Grant-in-aid to the New Universities for Strengthening the existing Universities and also for provision of Matching share for UGC Schemes :*

During the year 1976-77 the Post Graduate Centres at Guntur and Warangal were converted into Nagarjuna and Kakatiya Universities. In addition to the above proposals for the conversion of the existing Post Graduate Centre at Anantapur into a full-fledged University are being considered. It is proposed to pay grant-in-aid to these new Universities during the next Plan period for their strengthening and maintenance purpose. Besides, there is need for strengthening the existing Universities and also for providing matching share to the Universities for U.G.C.schemes. Accordingly an amount of Rs. 600.00 lakhs is proposed during the next Plan period.

Regional Schemes :

Junior Colleges :

1. *Opening of new Government Junior Colleges :*

There are still 20 Taluks in the State which have no facilities for Intermediate Education. It is the policy of the Government to open at least one Government Junior College in each Taluk. For opening of 20 Government Junior Colleges with full complement of staff, equipment, furniture etc., and for their maintenance an amount of Rs. 150.00 lakhs is required. It includes 4 Government Junior Colleges to be opened under Tribal Sub-Plan.

2. *Strengthening the existing Government Junior Colleges (Equipment, Staff etc.) :*

Almost all the Government Junior Colleges in the State are facing acute shortage of labs, equipment, library books and reading room facilities. Most of the Government Junior Colleges are also understaffed. As such, besides making up the shortages in respect of staff, wherever necessary, the shortages in regard to physical facilities must also be made good in a phased programme during the next Plan period. For strengthening of the existing Government Junior Colleges during the next Plan period an amount of Rs. 150.00 lakhs is proposed.

3. *Introduction of Diversified Courses at Intermediate Level:*

In tune with the current thinking on education regarding the need to have job oriented courses at the plus two stage, during the year 1975-76 diversified courses like Commercial Practice, Secretarial Course and Teacher Education, have been introduced in five Junior Colleges in the State as a pilot scheme. The experiment is being watched before it is extended to more colleges and a greater variety of employment oriented courses, is introduced.

The vocationalisation of plus two stage of education is essential if education has to play a positive part in National development and social change inasmuch as the plus two stage, constitutes a very crucial level in the education system and is terminal in character. While the prevailing subjects of study at Intermediate level are generally meant for brilliant students to switch over to College and University Education, vocational courses are designed for the large majority of students leading to a specific occupation. It is, therefore, proposed to introduce diversified and vocational courses in the Government Junior Colleges so as to prepare the students for occupations relevant to that area. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is proposed in the next Plan.

4. Construction of Permanent Buildings for Government Junior Colleges:

Most of the Government Junior Colleges in the State do not have adequate and suitable accommodation. It is, therefore, necessary to take up the construction of permanent buildings for the Government Junior Colleges. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 148.60 lakhs is proposed during the next Plan.

5. Admission of Private Junior Colleges for Grant-in-aid:

The private Junior Colleges are normally admitted to grant-in-aid after the completion of five years. About 40 Colleges may be eligible in the next Plan period to aid. For this the amount required would be Rs. 100.00 lakhs.

6. Starting and Maintenance of Model Government Junior Colleges / Maintenance of Residential Junior Colleges :

It may not be possible to take up all the Government Junior Colleges at a time for intensive development to ensure high academic standards. As such, it is proposed to open and develop the Junior College by providing full complement of staff, text books, library, special reading room facilities, tutorials etc., in stages. During the year 1975-76 one such Residential Junior College was started under the management of the 'Andhra Pradesh Residential Schools Society'. During the Fifth Plan period an amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs was paid to the Society every year as assistance for running the College. Therefore, for opening five model Government Junior Colleges (including one for women) and also for the development of the Residential Junior College during the next Plan period, an amount of Rs. 125.00 lakhs is proposed.

University Education : Degree Colleges :

Opening of New Government Degree Colleges :

At present there are 220 Degree Colleges functioning in the State out of which 57 belong to Government sector and 163 are functioning in Private sector. Due to increased rush of students seeking admission into Degree Colleges and also to cater to the educational needs of rural and backward areas, there is need for the opening of atleast 15 Government Degree Colleges during the next Plan period. This includes one

Government Degree College to be opened in Tribal area under Tribal Sub-Plan. For opening of these new Government Degree Colleges in a phased manner and their maintenance in the sub-subsequent years, an amount of Rs. 90.00 lakhs is required during the next Plan period and the same is proposed.

2. Starting of Women Government Degree Colleges in the Districts where there are no such Colleges and their Maintenance;

It was decided to establish Women's Colleges in the Districts where there are no Women's Colleges either under Government or under Private sector, at the rate of One College in each District. Based on the above policy, Women Colleges under Government sector were established at Cuddapah and Karimnagar. During 1977-78 one Government Women's College was opened at Nalgonda. Women's Colleges are not available yet in Mahabubnagar, Adilabad and Medak districts. For opening the Government Womens, Colleges during the next Plan period at the rate of one College each year and for their maintenance in the subsequent years an amount of Rs. 24.00 lakhs is required during the next Plan period.

3. Strengthening of the Existing Government Degree Colleges;

Out of the existing Government Degree Colleges, eight colleges are not offering Science courses. As there is demand, Science courses are proposed to be opened in a phased programme at the rate of two colleges each year during the next Plan period. For opening of the Science courses and their maintenance in the subsequent years, an amount of Rs. 40.00 lakhs is proposed during the next Plan period. Many of the Govt. Degree Colleges do not have adequate staff and equipment and there is need to provide the same. At the rate of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for each Colleges an amount of about Rs. 100.00 lakhs would be required during the next Plan period.

4. Construction of Permanent Buildings for the Government Degree Colleges :

During the Fifth Plan period, the construction of permanent buildings for some of the Government Degree Colleges was taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.00 lakhs for each College. It is only the first phase of the work and for its completion an amount of Rs 30.00 lakhs is required (for each college). As such there is need to take up the construction of second phase of buildings of the following Government Colleges :

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Government College | .. Proddutur. |
| 2. Government College | .. Srikalahasti. |
| 3. Government College | .. Kandukur. |
| 4. Government College | .. Chirala. (for women) |
| 5. Government College | .. Nandyal. |
| 6. Government College | .. Mancherial. |

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 7. Government College | .. Palakole. |
| 8. Government College. | .. Nidadavole. |
| 9. Government College. | .. Razole. |
| 10. Government College | .. Srikakulam. (for women) |

The amount required for taking up the second phase of work in respect of the above 10 colleges would be Rs. 100.00 lakhs (at the rate of Rs. 10.00 lakhs for each College). In addition, there is need for construction/extension of the existing College buildings of some of the Government Colleges. Some of these Colleges are located in sheds and the construction of permanent buildings to house these Colleges is essential. To meet the requirements of these Colleges an amount of about Rs. 100.00 lakhs is required during the next Plan. Thus, the total amount required towards buildings for Government Colleges during the next Plan period is Rs. 200.00 lakhs and the same is provided.

5. Provision of Hostel Facilities for Women Students studying in Government Degree Colleges :

There are at present 12 Government Degree Colleges for Women in the State out of which only 4 colleges have hostel facilities. As such during the next Plan, hostels are proposed to be provided to the remaining colleges. The existing hostel facilities in respect of the four colleges are also not adequate; extension of hostel building for these colleges is therefore, proposed to be taken up during the next Plan period. For providing full hostel facilities by way of construction of hostel buildings and for extending the existing hostel facilities, an amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs would be required during the next Plan period.

6. Strengthening of the existing Government Degree Colleges by providing Gazetted Administrative Officer ;

It is proposed to create an Administrative Officer post in Government Colleges (where the strength of the college exceeds 500) during the next Plan Priod, as the principals of the colleges are not in a position to take effective care of academic instruction and supervision of the students. They are over-burdened with administrative routine almost for the whole day. There are nearly 25 Government Colleges where the strength has exceeded 500. The total amount required for the implementation of the scheme during the next Plan period would be Rs. 15.00 lakhs.

7. Grant-in-aid to Private Degree Colleges :

It may be mentioned here that 15 private colleges have been started during the year 1975-76, three colleges have been started during 1976-77, two degree colleges and one College of Education have been started

during 1977-78 under private management. An amount of Rs. 150.00 lakhs would be required for admission of these colleges into grant-in-aid during the next Plan period.

National Service Scheme :

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. At present the total expenditure incurred on this scheme is being borne by both the Government of India and the State Government in the ratio of 7 : 8. But initially the entire expenditure has to be borne by the State Government. As such, the total expenditure on this scheme *i.e.*, both Central share of expenditure and State's share of expenditure is being reflected in the Plan Budget for each year so as to meet the entire expenditure in the first instance. Therefore, keeping in view the requirements of this scheme, an amount of Rs. 114.00 lakhs would be required for this scheme during next plan period, the details of which are as follows:—

<i>Item</i>	<i>Outlay</i> (Rs. in lakhs)
Regular scheme covering a student strength of 32,000 . .	66.00
Special camping programme covering a student strength of 16,000.	48.00
Total :	114.00

Matching share for University Grants Commission Schemes for Universities and Government Colleges :

The U. G. C. has been giving financial assistance to undergraduate colleges and Universities for improvement of educational facilities in Colleges and Universities. At present more than 40 Government Degree Colleges are eligible for U. G. C. assistance. These colleges could not utilise the U.G.C. assistance to any appreciable extent because of financial constraints in providing the matching share by the State Government. Many of the Private Degree Colleges could at the same time secure considerable grants from the U. G. C. It will be possible to get an amount of Rs. 200 lakhs from the U.G.C. for development of the Government Degree Colleges in the State provided necessary matching share is made available by the State. Similarly the U.G.C. has also been providing assistance to Universities for improvement of educational facilities for which the Universities have to provide necessary matching share. In all such cases, the Universities are approaching the State Government for assistance for providing the matching share. As such, necessary

provision has also to be made for the Universities in order that they fully avail of the U.G.C. assistance. An amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs would be required for providing matching share for Universities and the Government Degree Colleges in the next Plan period.

Planning Forums :

It is proposed to introduce Planning Forums in the various Government Degree Colleges in the State during the next Plan period so as to develop Plan consciousness among the students at Degree level. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is required during the next Plan period.

Sub-Plan for the welfare of Schedule Castes, Schedule Tribes and Backward Classes students—Opening of book banks, providing coaching facilities and also providing dress allowance to Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes students :

Under the sub-plan for the welfare of Scheduled Caste Students, Government have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 3.70 lakhs during 1977-78 for providing coaching facilities for degree class Scheduled Caste students and also for opening of book banks for degree and intermediate class students in certain select colleges. During 1978-79 also an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been provided in the Plan budget for this scheme. During next Plan period it is proposed to extend this facility to the Backward Classes and Scheduled Tribes students also. In addition to providing the above facilities it is also proposed to provide dress allowance to all the Scheduled Caste and Backward Class students during the next Plan period. This will go a long way in providing Higher Education to the poor and vulnerable sections of the society. During the next Plan period an amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is required.

Youth Services:

A separate 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. The Government of India have also started the Nehru Yuvak Kendras in several districts of the State during the Fourth Plan period to organise for all sectors of youth and to provide a forum at the district level for undertaking programmes for developing the personalities of the youth and channelising their energies for creative and constructive activities.

During the Fifth Plan period, an amount of Rs. 21.74 lakhs was spent on youth welfare schemes and programmes. However, the impact

of these schemes was not felt in rural areas for the reason that there are no field officers at the district and divisional levels for implementing the Youth Welfare Programmes in the districts. The funds are released to the District Collectors and they in turn are utilising the services of the District Officers (of their choice) for implementing the programmes. In some of the districts the Public Relations Officers are implementing these schemes, while in some other districts the Secretary, Zilla Parishad is executing these schemes. In districts where Nehru Yuvak Kendras have been established by Government of India, the youth co-ordinators of these kendras are looking after this work. Consequently the schemes and programmes are not being properly and uniformly implemented by various agencies entrusted with the work at the district and block levels.

It is a fact that plenty of youth potential is available in our State and it remains untapped in rural areas. For proper and better utilisation of this untapped youth force, more than the financial resources, organisational structure designed for the purpose is essential. The schemes proposed in the Five Year Plan 1978-83 are estimated to cost Rs. 360.00 lakhs. An outlay of Rs. 325.00 lakhs have been earmarked for District-wise schemes and Rs. 35.00 lakhs have been set apart for State-wide schemes.

Among the Districtwide schemes, provision of grants-in-aid (a) construction of buildings and (b) recreation and sports, followed by District and Block Youth Centres, Rural Work Centres and community works by rural youth, are important. Organisation of seminars, workshops on youth services and problems, cultural and educational tours by Rural Youth, youth leadership training programmes besides the Hiking, Trekking programmes are also proposed for implementation in all the districts of the State.

On the organisational side, organisation of the District Youth Welfare Officers, Establishment of Divisional Officers and strengthening of the Youth Services Directorate, are proposed for inclusion in the next Plan.

Establishment of the District and Block Youth Centres in districts and establishment of State Youth Centre are proposed to be undertaken under Statewide schemes. It is also proposed to give grant-in-aid for construction of youth club buildings on 50% subsidy and grant-in-aid to youth clubs and associations for recreational, sports and cultural activities during the Plan 1978-83. Schemes like community works by Rural Youth, Cultural and Educational tours by Rural Youth, maintenance of Arabindo Bala Kendras, Rural Work Centres etc., are also included in the schemes proposed for the next Plan.

The outlay under General Education during the period 1978-83 works out to Rs. 9,919.60 lakhs. The details of allocation among the agencies implementing the schemes are as follows :

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Scheme/Agency</i>	<i>Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>General Education.</i>		
A. Director of School Education:		
1.	Elementary Education	5,300.00
2.	Secondary Education	900.00
3.	Adult Education	800.00
	Total A	7,000.00
B. Director of Higher Education		
C. Youth Services		
	Total A+B+C	9,919.60

27. TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The facilities for producing necessary technical personnel have to be provided in each plan for successful implementation of the various developmental programmes not only of that plan period but also of future plans as it takes a number of years for the training of these personnel. The investments in this sector during the previous plans resulted in the development of a number of Institutions and their total output at present exceeds marginally the demand for technical personnel. As a result there is considerable unemployment among qualified technical personnel. The task for the future plans is to assess carefully the recruitments of technical personnel of various categories and develop the existing Institutions or establish new Institutions with not only the conventional Engineering Courses but also new and diversified 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 present inadequacies of the existing Institutions have to be properly assessed and a new approach has to be made in formulating specific schemes to derive the best results out of them. Greater stress has also to be laid upon faculty development by providing for training of at least 20% of the teaching strength and also by creating necessary training reserves. It recommends the re-organisations of Polytechnics which includes setting up of statutory State Board of Technical Education, Revision of Staff-structure, Diversification of Courses, Introduction of Sandwich programmes, etc. It also recommends setting up of design and fabricating units for the manufacture of teaching aids, etc. The Institutions should also be helped to undertake schemes for resource generation, socio-economic development, production-cum-training centres, consultancy services, etc. It further recommends for curricular development and provision of necessary amenities for students as well as staff.

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 the Fourth Five Year Plan. During the Fifth Five Year Plan the anticipated expenditure on this sector is Rs. 1.635 crores. The total expenditure on this sector since the beginning of planning in this State is therefore, of the order of Rs. 13.745 crores by the end of the Fifth Plan period.

The number of Polytechnics and other Institutions under the control of the Department and the intake for the courses offered in these Institutions at the beginning and at the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan are given in the following table:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Institution</i>	<i>No. of Institutes</i>	<i>In-take at the beginning of Fifth Plan.</i>	<i>No. of Institutes at the end of Fifth Plan.</i>	<i>Anticipated intake at the end of Fifth Plan.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Government 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 Crafts 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, Kakinada	1	120	1	120
<i>Other Institutions:</i>					
8.	Engineering Colleges 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	610
11.	Central Institute of Commerce, Secunderabad	1	60	1	60

The New Institutions started and the new courses introduced during the Fifth Plan are given in the following table:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Scheme/Institutions</i>	<i>Year of im- plementation.</i>	<i>Intake capacity</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

New Institutions:

1. Sri Padmavati Women's Polytechnic, Tirupati in Private Sector under the Management of Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams 1975-76 60
1977-78 50
The Courses started are Diploma in Commercial Practice, Catering and Food Technology, Pharmacy, Electronics and Communication Engineering.
2. Institute of Printing Technology, Secunderabad 1977-78 60
The Courses are; Diploma Course in Letter Press and Lithography.

Existing Institutions:

1. Part-time Diploma Courses in Civil Engineering and Electronics 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 at Government Polytechnic, Srikakulam 1975-76 30

1. The courses started are, diploma in Commercial Practice, Catering and Food Technology, Pharmacy, Electronics and Communication Engineering.
2. The Courses are, diploma course in Letter Press and Lithography.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
5.	Diploma Course in Commercial Practice at Government Polytechnic, Nellore ..	1975-76	30
6.	Sandwich Diploma Course in Metallurgy at Jawaharlal Nehru Government Polytechnic, Hyderabad	1977-78	15
7.	Sandwich Diploma Course in Chemical Engineering at Jawaharlal Nehru Government Polytechnic, Hyderabad ..	1977-78	15
8.	Diploma Course in Pharmacy at Government Polytechnic for Women, Guntur ..	1977-78	20
9.	Part-time Diploma Course in Civil Engineering at Government Polytechnic, Visakhapatnam	1977-78	30
10.	Increased intake into Part-time Diploma Course in Mechanical Engineering at Government Polytechnic, Visakhapatnam	1977-78	20
11.	Sandwich Diploma Course in Sugar Technology at Government Polytechnic, Visakhapatnam	1977-78	15
12.	Sandwich Diploma Course in Sugar Technology at Government Polytechnic, Nizamabad	1977-78	15
13.	Sandwich Diploma Course in Sugar Technology at S. V. Government Polytechnic, Tirupati	1977-78	15

Medium Term Plan Approach:

According to the previous policy of the Government one Polytechnic was to have been established in each district. This target could not be achieved in the Districts of Prakasam, Nalgonda, Medak, Karimnagar, Adilabad and Khammam due to the restrictions placed by the Six Point Formula and its principles. As such there is need to start new Polytechnics in these districts to meet popular demand for courses with job potential. The programmes envisaged by the Government during the Fifth Plan which would spill over to the Sixth and Seventh Plan periods relate to Irrigation and Power Projects, Rural Water Supply, Rural

Roads and Rural Electrification etc., which would create adequate demand for trained Engineering personnel. In view of the schemes implemented for rapid industrialisation of the State, a large number of industrial units are being set up a good number of technical personnel would be required to man these projects. Further the recent advancements made in the field of Science and Technology and the growth of specialised industries, there is demand for providing training to personnel in the specialised fields. In its turn the need for the introduction of diversified courses to suit the requirements of the industry is growing. In view of the above position the objectives in respect of Technical Education Department can be broadly outlined as follows:

Objectives :

The broad objectives for the Medium Term Plan 1978-83 are:

1. Consolidation of the existing institutions by making up the deficiencies in staff, workshop and laboratory, machinery and equipment, accommodation and students and staff amenities, etc.
2. Improvement of the existing institutions by—
 - (a) revision of staff structure;
 - (b) modernisation of Laboratories and Workshops; and
 - (c) Provision of modern teaching aids.
3. Diversification and improvement of the courses by starting—
 - (a) New Courses;
 - (b) Development of Sandwich Courses;
 - (c) Expansion of part-time diploma course; and
 - (d) Starting of new institutions.
4. Strengthening of the Directorate for efficient Manpower Planning, assessment of standards of Technical Institutions, Inspections of the Technical Institution.
5. Quality improvement programmes including—
 - (a) Curriculum Development ;
 - (b) Development of Instructional Aids, teaching materials, textbook writing ;
 - (c) Re-orientation and refresher courses to the teachers of Polytechnics ; and
 - (d) Faculty development.
6. Provision of scholarships to students of Polytechnics and other Technical Institutions.

7. Provision of grant-in-aid for aided Polytechnics towards the developmental schemes taken up by the private managements.
8. Provision of Grant-in-aid to aided Engineering Colleges towards the developmental activities taken up by the private managements.
9. Provision of permanent buildings to Technical Institutions like Domestic Science Training College, Secunderabad and Girls' Vocational Institutes.
10. Provision of Student hostels and other Student amenities like canteens, cycle-sheds, co-operative stores etc.

Programme Details :

A sum of Rs. 909.00 lakhs is proposed for the development of Technical Education during the next Five Year Plan period. The scheme-wise break-up of the outlay is as follows :

		(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Head of Development.	Outlay for next Five-Year Plan		
		Revenue Account.	Capital Account.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Direction and Administration ..	15.00	33.00	48.00
2.	Engineering Colleges and Institutes :	..	..	..
	(a) Government Colleges ..	..	..	..
	(b) Regional Engineering Colleges ..	23.00	..	23.00
	(c) Private Colleges ..	..	..	..
3.	Polytechnics :			
	(a) Government Polytechnics ..	366.00	161.00	527.00
	(b) Private Polytechnics ..	18.00	..	18.00
4.	Assistance to Universities for Technical Education ..	46.00	..	46.00
5.	Scholarships ..	15.00	..	15.00
6.	Faculty Development ..	19.00	5.00	24.00
7.	Others :			
	(a) Quality improvement ..	27.00	..	27.00
	(b) Student amenities ..	23.00	20.00	43.00
	(c) Libraries, Book Banks etc. ..	10.00	..	10.00
	(d) Staff quarters ..	..	15.00	15.00
	(e) Other programmes ..	53.00	60.00	113.00
	Total : ..	615.00	294.00	909.00

Out of the total outlay of Rs. 909.00 lakhs an amount of Rs.95.00 lakhs is earmarked for State-wide schemes and Rs. 814.00 lakhs for district-wise schemes. Of the total outlay an amount of Rs. 294.00 lakhs is proposed under capital account and the balance under Revenue Account.

The details of the schemes under different heads of development are enumerated in the following paragraphs.

Direction and Administration :

Though there has been a phenomenal increase in the number of courses and the number of candidates appearing for various examinations conducted by the State Board of Technical Education and Training, there has not been any rational increase in the staff at the Directorate over the last several years. Further, with the rapidly changing needs of the Industry and in the fields of Science and Technology, there is need to create a separate cell in the Directorate to assess the Manpower requirements (Technical Personnel) of the Industries Sector from time to time. It is therefore, proposed to strengthen the staff in the Directorate during the next Plan period.

An amount of Rs. 48.00 lakhs is proposed under this scheme out of which an amount of Rs. 33.00 lakhs is proposed under capital account for construction of permanent buildings for the Directorate.

2. Engineering Colleges and Institutes :

Regional Engineering Colleges : There is one Regional Engineering College in the State located at Warangal. There is popular demand for starting part-time degree course in Engineering for diploma holders. It is, therefore, proposed to start a 4-year part-time degree courses at Regional Engineering College, Warangal during the next Plan period to meet the demand.

An amount of Rs. 23.00 lakhs is proposed towards the cost of this scheme.

3. Polytechnics :

Government Polytechnics :

The schemes in relation to Polytechnics can broadly be classified as follows :

- (a) consolidation of existing institutions.
- (b) Modernisation of workshops and laboratories.
- (c) Revision of staff structure.
- (d) Opening of new institutions .
- (e) Diversification and re-organisation of diploma courses.

(f) Development of sandwich courses.

(g) Expansion of part-time diploma course in selected institutions.

The details of each of the above schemes are as follows :—

A. Spillover Schemes.

The following schemes taken up during the Fifth Five Year Plan period were partly accomplished by 1977-78.

(a) *Consolidation of Existing Institutions :*

Government have sanctioned the construction of 3-Bay workshop at Government Polytechnic, Gudur as a plan scheme during the Fifth Plan period. The work is in progress. Provision has, therefore, been made for completion of the work during the next Plan period.

(b) *Opening of New Institutions :*

Government of India have approved the scheme for the establishment of the Institute of Printing Technology in the State during the Fifth Five Year Plan period. Accordingly the Institute was established at Secunderabad during the year 1977-78. It is temporarily located in the premises of Technical High School and Central Workshop, Secunderabad. Provision is made for the acquisition of land, construction of buildings, hostel building, purchase of vehicle for transport, purchase of equipment, furniture etc., and for the creation of necessary additional staff during the next Plan period.

(c) *Diversification and Re-organisation of Diploma Courses in Polytechnics :*

The new and diversified courses started during the Fifth Plan period are:—

- (i) Diploma course in Electronics and Communication Engineering at S. V. Government Polytechnic, Tirupati from 1975-76.
- (ii) Diploma course in Commercial Practice at Government Polytechnic, Nellore from 1975-76.
- (iii) Diploma course in Commercial Practice at Government Polytechnic, Srikakulam from 1975-76.
- (iv) Diploma course in Pharmacy at Government Polytechnic for Women, Guntur from 1975-76.

Provision has been made for the creation of additional staff for the schemes (i) and (iv) above. Provision is also made for construction of additional accommodation like Class-rooms and Laboratories under these four schemes besides providing for equipping the Laboratories.

(d) Development of Sandwich Courses :

The following sandwich diploma courses were started in Polytechnics during the Fifth Plan period.

- (i) Sandwich diploma course in Metallurgy at J. N. Government Polytechnic, Hyderabad from 1977-78.
- (ii) Sandwich diploma course in Chemical Engineering at J. N. Government Polytechnic, Hyderabad from 1977-78.
- (iii) Sandwich diploma course in Sugar Technology at Government Polytechnic, Visakhapatnam from 1977-78.
- (iv) Sandwich diploma course in Sugar Technology at Government Polytechnic, Nizamabad from 1977-78.
- (v) Sandwich diploma course in Sugar Technology at S. V. Government Polytechnic, Tirupati from 1977-78.

Provision is made for the creation of necessary additional staff, construction of additional building accommodation for Class-rooms, workshop, Laboratories, purchase of equipment and machinery, purchase of vehicles (for transport of staff and students to institutions where practical training facilities are provided etc.).

(e) Expansion of Part-Time Diploma Courses in Selected Polytechnics :

The following four-year part-time diploma courses were started during the Fifth Plan Period.

- (i) Part-time diploma courses in Civil Engineering and Electronic and Communication Engineering at Government Polytechnic, Hyderabad from 1975-76.
- (ii) Part-time diploma course in Civil Engineering at Andhra Polytechnic, Kakinada from 1975-76.
- (iii) Part-time diploma course in Civil Engineering at Government Polytechnic, Visakhapatnam from 1977-78.

Provision is made to meet the additional expenditure involved in running the II, III and IV year classes under the above courses.

B. Outlays on Development Schemes Representing Additions/Extentions of Existing Institutions/Establishments/Programmes:

The items covered under the above classification are,

- (i) Consolidation of existing institutions.

- (ii) Modernisation of workshops and Laboratories in Polytechnics
- (iii) Revision of staff structure in Polytechnics.

The schemes covered by the above three items are detailed below :

(i) *Consolidation of existing institutions* : Under the item of consolidation of existing institutions it is proposed to take up the construction of buildings required for the institutions and courses started prior to the Fifth Plan period and which could not be taken up during the Fifth Plan period.

- (a) Additional Class-rooms and Laboratories for diploma course in Pharmacy at S.V. Government Polytechnic, Tirupati.
- (b) Additional Class-rooms and Laboratory for diploma course in Pharmacy at Government Polytechnic, Visakhapatnam.
- (c) Additional Class-rooms and Laboratories for diploma course in Metallurgy at Government Polytechnic, Vijayawada.
- (d) Additional Class-rooms and Laboratories for the diploma course in Automobile Engineering at Government Polytechnic, Anantapur.
- (e) Construction of 2-bay workshop at Government Polytechnic, Anantapur.
- (f) Construction of 2nd Floor for the existing building at Government Polytechnic, Nizamabad.
- (g) Construction of additional accommodation at Government Polytechnic, Warangal.
- (h) Construction of permanent buildings for G.F.C.I. Hyderabad.

(ii) *Modernisation of Workshops and Laboratories in Polytechnics*:— Most of the Polytechnics under the control of the Department were started about two decades ago. Most of the Machinery and Equipment installed in the Workshops and Laboratories are obsolete. In order to give training on Modern Machines and to make the students fit to take up jobs in the Industry, replacement is quite essential.

In view of the revised syllabi introduced for the various courses suitable equipment is not available in Polytechnics, and it is to be procured immediately. The All India Council for Technical Education at its meeting held in February, 1978, had considered the recommendations of the working Group on Technical Education set up by the Ministry of Education, Government of India and resolved that "the replacement of Laboratory equipment and Machinery which have become obsolete due to technological and curricular changes be examined

Laboratories be modernised with relevant and versatile equipment with more instructional potential." It is, therefore, proposed to modernise the workshops and Laboratories and purchase additional equipment to the extent necessary.

(iii) *Revision of Staff Structure in Polytechnics.*—The Ministry of Education recently laid down revised norms of 'Teaching load' for various categories of staff working in Polytechnics and also stipulated that Lecturing work should not be given to a teacher below the rank of a Lecturer. This necessitates a revision in staff pattern in Polytechnics. Also in view of the introduction of revised curricula for the various diploma courses in Engineering/Technology and inclusion of new subjects to suit the current needs of the Industry, it is necessary to augment the existing staff structure by suitably adding staff to take up the new subjects.

Hence an outlay of Rs. 93.00 lakhs is proposed on this scheme. The provision is made up of Rs. 55.00 lakhs from Revenue Account and Rs. 38.00 lakhs from Capital Account.

C. NEW SCHEMES :

(a) *Opening of new Institutions :*

The Policy of the State Government had been to establish at least one Polytechnic in each District in the State. At present the districts of Prakasam, Nalgonda, Medak, Karimnagar, Adilabad and Khammam in the State do not have Polytechnics. It is, therefore, proposed to establish one Polytechnic in each of these districts in order to meet the Public demand. This constitutes an important programme during the next Five Year Plan period. The State being mostly agricultural in character and the present policy of the Government being, to develop Rural Oriented courses, it is proposed to establish in Independent Agricultural Polytechnic imparting Diploma and Certificate course/training useful to rural youth in the upkeep and maintenance of agricultural implements and Machinery. It is proposed to take up these schemes during the next Five Year Plan period.

(b) *Diversification and Re-organisation of Diploma Course in Polytechnics:*

The out-turn of Diploma Holders in the Conventional disciplines of Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering is greater than the demand; hence there is considerable unemployment among these categories. The All-India Council for Technical Education has been emphasising the need for diversifying the diploma courses in other disciplines. It is, therefore, proposed to take up schemes for the introduction of new and diversified courses such as Leather Technology, Paper and Pulp

Technology, Timber Technology, Plastic technology, Television Technology, Industrial Electronics, Bio-Medical Electronics, Electronic Instrumentation, Microwave Engineering, Computer Technology, Computer Programming, Industrial Instrumentation, Production Engineering, Industrial Engineering, Library Science, Dairy Engineering, Country and Town Planning, Agricultural Engineering, Medical Laboratory Equipment Technology etc. It is also proposed to start post-Diploma courses like Refrigeration and Air-conditioning, T.V. Technicians, Foundry Technology, Welding Technology etc., to suit the requirements of modern industry.

(c) Development of Sandwich Courses :

Sandwich pattern is considered to be the most effective way of imparting engineering education at both degree and diploma levels. Keeping this in view, the diploma courses in Chemical Engineering, Metallurgy, Sugar Technology; and Printing Technology have been started during the Fifth Five Year Plan. It is proposed to introduce sandwich courses covering Automobile Engineering, Leather Technology, Textile Technology, Oil Technology etc., in certain Polytechnics during the next Plan period.

(d) Introduction of Part-Time Diploma courses in Selected Polytechnics :

Part-time diploma courses for industrial workers are at present offered only in the Polytechnics at Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam, Kakinada and Vijayawada. There have been persistent demands from other places in the State for the introduction of such part-time courses as they are found very helpful to the industrial workers in the betterment of their career prospects. It is, therefore, proposed to introduce part-time diploma courses in some selected Polytechnics during the next Plan period so as to meet the popular demand. A beginning has been made by introducing part-time diploma courses in Civil and Mechanical Engineering at S.V. Government Polytechnic, Tirupathi and Government Polytechnic, Warangal with an intake of 20 students into each course at both these centres during 1978-79.

For this an outlay of Rs. 294.00 lakhs is proposed under new schemes, Rs. 70.00 lakhs under Capital Account and Rs. 224.00 lakhs under Revenue Account.

(e) Private Polytechnics :

Provision has been made for the payment of grant-in-aid to the existing Private Polytechnics to meet the expenditure on their Plan schemes to the extent of the State Government's share of expenditure. Provision has also been made for payment of non-recurring grant-in-aid to Sri Padmavati Women's Polytechnic, Tirupathi, for its building programme, procurement of equipment etc.

Hence an amount of Rs. 18.00 lakhs is proposed under Revenue Account for this scheme under the head "Private Polytechnics."

4. *Assistance to Universities for Technical Education :*

New Schemes :

The Department is committed to provide grant-in-aid to the four Universities offering Technical Education at the undergraduate and post-graduate levels in the State. Though the Universities have been approaching the Government for financial assistance on the new schemes taken up by them, it could not be recommended due to inadequate plan out-lay during the Fourth and Fifth Plan periods. It has prevented the Universities from implementing more purposeful schemes relating to the development of Engineering and Technological Education at the undergraduate and post-graduate levels. Further, in view of the large scale investments on Irrigation and Power projects in the State, Government have accorded sanction for increasing the intake in Civil Engineering branches of the Engineering colleges. To overcome the shortage of graduates in Civil Engineering the Government have also sanctioned the introduction of one year Post-Graduate diploma course in Civil Engineering for graduates in Mechanical Engineering. Provision has, therefore, to be made for payment of grant-in-aid to the Universities having administrative control over these Colleges. An amount of Rs. 46.00 lakhs is proposed as outlay for providing financial assistance to the Universities for Technical Education.

5. *Scholarships :*

Spillover Schemes :

The Government of India implemented a scheme of stipends for the students of Sandwich courses in Engineering during the Fourth Five Year Plan period. Students of a diploma course under the sandwich pattern has to be paid a stipend of Rs. 150 for a period of one year. Many new courses on Sandwich pattern in Polytechnics were started and it is necessary to provide funds to meet the expenditure during the next Five Year Plan period. Further, as amounts provided for scholarships in Non-Plan budget found insufficient, it has been decided that the amount falling short of the actual expenditure on scholarships, be provided in the plan budget. Hence an amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is proposed under Revenue Account for this scheme.

6. *Faculty Development :*

A. Spillover Schemes :

Government have accorded sanction during 1977-78 for the establishment of Extension centre of the T.T.T.I., Madras at Hyderabad. The Centre is temporarily located in the premises of the J.N. Government

Polytechnic, Hyderabad. Under the scheme, it is obligatory on the part of the State Government to provide accommodation and furniture for the Extension centre. Provision of Rs. 61.00 lakhs is made for the construction of a building for the centre during next Plan period.

B. *New Schemes :*

The Conference of the Principals of Polytechnics held in 1974 and the State Board of Technical Education and Training which met in June, 1977 at Hyderabad, recommended that an employment guidance Bureau and a followup Cell might be erected in each Polytechnic and that placement and Training Officer be appointed at State Level as well as at the Institution level to act as Liaison Officer between the Industry and the Institution, for providing practical training facilities to the students during the period of their study and after completion of studies under the Apprenticeship Act. It is, therefore, proposed to create a post of 'Placement and Training Officers' at State level with necessary supporting staff at the Directorate and posts of Placement and Training Officers institution level with minimum necessary supporting staff. It will also facilitate the implementation of the various recommendations made by the Industry Liaison Board.

The Curricular Development Centre at Nellore was established with minimum Technical personnel. Keeping in view the rapid changes taking place in the fields of Science and Technology and the introduction of revised syllabus for the various diploma courses, it is necessary to strengthen the Centre with expert staff in each faculty to prepare detailed lesson plans, model question papers, instructional material, teaching aids, question-banks etc. It is also proposed to provide the centre with necessary supporting staff.

The teachers of the Polytechnics are being deputed for Refresher/ Re-orientation training at the Technical Teachers' Training Institute, Madras and its extension Centre at Hyderabad. It is necessary to create supernumerary posts of training reserve in appropriate cadres/posts to enable appointment of substitutes in order to avoid dislocation of Instructional work in the Institutions. An amount of Rs. 18.00 lakhs is proposed for this scheme.

7. *Others :*

A. *Quality Improvement :*

In order to improve the quality and standards of instruction in the institutions, it is necessary to equip the libraries with the latest scientific and Technological Literature and reference books and provide air conditioning to the libraries etc. Further, some of the Polytechnics do not

have qualified Librarians for the up-keep and maintenance of the Libraries. The deficiencies in staff structure in these institutions should also be made up. Physical Directors where they are not available, Hostel Managers, Personnel Assistants to Principals, to assist the Heads of institutions in the day-to-day administration and posts of Section Heads in Non-Engineering subjects to achieve better co-ordination in academic and general subjects. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 27 lakhs is proposed as outlay.

B. *Student Amenities :*

Though Government of India have recommended the provision of amenities to students of Polytechnics like canteens, co-operative stores, cycle sheds etc. not much could be done in this regard during the Fifth Plan period.

The students of the Technical Institutions like Polytechnics, Technical High Schools etc. are required to undergo substantial part of their training in the work-shops and laboratories in the Institutions and Industrial establishments. There are no facilities for immediate medical attendance in case of any urgency. Provision of medical facilities in Polytechnics is also a welfare scheme for the hostellers. It is, therefore, proposed to provide a dispensary in each Polytechnic with a Medical Officer, Compounder and other attending and supporting staff. An amount of Rs. 43.00 lakhs is proposed as outlay for this scheme.

C. *Libraries, Book-Banks etc. :*

In view of the recent introduction of the revised syllabi for the various courses in Polytechnics it is necessary to provide suitable text-books to the students. The department would also take up schemes for promotion of text books for students of Polytechnics, Technical High Schools and Industrial Schools with the help and assistance of the Curriculum Development Centre. It is also proposed to provide incentives to teachers of the Polytechnics for writing Text Books. For the benefit of the students belonging to the weaker sections of the society, it is proposed to establish book-banks in all Polytechnics. It is also proposed to grant lumpsum allowances to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students at the time of their admission towards purchase of Engineering instruments, Slide Rules, Electronic Calculators etc. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed.

D. *Staff Quarters :*

All the Polytechnics except Government Polytechnics for Women, at Kakinada and Guntur and Institute of Printing Technology, Secunderabad, in the State have attached hostels with an intake capacity of 180 students in each hostel. It is, therefore, necessary to provide residential quarters to the Principals/Wardens and Hostel Managers to

facilitate them in taking better care of Students and their welfare. It is also aimed at maintaining student discipline in the hostels. It is an important scheme that deserves implementation. There is also need for provision of quarters for residential tutors so that the staff appointed as Residential Tutors may monitor the progress of students residing in the hostels.

Hence an amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is proposed as the outlay for this scheme.

E. Other Programmes:

(i) *Technical High Schools :*

Establishment of New Technical High Schools :—The policy of the Government has been to establish at least one Technical High School in each District. At present Technical High Schools are not functioning in the Districts at Srikakulam, West Godavari, Guntur, Prakasam, Kurnool, Adilabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Medak and Nalgonda Districts of the State. It is, therefore, proposed to start Technical High Schools in the above Districts in a phased manner during the next Plan period. The scheme acquires added significance in view of the present policy of the Government to locate industries in Rural areas. An outlay of Rs, 53.00 lakhs is proposed in this behalf.

(ii) *Construction of Building for Technical Institutions other than Polytechnics and Technical High Schools :*

In addition to the Polytechnics and the Technical High Schools, a Domestic Science Training College at Secunderabad, two Girls' Vocational Institutions at Hyderabad and Warangal and the Curriculum Development Centre at Nellore are functioning. Though the Domestic Science Training College, Secunderabad and Girls Vocational Institute were established two decades back, they have no permanent Buildings. The Curriculum Development Centre established during the Fourth Plan period also is without a permanent building. It is, therefore, proposed to take up the construction of buildings for these institutions during the next Plan period at an outlay of Rs. 40.00 lakhs.

(iii) *Provision of Hostel Staff :*

At present the cooks, suppliers, dish washers etc., are being paid from out of the mess bills paid by the students. The students have represented that their mess bills are high as a result of the payments made to the hostel staff from out of the mess charges. The students coming from weaker sections of the society are finding it difficult to pay

huge amounts towards mess charges. It is, therefore, proposed to create posts of cooks, suppliers and cleaners etc., in the hostels (paid from Government funds) to lessen the financial burden on the students belonging to middle class and weaker sections of the Society. An outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for this purpose.

(iv) *Establishment of Central Educational Film Library :*

The Conference of the Principals of Polytechnics recommended the establishment of Regional Film Libraries for the benefit of the students of Polytechnics. This recommendation could not be implemented during the Fifth Plan period due to inadequate plan provision notwithstanding the importance and usefulness of the scheme. It is, therefore, proposed to set up a Central Film Library at the State level to procure and supply educational films, slides and the like to the institutions, as a pilot project. It would be taken up in a phased manner during the second half of the next Plan period. Hence an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed as outlay for this scheme.

(v) *Central Sector Schemes outside the State Plan :*

(a) *Students Educational Tours :*

Much importance is attached to Educational Tours undertaken by the students during the period of their study for the enrichment of their knowledge of the Projects and Industrial establishments that have come up or in progress in the State in particular and in various parts of the Country in general. Though the State Government have approved the scheme of the Educational Tours for students of Polytechnics as early as in 1971, it could not be implemented due to inadequacy of resources at the State level as well as for want of financial assistance from the Government of India. As a result educational tours out-side the State could not be arranged except by the students themselves, leading to discontentment among them. It is, therefore, desirable that the Government of India agrees to provide financial assistance to the extent of at least 75 per cent of the cost on the scheme of educational tours for the students of Polytechnics. Rs. 5.00 lakhs is provided.

(b) *Regional Engineering College, Warangal :*

At present 50 per cent of the recurring cost of the Regional Engineering College, Warangal, is being met by the Government of India. Since it is a joint project of the Central and State Governments, this financing arrangement has to be continued during the next Plan period also. Hence an outlay of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed for this Scheme,

Centrally Sponsored Schemes :

Students' Hostels.—Students' hostels have to be constructed for Government Polytechnics for Women, Kakinada and Guntur and Institute of Printing Technology, Secunderabad. Further the second phase of construction of additional accommodation for the hostels attached to Government Polytechnics, Srikakulam, Nellore, Nandyal and Guntur is proposed to be taken up during the next Plan period. It is, therefore, necessary that the Government of India continue the payment of 100 per cent loan assistance to the State Government for the construction of these hostels and an outlay of Rs. 75.11 lakhs is proposed under capital account of this scheme.

In brief the outlay under Technical Education works out to Rs. 909.00 lakhs as shown below ;

(Rs. in lakhs.)

<i>Scheme.</i>	<i>Outlay for 1978-83</i>
1. Direction and Administration...	48.00
2. Engineering Colleges and Institutes :	
(a) Government Colleges. .. .. .	.. ..
(b) Regional Engineering Colleges.	23.00
(c) Private Colleges. .. .. .	.. ..
3. Polytechnics :	
(a) Government Polytechnics.	527.00
(b) Private Polytechnics.	18.00
4. Assistance to Universities for Technical Education.	46.00
5. Scholarships.	15.00
6. Faculty Development.	24.00
7. Others :	
(a) Quality improvement	27.00
(b) Student amenities.	43.00
(c) Libraries, Book Banks etc.	10.00
(d) Staff Quarters.	15.00
(e) Other Programmes.	113.00
Total ;	909.00

28. ART AND CULTURE

State Archives :

The Archive Department which was in a neglected state, before the advent of the Third Five-Year Plan, was developed into an organised body by constructing a new building at Tarnaka on modern scientific lines based on Archival principles. The main functions of the Department are (a) to preserve the records on scientific basis, (b) to facilitate the use of records in the business of Government, and (c) to help scholars in salvaging the heritage of the past.

Review of the Programme of the Fifth Five-Year Plan (1974-78) :

During the Fifth Five-Year Plan the Director, State Archives implemented schemes under the heads ; Headquarters Office, Regional Office , Archival Publications and Scholarships. The main achievements were as follows :

In the Headquarters office a xerographic machine with its accessories and chemicals were purchased. A window-type Air-Conditioner was installed. Correspondence for the transfer of Records from the Tamil Nadu Archives to this office was in progress ; during 1976-77 a mini-bus was purchased.

Under Regional Offices the policy of the Government is to centralise the Records of Collectorates pertaining to the post 1857 period and upto the introduction of Totenham system in 1929. Hence four Regional Offices at Tirupati, Visakhapatnam, Warangal and Guntur were proposed to be established ; however, one Regional office was established at Tirupati during the Fourth Plan period. At Visakhapatnam a Regional Branch was established during the Fifth Plan for centralising the records of Collectorates of Visakhapatnam, Srikakulam and East Godavari Districts.

To man the regional branch, at Tirupathi four non-gazetted posts were sanctioned in 1976. This unit is intended to centralise the Collectorate records (1857-1929) of all the Rayalaseema districts and of Nellore District. Accordingly, the acquisition and arrangement of records of Chittoor District Collectorate at Tirupati was completed. Acquisition and arrangement of the records of Cuddapah Collectorate was in progress. A few non-current records of Visakhapatnam District Collectorate were also acquired and transferred to the Regional branch office at Visakhapatnam.

Archival Publications :

The publication of the Half-yearly Journal 'Itihas' started in 1974 was continued during the Fifth Five-Year Plan period. A few monographs selected for publication under the Regular Monograph Series Scheme were under print.

Scholarships :

The Research Fellowships scheme and the Monograph Series Scheme started during the Third Plan period were implemented and new Research Fellowships were awarded to Ph.D. Candidates during the fifth Plan Period. One doctoral thesis was published and another thesis was under print under the Subsidised Monograph Series Scheme.

The valuable material of Mackenzie and Brown Collections in microfilms available in this was proposed to be edited and published for use of Research Scholars. Interpreting and editing of the Kaifiyats and inscriptions found in these collections (in microfilms) in respect of the Guntur district was completed and work on the Kaifiyats and inscriptions of Kurnool District was in progress.

Programme for the next Five-Year Plan :

In the guidelines to the Medium-Term plan, the Planning Commission under "Other Programmes and Art and Culture" has stated as follows :

"In the field of Culture, special attention will have to be given to schemes relating to the preservation and conservation of our cultural heritage, particularly monuments, repositories of manuscripts, and art objects."

The Indian Historical/Records Commission in its 45th session held at Mysore in February 1977 resolved that "In view of the importance and urgent necessity of preservation of old records, the State Governments be requested to give high priority to the development of Archives in their next Plan proposals and that the Central Government should give special grants for specific schemes to the extent possible."

In this context it is proposed to continue the scheme left incomplete during the Fifth Plan Period. The object of this being development of the main office strengthening and expanding the two Regional Offices and opening of two more Regional offices at Warangal and Guntur at a total cost of Rs. 27.00 lakhs. The details of the schemes are as under.

I. Headquarters Office ;

The total outlay for the schemes under this head is Rs. 6,80,000.

(i) Cataloguing and publication of the Mughal and Asafia documents:

It is proposed to publish at least 3 catalogues of Mughal documents pertaining to the Aurangzeb's reign preserved in this office, with a view to bring to light original source material relating to the Mughal period. The material for the first volume of the catalogue is ready and will go to the press shortly. The staff working on this scheme is quite inadequate. Hence some more staff is proposed to be added.

(ii) Regional Seminars on Utilisation of Archival Material :

It is proposed to organise regional seminars on the maximum utilisation of Archival material during the Plan period (1978-83).

(iii) Microfilming of back files of Telugu Newspapers and Journals :

To preserve the original source material of Andhra History and Culture, it is proposed to microfilm the back files of certain Telugu Newspapers and Journals for research purposes. Correspondence with the concerned institutions was started and necessary quotations were called for from the firms undertaking the work. The work may be taken up during 1978-79.

(iv) Development of Photographic Wing :

This office is equipped with Microfilm Equipment and Xerox Machine. For operating them efficiently, it is proposed to create one post of Microfilm operator and of Xerox operator. During the next Five-Year Plan period, it is proposed to equip the photographic wing of this office with an Air-Conditioner.

(v) Transfer of the Andhra District Records from the Tamil Nadu Archives to the Andhra Pradesh State Archives :

The Government of Tamil Nadu have employed additional staff for the separation of Andhra District records of the composite Madras State and to transfer them to A.P. State Archives for preservation and research purposes. It is likely to be implemented in 1978-79. The expenditure involved on this will be reimbursed to the Government of Tamil Nadu.

(vi) Development of Interim Repository :

The Interim Repository of this office is located in the Government Secretariat premises. It is proposed to equip the Interim Repository with additional furniture and fixtures.

(vii) Development of the Office Library :

The Andhra Pradesh State Archives has its own reference library for the use of Research Scholars. It is proposed to further equip the Library with furniture.

(viii) Development of the Office Museum :

The A.P. State Archives maintains an Archival Museum. It is proposed to develop the Museum by purchasing Modern equipments, celebration of Archival weeks and organising special exhibitions etc.,

(ix) *Establishment of a Film Archives in the Andhra Pradesh State Archives :*

The art of Movie Film-making was highly developed in South India as long back as three to four decades and some of the films produced in 1930's and 1940's were of great artistic and cultural value. It is therefore, necessary that they should be preserved on scientific lines.

The Movie films can be preserved scientifically by an organisation which enjoys the confidence of the Film Industry. It should have adequate confidence of the Film Industry. It should have adequate resources give required technical care. The 'Film Archives' is a new scheme which has been taken up by the Andhra Pradesh State Archives.

Proposals for sanction for the establishment of 'Film Archives' in Andhra Pradesh State during the next Five-year Plan are with the Government.

II. *Regional Offices :*

The total outlay for the schemes under this head is Rs. 11.00 lakhs.

Establishment and development of Regional Offices of the Andhra Pradesh State Archives :

In order to centralise the District Collectorate's records pertaining to the post 1857 period till the introduction of Tottenham system (1929) for use of Research scholars, the Regional Historical Records Survey Committee has recommended the setting up of Branch offices of the Andhra Pradesh State Archives in all the districts. As it was not possible to establish branch offices at all the districts it was decided to establish only Regional offices with jurisdiction over the adjacent districts. Accordingly, two Regional offices at Tirupati and Visakhapatnam were established. The Tirupathi Branch is to centralise the records of Rayalaseema and Nellore District and the Visakhapatnam Branch is for centralising the records of Visakhapatnam, Srikakulam and East Godavari Districts. These two regional offices are proposed to be developed by sanctioning two posts of Assistant Directors and a few non-gazetted technical posts including Archives and Assistant Archives. Two more Regional Offices at Warangal and Guntur are proposed to be established during the next Five-Year Plan period (1978-83) for centralising the records of Telangana at Warangal and of Krishna, Guntur and West Godavari at Guntur. These offices are also proposed to be strengthened with necessary staff, furniture etc.

It is proposed to construct permanent buildings at Tirupati and Visakhapatnam for housing the Regional offices. The Tirupati Tirumala Devasthanams and the Sri Venkateswara University authorities have allotted a plot of four acres in the University Campus for this purpose. A site required for Visakhapatnam office is yet to be acquired.

III. *Archival Publications :*

The total outlay earmarked for the schemes under this head is Rs. 4,82,000.

(i) *Publication of Monographs etc.*—The compilation of Reference media, Guides to records in State Archives and printing of monographs selected under the Regular Monograph Series Schemes are in progress, and the work will be continued during the next Five-Year Plan period.

(ii) *Editing and Publishing the Mackenize and Brown Collection.*—The material relating to the Mackenize and Brown collections available in this office in Microfilms is proposed to be edited and published for research purposes. Editing of the Kaifiyats and inscriptions of the Guntur District has been completed by employing a Sanskrit Scholar. Interpretation and editing of the Kaifiyats and inscriptions of Kurnool District is in progress. These will be published during 1978-83. The work relating to other districts will be taken up during the next Five Year Plan period.

(iii) *Publishing of Indices and Guides to Andhra District Records.*—(1836-1857). 2167 volumes of District records were transferred from the Tamil Nadu Archives to this State in 1963. These records relate to early 17th century upto 1857. The Regional Historical Records Survey Committee had resolved that Indices and Guides to these District Records for the period 1836-1857 should be prepared and published. Therefore, this work will be taken during the next Plan period 1978-83.

IV. *Scholarships :*

The total outlay earmarked for the schemes under this head is Rs. 4,38,000.

1. *Monograph Series Schemes :* For writing monographs on (1) The Modern History of Andhra Pradesh and the Deccan and (2) Technical aspects of Archives. Keeping the Government of Andhra Pradesh had instituted a Monograph Series Scheme during the Third Plan period, and it is continued since then. This Monograph Series Scheme consists of two series (i) Regular Monograph Series and (ii) Subsidised Monograph Series.

Under the Regular Monograph Series Scheme, monograph on the above subjects are selected for publication and their authors are paid a remuneration of Rs. 1,000 each. Under the subsidised Monograph Series Scheme, the authors of the selected thesis are given financial assistance for publishing their thesis, provided 100 copies are given free of cost to the State, alternatively a guarantee is given to purchase 150 copies of their thesis printed by the authors bearing the full charges.

The Monograph Series Scheme will be continued during 1978-83 as a regular feature. Hence Honoraria to the authors of selected Monograph under the Regular Monograph Series Scheme and expenditure on purchase of printed copies of the thesis or on printing charges will be incurred.

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 into illiteracy. Hence scheme were included in the development plans to expand Library facilities in rural and urban areas

In the year 1960, the Integrated Andhra Pradesh Public Libraries Act was passed and the department of Public Libraries was formed. The object of the Act is to provide Library service in every village. According to the Act, there is to be one library for every Municipal town with a population of 50,000 and more and one additional library for every 25,000 population in excess of 50,000. There is to be one Branch library in each panchayat of 5,000 population and a delivery station in a village with a population between 1,000 and 5,000. As per these norms there is need to open 804 branch libraries and 11,244 delivery stations. There are in all 22 Districts Libraries, 697 (branch libraries in Rural and Urban areas 701 village libraries or delivery stations and two mobile libraries at the close of 1977-78. The cost of maintaining each branch unit is estimated at Rs. 5,000 per year. Further expansion of these facilities require strengthening of administration and supervisory set up.

Programme Details ;

A sum of Rupees 200 lakhs is provided in the next plan for development and expansion of Public libraries in the State. During the next Plan 100 branch libraries and 100 village libraries are proposed to be opened. With the increase in libraries and library facilities, the demand for trained librarians will also increase. The cost of opening and maintenance of these libraries during the plan period comes to Rs. 35.50 lakhs. To provide the libraries with necessary equipment and reading material an amount of Rs. 32.70 lakhs is also required and the same is provided. Next in importance scheme to provide suitable buildings for the libraries is proposed. In it, construction of new buildings for the libraries, which have no buildings and extension of existing buildings in order to provide better accommodation to reading public are included. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 105.50 lakhs. Another scheme proposed to be taken up is to strengthen the libraries of the two Institutes of Library Science. They need technical books for use by the trainees undergoing the certificate course in library science.

It is proposed to sanction Rs. 2.00 lakhs for the five year period. An inservice training programme for the librarian and also referresher courses for the trained librarian is proposed for implementation. The courses are proposed to be conducted at five selected centres in the State. In order to strengthen the existing Government Libraries and to start various developmental programmes a provision of Rs. 14.02 lakhs has also been made. In an effort to strengthen the staff (at the required minimum) additional staff is proposed and it is expected to cost Rs. 3.23 lakhs. Library facilities are proposed to be provided in all the Harijan hostels for College Students in all the districts of the State. It is expected to cost Rs. 2.65 lakhs. Under a scheme of giving scholarships to the S.C. students undergoing training in library service, an amount of Rs. 0.35 lakh is proposed. All these schemes are provided out of an outlay of Rs. 200.00 lakhs for the plan period 1978-83.

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 formulated schemes estimated to cost Rs. 75.00 lakhs. The State-wide schemes are expected to cost Rs. 45.00 lakhs (including Rs. 6.25 lakhs as capital expenditure) and the District Schemes Rs. 30.00 lakhs (including Rs. 5.00 lakhs capital expenditure).

The Schemes are as follows :

Sl. No.	Scheme.	<i>(Rs. in lakhs.)</i> <i>Provision made</i>	
		<i>Total</i>	<i>Capital.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I. STATE WIDE SCHEMES :			
1.	Hyderabad and Regional Museums and Moulding section	10.00	6.25
2.	Survey and exploration and development of monuments, including registration of antiquities and establishment of District Offices and strengthening of Subordinate Offices and District Offices.	30.00	..
3.	Public Relations and Research cell and strengthening of staff pattern in Directorate office	5.00	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
II. DISTRICT SCHEMES :			
4. Development of Kondapalli Fort in Krishna District.	20.00	..
5. Development of V. J. Museum Vijayawada.		2.50	..
6. Development of Qutubshahi gardens and tombs (Hyderabad)	2.50	..
7. Accertion to Yelleswaram Pavilion and construction of auditorium (Hyderabad Dist.)	5.00	5.00
Total	75.00	11.25

The details of the above schemes are discussed in the following paragraphs:

STATE WIDE SCHEMES.

1. *Hyderabad and Regional Museums and Moulding section:*

A scheme of organising the district level Museums was taken up in 1965. Due to non-availability of suitable Government sites and the paucity of funds, the department could organise Museums only in Karimnagar, Cuddpah, East Godavari and Guntur districts in the past. The Department has proposed to establish five more district Museums during the next plan period. Priority is given to places basing on the availability of sites and the location of Post-Graduate centres or Universities. An approved type design for the construction of district Museums with 2,500 Sq. Ft. Plinth area has been adopted and it is estimated to cost Rs. 1.25 lakhs. A minimum of staff for running a district Museum, together with the incidentals required have been taken into consideration in preparing the estimate of Rs. 10.00 lakhs for the implementation of the scheme.

2. *Survey Exploration and Development of Monuments including registration of antiquities and establishment of district offices and strengthening of subordinate offices and Registering offices:*

Under this scheme, priority is given to the survey and exploration and development of monuments. Some of these monuments need immediate major conservation besides development works like laying archaeological gardens and providing suitable designs of relative architecture. In addition, two unique Buddhist stupas exposed through excavations require immediate conservation, as otherwise the living evidences may vanish due to vagaries of nature. These works require high skill and heavy machinery and the department for this purpose require additional staff and equipment. The total outlay envisaged under this scheme would be Rs. 30.00 lakhs, of which the works component will be Rs.14.00 lakhs cost of machinery will be Rs.2.30 lakhs and the expenditure

on staff comes to Rs. 13.70 lakhs. The unique nature of construction and conservation of different architectures, calls for a centralised unit at the Directorate, consisting of Archaeological Engineer, Senior Conservation Assistant and other complementary staff. It is proposed to organise a unit, involving an outlay of Rs. 7.72 lakhs. A District unit exclusively for survey and documentation work of protected monuments is also proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.24 lakhs. At present, the two regional offices at Warangal and Vijayawada are looking after the exploration and protection of the new monuments and sites in Telangana and Coastal areas of the State. Hence it is proposed to organise a regional unit at Anantapur to cater to the needs of Rayalseema area at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.74 lakhs.

3. *Public Relations and Research Cell and Strengthening of staff pattern in the Directorate :*

With frequent visits of scholars, researchers, foreigners and other V.I. Ps. to the State Museum ; the activities and work in the department have increased considerably. So far staff is not provided to meet the needs of the visitors and to explain the importance of the objects, sites and Monuments. Hence there is need to create a section to deal with the public relations at a cost of Rs. 1.65 lakhs. The staff will also help and assist other sections in bringing out publications besides attending to the work of Public relations.

Consequent on the enactment of Antiquities and Art Treasures Act 1972 by Parliament, the Government of India opened 7 offices for the registration of antiquities and their preservation. As a result, there is considerable increase in the work load at the directorate. Hence a staff scheme at a cost of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is proposed under this head.

DISTRICT SCHEMES :

1. *Development of Kondapalli Fort ;*

The Kondapalli fort in Krishna District stands a symbol of the true synthesis of the elements that make the Andhra history and Culture rich and varied. The fort complex is surrounded by fortification walls running upto 12 K.Ms. It is an extensive fort on two hills requiring sizable allocations for its full development. During 1977-78 a beginning was made for conserving a few structures. It is proposed to develop this fort into a tourist centre by conserving the structures and laying out parks besides the construction of cisterns, fountains, electrification of the complex and improvement of tourist facilities. For this purpose a programme has been drawn up involving an amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs in the next five years. These amounts are proposed to be spent on works (Rs. 16.76 lakhs) and on staff (Rs. 3.24 lakhs).

2. *Development of Victoria Jubilee Museum, Vijayawada :*

The Victoria Jubilee Museum is the oldest Museum in Andhra area. The Museum is serving Andhra Region more or less as a regional Museum with its vast and rare collections. To exhibit the rich collections in reserve, sufficient galleries on modern lines have to be constructed and organised. With this object in view designs of the buildings have been finalised, and line drawings are almost ready. The construction is proposed to be completed in 1980-81, the galleries will be organised, and finally displayed and will be open to the public by 1982-83. For this an amount of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is earmarked.

3. *Development of Qutub Shahi Tombs and Gardens, Hyderabad :*

The Qutub Shahi Tombs and Gardens are the representatives of Islamic Culture, art and architecture. To preserve these remains conservation besides beautification of the spot by developing traditional gardens is proposed involving an amount of Rs. 2.50 lakhs during the next five years.

4. *Accertion to Yelleswaram Pavilion :*

The department has opened new channels for group discussions on the evidences recently discovered with the Scholars and Reserches. For holding the discussions, Seminars, show of mini documentation reels, slides stand and other audiovisual exhibitions, the space available is hardly sufficient. It is therefore, proposed to construct an auditorium on mini scale to accommodate the seminars etc., at a cost of Rs. 5.00 lakhs including the equipment required in the auditorium.

Oriental Manuscript Library and Research Institute :

The Oriental Manuscript Library and Research Institute was constituted as an Independent Directorate in January, 1975. The functions attached to this Directorate are (1) Collection of Manuscripts, both Palm-leaf and paper (2) Preservation of Manuscripts, on modern and Scientific lines (3) Preparation of index cards to the manuscripts, (4) Preparation of descriptive catalogues to the manuscripts, (5) copying of rare and unpublished manuscripts with a view, to print them, (6) Printing of rare, important and unpublished manuscripts in a phased programme for the benefit of scholars.

Of the many activities undertaken, collection of manuscripts through donations, transfer and purchase is important. The manuscripts are in various languages and on many subjects ranging from vedas to traditions.

A good number of rare and unpublished manuscripts on different subjects were copied for publication. About ten of them have been published and a few more are going to be published in the near future. The Directorate is also functioning as a Research Centre for scholars leading to Ph.D degree in Telugu and Sanskrit. At present there are 9 seats for Research scholars. The Manuscripts of the Madras Government given to Andhra Pradesh preserved at the Sri Venkateswara Oriental Research Institute at Tirupathi are being taken over by this Directorate.

In view of the important and ever expanding role assigned, the activities of this Department are increasing. Consequently, strengthening of the department by creating both technical and non-technical posts is essential. Almost all the manuscripts throw light on our ancient literature, culture, history and heritage, it is therefore, necessary to preserve them on most scientific lines. The Buildings now occupied are hardly sufficient to house the Technical and the Ministerial staff, Research scholars, besides the Manuscripts and Publications. Hence a building sufficient to accommodate the Directorate is quite essential.

The schemes included in the plan for 1978-83 are mostly of staff schemes involving a cost of Rs. 16.00 lakhs over the five year period.

The Building programmes as envisaged, to house the directorate is estimated to cost Rs. 30.00 lakhs. The total outlay involved in these proposals work out to an amount of Rs. 46.00 lakhs.

In brief the outlay provided under Art and Culture works to Rs. 348.00 lakhs and the details are as follows:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Scheme.</i>				<i>Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
(1)	(2)				(3)
1. State Archives	27.00
2. Public Libraries	200.00
3. Archaeology and Museums	75.00
4. Oriental Manuscripts Library and Research Institute.	46.00
Total	348.00

29. MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Provision of Medical and Health facilities for the well-being of the people of the State is one of the primary responsibilities of a Welfare State. The investments made so far have resulted in vastly improved health, longevity, better facilities for training medical man-power and a net-work of hospitals and dispensaries.

Review:

The objectives of Health Programmes during the first four Five Year Plans were (i) control/eradication of major communicable diseases (ii) Provision of curative, preventive and promotional health services (iii) augmentation of training programmes of medical and para-medical personnel and (iv) strengthening of the primary health centre complex for undertaking preventive and curative health services in rural areas. A sum of Rs. 28.58 crores was spent up-to the beginning of the Fourth Plan since the beginning of the Plan era. Of this a sum of Rs. 16.83 crores was spent on Medical Programmes and Rs. 11.76 crores on Health Programmes. During the Fourth Plan an amount of Rs. 465.39 lakhs was spent on Medical and Health Programmes. The expenditure on Medical Programmes was of the order of Rs. 321.86 lakhs and the amount incurred on Health Programmes was Rs. 143.53 lakhs. The Fifth Plan tried to provide minimum public health facilities integrated with family welfare and nutrition for vulnerable groups children, pregnant women and nursing mothers. The accent of the schemes during the period has been on (i) increasing the accessibility of health services to rural areas, (ii) intensification of the control and eradication of communicable diseases, especially small-pox, malaria, and leprosy, (iii) qualitative improvement in education and training of health personnel and (iv) attempts to develop referral services by providing specialist attention to common diseases in rural areas. An amount of Rs. 543.12 lakhs was spent on the Medical Schemes while an amount of Rs. 526.64 lakhs was incurred on the Health Schemes. Among the physical achievements, addition of 596 beds to various taluk hospitals and opening of 60 Dental Clinics in selected taluk hospitals deserve mention. New dispensaries were opened at 13 places in the State. Bed strength in hospitals at the district level was increased by adding 250 beds. In about 7 teaching hospitals and district headquarters hospitals 301 beds were added besides making improvements to teaching hospitals. At places like Sattupalli, Penuballi, Vayalpad, Bellampalli and Mancheri, construction of 30 bedded hospitals was taken up. Women Assistance Surgeons were added at 24 taluk hospitals. A scheme

for the employment of 100 Honorary Medical Officers was implemented. For the use of district headquarters hospitals 22 new Ambulances were purchased during 1974-78. Specialised units/wards for Nephrology, Cardiology, Neurology and Intensive Respiratory units were started at some of the selected hospitals in the State. Additional wards were opened and additional staff was sanctioned, 'X' Ray units were added at some selected hospitals and Blood Banks were established at some of the important places under the medical schemes implemented during 1974-78.

Of the Public Health Schemes, commissioning of Tetanous Toxioid unit at Nacharam during 1976-77 the most important work undertaken. Due to the increased incidence of Malaria, substantial amounts were provided under T.B. Control Programme, X-Ray equipment, Dark-room accessories and chemicals, laboratory equipment and two jeeps were provided to the District T.B. Centre at Ongole. The five units at Nellore, Eluru, Mahabubnagar, Kakinada and Nizamabad under the Cholera Control Programme were taken up, besides organising a Public Health Laboratory at Ongole during 1976-77. A Mobile Fluorosis unit and one surveillance unit were also started. A scheme was taken up for the defluoridation of drinking water in Prakasam and Nalgonda Districts. Under Filaria Control Programme one Rural Filaria Project at Srikakulam was started. In Medical Colleges at Warangal, Kakinada and Tirupathi provision has also been made to train 100 Sanitary Inspectors during 1977-78. They are undergoing training in these colleges.

Approach to Medium Term Plan :

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 serious dissatisfaction with the existing model of medical and health care services with its emphasis on hospitals, specialists and highly trained doctors etc. It is also realised that it is this model which is depriving the rural areas and the poor people of the benefits of good Health and Medical Services, a search for alternative models has been, therefore, on for some time. It is proposed to give considerable attention to the development of an alternative model of health care services which will emphasise the preventive and promotive aspects, which will be fully geared to serve the rural areas and the poor people, which will visualise the development of a large band of health workers from among the community itself to take care of the common day to day ailments which will make even the best medical aid available to every individual through a well organised referral system and a chain of Taluk, District and State hospitals, and whose cost will remain within our resources. It is hoped in a well formulated and generally accepted programme of health and medical services will soon emerge out of these efforts before the end of the 1978-83 Plan itself.

Meanwhile it is proposed that the policies and programmes to be developed in the immediate future should be based on the following principles :

- (i) The main objective in the Plan (1978-83) will be to provide better health care and medical care services to the rural areas and the poor people ;
- (ii) Various steps will be taken to launch a community based programme of health care and medical services in rural areas, this being the most neglected sector, needs priority ;
- (iii) No linear expansion of curative services in urban areas based on specialists and super specialists will be permitted, except in a few cases where the need for such expansion is justified on sound principles of need and priority.

The population of Andhra Pradesh is 435 lakhs based on 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 the Mudaliar Committees' Report is 1:1000 and to achieve this ideal ratio the number of beds required for the State is 8000 for urban areas and 35,500 for rural areas. The doctor population ratio recommended is 1:3500. To achieve this, Andhra Pradesh requires 12,428 doctors. The doctor population ratio and bed population ratio as on 1-4-1974 was 1:12850 and 1:2064 respectively. By the end of 1977-78, it is estimated that the Doctor - Population ratio would be 1:11530 while the Bed Population ratio would be 1:2024. To over-come the lack of sufficient direct medical care in rural areas certain preventive as well as hospital care facilities have been thought of during the Five Year Plan period, 1978-83.

It has been keenly felt that owing to the insufficiency of medical care in rural areas, there is every need to augment the services both under the preventive and curative sectors so as to cover the rural population in a better way than before. The medical institutions have been sought to be improved by establishing more beds at the taluk headquarters and also by opening 30 bedded hospitals as well as upgrading some of the dispensaries into 10 bedded hospitals wherever they are lacking. It is also proposed to establish mobile medical units for fishermen villages and backward areas; open new dispensaries and hospitals depending upon the felt needs in the villages which are identified as Market and Service Centres by the Government. It is also proposed to institute diagnostic facilities at the taluk headquarters hospitals and open blood banks in the institutions situated on the National Highways. Provision of ambulances in some of the selected institutions is also envisaged under the Plan. Dental clinics are proposed to be established in all the taluk headquarters at the rate of 15 every year during the Plan. The scheme of opening of Honourable

Rural Medical Practitioners dispensareis started during the Fifth Plan period, is proposed to be expanded for both coverage at suitable places in order to see that some more places are provided with medical care facilities and to allow the doctors to settle down in rural areas. Apart from this, Poly-clinics, Medical Liaison Officers and Senoir House Surgeons are also proposed for better medical care and inducing the doctors to settle down to private practice.

Under Public Health Programmes like rural programmes reorientation of the workers engaged in prevention and control of communicable diseases through the multipurpose health workers programme, the community health workers scheme, involvement of medical colleges by adopting three Primary Health Centres, establishment of additional sub-centres to achieve the norm of one sub-centre for every 5000 population, adequate coverage to spill-over construction works and adequate provision of drugs at Primary Health Centres and Sub-centres have been taken care of in the proposals for inclusion in the next Plan. The guide-lines relating to making up of deficiencies in respect of buildings for Sub-centres, up-grading of one Primary Health Centre in every four have also been considered according to the norms outlined by Government of India subject to local variations. The Draft Plan proposals have also taken note of the deficiencies in medical colleges, providing specialists and medicine, rationalisation of post-graduate medical education and research. It is under active consideration to establish and expand the existing facilities by instituting one Post-graduate Research Centre at Hyderabad on the pattern of All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.

Keeping the approach and the norms mentioned in view, proposals have been made for different programmes under Medical and Public Health Schemes. The details of these allocations are as follows :

<i>Item</i>	<i>Outlay</i>
	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>
I. Modern Medicine	
(i) Direction and Administration	129.73
(ii) Teaching Hospitals	768.73
(iii) Other City hospitals	210.85
(iv) District Head Quarters Hospitals	455.08
(v) Taluk Hospitals	2,283.25
(vi) Education (Medical Colleges).. ..	350.32
(vii) Buildings (including the spillover works)	122.04
Sub-Total	4,320.00
II. Minimum Needs Programmes	2,500.00
III. Public Health Schemes	2,500.00
	9,320.00

Plan Programmes :

The details of the schemes are discussed in the following paragraphs:

For Modern Medicine an outlay of Rs. 43.20 crores has been proposed and out of which an amount of Rs. 21.28 crores has been earmarked for schemes relating to urban areas, while an amount of Rs. 21.92 crores is allocated for rural areas.

Of the many programmes proposed for the improvement of medical facilities in urban areas, the amount provided for city peripheral hospitals and dispensaries in Hyderabad was Rs. 210.85 lakhs. Such schemes are also proposed to be implemented in hospitals and dispensaries at Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Guntur, Warangal and Kurnool. Schemes involving an amount of Rs. 156.82 lakhs are proposed to be implemented in the Nizam's Orthopaedic Hospital and the Institute of Medical Specialities during the Plan period, 1978-83. Another important scheme proposed for implementation is providing hostel facilities to medical students at a cost of Rs. 110.00 lakhs. Construction of wards and other ancillary structures including Out-Patient wards in headquarters hospitals is proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 247.04 lakhs. Increase of Beds in general hospital and headquarters hospitals is being proposed involving an amount of Rs. 114.73 lakhs. Besides these, improvement of General Hospital at Vijayawada is also proposed to be under taken at a cost of Rs. 100.00 lakhs. In addition, many more schemes aimed at improving the conditions and facilities in the urban hospitals are included in the proposals.

Among the Schemes proposed for implementation during the Plan period 1978-83 in the rural areas, opening of 42 hospitals with 30 beds in each of them is the most important. It is proposed to involve an amount of Rs. 580.38 lakhs. It is also proposed to upgrade 61 hospitals (by adding 20 beds in each case) to 30 bedded hospitals involving an amount of Rs. 270.45 lakhs. During the period, an amount of Rs. 192.17 lakhs is proposed to be spent on upgrading and establishing of hospitals (with 10 beds in each) numbering 42 in all. Under the programme of opening of new dispensaries, an amount of Rs. 318.78 lakhs is earmarked for opening 42 dispensaries each with 5 emergency beds at various places. In order to ensure adequate coverage of medical services two mobile hospitals are proposed to be started in each district. These mobile hospitals will be attached to the nearest taluk headquarters hospital in order to make referral system available to the people in general. During 1978-79 eight mobile hospitals were started in the coastal districts to serve the fishermen villages. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 78.00 lakhs. For construction of quarters for Medical Officers, kitchens for the 30 bedded hospitals, post-mortem

rooms, garrages for ambulances, compound walls for some of the hospitals, a scheme involving an amount of Rs. 105.00 lakhs is included. Another major scheme with an amount of Rs. 217.00 lakhs on upgrading of 32 sub-divisional hospitals (with 50 beds each) is proposed. With the increase in the bed strength many of the hospitals require X-Ray Plants, Microscopes and other laboratory equipment. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 106.45 lakhs is earmarked in the provision. The scheme of employing Honorary Rural Medical Practitioners started during the Fifth Five Year Plan, is being extended and these Practitioners will be based at Sub-centre level, in a phased manner. In all, it is proposed to appoint 630 H.R.M.Ps. in the State involving an outlay of Rs. 140.00 lakhs during the period 1978-83. Besides these provision of ambulances (Rs. 27.00 lakhs) opening of 10 Blood Banks each year (Rs. 21.50 lakhs), employment of Dental Assistant Surgeons (Rs. 42.52 lakhs), completion of spill-over construction works (Rs. 30.00 lakhs), cyclone relief (Rs. 48.00 lakhs) and grants-in-aid to local fund and Panchayat Samithi Allopathic Dispensaries (Rs. 5.00 lakhs) are proposed for inclusion in the Five Year Plan (1978-83).

Employees State Insurance Corporation:

The Employees State Insurance Act was passed in 1948, and for the administration of the Employees State Insurance Schemes in accordance with the provisions of the Act, a Corporation known as the Employees State Insurance Corporation was established by the Government of India. The Employees State Insurance Act is made applicable to all factories in which a manufacturing process is carried on, registered under Factories Act and other establishments such as Hotels, Restaurants, Shops, Road and Motor Transport establishments, Cinemas, Newspaper establishments wherein twenty 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 2½% of the daily wages) and grants and donations. Besides this, the State Government contributes 12½% of the total expenditure on the medical benefits. The expenditure under Employees State Insurance Corporation is shared between State Government and the Employees State Insurance Corporation in the ratio of 1 : 7.

Prior to March 1975, the Employees State Insurance Act was applicable to Factories/Eastablishments employing 20 persons or more using power. The employees of such establsihments 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 Rs. 1,000 per month.

During the period 1974-78, an expenditure of Rs. 16.71 lakhs was incurred (State share) on the scheme.

The physical achievements during the period include upgrading of 3 dispensaries, opening of 11 single doctor dispensaries, one dispensary manned by two doctors and 9 dispensaries with 3 doctors each. Above all 216 new beds were added in the E.S.I. Hospitals at Visakhapatnam, Sanathnagar (Hyderabad) and Vijayawada besides appointing specialists in some of the hospitals/dispensaries.

The proposals furnished by the Deputy Director of Medical Services (E.S.I.) for implementation during 1978-83 include schemes like (i) opening of six dispensaries each with a team of three doctors (ii) opening of ten dispensaries with two doctors at each one of them (iii) opening of new E.S.I. dispensaries (iv) establishment of Hospitals with 150/50 beds and (v) cost of continuing schemes. The schemes are estimated to cost Rs. 532.00 lakhs and the share of the State Government works to Rs. 66.40 lakhs.

Indian Medicine and Homeopathy :

It is a well known fact, that a majority of the rural population choose one or the other Indian systems of medicine for their health problems. Ayurveda, the life science, is an age-old system and is continuing to serve the common man even now. Unani system has well adopted itself to the local conditions and has become almost indigenous as Ayurveda. Homeopathy, in recent years, has become very popular because of its easy application and being less expensive.

Review :

With a view to develop these systems of medicine various schemes were taken up in the past. The expenditure incurred on these schemes increased from Rs. 10.83 lakhs during the Second Plan period to Rs 22.27 lakhs during the Fourth Plan period. By the end of 1973-74, number of Colleges under the Indian system of Medicine and Homeopathy were eight with an annual in-take capacity of 320 students. There were 8 hospitals with a bed strength of 524 ; out of which, four were Ayurvedic hospitals with 254 beds ; three homeopathy hospitals were with 90 beds and the Unani hospital was with 180 beds. The number of dipensaries functioning in Coastal Andhra region was 30, in Rayalaseema region was 25 and in Telangana region the number was 126. In all, out of 181 dispensaries 140 were serving the rural and backward areas of the State.

During the Fith Plan period 1974-78, the expenditure incurred on he State Plan schemes was Rs. 23.25 lakhs; the expenditure under the centrally sponsored schemes was Rs. 9.99 lakhs. During the period

1974-78, no new hospital was established ; however, to meet partly the standards of teaching hospitals, as laid down by the C.C.I.M.&H. the bed strength was increased from 524 to 634. The number of dispensaries functioning in the State was increased to 259 by opening 78 new dispensaries comprising of 33 Ayurvedic, 31 Homeo and 14 Unani dispensaries. Apart from this, to provide better medical care to the villages a scheme was implemented, with an honorarium of Rs. 200 per month, and Rs 50 per month for medicines. Under this scheme, 100 Honorary Rural Medical Practitioners were enlisted. Of those enlisted, 50 belonged to Ayurveda, 40 to Homeopathy and 10 to Unani systems. As many as 78 were made available to work in rural and backward areas of the State. An amount of Rs 3.00 lakhs was given as grant-in-aid to the Institute of Yoga, Research and Allied Sciences at Tirupathi during 1977-78.

Approach to Medium Term Plan :

The Ayurvedic, Homeopathy, Unani systems are time honoured popularly and the rural population is traditionally used to them. The doctors administrating these systems mostly have rural background and therefore they are well suited for the environment in which they work. They identify themselves with the rural areas and people and take these systems to the door-step of the rural and weaker sections of the society and work for better health care of the masses.

For greater health care of the population there are good number of dispensaries and a few hospitals. There are colleges for imparting training in various systems, besides the training programmes for medical and para medical personnel. The department has a pharmacy to manufacture and supply common drugs and medicines to the hospitals and dispensaries under Ayurvedic and Unani systems.

Plan Programmes :

The department has prepared a Plan involving an amount of Rs. 1,844.00 lakhs for meeting the immediate requirements of the department. However, as the outlay for the department has been fixed at Rs. 500.00 lakhs, the programmes for the next Plan 1978-83 have been formulated as following :

State Plan Schemes :

<i>Item</i>	<i>Outlay</i> (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Hospitals and Dispensaries	391.00
2. Improvements to Colleges	64.00
3. Indian Medicine Pharmacy	5.00
4. Strengthening of the Directorate	25.00
5. Buildings Programme	15.00
Total :	500.00

It is proposed to take up four full-fledged additional departments in the Colleges and add 420 beds under different systems of medicine. In addition 350 dispensaries will be added during the next five years under Hospitals and Dispensaries. Strengthening of the departments of Medical Education and patient care are proposed to be covered under improvements to Colleges. The amounts allocated for Indian Medicine Pharmacy will be used in the drug manufacture and supply to hospitals and dispensaries. Continuous increase in the number of dispensaries and institutions has increased the work at the Directorate. An organisation for the control of licensing of shops and manufacture of medicines is keenly felt. For proper and adequate supervision certain staff is proposed to be created during the next Plan. The existing Ayurveda and Homeopathy Colleges are not having adequate accommodation and they are now in private buildings. Moreover provision of Hostel facilities to students is also essential; hence an amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been proposed for building programme during the period 1978-83.

The centrally sponsored schemes proposed for implementation in the next five years 1978-83 involve an amount of Rs.78.45 lakhs. The details are as follows:

Centrally Sponsored Schemes :

<i>Item</i>	<i>Outlay</i> <i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1. Post-Graduate Units of Ayurveda and Unani System ..	70.45
2. Development of Indian Medicine Pharmacy including Herbal Farm and Drug Testing Labs... ..	8.00
Total:	78.45

The programmes are designed to supplement or add to the schemes taken up under the State Plan Schemes.

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.

During the Fifth Plan Period, besides a Deputy Drugs Controller, three Assistant Drug Controllers and twenty three Drug Inspectors and other supporting staff for drugs, one officer for looking after the food wing of the laboratory and a few other laboratory staff for the enforcement of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act were created. On the construction of a combined Food and Drug Control Laboratory Building an amount of Rs. 6.55 lakhs was incurred, and equipment worth Rs. 0.71 lakh was also purchased.

Andhra Pradesh State is one of the leading States in so far as the Pharmaceutical Industry and drug trade are concerned. It is, therefore, considered essential to enforce the Food and Drug laws effectively and ensure supply of food quality good and drugs to the masses. Conditions for the progress and development of drug industry and expansion of trade besides starting, Research, Consultation and Guidance, to the industry with regard to advanced techniques of manufacture and analysis of drugs should also be created. The Department should be developed to discharge its obligations to the society by creating minimum of staff and providing amenities to form an administrative net-work from the centre to the periphery. Keeping these objectives in view it is proposed to expand the already existing laboratory and create sufficient number of supervisory officers to ensure, its proper working. The laboratory should be strengthened by a good library to keep the scientists informed of the developments about various types of food and drugs throughout the world. It should also have a training division, to train the analysis. The Microbiology and the Pharmacological divisions have to be stored besides creating a full fledged Animal house.

At present, almost the entire rural area of the State is being left out, from the purview of the implementation of prevention of Food Adulteration Act. There is no preventive staff exclusively appointed for this purpose of food stuffs at any level. Hence the infrastructure and the supervisory staff to curb and control adulteration at the level of manufacture, retail and wholesale trade are required. There are about 10,000 medical shops, 200 drug manufacturing units, 62 cosmetic manufacturing units besides over 30 repacking units in the State. The staff now available at the District and State level to supervise the implementation of Drugs and Cosmetics Act i. e., 23 Drugs Inspectors in the State is quite inadequate. Therefore, augmentation and strengthening of the drug control organisation is required.

Details of the Programmes:

An amount of Rs. 112.28 lakhs has been fixed as the outlay for the schemes of the Drug Controller and Food (Health) Authority during 1978-83. The details of the schemes are as follows :

Schemes Proposed During 1978-83.

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Outlay</i> <i>Rs. in lakhs.</i>
1. Expansion of Food and Drugs Laboratories.	10.47
2. Creation of three Posts of Deputy Directors.	1.19
3. Creation of three Posts of Regional Directors.	1.18
4. Enforcement of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act.	30.73
5. Creation of 3 Drug Inspectors.	0.78
6. Creation of one Post of Law Officer.	0.27
7. Strengthening of Directorate.	7.31
8. Creation of 49 posts of Drivers.	3.10
9. Non-Recurring Expenditure such as purchase of vehicles.	36.72
10. Construction of Additional Buildings at Nacharam for laboratory.	8.00
11. Recurring contingencies on the above proposals.	13.23
Total :	112.98

The above schemes are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Food and Drugs Laboratories:—The present staff of the Food and Drugs Laboratory is grossly inadequate even to carry out the analysis of food and drug samples. The analysis is also limited and is mostly confined into chemical analysis, photometry and physical tests. The laboratory at Nacharam is expected to be ready shortly. It is proposed to develop the Laboratory by creating the posts and amenities on the pattern suggested by Government of India in a phased programme so as to fully equip the laboratory with facilities to undertake microbiological, Biological, Pharmacognostic and other advanced

methods of testing. The Staff proposed in this regard is expected to cost Rs. 10.47 lakhs.

2. *Creation of posts of Deputy Directors* : To look after- (i) enforcement of drug laws. (ii) enforcement of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, and; (iii) Administration of laboratory, it is proposed to create the posts of Deputy Directors in a phased manner. It is expected to involve an expenditure of Rs. 1.19 lakhs.

3. *Creation of posts of Regional Directors*: It is proposed to create three posts of Regional Directors of food and drugs for the three regions in the State assisted by an Assistant Food Controller and other ministerial staff. The Regional Directors will periodically organise raids and conduct surprise checks to ensure the enforcement of both food and drug laws effectively. These officers are also expected to have close liason with the manufacturers and distributors to avoid short supply of essential drugs with-in their respective regions. It involves an outlay of Rs. 1.18 lakhs.

4. *Enforcement of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act*: There are no Food Inspectors under the control of this department and the raids are conducted by the Food Inspectors employed by the local bodies who cover only a limited area. To supplement the activities of the Food Inspectors of the Local bodies, employment of Food Inspectors under the administrative control of this department is an imperative. The scheme envisages the creation of 121 posts of Food Inspectors at taluk level and 21 Food Inspectors at District level under an Assistant Food Controller at the Regional level. The Gazetted Food Inspectors at the District level will function as Local Health Authorities under the prevention of Food Adulteration Act is to guide and supervise the activities of the Food Inspectors. The expenditures involved in the scheme is Rs. 30.73 lakhs.

5. *Enforcement of Drugs Laws*: There are at present 23 Drugs Inspectors in the State including five for the twin cities and two for Krishna District who are entrusted with the enforcement of Drugs and Cosmetics Act etc. In order to see that at least a Drugs Inspector is provided in each district it is proposed to create 3 posts of Drugs Inspectors involving an amount of Rs. 0.78 lakh during the Plan Period 1978-83.

6. *Law Officer*: A law officer's post is proposed to be created to study the various cases, and give suitable legal advice and guidance to the inspecting staff. It has become quite essential, as many

of the cases under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and Drugs and Cosmetics Act are being keenly contested as they contain a clause of imprisonment. In order to ensure successful prosecutions and prevention of demoralisation of the inspecting staff, it is essential that expert legal guidance is given to the inspecting staff. It involves only an expenditure of Rs. 0.27 lakh during the Plan Period.

Strengthening of the Directorate :

At present the Directorate is functioning with skeleton staff. The programmes as envisaged during the Plan 1978-83 are sure to increase the work load many fold at the Directorate level in the fields of establishment, accounts, publicity, statistics and planning. In order to ensure efficiency and promptness, it is proposed to supplement the existing staff to deal with subjects like, Establishment, Accounts, Stores, Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and Enforcement, Planning and Publicity, Statistics and Public Relation etc. The expenditure involved in this scheme works to Rs. 7.31 lakhs.

Motor Vehicles :

It is proposed to buy two staff buses, one car, 21 jeeps and four station wagons during the Plan period 1978-83. The staff buses are proposed to be purchased for the purpose of providing Departmental transport to staff (of about 150 persons) working at the combined Food and Drugs Laboratory at Nacharam. For the use of officers with outdoor duties, an ambassador car is proposed to be purchased. In order to provide prompt and secure movement of inspecting staff in the districts, one jeep for each district is proposed to be provided. There will be two drivers for each jeep to ensure service round the clock. The non-recurring expenditure of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 36.72 lakhs. The station wagons are proposed to acquire to serve the three Regional offices and one at the headquarters. These station wagons are also expected to carry the kits consisting of lab-equipment for conducting on the spot tests in the field.

Additional Buildings for the Laboratory :

The laboratory now under construction was designed to provide only for the laboratory as such. It is, therefore, proposed that the space available at the site is made use of most economically and to provide buildings for stores, library, Animal House etc. by constructing an additional block involving Rs. 8.00 lakhs.

Public Health Schemes :

An outlay of Rs. 25.00 crores is proposed for the Public Health Schemes in the Plan during 1978-83. Of the many schemes proposed in the Plan the expanded programme of immunisation is an on-going programme. It is expected that by April 1981 the Programme would be implemented in all the districts of the State. It is a staff scheme in general and during the next Plan new posts of vaccinators will be created at the rate of two posts for every Primary Health Centre. In addition, additional staff at the State Headquarters and in the offices of the District Medical and Health Officers, will also be created. They are expected to function as Evaluation Cells for the programme. An amount of Rs. 23.70 lakhs is also proposed to be spent on the establishment of cold-chain in the State as a part of this programme. The entire programme is estimated to involve an investment of Rs. 145.00 lakhs.

National Cholera Control Programme, is being implemented as a centrally sponsored scheme and 13 districts in our State are identified as endemic by Government of India. So far, the G.O.I. sanctioned the establishment of 8 cholera combat teams and one more team is being established during 1978-79. The G.O.I. has not indicated whether it will be establishing the remaining 4 cholera combat teams in the next few years of the Plan. The State Government is incurring an expenditure of Rs. 60,000 as operational cost. In the next four years of the Plan, it is programmed to establish the 4 new cholera combat units in the endemic areas, besides establishing the units in the non-endemic areas progressively in the next four years. In addition one monitoring cell at the Directorate, purchase of vehicles and conversion of Mobile Medical unit at Cuddapah into a full-fledged cholera combat team are proposed to be covered during the Plan period. It is expected that this scheme would require an outlay of Rs. 77.37 lakhs.

For the implementation of schemes under Malaria Eradication Programme an outlay of Rs. 296.00 lakhs is made for the period 1978-83. It is an important scheme and the programmes suggested are integrated. It is proposed to create a training cell at the State headquarters to impart training to various categories of public health personnel so that efficient and effective operations to combat Malaria could be carried out in the periphery. The success of the Programme depends on the Epidemiological evaluation of the programme at various stages. It is essential that an epidemiological evaluation including entomological study and research is carried out in a systematic manner at regular intervals so that any situation can be tackled successfully to control the infection. At present, there are no such facilities. Hence it is proposed to establish

an Epidemiological evaluation and research cell at the State Headquarters. There is no component of Health Education in the Malaria Eradication Programme in the State. To make a success of the programme and to improve the public participation it is proposed to create a Health Education cell to coordinate the Health Education activities under the NMEP in the districts. Under combat teams, it is proposed to organise 8 combat teams one for each district. The team will work under the control of the District Malaria Officer and will carry out the remedial measures and investigate the causes for the high incidence of cases. A cell is also proposed to coordinate the different aspects of the programme and to have administrative control over the working of the scheme. The collection of blood smears and examination at the P.H.C. is becoming heavy and resulting in delayed remedial measures. This delay is causing great set-back to the success of the Programme. It is, therefore, proposed to augment the laboratory services in the P.H.Cs. Moreover, it is also essential to have at least two Senior Lab-Technicians in each district, in order to have supervision of the work at the P. H. Cs. and providing better laboratory services. The C. M. L. functioning at the State head-quarters is cross checking only 7.5% of the negative blood smears examined in the periphery. Sometimes, even after 4 months of original examination, the blood smears could not be cross-checked at C.M. L. for want of staff. Hence, it is proposed to augment the existing staff at C.M.L., during the current Plan. Fever Treatment Depots are functioning at 1400 places in the State and work done in these depots is being appreciated. It is, therefore proposed to open another set of 2,000 depots in different districts. In view of all these schemes and programmes, the work-load at the district level has gone up-both technical and non-technical. It is, therefore, essential to strengthen the district level administration. In addition, amounts provided for the day-to-day contingent expenditure, are quite inadequate. The funds provided by G. O. I. are also not sufficient. Hence adequate provision is made to meet the day-to-day requirements on staff and materials.

Filaria Control Programme as adopted in the State has proved useful. With a view to control the spread of the disease and to train the field staff schemes were sanctioned, for the establishment of 23 control units, 3 clinics, 2 survey units, Filaria Research Training centre and Rural Filaria Control Project in the endemic areas. Since there is need to strengthen the organisation in endemic districts of Prakasam, Medak East Godavari and Srikakulam, 5 control units and 3 clinics are proposed to be established. In addition, it is also proposed to establish 2 units per year in the last three years of the Plan. To cope with the increased work-load due to the establishment of new units and clinics, it is proposed to strengthen the Bureau of Filariology. These programmes are designed to cover an outlay of Rs. 74.03 lakhs during 1978-83.

Under the T. B. Control Programme, an outlay of Rs. 78.50 lakh has been made for the period 1978-83. The programmes proposed are revitalisation of T. B. & B. C. G. Programme and purchase of kits, creation of lab-technicians, increasing the T. B. bed strength at the Government Hospitals, located at Appanapalli, Machilipatnam, Eluru, Kakimada, Adilabad, Srikakulam, and Nalgonda. Creating T. B. clinics at Bhadrachalam and Narsapur, besides making improvements to Government T. B. Hospitals at Visakhapatnam etc. The outlay includes the expenditure on staff, diet and medicines. The schemes also envisage addition to the existing bed strength at the Government Hospitals besides the cost of staff created in the previous years.

An amount of Rs. 130.00 lakhs is proposed to be earmarked for the schemes and programmes to be implemented by the State Health Education Bureau. The State Health Education Bureau is in existence since 1948. It has no hostel building for accommodating the inservice trainees. Hence it is proposed that a Hostel Building to accommodate 50 trainees should be constructed. The Health Museum located in the Public Gardens at Hyderabad is very small and the space available is not sufficient for the Museum, library and lecture hall. Hence it is felt that at least 8 rooms on the model of the existing Health Museum should be constructed in two phases during the Plan period. One of the functions of the District Health and Family Welfare Committee is to impart inservice training to Medical and Para-medical personnel in the District. The Health Museums proposed at the district level are designed to have a lecture hall accommodating at least 50 trainees as well as a big hall to locate the models, panels, charts etc., as a museum. It is proposed to construct these Museums in a phased manner during the next Plan period. In order to meet the transport requirements of the Trainees to go to the field training etc., a bus (30 seater) is proposed to be purchased. A cinema van is proposed to be purchased to replace the already condemned vehicle. A mini bus to enable the Student Health Education unit to tour the city and for visiting the various schools is also essential. A mobile exhibition van is included in the items for purchase during the Plan. For the State Health Education Bureau to procure the materials required in the preparation of exhibits and the distribution to the District Health Museums a scheme is included in next Plan.

Under vital statistics an outlay of Rs. 58.00 lakhs is proposed for the implementation of (i) scheme of strengthening of statistical units in Municipalities for improvement of registrations, (ii) scheme for the replacement of punch card equipment for centralised compilation of vital statistics, (iii) scheme for centralised compilation of Hospital in-patient statistics, (iv) scheme for the supply of office sign boards to birth and death registers in villages, (v) scheme for strengthening

of the statistical cells in District Medical and Health offices and (vi) scheme for appointment of Inspectors for vital statistics at Taluk level.

For Nutrition an amount of Rs. 16.00 lakhs is provided in the Plan. The Institute of Preventive Medicine has proposed schemes involving an outlay of Rs. 270.00 lakhs. The schemes suggested include, manufacture of Tetanus Toxoid vaccine, production of Anti-Rabic Vaccine, manufacture of Diphtheria Toxoid which is much needed, manufacture and supply of intravenous fluids like saline, Glucose, manufacture of Triple Antigen for aiding immunization programmes, production of A. T. S. which is in extensive use, manufacture and supply of Anti-snake venom, Diphtheria serum and viral vaccine. In addition, renovation of central blood banks, training of undergraduates, Post-graduates and medical officers, in the prevention of diseases, and research provision of additional staff and buildings to institute of preventive medicine, attention and control of water pollution and Surveillance in Rural areas, organisation of Public Health laboratories throughout the State for carrying out diagnostic and analytical work, strengthening of the unit for the repair of equipment, defluoridation of drinking water in Prakasam and Nalgonda districts, besides organising regional work-shop to help in rectifying defects and keeping the Electronic and other sophisticated equipment of the hospitals, are the schemes included in the Plan 1978-83.

For the school health services, an amount of Rs. 55.00 lakhs has been earmarked. It is for the purpose of starting School Health Clinics in all the districts of the State, headed by a Medical Officer and other supporting staff. It is also programmed to provide vehicles and make it a fullfledged scheme with staff and vehicles. The State Health Transport Organisation is being given an amount of Rs. 111.00 lakhs for the various schemes suggested for implementation during the period 1978-83. The schemes include, provision of tools and plants required in the workshops, construction of sheds and buildings, dieselisation of vehicles and strengthening of the State Health Transport Organisation at various levels.

Under Direction and Administration, an outlay of Rs. 144.34 lakhs is made for various schemes and programmes designed for implementation during 1978-83. The organisational structure obtaining in the Directorate require rationalisation to ensure effective planning and co-ordination. The accommodation available is not sufficient. Hence building programme is proposed to house the Directorate. For the implementation of various schemes, Government of India did not contemplate the employment of supervisory or administrative personnel at the Directorate or Regional level. Hence it is proposed to cover

them under the State Plan schemes. Likewise, organisational set-up at different stages is also suggested to be strengthened during the Plan period 1978-83.

Training schemes programmes are provided an amount of Rs. 198.90 lakhs and it is proposed to take up the training programme for the Multipurpose workers (males and females), Multipurpose supervisors (males and females). Refresher course for District Medical and Health Officers, Deputy District Medical and Health Officer and Medical officers at the Primary Health Centres and at Regional level and inservice training course for para-medical staff at the district level are proposed to be undertaken.

For the prevention of blindness and visual impairment an outlay of Rs. 58.50 lakhs has been provided. This amount is for (i) establishment of mobile ophthalmic units in the coastal districts of the State, (ii) Providing Ophthalmic Assistants in Primary Health Centres to be opened in Coastal Andhra region (iii), Creation of Assistant Surgeons (Oph) in the districts where they are not existing, (iv) creation of Assistant Surgeons in taluk hospitals (with 50 and above beds) and (v) increasing the bed strength in the Ophthalmic Department at the Regional Eye Hospital, Kurnool.

A scheme for the establishment for the improvement of the Printing Press for the exclusive use of the Medical and Health Department at a cost of Rs. 65.00 lakhs is included in the Plan 1978-83. It includes the construction of Buildings, Plant and machinery and other accessories besides the expenditure on staff during the period.

Industrial Health cell was created in the Directorate of Medical and Health Services in 1974. The Programme Officer under the scheme has conducted surveys and investigated pollution in and around Eluru and Visakhapatnam. Besides the inspection of industries and conducting periodical medical examination of selected individuals exposed to industrial hazards, he gave lectures on industrial health to the management trainees and medical students. He is all alone with no laboratory or staff under him. It is a neglected branch of speciality. Hence, schemes for the development of industrial Hygiene and expansion of laboratory to investigate the industrial pollution and to suggest protective immunity against the pollution to the community are included in the Plan. The schemes are proposed for implementation in phases, like purchase of mobile vans with equipment and staff, establishment of industrial pollution lab at the Directorate level, appointment of specialists, and expansion of Regional units, each unit covering an industrial population of 25,000 in a year. In addition, training of staff at the Primary Health Centres and District levels, provision of vehicles at the Directorate level and at the periphery levels during 1978-83 are also contemplated.

A scheme for giving subsidy to Middle Income Group and Low Income Group families in villages at 50% for constructing the latrines in villages as a step towards bettering the sanitary conditions is suggested for inclusion in the Plan with an outlay of Rs. 10.50 lakhs. Establishment of Health Officers / Additional Health Officers in all the municipalities as a Plan scheme during 1978-83 is also suggested with an outlay of Rs. 70.00 lakhs. The scheme of posting a Deputy District Medical and Health officer at the Division level is proposed to be extended to cover all the divisions in the State to tone up the working of the medical institutions in the area. In order to make these Deputy District Medical and Health Officers more purposeful, a vehicle and other supporting staff are proposed to be provided. Many of the District Medical and Health Offices are located in rented buildings. It is causing dislocation in their working hence, it is proposed to take up the construction of office buildings in a phased manner during the Plan period. For the implementation of National Programmes through the agency of the Primary Health Centres no additional staff is given. In addition, the district offices are also understaffed. It is, therefore, proposed to augment the staff at the district level with necessary accessories like typewriters, duplicators and other stationery items.

Realising the serious public health problem caused by leprosy, and considering the population exposed to the disease and the wide area uncovered in the State, certain new schemes are proposed to be included in the Plan with an outlay of Rs. 280.00 lakhs. The schemes include starting of 4 Epidemiological units, strengthening of SLCOS offices, vehicles for three Training Centres, strengthening of Training Centres by creating extra equipment, Audiovisual equipment, reconstructive surgery units, supply of drugs, replacement of old petrol vehicles and starting of school survey units in 4 major cities.

Under the V. D. control Programme, schemes for an outlay of Rs. 10.50 lakhs are included in the Plan. The schemes included are (i) Creation of the Post of Assistant Director (V. D) together with supporting staff, (ii) Upgrading of the post of V. D. incharge at Warangal, Kakinada and Tirupathi to the rank of civil surgeon, (iii) strengthening of the V. D. teaching institutions with medical officer and other staff, (iv) conducting of V. D. camps by the staff of the Teaching hospitals, and (v) establishment of V. D. clinics in 21 Taluk hospitals.

Under Community Health Workers scheme, 3 months training is given to the workers and each worker is expected to provide Basic Health Care facilities to 1000 population. The worker is given a medical kit and supplied medicines worth Rs. 50/- per month together with an honorarium of Rs. 50/-. It is proposed to extend the scheme to all the districts in the State and an amount of Rs. 47.00 lakhs is provided for

the purchase of equipment required by the workers. Under the scheme of Multipurpose Health Workers, an amount of Rs. 70.00 lakhs has been provided towards the supply of Materials required by the workers in the State Plan.

Minimum Needs Programme :

Under the Minimum Needs Programme, an amount of Rs. 25.00 crores is proposed to be spent during the Five Year Period 1978-83 out of which Rs. 15.76 crores has been earmarked for capital works and Rs. 9.24 crores under Revenue heads. A statement of schemes proposed for inclusion together with the outlays is appended in the *Annexure*. It is observed that schemes designed to provide the infrastructure required are included under the capital works, while the schemes for running the institutions are provided under Revenue heads.

Under capital works, the spillover construction schemes which could not be completed during the Fifth Plan are included involving an outlay of Rs. 43.02 lakhs. Among the new schemes suggested, construction of 77 Primary Health Centre Buildings under the control of the Panchayati Raj Institutions is important. Under this scheme, grant-in-aid, amounting to Rs. 47.18 lakhs for the completion of these incomplete buildings is proposed to be given. In addition 105 Primary Health Centres which are not having buildings are proposed to be completed with an outlay of Rs. 157.50 lakhs. Staff quarters are available only at a few places and to provide a minimum of 8 quarters at each of the Primary Health Centres there is need for the construction of 2560 quarters serving 320 Primary Health Centres located at different places. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 288.00 lakhs is proposed. There are in all, 1346 sub-centres at the rate of 3 sub-centres under each of the Primary Health Centre. Excepting for a mere 453 sub-centres buildings are not available for 893 sub-centres. It is proposed to take up the construction of buildings for these sub-centres investing an amount of Rs. 223.25 lakhs during the period 1978-83. Under the Multipurpose Health Workers Scheme, it is proposed to provide buildings at a cost of Rs 219.25 lakhs during the Plan period. According to the norms fixed by the Government of India a Primary Health Centre should be opened to serve a population of 50,000. Based on the projected/estimated population in 1982-83, as 41,500,000, the number of Primary Health Centres required works out to 830. At present there are in all 420, leaving a balance of 410 Primary Health Centers to be established. Keeping in view the resources available, it is proposed to construct, open 42 Primary Health Centres in the next Plan period at an estimated cost of Rs. 63.00 lakhs. The quarters for the staff of these Primary Health Centres are also proposed to be constructed involving an amount of Rs 37.80 lakhs. Following the norm of sub-centre for every 5,000 population, the estimated population in 1982-83 require 8300 sub-centres. The number of sub-centres now available being 4492, there is

need for the construction of 3808 sub-centres. However, it is proposed to take up the construction of 739 sub-centres during the next Plan period at a cost of Rs 184.75 lakhs. Envisaging at least 3 upgraded Primary Health Centres in every district by the end of the next Plan a scheme for the construction of Buildings for the 30 up-graded Primary Health Centres has been proposed for inclusion in the Plan at a cost of Rs. 312.00 lakhs.

The other schemes included (Under Revenue) for implementation during the next Plan require an allocation of Rs 924.25 lakhs and these schemes are detailed in *Annexure*. Schemes from 1 to 5 are continuing schemes and an amount of Rs. 249.20 lakhs is provided for incurring expenditure on the supply of drugs to sub-centres during the Plan period. The expenditure anticipated as recurring and non-recurring under the schemes of opening of New Primary Health Centres and up-grading of Primary Health Centres works out to Rs. 444.60 lakhs. Equipment and the furniture proposed to be provided to Primary Health Centres and sub-centres is expected to cost Rs. 43.23 lakhs. Provision of drugs to sub-centres under Multipurpose Health Workers Scheme (Rs. 70.16 lakhs) and maintenance of sub-centres (Rs. 24.08 lakhs) are the other schemes included in the Plan.

Control of Water Pollution:

The Andhra Pradesh State Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution was constituted in January 1976 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 included,

- (a) granting consent to industries to continue the existing discharges of trade effluents and also to begin to make new discharges;
- (b) monitoring of effluents from industries including in plant surveys ;
- (c) monitoring of water quality in various water courses, and
- (d) collection of data and dissemination of information including creating public awareness regarding pollution matters and their impact on the environment.

There are in all 277 major and medium industries besides a good number of small scale industries causing pollution of natural water courses in the State. The department has inspected several industries and analysed effluent samples to know the quality of effluents discharged into the water courses. The industries discharging effluents were required to obtain consent of the Board. The applications for consent received from industries were examined and they were directed to set up treatment

plants to treat the wastes to the standards prescribed by the Board. As the information available with the Industries Department is not sufficient it is proposed to take an inventory of all the industries in the State. The Board also proposes to prepare a blue print of the industrial map of the State based on the inventory. The future proposals for setting up of new industries and the expansion of the existing units will be viewed in the light of the information collected. It could be used as a master plan for future industrialisation of the State. This has to be taken up as a project by itself.

The monitoring of water quality is another important function. For this purpose, the Board will set up monitoring stations at suitable points along the rivers in the State. A beginning in this direction is being made with the survey of water courses in and around Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam. The Board has in fact taken up water pollution survey of Kukatpally nala, a main feeder to Hussainsagar lake in Hyderabad city and samples are being collected and analysed. It is expected that the data collected will reveal the nature of pollution taking place in Hussainsagar lake.

Further, the Board has agreed to coordinate its activities with World Health Organisation, Global Water Quality Monitoring Project. Under this Project, the quality of water in rivers like the Godavari, the Krishna and the Pennar will be monitored at selected points. The Board also collaborated with Andhra Pradesh Engineering Research labs in monitoring the quality of water in the three reservoirs viz. Osmansagar, Himayatsagar and Manjira, the water supply sources to Hyderabad city. The Board will also take up monitoring of other water courses in the next Plan.

It is found essential to have its own laboratory to ensure success of the programme. The Board has set up a well equipped laboratory in its premises in October 1977. However, the work-load involved in taking up the above programme is enormous, requiring adequate trained man-power and financial resources.

A Regional office to attend to the pollution control activities in coastal districts was established at Visakhapatnam. On the same lines two more regional offices at Tirupathi and Warangal are proposed to be established. These regional offices will use the facilities available in the University laboratories for analysis work.

It is proposed to carry out the above functions during the next Plan with an outlay of Rs. 89.00 lakhs.

In brief the chapter on Medical and Public Health include schemes for an outlay of Rs. 10089.00 lakhs; the details are as following:

<i>Item/Agency</i>	<i>Outlay</i>
	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>
<i>I. Medical :</i>	
(a) Modern Medicine ..	.. 4,320.00
(b) Deputy Director Medical Services (E.S.I.Scheme) ..	.. 66.40
(c) Indian Medicine and Homeopathy Department ..	.. 500.00
(d) Controller of Drugs ..	.. 112.98
Sub-Total-I	4,999.38
..	or 5,000.00
<i>II. Public Health :</i>	
(a) Normal Public Health Programmes. ..	2,500.00
(b) Minimum Needs Programme ..	2,500.00
(c) Andhra Pradesh State Board for Prevention .. and Control of Water Pollution ..	89.00
Sub-Total-II ..	5,089.00
Grand Total I &-II ..	10,089.00

ANNEXURE

REVISED MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME—1978-83.

*Details of capital and Revenue Programmes**(Rs. in lakhs)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Programme</i>	<i>Outlay</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
I. Capital :		
1.	Spill-over construction .. ..	.. ..
2.	Grant-in-aid for construction of incomplete buildings. .. ..	.. 47.18
3.	Construction of backlog PHCs. .. ..	.. 157.50
4.	Construction of backlog staff qtrs. .. ..	.. 288.00
5.	Construction of backlog sub-centres (C.D. Pattern)	223.25
6.	Construction of backlog sub-centres (M.P. Programme) .. ..	.. 219.25
7.	Construction of new PHCs. .. ..	.. 63.00
8.	Construction of new staff quarters. .. ..	.. 37.80
9.	Construction of new Sub-Centres. .. ..	.. 184.75
10.	Construction of new Up-graded PHCs. .. ..	.. 312.00
		1,532.73
	(For 1978-79) (+)	43.02
	Total I—	.. 1,575.75
II. Revenue :		
1.	Continuance of up-graded PHCs. .. ..	.. ..
2.	Continuance of PHCs. .. ..	.. ..
3.	Continuance (Maintenance) of Sub-Centres. .. ..	.. 24.08
4.	Drugs for Sub-Centres (1260+86+1769) .. ..	.. 249.20
5.	Opening of new Sub-Centres. .. ..	.. ..

(1)	(2)	(3)
6. Opening of new PHCs.	.. .. NR	42.00
	R	117.60
7. Opening of new-Up-graded PHCs.	NR	114.00
	R	171.00
8. Minor works for PHC/Sub-Centres etc.	..	..
9. Backlog provision of Drugs (MP)	.. ..	70.16
10. Equipment and Furniture for Sub-Centres (1260+86+877=2223)	.. ..	22.23
11. Equipment for Primary Health Centres.	..	21.00
		831.27
	(For 1978-79) (+)	92.98
	Total II	924.25
	Grand Total I+II.	2,500.00

30. URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The State of Andhra Pradesh has recorded an urban population of 84 lakhs in 1971 constituting a percentage of 19.35 to the total population of the State against 17.44 in 1961. The number of towns in the State have increased from 212 to 224.

It is proposed to prepare Master Plans for all class I and II towns with special emphasis on the towns in the backward areas of the State. Implementation of sanctioned Master Plans and short term development plans is also envisaged. Development of central areas and urban renewal schemes are contemplated in Metropolitan city of Hyderabad. Schemes for improving finances of the municipalities and constitution of development authorities for implementation of master plans are also contemplated.

Urban Development schemes are being operated by the Director of Town Planning, Director of Municipal Administration, Special Officer, Hyderabad Municipal Corporation, Director of Urban Community Development Project, Hyderabad, Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada Urban Development Authorities in the State. The progress and programmes of these Departments are highlighted below:

Town Planning :

There are 84 Municipal towns in the State including the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad. Twelve Master Plans had been prepared and approved by Government and 8 Master Plans have been prepared which are on the process of submission to Government for sanction. Preparation of Master Plan for 14 towns is being attended to. Due to rapid development of the towns and the problems of urbanisation now it is suggested to provide atleast Rs. 50.00 lakhs grant for each of the ensuing two years and during 1981-82 and 1982-83, Rs. 54.00 lakhs and Rs. 57.00 lakhs respectively for the implementation of master plans in Municipal towns. The provision made during 1978-79 is Rs. 4.00 lakhs. Thus during the next Plan period a total of Rs. 215.00 lakhs is proposed.

In the regions of coal based industries, rapid developments are taking place and industries are coming up fast and the areas of ayacut developments under the major irrigation projects require to be constructed on scientific planning. Under the grant for preparation of Master Plans and Regional plans for fast developing urban complexes staff

scheme with an outlay of Rs. 28.85 lakhs during the next Plan period which covers non-recurring charges also has been proposed. Thus for Director of Town Planning the total provision required during the next Plan will be Rs. 243.85 lakhs (Rs. 215.00 lakhs + Rs. 28.85 lakhs).

For rational and scientific study of applied research and planning problems a research cell in Town planning Department is proposed on the basis of recommendation made in the Chief Town Planners conferences and the conference of State Ministers of Housing and Urban Development held at Calcutta in December, 1976. Under Research and Development Scheme a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs during the next Plan, to be spent on the phased programme, has been suggested by the Department outside the plan provision.

During the next Five-Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 3000.00 lakhs as grants to Hyderabad Urban Development Authority Rs. 1000.00 lakhs, Visakhapatnam Urban Development Authority Rs. 1000.00 lakhs and Vijayawada, Urban Development Authority Rs. 1000.00 lakhs, has been suggested for staff and implementation of development schemes contemplated in the Master Plan. The State Government have constituted Visakhapatnam Urban Development Authority for Visakhapatnam Development Area and Vijayawada - Guntur - Tenali Urban Development Areas is going to be constituted by the Government very shortly under Andhra Pradesh Urban Areas (Development) Act, 1975.

Under Urban Developments, for the works taken up to implement Town Planning schemes and Master Plans no targets were fixed as it covers miscellaneous works like constructions and widening of roads, streets, bridges, providing parks, open spaces, markets, shopping complexes, play fields and other community amenities envisaged in the Master Plans which involve acquisition of lands and buildings.

Municipal Administration :

According to the 1971 Census, the population of Municipal towns in Andhra Pradesh is 49.25 lakhs. The No. of Municipal towns existing as on to-day is 83 (excluding Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad) of which 4 selection grade, 9 special grade, 14 first Grade, 15 Second Grade and 41 Third Grade Municipalities.

The National approach in next Plan period towards comprehensive Urban Development is oriented to give effect to the following policies and programmes.

- (a) for making land available for the several socio-economic needs particularly to the weaker sections of the community.

(b) for implementing comprehensive area development and re-development schemes for composite purposes like Housing, slum clearance, rehousing and other remunerative activities like construction of shopping centres etc. and

(c) for ensuing increased public ownership of land with a view to use it as a resource for development and to check Urban land values and speculation. The approach further contemplates five years city development programme, establishing of development authorities and clearing and re-developing of slum areas situated in the central parts of the city and Municipal towns.

Review :

Many remunerative schemes like construction of shops, markets etc., have been taken up during the Fifth Five Year Plan period and completed besides environmental improvement of slums, in Urban areas by implementing Environmental improvement schemes.

Physical and financial achievements

Loans to Municipalities for remunerative Schemes :

Under this schemes, an amount of Rs. 7.45 lakhs has been provided each year for 74-75, 75-76 and 76-77 respectively. An amount of Rs. 8.20 lakhs was provided for the year 77-78. The entire budget provision was released to 23 municipalities viz. Guntur, Chirala, Kakinada, Kurnool, Tadapatri Anapur, Mahaboobnagar, Pithapuram, Ramachandrapuram, Markapur, Yemmiganur, Guntakal, Sadasivpet, Khammam, Adilabad, Salur, Vizianagaram, Mangalagiri- Nellore, Zahirabad Peddapuram, Rayadurg and Amalapuram for remunerative schemes such as construction of shop-rooms, stalls, vegetable market, Auditorium-cum-Kalyan Mandapam, Lodging Houses, construction of Bank and office building etc.

12 Municipalities have completed the works. Extension of time was granted to Pithapuram Municipality upto 30-9-78. Markapur Municipality was asked to refund the entire amount. Anantapur, Tadapatri Municipalities have not taken up the works due to difficulties in the approval of layouts and preparation of estimates.

An amount of Rs. 8.20 lakhs was released to 7 Municipalities namely Guntur, Nellore, Zahirabad, Peddapuram, Rayadurg, Amalapuram and Mahaboobnagar in the 1st week of March, 1978. The Municipalities are taking action to complete the works in 78-79.

*Environmental Improvement Scheme**Vijayawada Municipality*

Out of the total amount of grant-in-aid of Rs. 55.46 lakhs sanctioned to Vijayawada Municipality for the 5 slum areas the Municipality has utilised an amount of Rs. 39.00 lakhs.

Regarding the amount of Rs. 16.75 lakhs released in 1977-78 for Environmental improvement of 2 more slum areas, action is being taken by the Municipality to execute the works.

Visakhapatnam Municipality:

An amount of Rs. 22.84 lakhs was released to Visakhapatnam Municipality for taking up eleven schemes. The Municipality has completed the works such as water supply, storm water drains, community baths, community latrines, cement concrete pavements, widening and paving of existing lanes, block tap roads etc. by utilising an amount of Rs. 22.34 lakhs.

Guntur Municipality:

Government have accorded administrative sanction to the Indiranagar Slum Improvement scheme at a cost of Rs. 9.90 lakhs and released full amount. As certain changes were proposed in the approved layout plan, action is being taken by the Municipal Commissioner and Special Officer, Guntur.

Government have accorded sanction to Stambalagaruvu Israilpet, Manipuram and the Venkataraopet and Damodaram Sanjeevaiahnagar Environmental Slum Improvement scheme at a total cost of Rs. 13.47 lakhs and released full amount in the month of March, 1978. Action is being taken by the Municipal Commissioner and Special Officer, Guntur.

*Medium Term Plan**Objectives and Strategy:*

The objective of next Five Year Plan may be summarised as, improving the finances of the Municipalities to effect Urban Improvement Schemes.

Programme Details.

The schemes proposed in next Plan period with the financial implications are given below :—

<i>Programme</i>	<i>Plan Outlay</i> <i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>
(i) Assistance to Municipalities for remunerative schemes.	250.00
(ii) Environmental Improvement of slums in all the Municipalities in the State.	705.00
Total	955.00

The schemes of advancing financial assistance to all the 83 Municipalities in the State at a cost of Rs. 250.00 lakhs during the next Plan period envisages the construction of shopping centres, markets, slaughter houses, etc., which will augment the financial resources of the municipalities. The scheme also contemplates provision of street lighting, parks, play fields where the municipalities are not in a position to finance these schemes.

An amount of Rs. 705.00 lakhs has been provided during the next plan period under Environmental Improvement scheme.

With regard to the capital contributions to be made by the State Government to the Corporations, a proposal has been sent to Government for provision of one crore rupees to finance municipalities for remunerative schemes such as construction of shop rooms, markets, stalls, and slaughter houses etc.,

Administrative and organisation issues :

The scheme relates to remunerative enterprises executed by the concerned municipalities under the technical guidance of the Director of Town Planning and the Chief Engineer, Public Health. The over all supervision vests with the Director of Municipal Administration.

Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad:

The Special Officer, Hyderabad Municipal Corporation is incharge of the following schemes viz. (i) Twin cities improvement, (ii) Urban Community Development Project and (iii) Environmental Improvement schemes.

Under the twin cities improvement schemes a sum of Rs. 337.75 lakhs was spent during the Fifth plan period. The outlay proposed for the above schemes during the next Plan period will be Rs. 1850.00 lakhs. The yearwise phasing will be Rs. 320.00 lakhs in 1978-79, Rs. 340.00 lakhs in 1979-80, Rs. 370.00 lakhs in 1980-81, Rs. 390.00 akhs in 1981-82 and Rs. 430.00 lakhs in 1982-83.

The amount spent on Urban Community Development Project during Fifth Plan period was Rs. 4.42 lakhs. The proposed outlay during the next Plan period will be Rs. 100.00 lakhs.

For Environmental Improvement of slums a sum of Rs. 126.53 lakhs was spent during the Fifth Five Year Plan i.e. 1974-78. The targetted number of 30,000 persons were benefited under this scheme during the Fifth plan period. The amount required for next Plan period is Rs. 375.00 lakhs. The targetted persons likely to be benefited under the scheme during the next Plan period is 2.30 lakhs.

Thus the total requirement of the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad during the next Plan period will be Rs. 2325.00 lakhs as detailed below :

<i>Item</i>	<i>Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1. Twin cities improvement	1850.00
2. Urban Community Development Project	100.00
3. Environmental Improvement schemes	375.00
Total :	<u>2325.00</u>

To sum up the total requirement for the next Plan period for Urban Development Programmes in the State will be Rs. 6523.85 lakhs as per the following details :

<i>Item</i>	<i>Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1. Director of Town Planning Master Plan	243.85
2. Director of Municipal Administration :	
(a) Remunerative Schemes	250.00
(b) Environmental Improvement of slums	705.00
	<u>955.00</u>
3. Special Officer, Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad.	
(a) Twin cities development	1850.00
(b) Urban C.D. Project	100.00
(c) Environmental Improvement schemes.	375.00
	<u>2325.00</u>
4. Urban Development Authorities Grant-in-Aid	
(a) Hyderabad Urban Development Authority.	1000.00
(b) Visakhapatnam Urban Development Authority.	1000.00
(c) Vijayawada Urban Development Authority.	1000.00
	<u>3000.00</u>
Total :	<u>6,523.85</u>

31. HOUSING

Housing is an economic activity which fits in well with the pattern of activities to which priority has to be given in the coming years, not only because it meets a basic need but, given the application of appropriate technologies, also creates employment in a massive and decentralised scale and increases the much-needed purchasing power in the hands of lower income groups.

A major part of investments on housing will be in the private sector and the role of the Government in the provision of housing is limited to the construction of houses or provision of loan assistance for house construction to the weaker sections of the society.

Review :

Hitherto Government's approach to this problem has been a limited one since till the end of the Fourth Plan schemes were formulated only to benefit the urban population. It was only during the Fifth Plan period attempts to deal with rural housing problem have been made mainly by provision of land sites to landless labourers.

The State Plan schemes on housing in urban areas consist mainly of (1) assistance by way of loans for construction of houses and (2) construction of houses for giving them to needy on rental or hire purchase terms. They mainly cater to slum dwellers, industrial workers and low income groups. The schemes relating to slum dwellers are implemented by Hyderabad Municipal Corporation for Hyderabad City and the Director of Municipal Administration in the district municipalities. The Andhra Pradesh Housing Board undertaken construction of houses for Low-Income and Middle Income groups to be given on rental or hire purchase basis. The Roads and Buildings Department constructs houses under Rental Housing for Government Employees. The Registrar of Cooperative Societies and the Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Housing Societies Federation Limited advances loans for housing through Cooperative Societies. Housing for industrial workers is done by the Commissioner of Labour. Village Housing schemes are implemented by the Director of Town Planning by providing loans to individuals through the Panchayat Samithis.

Objectives and Strategy :

The objectives of Housing programmes in the State are :—

- (a) to provide house-sites and housing facilities in the rural areas especially to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ;

- (b) to provide housing for industrial workers ;
- (c) to provide housing facilities by Police Housing Corporation and through rental housing schemes and other housing schemes taken up by the local bodies ;
- (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 effort towards housing provided in the plan is only partial and a number of other institutions like the State Federation of Housing Cooperative Societies, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Housing Federation, Police Housing Corporation, State Housing Board etc., are expected to play a leading role in providing housing facilities.

Programme Details :

During the Medium Term Plan period 1978-83 an amount of Rs. 7928.59 lakhs is provided for Housing sector. The Housing schemes are being implemented by different agencies and the details of the programmes implemented by different agencies are discussed below :

1. *A. P. Housing Board :*

The Andhra Pradesh Housing Board is a statutory Board constituted by the Andhra Pradesh Housing Board Act, 1956. The Housing Board has been implementing Middle-Income Group Housing and Low-Income Group Housing programme both from the Life Insurance Corporation funds, HUDCO funds and from their own funds. In addition to the above schemes the Housing Board has also taken up the construction of multi-storied buildings both for commercial and residential purposes and the first project of this kind has been started in Hyderabad City. During the Fifth Plan an amount of Rs. 743.90 lakhs was made available to the Board. Against the targeted construction of 2,480 units, 1,380 units were constructed the shortfall being due to non-availability of suitable land. 692.30 acres of land was also purchased and developed. An outlay of Rs. 2,500.00 lakhs has been made for the Board to construct tenements under Low-Income Group Housing, Middle-Income Group Housing, Land Acquisition and Rental Schemes during the Medium Term Plan 1978-83. The number of houses to be constructed during the plan period has been targeted as 7,600.

A Rural Housing Cell for taking up Rural Housing schemes has been recently set up in the Andhra Pradesh Housing Board. A model

scheme for construction of 441 houses at Jangoan in Warangal District has been cleared by the HUDCO and it would be taken up in the Medium Term Plan 1978-83.

2. *Andhra Pradesh Police Housing Corporation :*

The Andhra Pradesh Police Housing Corporation was formed in May, 1971 with a view to expedite the construction of the quarters to the personnel of the Police Department in the State. The original programme envisaged by the State Government at the time of formation of the Police Housing Corporation was to invest a sum of Rs. 5.00 crores every year on Police Housing, so that in a period of about 7 years atleast 80% of the Police personnel entitled to rent-free quarters would be housed. The amounts so far provided by the State are very meagre compared to the magnitude of the problem. By the end of the Fifth Plan period the Corporation has constructed 2039 quarters (i.e., 12 G.Os quarters, 53 Inspectors Quarters, 124 Sub-Inspectors Quarters, 462 Head Constables Quarters and 1,388 Constables Quarters). Another 393 quarters are under construction in various districts in the State. For the Medium Term Plan 1978-83 an amount of Rs. 765.00 lakhs has been provided. With this allocation a total of 2966 quarters are proposed to be constructed at various places in the State.

3. *Village Housing Scheme :*

(Director of Town Planning)

Village Housing schemes in the selected Panchayat Samithis is being implemented by the Director of Town Planning with the objective of developing selected villages in a planned manner and to provide adequate housing and sanitation facilities for which an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided in the Medium Term Plan 1978-83. The Government of India have allotted 450 villages in the State under the scheme. Master Plans prepared for these villages were forwarded to the concerned Panchayat Samithis for the implementation of the scheme. During 1974-78, 151 houses, 7459 km. street, 8799 km. drains have been completed.

4. *Andhra Pradesh State Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Co-operative Housing Federation Limited, Hyderabad :*

The Andhra Pradesh State Scheduled Castes and Tribes Co-operative Housing Societies Federation Limited, Hyderabad has been implementing the first phase of the housing programme for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes from the year 1971. Construction of 57,470 houses have been taken up with the financial assistance from Life Insurance Corporation of India. out of which 51,651 houses have been completed leaving 5,819 houses at various stages of completion. By the end of the Fifth Plan period total investment in share capital by Government will be Rs. 135.98

lakhs. During the Medium Term Plan 1978-83 an amount of Rs. 241.25 lakhs has been provided and number of beneficiaries would be 25,000. The scheme-wise break up is as under :

	<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>	<i>Target No of beneficiaries</i>
1. Share Capital contribution by Government	107.00	..
2. Share Capital loan to members ..	28.00	20,000
3. Loan to members towards Earnest Money Deposit/Margin Money ..	50.00	5,000
4. Managerial Subsidy	56.25	..
Total ..	241.25	

5. *Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme :*
(*Commissioner of Labour*)

The Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme is being implemented by the Commissioner of Labour in the State. The houses for the workers are being constructed in all the three sectors *i.e.*, State Sector, Employers Sector and Co-operative Sector. During the Fifth Plan Period 296 tenements were constructed and an expenditure of Rs. 30 lakhs was incurred. It is proposed to encourage the construction of houses for the benefit of industrial workers by all the three agencies *i.e.*, State agency, Employers agency and the workers co-operative housing societies during the Medium Term Plan 1978-83 and an amount of Rs. 138.00 lakhs has been proposed. It is targeted to construct 1680 houses and acquire land during the plan period.

The sector-wise break-up is as under :

	<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>	<i>No. of quarters</i>
1. State Sector	75.40	536
2. Employers Sector	40.20	838
3. Co-operative Sector	22.40	306
	138.00	1,680

6. *Rental Housing Schemes :*

Chief Engineer (Roads & Buildings) :

The construction of houses under the Rental Housing Scheme with which the Roads and Buildings Department is concerned was started in the year 1959. The quarters constructed under the scheme are for the benefit of the State Government employees working in

various departments. The scheme is financed from the loans obtained from Life Insurance Corporation of India and is included under the State Plan Scheme. A sum of Rs. 207.51 lakhs was allocated from the Life Insurance Corporation funds upto the end of Fourth Five Year Plan. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 179.68 lakhs. During the period as against the target of 1,336 quarters, the number of quarters completed were 1,185. An amount of Rs. 65.67 lakhs was incurred during the Fifth Plan Period. An amount of Rs. 101.00 lakhs has been provided during the Medium Term Plan period 1978-83.

7. *House Sites (Director of Harijan Welfare) :*

The programme of providing House-sites to Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes is being implemented by the Director of Harijan Welfare. According to a survey conducted in 1971-72 there are about 18.82 lakh agricultural labour households in the State, out of which 14.12 lakh house-holds are stated to be landless and are in need of house-sites. By the end of 1977-78, 10.31 lakh families belonging to Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes and other weaker sections of the society have been provided with house-sites. During the Medium Term Plan 1978-83, an amount of Rs. 3500.00 lakhs has been provided and it is proposed to distribute 7.50 lakh house-sites.

An amount of Rs. 90.00 lakhs has also been provided for Grants-in-aid at Rs. 150 per individual for construction of houses to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of the society which would benefit 60,000 families during the Medium Term Plan 1978-83.

The break-up for the amount of Rs. 3590 lakhs is as follows :—

(Rs. in lakhs).

1. Towards payment of carry over instalments for the lands acquired during the previous years.	1345.00
2. Amount proposed for fresh acquisition for provision of house sites to Scheduled Castes, Backward classes and Economically Backward Classes. ..	1520.00
3. Salaries to additional staff.	135.00
4. Development expenditure on house sites acquired for weaker sections of the society provision of civic amenities. Incentive Grants for putting up structures. ..	500.00
5. Grant-in-aid at Rs. 150 per individual for construction of houses.	90.00
Total	3590.00

8. *Slum Clearance (Director of Municipal Administration and Special Officer, Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad):*

In Hyderabad City and other class I cities in the State, it is proposed to take up slum clearance programme. The schemes and programmes under this head are being implemented by the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad and the Director of Municipal Administration. The provision made to Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad and Director of Municipal Administration for slum clearance and environmental improvement of slums during the Medium Term Plan 1978-83 is Rs. 294.00 lakhs and Rs. 200.00 lakhs respectively. The slum clearance programme was introduced in the year 1957. The pattern of financial assistance under this scheme is sanction of Rs. 1850 per open developed plot of which 50% is loan, 37½% is subsidy by Government and the remaining 12½% is the share of the Municipality. An excess over the ceiling limit of Rs. 1850 is also to be borne by the Municipalities themselves. From the introduction of the scheme so far, 13 Municipalities have been sanctioned 22 schemes under the environmental improvement scheme 100% grant is given to take up works like provision of water supply, sewers, storm water drains, community baths, latrines, street lighting widening and paving of lanes etc., in slum areas.

Other Schemes.:

Town Planning Trust, Visakhapatnam, Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Chief Engineer (Public Health), are also in the field of providing housing facilities to the public. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Chief Engineer (Public Health) extend financial help in the form of loans to individuals in the State. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs and Rs. 24.34 lakhs has been made respectively during the Medium Term Plan 1978-83.

The Plan outlay of Rs. 15.00 lakhs to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies is only the State's assistance for the Co-operative Sector Housing Schemes. The Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Housing Societies Federation proposes to borrow Rs. 1,600 lakhs from various lending agencies like Life Insurance Corporation, Housing and Urban Development Corporation, Housing Development Corporation etc, for issuing 5,000 L. I. G. H. loans and 3,000 M. I. G. H. loans during the Medium Term Plan period.

The Plan outlay of Rs. 24.34 lakhs to the Chief Engineer (Public Health) is to sanction loans to individuals for construction of houses in Twin Cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad under M. I. G. H., Scheme. The funds are also made available from Life Insurance Corporation of India. The total number of loans sanctioned so far are 892 out of which 722 houses were completed and 96 houses are under various stages of completion. The balance of 74 houses would be taken up during the Medium Term Plan period.

For the Town Planning Trust, Visakhapatnam an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been provided. The Town Planning Trust besides implementation of Master Plan has taken up developmental schemes like (1) Land acquisition development schemes, (2) Road widening schemes, and (3) Construction of houses. The Trust has taken advantage of loans advanced under the Housing and Urban Development Corporation and Government of India and is executing the housing schemes. Houses would be constructed at Gulla-lapalem, Muvvalavanipalem and Pithapuram during the Medium Term Plan 1978-83.

The financial outlay provided for each of the implementing agencies for Housing is given below:—

Sl. No.	Agency	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs).
1.	Andhra Pradesh Housing Board ..	2500.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh Police Housing Corporation ..	765.00
3.	Director of Town Planning. ..	10.00
4.	Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Housing Societies Federation ..	241.25
5.	Commissioner of Labour ..	138.00
6.	Chief Engineer (Roads and Buildings) ..	101.00
7.	Chief Engineer (Public Health) ..	24.34
8.	Registrar of Co-operative Societies ..	15.00
9.	Town Planning Trust, Visakhapatnam ..	50.00
10.	Director of Harijan Welfare ..	3500.00
11.	Director of Municipal Administration ..	200.00
12.	Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad. ..	294.00
13.	Grants-in-aid for construction of houses. ..	90.00
	Total ..	7928.59

32. URBAN WATER SUPPLY

The Standards of Health Services in India continue to be lower than those obtaining even in less advanced in the world. Provision of adequate and safe drinking water and hygienic disposal of water 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 one Municipal Corporation and 83 Municipalities including Kothagudem notified area with a total population of 8.40 millions as per 1971 census representing 19.3% of the State's population.

At present in Andhra Pradesh State, the Public Health Engineering Department is incharge of providing water supply and Drainage schemes in urban areas, Municipalities in the State and water supply in the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad.

Review of progress during Fifth Plan Period 1974-78:

There is only one Corporation and 83 Municipalities in the State of which 49 Municipalities were provided with water supply schemes at the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan. 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 dire need of substantial improvements. The revised outlay during the Plan was Rs. 42.38 crores which is inclusive of loan assistance from L.I.C. of India. However, the amount provided during the Plan period was Rs. 31.04 crores and the expenditure incurred against this provision was Rs. 20.13 crores. With this amount water supply facilities were provided in 20 more Municipalities thus bringing total number of municipalities covered with water supply to 69 out of 83 Municipalities in the State.

Objectives :

The attainment of the following goals are considered to be the minimum objectives during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1978-83.

1. Total coverage of the entire urban population with assured and adequate drinking water supply;

2. All the towns with a population of one lakh and above must be provided with sewerage schemes as well as such of the towns endemic to filariasis ;
3. Converting the dry latrines into Sanitary latrines in certain needy Municipalities; and
4. An extensive and liberal training programme in environmental Engineering to train Engineers ancillary personnel in the investigation, Design, Execution operation and maintenance of water supply and Sanitation problems.

Assessment for 1978-83:

(i) Water Supply :

At the beginning of next Plan, there will be 14 Municipalities without protected water supply facilities which include 6 Municipalities where water supply schemes were taken up during Fifth Plan which will be continued during next Plan Period. Besides, even in the existing installation 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, the details of amounts proposed for urban water supply during the next Plan Period 1978-83 are as indicated below:—

	<i>(Rs in lakhs)</i>
1. Spill-over schemes from Fifth Plan (New and augmentation).	2,725.84
2. New water Supply schemes in 7 Municipalities.	365.91
3. Providing augmentation schemes in 27 Municipalities and Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad where Water Supply has been provided earlier.	11,233.92
4. Minor improvements to water supply schemes in other Municipalities.	100.00
Total	14,425.67

Thus by the end of next Plan Period all the 83 Municipalities in the State will be covered with water supply schemes.

(ii) Sewerage:

The position of underground drainage in the State when compared to that of water supply is far from satisfactory, and a lot has to be done in this field. At present, the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad and five Municipalities viz., Vijayawada (Eastern area) Eluru (Southern area) Guntur, Tenali and Nellore have been provided with underground drainage schemes. The drainage scheme in a part of Visakhapatnam Municipality has been taken up during the Fifth Plan Period and is under execution. Hitherto, all the drainage 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 execution of schemes. Therefore, certain drainage schemes are included in the next Plan, keeping the following objectives in view:

(Rs. in lakhs)

1. For providing sewerage schemes in all the Municipalities having a population of one lakh but endemic to filariasis.	430.00
2. For providing sewerages schemes in town having a population less than one lakh but endemic to filariasis.	280.00
3. For extending sewerage facilities in towns which are partly covered.	1,300.00
4. For converting the dry latrines into Sanitary latrines in certain needy Municipalities.	500.00
Total ..	2,510.00

Though the amount required for the above schemes is assessed at about Rs. 62.16 crores, due to financial stringency, the amount proposed is Rs. 25.19 crores only during the Sixth Plan period.

Material and Organisational Requirements:

In all water supply and sewerage schemes, materials constitute the major part of the installation and cost covers about 2/3 of the cost of the whole scheme. An amount of Rs. 106.43 crores will be required for this purpose (Rs. 89.48 crores for water supply + Rs. 16.95 crores for sewerage schemes). About Rs. 9.50 crores will be required for the staff and organisation of the Department. Two more circles would be required during the Sixth Plan period in addition to the 6 Engineering circles already functioning.

Establishment of Quality Control Units:

The Institute of Preventive Medicine is undertaking random sampling at periodic intervals which is considered to be inadequate. To establish

new laboratories at the regional level and also to strengthen the existing testing facilities, a tentative provision of Rs. 17.00 lakhs is made in the plan.

*Measures and Programme for Disposal of Solid Waste in Urban Areas
(Central Sector)*

In Andhra Pradesh State, not a single town is having facilities for regular and scientific disposal of solid waste. During Fifth Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 2.00 crores was originally allocated for providing solid waste disposal schemes in Hyderabad Municipal Corporation and in Vijayawada town. Recently the Government of India have approved proposals for these two schemes at a cost of Rs. 45.95 lakhs for Vijayawada Municipality and Rs. 41.87 lakhs for Hyderabad Municipal Corporation.

It is, therefore, proposed to provide Rs. 2.00 crores for solid waste disposal schemes in the above Municipalities during the Five Year Plan 1978-83, since these schemes have to be completed within two years from the date of sanction.

Public Health Engineering Training Programme:

A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs was made in the Fifth Five Year Plan under Central sector towards training programme in Public Health Engineering Department to train engineers and ancillary personnel in the investigation, design, execution, operation and maintenance of water supply and sanitation projects. An amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed in the Sixth Plan under Central sector for this purpose.

Thus, a total of Rs. 171.63 crores is proposed in the Five Year Plan period i.e., 1978-83 under State and Central sectors as indicated below:

<i>(a) State Sector:</i>		<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>
1. Water supply schemes .. ..	.. ..	144.26
2. Sewerage schemes .. ..	.. ..	25.10
3. Establishment of quality control units ..	.. ..	0.17
		<u>169.53</u>
 <i>(b) Central Sector:</i>		
1. Public Health Engineering Training Programme ..	.. ..	0.10
2. Solid waste disposal .. ..	.. ..	2.00
		<u>2.10</u>
Total: (a+b)	.. ..	<u>171.63</u>

33. RURAL WATER SUPPLY

There are 63,801 villages including hamlets in the State, in which 81% of the population live. The problem villages were taken up for coverage under a centrally sponsored scheme in 1977-78 and Government of India allocated Rs. 150 lakhs. The Schemes is being continued in 1978-79. Still the drinking water problem is acute in most of the rural parts, and 13 districts out of 22 districts in the State, are endemic to water borne diseases like cholera. The rural population has been depending on open wells, stopwells, tanks, canals, streams etc., for drinking water which are also used for their cattle and also for irrigation resulting in water pollution and spread of water borne diseases.

The number of villages provided with drinking water is 51,850 upto 1977-78, leaving a balance of 11,951 villages to be provided with drinking water during the next Plan period. In order to appreciate the magnitude of the problem, the uncovered villages have to be divided into two broad heads (a) problem villages and (b) scarcity villages.

The problem villages have been identified as per guidelines set by the Government of India as follows :

- (a) Villages which do not have a source of drinking water within a distance of 1.6 Kms.
- (b) Villages which are endemic to cholera ;
- (c) Villages where drinking water source are infected with guinea-worm ; and
- (d) Villages where there is excess of chemicals like chlorides, iron, flouride etc.,

The number of identified problem villages and hamlets is 5742 as per the details shown below ;

(a) Balance Revenue Villages as on 1-4-77 as per Government of India reference according to 1972 survey.	2893
(b) Additional Revenue villages categorised as problem villages in the recent survey	468
(c) Hamlets which come under problematic Category	2381
Total	5742

The Government of India are treating the problem villages as 2893. But according to State Government the figure is 5742. The difference is due to the following. The Government of India adopt the Revenue Village as a unit with two to three settlements (hamlets etc.), for each unit. Calculated on this basis their figure comes to more than 8400 whereas the figure quoted is much less than that. This figure includes all settlements.

Total Problem Villages.	..	5742
Less Villages covered during 1977-78 under Central Assistance Programme.	.. ..	218
Less Under Minimum Needs Programme during 1977-78		60
		<u>278</u>
Balance of Problem villages to be covered during next Plan.	.. .. .	<u>5464</u>

It is proposed to tackle the needs of these problem villages by adopting two methods.

Such of those 537 villages which are coming on the canal alignment of major and medium irrigation projects can be covered by means of drawing water from the canals and making it available to the villages after due treatment. The villages that can be covered under this method is 537. On an average, the cost of supplying water in these villages from irrigation canals works out to Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 per capita. This estimated cost includes all the requirements such as storage tank, treatment plant, pipe lines etc. The total estimated cost for 537 villages will be Rs. 20.00 crores.

So for as remaining Problem Villages are concerned, the problem is one of not being able to locate any source of water supply either in the village or near-bythe village. In such cases sources have to be located away from the villages either by way of digging deep bore wells or by tapping a stream if available, near-by. The water so tapped, will have to be conveyed by means of pipe lines to the village in question and distribution can be made through taps at the rate of one tap for a population of 400. The estimated cost to cover the balance of 4927 problem villages will work out to Rs. 60.00 crores. Thus the total requirement to cover the problem villages will be Rs. 80.00 crores.

A detailed examination of villages which are affected by salinity in the coastal belt due to tidal waves and floods etc., was taken up and now it has been decided that 736 villages belonging to this category, can be covered by an additional scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 15.00 crores. Further it is felt that to cover 500 villages which

can come up with contribution for sanction of protected water supply schemes, a provision of Rs. 15.00 crores should be made, for sanction of such schemes towards matching grant. In addition to this, a provision of Rs. 9.00 crores will have to be made to cover additional bore wells needed in place of collapsed bores and dried up bores at 10% i. e., 2500 bores per annum. For fluctuation of rates at the rate of 15% necessitating a provision of Rs. 8.00 crores. All these put together a sum of Rs. 127.00 crores will be required during next plan period.

In order to have additional resources, attempts to get foreign assistance as well as loans are in progress. (1) Dutch Assistance programme for 171 fluoride affected villages in the districts of Prakasam, Krishna, Guntur, Kurnool, Nalgonda and Karimnagar at a cost of Rs. 8.67 crores. (2) Attempt has been made to secure World Bank loan to the extent of Rs. 165.00 crores over a period of 10 years to cover the problem villages as well as 11,951 uncovered villages.

Providing safe drinking water to the 11,951 uncovered villages will have to be done by means of (i) bore wells fitted with hand pumps of 4" as wells as 6" dia. (ii) open wells at an approximate cost of Rs. 16.00 crores.

Thus the total requirements during the next Plan for Rural Water Supply and Protected Water Supply schemes will be Rs. 143.00 crores as per the details shown below.

	<i>Rs. in crores</i>
<i>Drinking Water Requirements</i>	
1. Providing 2 bore wells or open wells to 11,951 villages and hamlets	16.00
2. Balance of problem Villages (5464.)	
(i) to be fed by canals (537)	20.00
(ii) Villages not included in Government of India's list existing in coastal belt but require canal water to protected water supply schemes due to salinity, tidal waves and floods. (736)	15.00
(iii) Provision of balance problem villages (5464—537 = 4927.)	
(a) 1500 Villages fulfilled at Rs. 2.40 lakhs each.	36.00
(b) 1000 villages single point distribution at Rs. 1.00 lakh each	10.00
(c) 2327 Villages single point distribution at Rs. 0.60 lakh each,	14.00

3. Protected water supply schemes to major villages coming forward with contribution 500 at Rs. 3.00 lakhs each.	15.00
4. Provision towards failure of bores and collapsed bores at 10% of existing bores i. e., at 2500 bores annually for 5 years— $5 \times 2500 = 12500$ bores.	9.00
5. Fluctuation of rates.	8.00
Total	143.00

In addition to the above the following works are proposed to be taken up in phase II during Seventh Plan period.

S. No.	<i>Nature of the work proposed.</i>	<i>No. of villages to be covered</i>	<i>Estimated cost (Rs. in crores).</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Improvement and providing full fledged P. W. S. schemes to scarcity villages. Out of 3327 villages proposed to be covered with single point system in the Rs. 143.00 crores project above.	2075	20.25
2.	P. W. S. schemes to other villages having more than 2000 population.	2288	46.00
3.	Providing additional bore wells for villages having less than 2000 population (5000 villages at the rate of 2 bore wells each).	5000	10.00
4.	Add for fluctuation of rates and machinery. . . . .	..	8.75
	Total :		85.00

34. SOCIAL WELFARE

Woman and Child Welfare :

With the level of illiteracy being still high and the social outlook towards women still not being one of equal partnership inspite of constitutional guarantees and with the age old social prejudices persisting, efforts have to be made to provide effective welfare measures to women and children especially those belonging to the weaker sections of the society. The social responsibility towards providing proper nutritional and other facilities for proper growth of the children cannot be ignored and will have to be emphasised.

Review of the Fifth Five-Year Plan 1974-78:

During the Fifth Plan period, an important landmark in the universal realisation of the rights of women, their duties to the Society etc., was the celebration of the year 1975 as International Women's Year. Two important projects were launched in commemoration of the celebrations. The first is the Andhra Pradesh Women's Co-operative Finance Corporation involving an outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakhs to provide seed money for enabling women to be self employed. About 24000 Women were assisted under this programme with Rs.251.50 lakhs by way of loans.

The other was the setting up of the Women's Technical Training Institute running short term courses in watch and clock making, Television and Radio mechanism, Draughtsmen (Civil), Bleaching Printing and Dyeing and Diploma in Pharmacy. The work of constructing the building at a cost of Rs. 24.98 lakhs has been completed and the institute commences functioning from 1978-79. On the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of the Central Social Welfare Board, this Institute has been named "Smt. Durgabai Deshmukh Government Women's Technical Training Institute".

Four Service Homes and the 4 State Homes in the State were provided with broad-based training cum-production units which enable the inmates to rehabilitate themselves more easily. Two working Women's Hostels with a total intake of 100 Boarders were opened. Two Rescue Homes for Women i.e., court committed cases under SIT Act, have also been started during the Plan with a total strength of 60 Women.

For the orphans and other destitute girls six Children's Homes were opened, 5 of them with a total strength of 300 girls and the Sixth Home exclusively for the Cyclone victims with a strength of 130 children. One Paying Creche to take care of the Children of working women was started in the Secretariat.

The Sub-Plan for Tribals included two Creches and 3 Craft Training Centres for Women. The Sub-Plan for Scheduled Castes consisted of 3 Children Homes and 10 Craft Training Centres.

In order to realign the regional officer's jurisdictions to be coterminus with zones under Six Point Formula, one more regional office was sanctioned in addition to strengthening the Directorate, Regional and District Offices.

The Plan expenditure for the years 1974-78 was Rs. 119.68 lakhs.

For the next Plan, the approach is mainly based on the provision of improved services to women and children by expanding the above services. The Year 1979 being celebrated as the International year of the child, the emphasis will naturally be to provide integrated services to Children in as many areas as possible. The realisation of the rights of the child is sought to be translated in services needed for the children.

Medium Term Plan : Programme Details:

The scheme-wise proposals for next Plan period are as follows.

Direction and Administration including Training:

Regional Office: One post of U.D.C. to each of the 5 Regional Offices and one L.D.C. for Ongole are proposed to be sanctioned to enable them to cope with the increased work load due to larger delegation of powers and additional responsibilities.

District Offices.—Each of the 22 District offices will be given one L.D.C. to strengthen their offices.

Training Programme.—The Officers and the field staff have had no training programme during the Fifth Plan. Training being an essential requisite, it is proposed to give adequate reorientation to the office and staff during the next Plan, besides providing for Job course training wherever necessary.

Capital Outlay : At the State Head-quarters the Directorate, the Regional and District Offices are located in rented premises. It is proposed to construct buildings for all these offices at one place in the city.

Women Welfare Service Homes .—Provision has been made for the continuation of the Ready-made Garments in the Service Homes at Warangal and Kannapuram, the strengthening of the production units at Hyderabad and Anantapur. The new Region with its Head quarters at Ongole has no Service Home or State Home. It is proposed to open

one Service Home during the next Plan at Ongole. Construction of Building for the Service Home at Vijayawada has been included as the inmates of the Service Home are badly inconvenienced for want of suitable accomodation.

State Homes .—Besides continuing the production Units attached to the State Homes at Hyderabad, Rajahmundry and Mahaboobnagar, provision has been made for completing the construction of building for the State Home at Kurnool and construction of Kitchen and dining hall and dormitories in the State Home at Mahaboobnagar.

Home for the Aged Women .—The need for a home for the aged Women in the State capital is a long felt one. The Department is running a home for the aged Women only at Chilttoor. The opening of a Home for aged Women at Hyderabad has been included in the next Plan. In the year 1978-79 it will be looked after by the Assistant Director of the State Home and from 1979-80 the home will have an exclusive Superintendent.

Domestic Staff Training Programme .—There is a great demand for trained domestic servants within and out-side the Country. Rehabilitation of the inmates of the State and Service Homes, will be easier if they can be trained as domestic servants capable of handling modern gadgets and other assignments in well to do families. The scheme will be started initially at Hyderabad in the State Home.

Collegiate Homes for Girls: The 3 Homes for Collegiate Girls opened during the Fifth Plan will be continued.

Working Women's Hostels : The two hostels opened during the earlier plan will be continued.

Sm. Durga Bai Deshmukh Government Women's Training Institute.—The institute has started functioning from 1978-79 with 5 Courses. It will be strengthened with 4 Assistant Instructresses and one Assistant Director. Two more Courses L.C.E. L.A.A., and C.A.A. will be introduced from the year 1979-80. Provision has been made for the continuance of the staff and other needs of the training programmes. Provision has been made for Rs. 8.10 lakhs under Capital outlay to complete the construction work.

The 3 Craft Training Centres for Schedule-Tribes and 10 Craft Training Centres for Schedule Castes will be continued during the Plan to provide Craft Training for Women belonging to Schedule Tribes and Schedule Castes.

Andhra Pradesh Women's Co-operative Finance Corporation: The Andhra Pradesh Women's Co-operative Finance Corporation will be continued with increased provision for seed money anticipating the Banks' involvement on a longer scale so as to provide assistance to a sizable section of needy women to take up self employment.

The seven Vocational Training Centres in the State are at present ill equipped. New Typewriters and other equipment necessary will be provided to the Vocational Training Centres to make them more useful.

The 95 Women's Welfare Branches in the State have not been enabled to replace their equipment for the past many years with the result the equipment has become obsolete. Replacement of equipment has been included in the next Plan.

It has been proposed to construct a building at Cuddapah to house the District Office town branch, the Vocational Training Centre, so that all institutions can be under one roof. The Zilla Parishad is spending Rs. 1.00 lakh from its earmarked funds. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh is provided to complete the work.

The Two Creches opened under the Tribal Sub-Plan and the Paying Creche opened in the Secretariat will be continued. The Creche is not only a service to the working mother but is also an important service to the child. The number of Creches in the State is only 72. Every village with a working women population (including agricultural labour) of 500 should have a Creche. It is proposed to open 22 Creches in Municipal areas at two in each Special Grade Municipality and one in each First Grade Municipality. The celebration of the International Year of the Child 1979 will also be highlighted with the opening of 2 Creches and 2 Balwadies in each District as commemorative institutions.

Children Homes.—Besides continuing the 7 Children Homes, 6 of the Fifth Plan and one opened during 1978-79, 25 new Children Homes will be opened during the next Plan.

The Children Home for Cyclone Victims has a strength of 130 inmates. As one Cook and a matron on the pattern of the other Children Homes with a strength of 60 children are unable to look after 130 inmates, it is proposed to appoint one more Cook and one additional matron for the Home.

The inmates of the Children Homes are greatly handicapped for want of suitable accommodation as most of them are housed in rented premises. Their studies are also affected due to lack of facilities. During the next Plan it is proposed to construct buildings for 32 Children Homes.

Correctional Services :

The two Rescue Homes at Hyderabad and Vijayawada will be continued. As these Homes receive Court Committed cases, it is very necessary to provide suitable buildings to ensure adequate guard. Construction of buildings for these Homes has been included.

Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations has not been included in the Fifth Plan. This is an essential scheme to encourage the Voluntary Organisations to take up schemes for women.

Sub-Plans :

The total outlay according to the draft plan is Rs. 1035.15 lakhs. The capital outlay content in this works out to Rs. 535.10 lakhs leaving Rs. 500.05 lakhs on other developmental activities. This allocation has to be covered by the sub-plans. The allocations for each sub-plan will therefore be as follows:

	Rs. in lakhs.
Scheduled Castes 15%	75.00
Scheduled Tribes 3%	15.00
Other Backward Classes 40%	200.00

The schemes noted below are identified for the different sub-plans.
(Amount Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme.	SUB- PLAN FOR					
	<i>Scheduled Castes</i>		<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>		<i>Other Backward Class.</i>	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Creches	8	9.00	7	7.92	53	97.92
Balwadies	8	6.96	6	5.21	30	26.03
Craft Training Centres.	10	7.85	3	2.50	..	..
Children Homes..	13	51.24	..	..	15	51.00
Home for Aged ..	..	..	..	..	1	7.73
Domestic Staff Training.	..	..	..	..	1	7.47
		75.05		15.63		190.15

The identification of schemes to the Backward Classes could not be made to the extent of Rs. 200.00 lakhs out of the outlay after eliminating the capital outlay, include Rs. 30.17 lakhs on Direction and Administration including Training of which no scheme can be identified exclusively though in the matter of appointment to services the representation will be maintained.

Social Defence Programme:

Correctional work has come to be known as Social Defence Programme and has always 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 concept of Social Defence is more or less of recent origin and envisages creation of machinery and services to implement various social legislations intended to correct behaviour deviance among individuals and groups so that they could be disciplined to socially accepted norms and patterns of the behaviour and to strengthen social cohesion. School dropouts, juvenile vagrancy and delinquency, adolescent crime and their treatment and their treatment and rehabilitation form part of Social Defence. The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, the Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Area) Children Act of 1920 and the Andhra Pradesh (Telangana Area) Children Act of 1951 are already in operation in the State. The Schemes proposed in the next Five Year Plan are intended to strengthen the existing services and to extend them to all areas in the State in a rational manner so that the provisions of the Legislation could be implemented in all parts of the State uniformly.

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE PREVIOUS FIVE YEAR PLAN :

During the Fifth Five Year Plan, a Reception Home at Tirupathi was opened and the existing Auxiliary Home, Hyderabad and Reception Home, Vijayawada were strengthened by creating additional staff and case workers services were introduced in the Junior Certified Schools at Hyderabad and Eluru.

APPROACH TO THE MEDIUM TERM PLAN :

Probation wing.—It is proposed to reduce the gap between the legislative provision and their implementation in so far as the probation of Offenders Act and the Children Act are concerned. The total outlay of the next Plan is worked out to Rs. 105.00 lakhs. Implementation of the schemes would generate employment of 18 Gazetted Officers and 301 Non-Gazetted Officers. The Non-Gazetted include Probation Officers, Teachers, Instructors, Ministerial staff and guarding force, etc.

Headquarters Office.—The Inspector General of Prisons has been re-designated by Government as Inspector General of Prisons and Director of Correctional Services and all Correctional work including Prisons, Borstal Schools, Certified Schools, Probation and Preventive Services and After-Care Homes are under his control. For administrative convenience the office of Inspector General of Prisons and Director of Correctional Services is divided into two wings, i.e., the Prisons wing and probation wing. The Probation Wing consists of one post of Chief Probation Superintendent (Rs. 850-1,425), one post of Assistant Chief Probation Superintendent (Rs. 700 - 1,200) and three sections out of which one section is entrusted with work relating to both the Prisons and Probation Wings.

Until now the Chief Probation Superintendent who is designated as Ex-officio Inspector of Certified Schools is looking after Probation, Certified Schools, Reception Homes, Child Guidance Bureau, etc., besides Plan Schemes. This may not be possible when the number of Certified Schools, Reception Homes, Probation Services, Child Guidance Bureau are increased. It is, therefore, proposed to create one more post of Deputy Director in the scale of Rs. 850-1,425, i.e., equivalent to Chief Probation Superintendent and distribute the work evenly among two officers entrusting to each a specialised job. In order to co-ordinate the work among them and oversee the work of the Probation Wing under the General supervision and control of the Director of Correctional Services, a post of Joint Director in the Scale of Rs. 1,100-1,650, i.e., equivalent to Deputy Inspector General of Prisons of Prisons Wing is proposed to be created along with a Research Officer, and two more sections of Ministerial Staff. The expenditure is estimated at Rs. 2.54 lakhs for the first year and for the entire plan period it is worked out to Rs. 10.20 lakhs.

Certified Schools.—As per the Children Act in force Children convicted by Courts have to be detained in Junior or Senior Certified Schools for a minimum period of two years for their education and training. At present there are two Junior Certified Schools one at Hyderabad and another at Eluru, one Senior Certified School at Hyderabad and one Girls Certified School at Hyderabad. All the three Certified Schools for boys are over crowded and there is an urgent need to start one more Senior Certified School and one more Junior Certified School to reduce over crowding. It is, therefore, proposed to start two Certified Schools out of which one will be started in Rayalaseema in the first and second years of the Plan. The total expenditure for the five years works out to Rs. 42.50 lakhs.

Appointment of Case Workers in the existing Certified Schools.—In the Fifth Five Year Plan one Case Worker each was employed in Junior Certified School, Hyderabad and Junior Certified School, Eluru.

It is now proposed to employ 5 more case workers in the existing Certified Schools during the next Five Year Plan. The total expenditure for the five year period works out to Rs. 1.68 lakhs.

Reception Homes :

According to the Children Act in force under trial Children have to be lodged in Reception Homes and not in Jails. At present there are Reception Homes at Hyderabad, Vijayawada, Rajahmundry and Tirupathi only. In other districts where there are no Reception Homes, under-trial children are lodged in Jails, although in separate sections. This is not desirable. Therefore it is proposed to start Reception Homes in 8 more Districts during the next Five Year Plan. The expenditure for five years is worked out to Rs. 28.20 lakhs.

Employment of additional Probation Officers :

Every District is having on an average six to eight Courts whereas Probation Officers are now employed at the rate of 3 in some Districts and two and one in most of the Districts. On an average each Probation Officer is having between 300 to 350 enquiries in a year and about 100 Supervision cases at a given time. To relieve the Probation Officers of heavy Case load and to ensure better supervision of persons placed under them, it is proposed to employ seven Grade I District Probation Officers and ten Grade II Probation Officers and Attenders attached to them during the Plan period. The expenditure for the five years period works out to Rs. 8.00 lakhs.

Creation of post of Regional Inspector of Probation :

With the creation of additional posts of Probation Officers as proposed above, it becomes necessary to create one more post of Regional Inspector of Probation to ensure periodical inspections of the work of Probation Officers and to provide necessary guidance to them. The expenditure for five year period works out to Rs. 1.96 lakhs.

Material Assistance to Probationers :

It is proposed to assist five hundred probationers during the next plan period at the rate of 120 probationers each year for 3 years and at the rate of 140 in 1982-83. The total estimated expenditure for five years is Rs. 3.66 lakhs.

Starting of Child Guidance Bureau :

The Child Guidance Bureau started at Hyderabad during III Five Year Plan is working very successfully and received wide recognition. Juvenile beggars, vagrants and school dropouts are provided training and counselling and through persuasion could be rehabilitated in useful

avocations under this scheme. It is proposed to start similar child Guidance Bureau at two other important towns of the State during the next Plan. The total expenditure for five year period is Rs. 6.80 lakhs.

Purchase of Vehicles :

Only one petrol driven vehicle is available for the entire probation wing, i.e., at Junior Certified School, Hyderabad, which was purchased in 1968. Other institutions like Certified Schools requires diesel driven vehicles to transport such children to hospitals, to organise outings and to carry material to and from the institutions. The Chief Probation Superintendent and the Regional Inspectors of Probation who are touring officers need to be provided vehicles to increase their mobility and to facilitate surprise inspections. Provision is, therefore, made for the purchase of required vehicles and the total expenditure works out to Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

Prisons Wing:

Correctional Services Programme :

For the implementation of the programmes for the all round development of prisons a phased out perspective plan is worked out to achieve the ultimate object of restoration of the offender to the society and his rehabilitation as a normal and useful citizen and eventually control the incidence of crimes in the society.

Statewide Schemes:

Taking over of the control of the Sub Jail Administration :

The scheme has already been implemented in one District. The administration in the remaining 18 districts has to be taken over in the next five years. The State Advisory Board in its recent meeting has in fact suggested taking over five districts every year. Hence it is proposed to take up five districts every year starting with Rayalaseema Districts and ending with Telangana Districts. The approximate expenditure on this item works out to Rs. 105.52 lakhs for five years.

Appointment of Psychologists in Central Prisons :

For the purpose of analysing the precipitating causes of deviation on prisoners and suggesting the course of treatment for problematic inmates, it is necessary to provide clinical services such as psychologists. Hence it is proposed to appoint psychologists in each Central Jail. To start with, six psychologists will be provided in the next four years at a total cost of Rs. 2.81 lakhs.

Expansion of welfare services and creation of the posts of welfare officers :

Based on the All India Working Group and State Advisory Board recommendations, the Department requires 30 Welfare Officers on the

approximate average lock-up of convicts is about 6,000. Apart from this, two more officers are required for the two Borstal Schools. As against the 32 officers required, only 10 posts are sanctioned at present. It is now proposed to appoint 15 more officers evenly spread over 5 years at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.58 lakhs.

Strengthening of Central Prisons : District Jails : State Jail for Women : Rajahmundry and Women wing at Central Prison, Hyderabad :

It is equally assential to reduce the staff prisoner ratio and give the staff proper orientation. The State Jail for Women, Rajahmundry, is also required to be upgraded and the women wing attached to Hyderabad Jail has to be brought in line with that of the State Jail for Women, Rajahmundry. These schemes are of immediate necessity and are proposed to be implemented during the first year of next Five Year Plan at a total cost of Rs. 11.20 lakhs.

Educational Programmes in Central Prisons and creating more number of Teachers and Headmasters :

Majority of the prisoners admitted in the Jails are illiterates. It is proposed to make them literate. The programme shall include physical and health education, general, social and moral education. Hence it is proposed to have four teachers and one Headmaster in each Central Jail and in each District Jail. As per this yard stick, the total requirement works out to 36 more teachers and 17 headmasters. These additional posts have to be provided to all Central and District Jails at a total cost of Rs. 7.90 lakhs for the five years.

Starting of Jail Training School :

There is a proposal to start a regional training School at Vellore in Tamil Nadu to cater to the needs of the Southern States for imparting training to the middle and senior level personnel. It is, therefore, proposed to start a Jail Training School for giving pre-serice and in-service training to the lower level staff. This is in tune with the recommendation of the Working Group on correctional administration. This scheme is proposed to be implemented during the first year of the next Five Year Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.56 lakhs for the entire plan period.

Strengthening of Headquarters and Starting of Regional Office :

There is no Research and Analysis Wing in the Department. It is necessary to evaluate programmes from time to time and suggest formulation of new programmes and policies. It is proposed to create a research wing in the Head Office to do this. The approximate expenditure for the next five years works out to Rs. 6.84 lakhs.

REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

Strengthening of District Jails in Telangana Area :

The State Advisory Board on Correctional Administration has also recommended upgrading of these District Jails to improve the capacity of these jails and relieve over crowding in the Central Jails. The scheme will have to be implemented in the next Plan period. The approximate cost of this scheme works out to Rs. 6.10 lakhs in the next five Years.

Starting of Open Prisons in Circar Area :

At present there are only two open Prisons otherwise known as Agricultural Colonies in this State, one at Moulali and the other at Anantapur.

Most of the inmates of the jails have rural back ground. Giving them training in modern scientific agricultural operations and Agro Industries, will make the process of release and rehabilitation smoother. There is necessity to start an Open Jail *i.e.*, Agricultural Colony in the Circar area so that the prisoners from Circar Districts who are suitable for open treatment could be profitably employed there. This was also recommended by the State Advisory Board on Correctional Administration. The staff pattern of this Colony, should be on the same lines as in the Prisoner's Agricultural Colony Anantapur. The estimated cost is Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

Starting of Borstal School in Rayalaseema :

There are two Borstal Schools at present catering to the needs of the two regions of Circars and Telangana. The proposed Borstal School will be on the pattern of Nizamabad Borstal School at a total expenditure of Rs. 11.20 lakhs in the entire plan period.

District - wise Schemes - Starting of new District Jails :

It is proposed to start 8 new District Jails in the District where there are no district jails or central jails. The opening of new district jails will help reduce overcrowding and also help the visits of relatives of the convicts, as all short term convicts can be kept in the jail of their district and this will also save unnecessary expenditure on transport. This scheme involves a total expenditure of Rs. 62.22 lakhs spread over five years.

Starting of Sheep Breeding Farm at Prisoner's Agricultural Colony, Anantapur:

It is proposed to start a sheep breeding Farm at Prisoner's Agricultural Colony, Anantapur as per the proposal received from the Superintendent, Prisoner's Agricultural Colony, Anantapur in Consultation with the Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry, Anantapur. The initial investment on this Farm for the first year would be Rs. 3.14 lakhs,

The total expenditure on this scheme would come to Rs. 5.00 lakhs during the next Five Year Plan. Though the initial investment is more, it is felt that the Farm would fetch good profits in the later years.

Starting of Poultry Farm at Prisoner's Agricultural Colony, Moulali :

It is proposed to start a Poultry Farm for the training of prisoners at Prisoner's Agricultural Colony, Moulali. One Dairy Farm is already functioning there and during the course of time, it will be expanded. The Poultry Farm is proposed to be started with 2,000 birds and later on the number will be increased to 10,000 birds by utilising the available saving in the scheme. The Poultry Farm will not only cater to the poultry needs of the Institutions in the twin cities but also would give training facilities to the prisoners coming from the rural areas in poultry farming which may help them for their rehabilitation. The total financial implication of this scheme during the plan period would be Rs. 1.73 lakhs for birds and other charges such as purchase of a vehicle, etc.

Industrial Wing :

Vocational Training and work Programmes in Prisons and Borstal Schools:

The ultimate object of the correctional programmes of which vocational training and work programmes form the vital part, is their eventual rehabilitation which would be successful only when they acquire adequate skill to carry on the trades by themselves or for others after their release.

The Central Advisory Board on Correctional Services, Government of India in its 7th meeting held in 1976 recommended to utilise the manpower in prisons for generating surplus resources and to start Prison Industries Corporation for maximising productive efforts. Development and Promotion of vocational training and work programmes in Prisons will also reduce the burden of the State Government on growing maintenance costs, besides achieving the laudable social objective of absorbing the duly corrected offenders into the society and integrating them into the main stream of National Economy as useful citizens who can contribute to the productive efforts of the nation. At any given point of time, about 6,000 prisoners are kept in the Central Prisons and District Jails in the State. Besides the above, 2,000 short term prisoners are also lodged in sub-jails in the State. At present only 1,660 constituting only about $\frac{1}{3}$ are engaged in jail Industries and even these prisoners, are not fully engaged. As such it is felt necessary to create more facilities for training and work programmes through the expansion or modernisation of existing units and also to start new units to serve the purpose.

Expansion or Modernisation of Vocational training and work centres in Prisons and Borstal Schools :

It is expected that during the next three to four years it would be possible to expand and modernise the existing units, Steps are already

taken in this regard and some trades like carpentry, leather are modernised. Only an amount of Rs. 3.45 lakhs is sought under this scheme and it is proposed to supplement this amount with funds other than plan funds, if necessary.

Starting of new vocational training and work centres in the Prisons and Borstal Schools:

It should be obligatory on the part of the administration to make at least all life termers and long termers skilled enough to enable them to be self dependent after release. An amount of Rs. 55.75 lakhs is provided for this purpose.

Strengthening of staff for vocational training and work programmes:

It is quite necessary to create additional posts of Instructors in the trades of Carpentry and Textiles to start with. In view of the proposal for modernisation of existing training and work programmes it is necessary to give some orientation training to the present Instructors. As indicated earlier the accounts staff are inadequate and are not trained. Under the circumstances it is necessary to provide additional staff to deal with accounts and also give them necessary training to meet the institutional requirements. In order to shoulder the additional work load and responsibilities and also to work effectively, the present staffing pattern of the Industries Wing of the Central Prison, Hyderabad needs to be extended on uniform pattern to other Central Prisons also. It is also necessary to strengthen the staff at Head Office to exercise effective supervision and control over the expanding programmes.

To sum up the total requirements of the three wings of Inspector General of Prisons, during the next Plan period will be Rs. 434.66 lakhs as detailed below.

<i>Wing</i>	<i>Amount</i> (Rs. in lakhs)
(i) Probation Wing	105.00
(ii) Prisons Wing	250.66
(iii) Industries Wing	79.00
Total	434.66

Social Welfare :

(i) *Research Training and Administration Cell :*

Under this scheme a sum of Rs. 0.20 lakh is provided in the budget towards staff schemes for 1978-79.

(ii) *Home for the Blind :*

A sum of Rs. 0.65 lakh is proposed for this scheme for 1978-79 only.

(iii) *Home for the Physically Handicapped* :

A sum of Rs. 0.65 lakh is proposed for this scheme for 1978-79 only.

Social Security Schemes :*Old Age Pensions* :

Under Social Security schemes, the State home is sanctioning old age pensions to the Aged destitutes and the physically handicapped destitutes at the following rates.

1. Twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad Rs. 30/-p.m.
2. In large towns having a population of 1 lakh and above Rs. 25/- p.m.
3. In small towns and villages Rs. 20/- p.m.

There were nearly 45,000 Old Age Pensioners during 1977-78. There will be an increase of 10% of destitutes and old people irrespective of the death rate among them, every year during the next Plan Period. An amount of Rs. 11.50 crores is required.

Therefore, an additional amount of Rs. 8.00 crores is required for this scheme. The year-wise estimates are as indicated below:

(Rs. in lakhs).						
<i>Year.</i>	<i>Amount required.</i>	<i>Amount available in Non-Plan.</i>	<i>Amount proposed for Medim Term Plan.</i>			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)			
1978-79	200.00	70.00	..		
1979-80	215.00	70.00	175.00		
1980-81	230.00	70.00	190.00		
1981-82	245.00	70.00	205.00		
1982-83	260.00	70.00	230.00		
Total :				..	1,150.00	800.00

Government Orphanages ;

At present there are 3 Government Orphanages, one each at Hyderabad, Kakinada and Warangal. These are intended for children who are left uncared for and in helpless conditions. There is a need to start similar orphanages in the other 18 districts also. It is proposed to start 18 orphanages during the next Plan starting from second year of the Plan *i.e.*, 1979-80 onwards. Each Orphanage may have a strength of 60. An amount of Rs. 75,000 is required for one Orphanage for maintenance and Rs. 10,000/- for non recurring expenditure during the first year.

The rate of food charges in the Orphanages is Rs. 40/- p.m. per boarder. It is proposed to enhance the rate of Rs. 60/- p.m. from 1-4-1979 *i.e.* from the beginning of the 2nd year of the next Plan period. The rate of food charges has to be further enhanced during subsequent years of the next Plan also as follows :

		Rs.
1979-80	..	.. 60/- p.m.
1980-81	81-82. ..	.. 70/- p.m.
1982-83	..	.. 80/- p.m.

The Orphanage at Kakinada is in a rented building. A building is under construction for the Orphanage at Warangal. The Orphanage at Hyderabad is recently shifted to the premises of V. M. Home and Industrial School, Saroornagar, Hyderabad. Therefore, buildings have to be constructed for the orphanages at Hyderabad and Kakinada and for the 18 orphanages to be opened during the next Plan period at a cost of 2.50 lakhs each.

The following are the amounts required for this scheme :

(Amount Rs. in lakhs)

Year.	No. of New orphanages to be opened.	Total No. of orphanages to be maintained during the year.	No. of buildings to be Constructed.	Amount provided in non-plan.	Amount proposed for next plan (in addition to non-plan Budget).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1978-79.	.. ..	3	..	..	..
1979-80	.. 6	9	3	2.46	12.60
1980-81	.. 4	13	3	2.46	15.40
1981-82	.. 4	17	2	2.46	15.50
1982-83	.. 4	21	2	2.46	18.50
		Total.	.. 10		62.00

Home for the Aged and Disabled :

There are two Homes for maintenance of aged destitutes in the State one 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.

It is therefore, proposed to start such homes in the remaining 19 districts of the State with a strength 100 in each home.

The financial requirements would be as follows:

(Amount Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. of new homes to be opened.</i>	<i>Total No. of Homes to be maintained during the year.</i>	<i>Amount required.</i>	<i>Amount provided under non-plan.</i>	<i>Amount proposed for next Plan.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1978-79 ..	..	2	..	4.12	..
1979-80 ..	4	6	11.75	4.55	7.25
1980-81 ..	5	11	15.45	5.00	10.50
1981-82 ..	5	16	28.00	5.50	22.50
1982-83 ..	5	21	36.05	6.05	30.00
				Total ..	70.25

Home for the blind and Physically Handicapped ;

The Department is running two Homes exclusively for the Blind and Physically handicapped people. The total strength of these two homes is 100 which will not be able to cater to the needs of the entire State.

It is therefore proposed to start additionally five Homes each for the blind and the Physically handicapped separately in the State during the Plan period.

(Rs. in lakhs).

Year.	No. of new homes to be opened.	No. of homes to be main- tained during the year.	Amount required.	Amount provided under SW (outside plan).	Amount proposed (during next plan).	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
1978-79	..	2	1.30	1.30	..	
1979-80	..	3	6.70	1.30	5.40	
1980-81	..	3	11.05	1.30	9.75	
1981-82	..	2	13.90	1.30	12.60	
1982-83	..	2	16.90	1.30	15.60	
Total					..	43.35

Grants to A. P. Social Welfare Fund for giving Grants-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisation

The Andhra Pradesh Social Welfare Fund was constituted with a corpus of an amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs from the Government of Andhra Pradesh, the T.T. D. has also donated a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs. At the time of constituting the Fund it was expected that the Government of India would also give a matching contribution to a tune of Rs. 60% of the funds released by the State Government and the Corpus of the Fund would be about Rs. 1.00 crore. But the proposals for matching grant were not accepted by the Government of India till now and no philanthropic Organisation except T.T.D. has come forward with donations to the Corpus of the Fund.

The Social Welfare Fund requested the Government to make a recurring annual budget provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs for the year during the next Plan Period. For giving annual grants to Social Welfare Fund towards grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisation engaged in Social Welfare work, the following amount was proposed.

Year	Amount Rs. in lakhs
1978-79	.. ..
1979-80	.. 40.00
1980-81	.. 20.00
1981-82	.. 20.00
1982-83	.. 20.00
Total	
	.. 100.00

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 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 run by Social Welfare Department. It is proposed to sanction Financial Assistance under Economic Support Schemes for 150 persons during 1978-79 and 600 persons annually during the subsequent years of the Plan. The total expenditure for the entire next plan period would be Rs. 150.00 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 30.00 lakhs each year.

Special Schemes for Implementation of Beggary Act.

Separate Homes for the aged and infirm beggars and leper beggars are being maintained by the Social Welfare Department. This scheme would be continued during the next Plan period at a cost of Rs. 25.00 lakhs every year. Hence an amount of Rs. 125.00 lakhs has been proposed for the next Plan period.

In brief the outlay provided under Social Welfare works out to Rs. 2,821.91 lakhs during the next Plan period as per the details shown below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Department	MEDIUM TERM PLAN PROVISION		
		Spillover	New	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

I. Director of Women and Child Welfare:**1. Direction and Administration including Training:**

(a) Headquarters Office	..	6.75	15.00	21.75
(b) Regional Offices	..	6.85	1.41	8.26
(c) District Offices	..	6.21	4.93	11.14
(d) Training Programme	.. ..		4.00	4.00

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>2. Family and Child Welfare:</i>				
<i>(i) Women Welfare:</i>				
	(a) Service Homes	6.63	12.62	19.25
	(b) State Homes	14.05	..	14.05
	(c) Home for Aged women ..	7.73	0.20	7.93
	(d) Domestic Staff Training Programme.	7.47	..	7.47
	(e) Home for Collegiate Destitute Girls.	20.12	..	20.12
	(f) Working Womens Hostels	8.29	..	8.29
	(g) Women's Technical Training Institute.	53.89	28.47	82.36
	(h) Craft Training Centres ..	10.35	..	10.35
	(i) Andhra Pradesh Women's Co-operative Finance Corporation, Hyderabad.	460.00	..	460.00
	(j) Improvement of Vocational Training Centre.	..	1.20	1.20
	(k) Improvement of Women's Welfare Branches.	..	5.00	5.00
	(l) Cuddapah Complex .. ..	..	1.00	1.00
<i>(ii) Child Welfare:</i>				
	Child Welfare Schemes total ..	129.29	208.81	338.10
3.	Correctional Services ..	6.35	3.50	9.81
4.	Grant-in-aid to Voluntary organisations.	5.00	..	5.00
	Total ..	749.01	286.14	1,035.15
<i>II. Inspector General of Prisons:</i>				
	(i) Probation Wing .. ..	..	105.00	105.00
	(ii) Prisons Wing .. ..	..	250.66	250.66
	(iii) Industries Wing .. ..	..	79.00	79.00
	Total ..	..	434.66	434.66

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
III. Director of Social Welfare:				
	(i) Research Training and Administration Cell.	0.20	..	0.20
	(ii) Home for the Blind ..	0.65	..	0.65
	(iii) Home for the Physically Handicapped.	0.65	..	0.65
<i>Social Security Schemes:</i>				
	(iv) Old Age Pensions ..	800.00	..	800.00
	(v) Government Orphanages ..	62.00	..	62.00
	(vi) Home for the Aged and Disabled ..	70.25	..	70.25
	(vii) Home for the Blind and Physically Handicapped	43.35	..	43.35
	(viii) Grants to A.P. Social Welfare Fund for giving grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisation.	100.00	..	100.00
	(ix) Economic Support Schemes for the Physically Handicapped ..	150.00	..	150.00
	(x) Special Schemes for Implementation of Beggary Act.	125.00	..	125.00
	Total ..	1,352.10	..	1,352.10
Total	I+II+III.	2,101.11	720.80	2,821.91

35. NUTRITION

Unfortunately it is not feasible at present to mount a State-wide campaign to counter under nourishment, which is a feature of wide spread poverty. Efforts have to be restricted to improving the nutritional standards of some, especially disadvantaged groups. Various surveys conducted have revealed that the most critical malnutrition damage is suffered by the very young children in the period from the late pregnancy upto the age of 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. The high incidence of premature births is caused by maternal malnutrition. Satisfactory nutritional care of the pregnant mothers should prevent or reduce premature births and ensure greater expectancy of survivals among the babies born.

Supplementary feeding programmes alone cannot successfully solve the problem of malnutrition. Feeding programmes need to be dovetailed with health and welfare schemes. The Integrated Child Development Projects are an example of this approach. Services such as immunisation, health check-up, safe drinking water supply and environmental sanitation are coordinated with the supplementary feeding programmes. However, it is a very expensive programme 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 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 nutrition among the children belonging to the lower socio economic strata, Government of India 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 about 60,000 beneficiaries.

The Special Nutrition Programme for urban slum areas was also implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme upto the end of Fourth Plan period and it has been included in the State Plan from the first year of the Fifth Five-Year Plan. During the Fifth Five-Year Plan an amount of Rs. 660.63 lakhs was provided for implementation of Nutrition Programme by various departments and agencies.

Programmes for the Medium Term Plan 1978-83.

A sum of Rs. 2,103.23 lakhs has been provided in the Medium Term Plan 1978-83 for implementation of Nutrition Programme by the five departments (*Viz.*) Director of Municipal Administration, Director of Tribal Welfare, Director of School Education, Labour, Employment and Technical Education Department and Director of Women Welfare.

Director of Municipal Administration

The Special Nutrition Programme for urban slum areas was implemented in the State since 1970. Under this scheme 100% grant-in-aid was released to 14 municipalities. During the Medium Term Plan 1978-83 an amount of Rs. 771.90 lakhs has been provided and the stress would be given to identify more number of women and children from the most deprived families among the backward classes, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes in order to bring them under this scheme by expanding the programme from the existing 14 municipalities to cover the entire urban slum population in the State. The supplemental feeding programme for pre-school children and expectant and nursing mothers under the Nutrition Programme will also benefit largely the weaker sections of the society.

Director of Tribal Welfare

The Special Nutrition Programme for Tribals is intended to fill up the gap in the calory/protein deficiencies among the tribal children upto the age of 6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers. During the Medium Term Plan 1978-83 an amount of Rs. 331.00 lakhs has been provided under the scheme and it is expected to benefit 2,50,000 population in 3,998 centres of the State.

Directorate of School Education and Labour, Employment and Technical Education

During the Medium Term Plan 1978-83, a combined outlay of Rs. 957.49 lakhs has been provided to implement the schemes under the

Nutrition Programme. The State Government has been implementing the Mid-day meals programme for Primary School children since 1962 in cooperation with CARE organisation. The Government has considered the question of starting a central kitchen in the State during 1971-72 and accorded administrative approval for the establishment of central kitchen to manufacture ready to eat food to 1.35 lakh primary school children in 4 Telangana Districts of the State. The Ready to Eat factory is now nearing completion and trial production has been undertaken and the product "SEV" has also been supplied to some mid-day meals centres in the urban and rural schools in and around Hyderabad. The provision made for Director of School Education would be diverted to this programme during the Medium Term Plan period.

Director of Women Welfare

The Applied Nutrition Programme implemented by the Director of Women Welfare is a Centrally Sponsored scheme taken up in the Third Five Year Plan and continued in the Fourth and Fifth Plan periods. This is basically an educational programme designed to improve the nutritional and health status of the people in rural areas, specially the vulnerable groups *Viz.*, children of the 0-6 years group and pregnant lactating women, through nutrition education, increased production and consumption of protective foods. During the Medium Term Plan 1978-83 an amount of Rs. 42.84 lakhs has been provided for implementing the schemes under the programme. In the place of the old scheme for starting very expensive schemes like block poultry units and school and community gardens, back-yard poultries and kitchen gardens would be encouraged during the Medium Term Plan. It is also proposed to revitalise the selected schemes in the 70 post operational blocks and the number of new blocks proposed to be taken up each year would be limited to 4 as against the normal tentative allocation of 8 blocks by the Government of India.

36. WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

Of the State's population of 435 lakhs as per 1971 census, the Backward class population is estimated as 173 lakhs constituting 39.8% of the total population.

Ninety two communities have been declared by Government as socially, educationally and economically backward on the recommendations of the report submitted by Backward Class Commission constituted by the State Government.

The State's approach towards the problem of Backward Classes was not only to continue the ameliorative measures which have been taken up in the previous 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. In the field of education the approach was to provide not only scholarships and hostels but also to provide education material with stress on professional education and give such training facilities leading to immediate employment opportunities. The economic uplift programmes on the other hand sought to assist the cultivators, agricultural labour, professionals and artisans through financial assistance for modernisation of their avocations. Full use of institutional finances was made through the setting up of Finance Corporation for Backward Classes by providing sufficient share capital.

Review of the Fifth Plan

The provision made for the welfare of listed and Economically Backward Classes for the implementation of various welfare programmes as envisaged above during the Fifth Plan period 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.

Sl.No.	Programme	Unit	Achievement during Fifth Plan 1974-78
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Maintenance and opening of Government Hostels	No.	151
2.	Construction of Hostel buildings ..	No.	45

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
3.	Supply of Nationalised text books and note books to boarders of Government B.C. Hostels and other B.C. Students-Students benefitted	No.	34,436
4.	Supply of clothing to the Boarders in Government Hostels	No.	22,056
5.	State scholarships to I.T.I. students listed B.Cs.	No.	3,500
6.	State scholarships to I.T.I. Economically B.Cs.	No.	857
7.	Post-Matric scholarships to B.Cs.	No.	5,700
8.	Post Matric scholarships to Economically B.Cs.	No.	978
9.	Pre-Matric scholarships to L.B.Cs.	No.	11,200
10.	Pre-Matric sholarships to Economically B.Cs.	No.	5,400
11.	Special coaching to L.B.Cs. for Group-I and Group-II services Centre	No.	1
12.	Special coaching to engineering students belonging to B.Cs. and coaching in spoken and general english trainees	No.	50
13.	Investment in A.P.B.C. Cooperative Finance Corporation-beneficiaries	No.	1,22,518
14.	Provision of civic amenities-colonies	No.	11

Medium Term Plan :

Objectives :

The objectives of the next Five Year Plan programme for the welfare of B.Cs. would be :

- (a) Providing educational and training facilities on a larger scale especially in the fields of technical and professional education.
- (b) Implementing a package programme for the economic upliftment of the classes by providing financial assistance in the fields of economic support programmes, land acquisition, construction of houses, civic amenities and monetary relief.

Strategy :

A strategy could therefore be :

I. In regard to Educational programmes,

- (a) to maintain and opening of Government hostels, construction of hostel buildings ;
- (b) to provide mess charges to students managed hostels for college students, sanction of full mess charges to professionals and post graduates.
- (c) to supply of Nationalised text books and note books to students of Government B.C. Hostels and other B.C. Students in schools.
- (d) to sanction of post-matric and pre-matric scholarships to listed B.Cs., and Economically B.Cs.,
- (e) to extend scholarships to students in I to V class.

II. In regard to Economic programmes :

- (a) to provide more investment in A.P.B.C.C. 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 of irrigation wells in the lands assigned to B.Cs.

For the implementation of various welfare schemes for the B.Cs a sum of Rs. 8,653.00 lakhs is required during the next Five Year Plan. The schemewise programmes is given in the following paragraphs.

Maintenance and opening of Government Hostels:

At present 351 hostels are being run by the Department for Backward Class students studying in High Schools in the State with a strength of 30,000 boarders. Out of 30,000 boarders 15,750 boarders only belong to Listed Backward Classes as per caste-wise composition of the boarders in the Backward Class hostels. There are 3,039 high schools for boys and 348 high schools for girls in the State and the number of backward class students studying therein is 7,39,294 for the year 1976-77. If 1977-78 is taken as base year and eligibility to the tune of 75% of the students population of eligible students comes to 5,55,000. Deducting 15,750 students who are already provided hostel facilities at present, the remaining (5,55,000-15,750) 5,39,250 students belonging to Backward Classes are to be provided with hostel facilities.

In view of limited resources, it is proposed to start 750 new Government Backward Class Hostels for high school students with the strength of 60 boarders each during the plan at 180 hostels every year. An amount of Rs. 47,700 is required yearly towards recurring and non-recurring charges of a hostel of 60 boarders. An amount of Rs. 1012.25 lakhs is required for opening and maintenance of 750 new hostels in the next Plan period as shown below.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	No. of hostels	No. of boarders	Amount required
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1978-79	20	1,200	69.50
1979-80	200	12,000	1,37.10
1980-81	380	22,800	2,02.65
1981-82	560	33,600	2,68.20
1982-83	750	45,000	3,34.80
		Total	10,12.25

Increase of strength in the existing Government Backward Class Hostels :

It is essential to increase the strength of Government Backward Class hostels for providing hostel facilities to most deserving Backward Class students. It is therefore proposed to increase the existing strength of Government Backward Class hostels every year to cater to the need of Backward Class high schools students.

An amount of Rs. 85.10 lakhs is required for 5 years for this purpose as shown below :

Year.	No. of students.	Amount required
		(Rs. in Lakhs).
1979-80	11000	18.94
1980-81	11300	20.38
1981-82	11600	22.00
1982-83	12200	23.78
	Total.	85.10

Increase of Rates of Cosmetic Charges :

The present rate of cosmetic charges is Rs. 2/- p.m. This is intended for purchase of soap, soap-nuts, coconut oil etc. This meagre amount is not at all sufficient for these items, it is proposed to enhance the rate of cosmetic charges from 2/- to Rs. 5/- p.m. for the existing 57,200 boarders. A sum of Rs. 19.00 lakhs is required for the entire 6th plan period at the rate of Rs. 4.75 lakhs each year.

Construction of Hostel Buildings :

At present there are 351 Government Backward Class hostels functioning in the State. The hostels are located in rented buildings which lack common amenities besides abnormal rents.

The Committee on Welfare of Backward Classes recommended that the construction of hostel buildings should have to priority and the Government should take up construction of the buildings in all places where they are at present housed in private buildings. It is proposed to open 750 Government hostels during the next plan period. Hence altogether 1100 hostels have to be provided with buildings. So far orders have been issued for construction of 146 hostel buildings. For completion of these buildings an amount of Rs. 120.00 lakhs is required.

For construction of 950 more hostel buildings at the rate of Rs. 1.00 lakh for each building an amount of Rs. 950.00 lakhs is required. It is proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 444.00 lakhs in the next Plan to provide buildings to all the hostels in a phased programme linking it with the bank finance at 40% of the expenditure. In view of the guide lines of the Reserve Bank of India for participation of Scheduled Banks in the construction of hostel buildings to the extent of 40% of the expenditure, the scheme of construction of hostel buildings is linked to bank finance. As the banks have to provide 40% of the expenditure as loan the Government have to bear 60% of the expenditure. The 60% of the amount comes to 4.44 crores.

The break up for five years for the Government contribution are furnished below :

Year.	Hostels.	60% of Government share (Rs. in lakhs).
(1)	(2)	(3)
1978-79	100	51.00
1979-80	110	72.00
1980-81	120	90.00
1981-82	130	102.00
1982-83	140	129.00
Total.	600	444.00

Repayment of Bank Loans :

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. Therefore the following amounts have to be provided in the budget of Next Plan towards repayment of Bank loan.

(Rs. in lakhs).

Year.	Payment.	Interest.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1979-80 ..	6.00	2.20	8.20
1980-81 ..	3.00	0.96	3.96
1981-82 ..	3.00	0.84	3.84
1982-83 ..	3.00	0.54	3.54
Total. ..	15.00	4.54	19.54

Ashram School Hostels to Fishermen and other Backward Classes.

Andhra Pradesh has got a long coast. The population of Fishermen in Coastal areas is predominant. The education among Fishermen is very negligible according to the Backward Class Commission Report. Most of the boys accompany their parents on rafts for fishing even from their 8th or 9th year. Even in those places where schools exist not many children go to schools. Therefore there is need to enroll the fishermen children in the schools at primary and secondary levels by introducing enrollment incentives. It is proposed to open Ashram schools for fishermen in the coastal areas for the children of fishermen. The schools will be run by the Education Department and the hostels attached to it will be maintained by the Backward Class Welfare Department. There are already 5 Ashram Schools functioning for the fishermen. It is proposed to open 50 Ashram school hostels during next plan period with 50 boarders each,

Year.	Hostels.	Amount required (Rs. in lakhs).
(1)	(2)	(3)
1978-79 ..	7	2.50
1979-80 ..	17	9.50
1980-81 ..	27	12.50
1981-82 ..	38	16.50
1982-83 ..	50	22.50
	Total	63.50

Mess Charges to Students Managed Hostels for College Students.

There are 522 Junior Colleges and Degree Colleges in the State. At present only 6,356 students belonging to listed Backward Class Communities are covered under the scheme of students managed hostels. The Legislature Committee on Welfare of Backward Classes strongly recommended to open more number of students managed hostels at the district and taluk headquarters where there are colleges to facilitate the poor eligible backward class students to be provided with hostel facilities to enable them to prosecute their studies. It is proposed to open one student managed hostels for each of the Junior college and degree colleges with a strength of 50 students during the next plan.

It is proposed to cover the following additional number of college students in the student managed hostels in the first year and additional 10% in the next five years of the plan.

Year.	No. of students.	Amount required (Rs. in lakhs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1979-80 ..	3,000	77.00
1980-81 ..	6,000	91.70
1981-82 ..	9,000	101.57
1982-83 ₁ ..	12,000	131.73
	Total	402.00

Student Managed Hostel to Economically Backward Classes.

There are about 3,000 college students belonging to economically backward classes who are to be provided with hostel facilities under the scheme of students managed hostels. As against the 3,000 economically backward classes college students, hostel facilities could be provided to only, 1,500 economically backward classes college students in student managed hostels due to limited funds available under plan. It is therefore proposed to cover the remaining 1,500 students. An additional amount of Rs. 42.75 lakhs is required at the rate of Rs. 75/- p.m. for 10 months per student in a year during the next plan as detailed below.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. of Students.</i>	<i>Amount required (Rs. in lakhs).</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1979-80	1,100	7.70
1980-81	1,210	8.47
1981-82	1,331	9.31
1982-83	1,464	17.27
	Total	42.75

Sanction of Full Mess Charges to Professional and Post Graduate Students belonging to Listed Backward Classes.

There are approximately 3,500 professional and 2,000 postgraduate students belonging to Listed Backward Classes who are residing in college or University attached hostels and eligible for sanction of full mess charges.

It is therefore proposed to cover 3,000 listed backward class students studying professional and post graduate students residing in University or college attached hostels with the sanction of full mess charges are as shown below :

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. of Students.</i>	<i>Amount required (Rs. in lakhs).</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1979-80	2,600	54.20
1980-81	2,700	55.90
1981-82	2,800	57.60
1982-83	3,000	61.80
	Total	229.50

Sanction of Full Mess Charges to Professional and Post-graduate Students belonging to Economically Backward Classes.

There are approximately 600 professional and 1,300 post graduate students belonging to Economically Backward Classes who are residing in college or University attached hostels and eligible for sanction of full mess charges. As against the total number of these 1,900 economically Backward Classes students only 200 professional course students are sanctioned residential scholarships during 1976-'77.

The present coverage of Economically Backward Class students studying in professional courses under full mess charges is only 200. The remaining 1,700 students are to be covered with the sanction of full mess charges. The year-wise phasing of details are as given below :

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. of students.</i>	<i>Amount required (Rs. in lakhs).</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1979-80	1,300	27.50
1980-81	1,450	29.65
1981-82	1,600	30.50
1982-83	1,700	33.90
Total :		121.55

Supply of Nationalised Text-Books and Note Books to Boarders of Government Backward Class Hostels.

There is need to supply Nationalised Text-books to all backward class students in pre-matric courses on par with scheduled castes. It is proposed to open 250 new hostels during the plan period besides increasing the strength in the existing hostels. It is proposed to cover 1,00,000 students in Government hostels with text-books during the plan period. The average cost of text-books to each of the boarder is estimated to Rs. 10. Similarly the boarders in Government hostels are supplied with note books and stationery at Rs. 10 per boarder.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. of boarders.</i>	<i>Amount required (Rs. in lakhs).</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1978-79	30,000	2.75
1979-80	70,000	15.00
1980-81	80,000	17.00
1981-82	90,000	19.00
1982-83	1,00,000	22.25
Total :		76.00

Supply of Clothing to the Boarders in Government Hostels.

At present there are 30,000 boarders who are residing in 350 Government Backward Class Hostels. During the next Five Year Plan period it is proposed to open 750 Government Backward Class Hostels with a strength of 60 boarders in each hostel. At present two pairs of clothes at a cost not exceeding Rs 50 per boarder are being supplied to the boarders in Government hostels. The requirements are as given below :

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. of boarders</i>	<i>Amount required (Rs. in lakhs).</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1979-80	33,000	10.92
1980-81	33,300	15.85
1981-82	33,600	19.87
1982-83	34,200	25.37
Total :		72.01

State Scholarships to I. T. I. Students of Listed Backward Classes:

At present only 370 students of I.T.I. are covered with the sanction of stipends under plan. About 900 students are covered under non-plan. There is absolute need for sanction of stipends to the remaining 5,400 I. T. I. Students of listed Backward Classes to encourage their education as per the details shown below.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. of Students.</i>	<i>Amount required (Rs. in lakhs).</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1978-79	800	3.10
1979-80	1,000	10.90
1980-81	1,200	12.00
1981-82	1,200	12.00
1982-83	1,200	12.00
Total :		50.00

Sanction of Stipends to I. T. I. Students Economically Backward Sections.

As against 4,500 students only 300 I.T.I. students are considered for the sanction of stipends, at present.

It is, therefore, proposed to cover 75% of the remaining 4,200 I.T.I. students with the sanction of stipends, as detailed below.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. of Students.</i>	<i>Amount required (Rs. in lakhs).</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1978-79	300	2.00
1979-80	680	7.00
1980-81	680	7.00
1981-82	680	7.00
1982-83	680	7.00
Total :		30.00

Post-Matric Scholarships to Listed Backward Classes.

At present only 20,000 listed backward class students are covered under non-residential scholarships under post-matric courses and 10,000 students are covered under residential scholarships. The remaining 50,000 post-matric listed Backward Class students are not covered the existing provision of Rs. 68.71 lakhs earmarked for them is quite inadequate to meet the demand.

It is estimated that out of the 50,000 post-matric listed Backward Class students 30,000 students will be day scholars who will be prosecuting their studies by residing with their parents while the remaining 20,000 students will be hostelers residing in University or College attached hostels who are eligible for sanction of residential scholarships.

It is proposed to cover 30,000 post-matric listed Backward Class students with the sanction of scholarships during the next Plan as per the details shown below:

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. of students.</i>	<i>Amount required (Rs. in lakhs).</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1978-79	4,000	21.00
1979-80	26,000	1,50.00
1980-81	26,000	1,50.00
1981-82	26,000	1,50.00
1982-83	30,000	1,79.00
Total :		6,50.00

Post-Matric Scholarships to Economically Backward Section.

At present only, 5,500 economically Backward Class students are covered with the sanction of non-residential scholarships while the remaining 2,000 students are covered with residential scholarships under post-matric courses. The remaining 18,000 students are not covered with the sanction of scholarships as the existing provision of Rs. 18.60 lakhs earmarked is quite meagre to meet the demand. It is estimated that out of the remaining 18,000 students 10,000 students will be day scholars who will be prosecuting their studies by residing with their parents while 4,000 students will be hostelers residing in University or college attached hostels who are eligible for sanction of residential scholarships. The details are as shown in the table below:

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. of students.</i>	<i>Amount required (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1978-79	1,000	9.00
1979-80	13,000	25.00
1980-81	13,300	27.00
1981-82	13,300	30.00
1982-83	14,000	32.00
	Total :	123.00

Pre-Matric Scholarships to Listed Backward Classes:

Total number of Backward Class students in classes VI to X in the State is 3,54,140, for the year 1976-77. It is estimated that 60% of them are eligible for scholarships. Thus 2,12,484 students are eligible for scholarships. At present 29,700 listed Backward Class students are covered under scholarships scheme. The remaining 1,82,784 or 1,83,000 students are yet to be covered under this scheme. It is proposed to cover, 1,00,000 with the sanction of scholarships during the next Plan as shown below :

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. of Students.</i>	<i>Amount required (Rs. in lakhs).</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1978-79	.. 11,000	7.00
1979-80	.. 70,000	50.00
1980-81	.. 80,000	51.00
1981-82	.. 90,000	52.00
1982-83	.. 1,00,000	52.09
	Total :	2,12.09

Pre-matric Scholarships to Economically Backward Sections.

The estimated number of pre-matric students belonging to Economically Backward Sections studying in classes VI to X is 20,000. The present coverage of students is only 3,000. The remaining 17,000 students are to be covered with scholarships. The amount required is Rs 40.13 lakhs, the details are as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No of students.</i>	<i>Amount required.</i> <i>(Rs. in lakhs).</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1978-79 ..	5,600	3.00
1979-80 ..	11,500	7.90
1980-81 ..	13,225	8.94
1981-82 ..	14,960	9.97
1982-83 ..	17,204	10.32
	Total:	40.13

Extention of Scholarships to the Students in I to V Classes :

At present the sanction of scholarships is confined to students from VI to X classes. The percentage of literacy in the State is 24.6% whereas the literacy among the Backward Classes is far below the State average which works out to 10% only. There are certain communities in Group A of the list of Backward Classes whose literacy is nil. There are no enrolment incentives for Backward Classes at the primary education level. There is heavy drop out of Backward classes to an extent of 5,10,000 students from I to V class level. There is therefore need to provide scholarships to students at primary level also from I class. There are 16,36,711 Backward Class students in class I to V. It is proposed to cover 1,50,000 backward class students in primary schools every year from 1979-80 onwards with the sanction of scholarships. The commitment for 4 years is as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. of Students.</i>	<i>Amount required</i> <i>(Rs in lakhs.)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1979-80 ..	1,50,000	85.00
1980-81 ..	1,50,000	85.00
1981-82 ..	1,50,000	85.50
1982-83 ..	1,50,000	85.84
	Total:	3,41.34

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 each centre.

1. Recurring expenditure ..	Rs. 60,000
2. Non-recurring ..	Rs. 40,000
	Total ; 1,00,000

Total for 5 centres— $1,00,000 \times 5 = 5,00,000$.

Total financial implications for Five-Year Plan period is as follows :

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Rs. in lakhs.</i>
1979-80 ..	5.00
1980-81 ..	3.00
1981-82 ..	3.00
1982-83 ..	3.00
	Total : 14.00

Pre-Examination Training to Listed Backward Classes Candidates for Group-I and Group-II Services :

This is a continuing scheme started in 1975-'76. The coaching to Backward Class students who appear in the competitive examination conducted by the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission and Union Public Service Commission, Banking Finance Commission etc., the training is given in the existing pre-examination coaching centre attached to the Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute, Hyderabad at a cost of Rs. 50,000 every year. But actually there is heavy demand for this training from Backward Class students. It is not possible to train more Backward Class students in the existing centre because of lack of accommodation etc. The special coaching to Backward Class candidates who desire to appear for competitive examinations in Group I,

Group II, Banking, Railway Service Commission examinations and Union Public Service Commission examination is necessary. In this connection, it is proposed to open separate institution for backward classes to cater to a backward class on a wider scale to start a separate centre, an amount of Rs. 3.12 lakhs is required as detailed below :

Staff :

Teaching staff pay and allowances	..	..	0.30
Office contingency	..	..	0.04

Other Charges :

(1) Library books including rent	..	..	0.60
(2) Stipends to students at Rs. 80 p.m. per head per 10 months for 100 candidates.	0.80

Non-recurring :

Purchase of type machines, furniture, fans, chairs etc.			1.38
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Total :			3.12
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<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount required (Rs. in lakhs).</i>
1978-79	.. 0.50
1979-80	.. 3.12
1980-81	.. 3.12
1981-82	.. 3.12
1982-83	.. 3.14
Total :	13.00

Special Coaching for Engineering Students, and Coaching in spoken and General English to Backward Class Students :

A scheme of special coaching to the backward class students in 1st year Engineering Courses have been sanctioned in the three Universities during 1976-'77. An amount of Rs. 25,000 was spent for giving special coaching to backward class students during 1976-77. An amount of Rs. 25,000 is provided for the year 1977-78 for the purpose.

The Osmania University is conducting the special coaching classes in spoken and general English to its students. But the coverage is only for 42 candidates. Most of the Backward Class candidates are poor in general English and spoken English. It is proposed to conduct special coaching classes to Backward Classes at all Universities headquarters with 100 Backward Class candidates during the next plan period, as per the details shown below:

Year	Amount required (Rs. in lakhs).
1978-79	.. 0.25
1979-80	.. 1.00
1980-81	.. 1.00
1981-82	.. 1.00
1982-83	1.75
Total	<u>5.00</u>

Separate Coaching Centre for I.A.S. and I.P.S. Examinations 25% of Seats in the Pre-Examination Centre for I.A.S., Etc., in Osmania University :

At present 13 Backward Class students are being imparted training in I.A.S. course etc., in existing centre at Osmania University. There are no reservations for listed Backward Classes in All India Services. At least 100 Backward Class candidates should be given coaching for I.A.S. and I.P.S. examinations. It is necessary to open a separate I.A.S. coaching centre for Backward Classes with a strength of 100 trainees.

An amount of Rs. 17.27 lakhs is required towards recurring and non-recurring charges for four year plan at Rs. 4.31 lakhs every year for the centre. The details of expenditure on separate centre are given below:

Item	Outlay (in Rs.)
1. Staff :	
(a) Teaching Staff	59,800
(b) Office Staff	16,200
(1) Superintendent	
(2) U.D. Accountant	

II. Recurring expenditure	Outlay (in Rs.)
(a) Library, books and purchase of stationery etc. . .	70,000
(b) Stipend at the rate of Rs. 200 p.m. for 100 students 6 months $200 \times 100 \times 6 = 1,20,000$..	1,20,000
III. Non-recurring expenditure (Equipment like type- writer, furniture, Audiovisual equipment and book shelves)	1,65,000
Total :	4,31,000

$\text{Rs. } 4,31,000 \times 4 = 17,24,000$

Special Coaching for the Backward Class Boarders in Hostels Studying in 7th and 10th Classes :

At present there are no such special coaching centres for 7th and 10th class students for the benefit of backward class students staying 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 351 hostels and every year of the next plan, it is proposed to open 300 hostels so that at the end of the plan period 1,500 hostels will be run by the department. It is proposed to start the coaching centres at 500 hostels on an average every year from next year to provide coaching to the Xth class boarders of these hostels by suitable regrouping of students at these centres.

The financial implications involved for one year is as follows :

At Rs. 100 p.m. for 8 months towards honorarium to the teachers for 200 hostels for X Class boarders

$200 \times 100 \times 8$ Rs. 1,60,000

At Rs. 60 p.m. for 8 months towards honorarium to the teachers for 200 hostels for 7th Class boarders.

$200 \times 60 \times 8$ Rs. 96,000

Total:	Rs. 2,56,000
	or
	Rs. 2,50,000

For the entire next Plan the amount of expenditure is estimated as follows :— *

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Amount required (Rs. in lakhs).</i>
1979-80 ..	2.50
1980-81 ..	2.50
1981-82 ..	2.50
1982-83 ..	2.50
Total :	10.00

Short-term Training Programmes for Improvement of Skills and Job Opportunities Including Self-Employment Ventures :

During the year 1976-'77 training programmes were introduced to train the backward class educated unemployed in fields like village officers, light vehicle driving, handling mechanised boats etc., 750 persons are undergoing training under various training programmes during 1977-1978.

In the next plan period it is proposed to introduce a few more useful training programmes in addition to the existing programmes. An amount of Rs. 17.00 lakhs is proposed to train 1,000 backward Class candidates every year. The total expenditure for the next Plan period would be Rs. 75.00 lakhs as detailed below :

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. of persons to be trained.</i>	<i>Amount required (Rs. in lakhs).</i>
1	2	3
1978-79 ..	800	6.00
1979-80 ..	1,600	17.00
1980-81 ..	1,600	17.00
1981-82 ..	1,600	17.00
1982-83 ..	1,900	18.00
Total :	7,500	75.00

Provision of Text-Books to Professional and Post-graduate Students .

It is proposed to open book banks for supplying the text-books and reference books to the backward class students studying in professional and post-graduate courses in the State. An amount of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is required for the first year for opening of book banks in the 4 Universities and 8 Professional colleges in the State. It is proposed to purchase text-books and reference books worth of Rs. 2.00 lakhs every year and keep them in the college libraries for the use of backward class students. The financial implications for four years is given below :

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Amount required (Rs. in lakhs).</i>
1979-80 ..	12.00
1980-81 ..	2.00
1981-82 ..	2.00
1982-83 ..	2.00
Total :	18.00

Investment in Andhra Pradesh Backward Classes Co-operative Finance Corporation Limited, Hyderabad.

The Andhra Pradesh Backward Classes Co-operative Finance Corporation Limited, Hyderabad has been registered on 4-9-1974 under Andhra Pradesh Co-operative Societies Act of 1964 with headquarters at Hyderabad and its area of operation extends to the whole State of Andhra Pradesh.

The Corporation is the first of its kind to be set-up in the country for the accelerated economic development of the Backward Classes who constitute approximately 50% of the State's population.

The Corporation has so far implemented schemes worth Rs. 21.81 crores utilising margin money of Rs. 4.01 crores enlisting bank's participation of Rs. 17.54 crores benefiting 1,26,415 Backward Class beneficia-

ries which has produced good impact among the Backward classes in the State, as per the table below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Amount of margin money released.</i>	<i>Margin money utilised by District Societies.</i>	<i>Bank's Participation secured.</i>	<i>Outlay schemes grounded.</i>	<i>No. of beneficiaries.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	1974-75 (From October 1974).	2.50	2.24	8.96	11.20	1,590
2.	1975-76	104.69	69.86	346.98	416.84	30,692
3.	1976-77	147.89	207.62	905.94	1,121.31	60,818
4.	1977-78 (From 1-4-1977 to 31-1-1978).	81.38	96.44	401.81	510.34	27,701
Total :		336.46	376.16	1,663.69	2,059.61	1,20,801

In view of the intensive campaigns undertaken by the Corporation, there are schemes worth Rs. 9.20 crores involving margin money of Rs. 1.84 crores which have been cleared by the banks and the district societies are requesting for margin money to implement the schemes.

Apart from the above, there are schemes worth Rs. 10.73 crores benefiting 45,126 beneficiaries involving the margin money of Rs. 2.15 crores pending with various banks and the district societies are pursuing the matter for early clearance. Thus a sum of Rs. 4.00 crores is immediately required for implementation of the schemes already cleared and those pending with various banks for which clearance is likely to be expected shortly.

Economic support schemes for the benefit of Economically Backward Sections:

The Corporation has so far implemented the schemes with a total outlay of Rs. 10.29 lakhs utilising margin money of Rs. 2.12 lakhs enlisting bank's participating of Rs. 8.77 lakhs benefiting 365 Economically Backward Sections.

The annual budget provision requirement of the Corporation for implementation of various schemes for the benefit of Economically Backward Sections in the State is estimated as follows:

(Rs. in crores).

Sl. No.	Item.	AMOUNT ESTIMATED	
		For 1 year.	For 5 years.
1.	Margin money share-capital for implementation of the schemes of Economically Backward Sections at an average of Rs. 3.50 lakhs each district per year (3.50 × 21 = 73.50) (or Rs. 75.00 lakhs)	0.75	3.75
		0.75	3.75

RECOVERY OF MARGIN MONEY LOAN INSTALMENTS:

The Corporation has so far advanced margin money loan to a tune of Rs. 4.01 crores benefiting 1.26 lakh beneficiaries, which comprises of Short-term, Medium-term and Long-term Loans. The period of repayment of these loans will ordinarily be for one year in case of short-term, 3 years for Medium-term and 5 years in case of Industrial units for long-term loans.

In view of the steps taken by the Corporation, a sum of Rs. 4.23 lakhs of margin money has been recovered from the beneficiaries so far. It is estimated that by the end of next Plan about Rs. 3.00 crores may be recovered. The total margin money requirements to cover 36 lakhs numbers of families by the end of next Plan will be about Rs. 25.00 crores. Thus the gap recovery in the Medium-Term Plan will be about Rs. 22.00 crores. Accordingly a sum of Rs. 22.00 crores is proposed to be provided to the Corporation towards margin money as share-capital contribution to enable to implement the schemes mobilising the institutional finance.

The annual budget provision requirement of the Corporation for implementation of various schemes for the benefit of Backward classes in the State is as follows :

Sl. No.	Annual budget estimates.	Amount estimated for next Plan. (Rs. in Crores).	
		For One year.	For Five years.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Margin money share-capital for implementation of the schemes of listed Backward classes @ Rs. 21 lakhs each district per year (21 × 21).	4.40	22.00
2.	Margin money share-capital for implementation of the schemes of Economically Backward Sections at an average of Rs. 3.50 lakhs each district for 21 districts (21 × 3.50).	0.75	3.05
3.	Direct Economic Support programmes for the benefit of Backward classes and implementation of the schemes of released bonded labour at an average of Rs. 10.00 lakhs per year for 21 districts.	0.10	0.50
4.	Grant-in-aid Managerial Subsidy to meet the expenditure on establishment and contingencies of 21 district societies and the Corporation.	0.10	0.50
Total :		5.35	26.05

The above budget estimates are necessary to meet the requirements for implementation of various schemes to accelerate the pace of development and the economic uplift of Backward classes which constitutes 50% of the total population of the State.

Managerial Subsidy to Backward Classes Finance Corporation :

It is estimated that a sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is required to meet the cost of the establishment of the Corporation and the district societies.

Therefore the following amounts are proposed towards Managerial subsidy to Backward Classes Co-operative Finance Corporation.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Amount required (Rs. in lakhs).</i>
1978-79	2.00
1979-80	3.00
1980-81	5.00
1981-82	5.00
1982-83	5.00
Total :	20.00

Direct Economic Support Programmes Including Implementation of Schemes for the Released Backward Class Bonded Labour.

In order to render prompt assistance and relief to the Backward class bonded labour released and undertake some specific schemes for the uplift of the occupational groups among Backward classes by providing direct economic assistance wherever needed, a sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is suggested in the next Plan for this purpose.

The Corporation is undertaking economic support schemes for the benefit of Backward class bonded labour released. The Corporation has so far implemented schemes with a total outlay of Rs. 31,500 providing margin money loan of Rs. 5,180/ benefiting 23 released bonded labour.

Land Acquisition :

Like Harijans the Backward Classes also are in dire need of house-sites. The house-site problem of the Backward classes is very severe. There was no separate provision for acquisition of house-sites upto 1975-76. During 1976-77 the Government ordered that 25% of the allotment to each district should be earmarked for Backward classes.

It is proposed to allot house-sites to all eligible Backward Classes during the next Five Year plan. There is also need for development of the sites and make them suitable for construction of huts or houses. It is proposed to allot the sites to Backward classes only after the sites are developed and all amenities are provided. The probable amount required during next Plan under Land Acquisition for Backward Classes will be Rs. 2.50 crores per year *i.e.*, a total of Rs. 10.00 crores.

Construction of Houses :

The State Government are allotting house-sites to Backward Classes while acquiring separate private lands and also assigning Government lands wherever possible. The Chief Engineer, Panchayati Raj Department has prepared a plan with an estimated expenditure of Rs. 6,000/ per house. It is proposed to take housing programme for Backward Classes linking the scheme to bank finance 80% of the expenditure will be borne by the banks and 20% will be borne by this department. To start with it is proposed to construct 16,000/ houses during next Plan period at 4,000/- houses every year will cost Rs. 1.92 lakhs.

Incentive for Erecting Structures in Materials :

The Government have been providing house-sites to Backward Classes. But there is no incentives to the beneficiaries to put up structures on the sites allotted to them. There are 25,384 Backward Class families who have been provided with house sites during the year 1977-78. The programme of providing house-sites shall be continued in the next Plan period also.

It is proposed to sanction building material not exceeding Rs. 300/ each beneficiary. It is proposed to cover 20,000/ beneficiaries during the next plan period at a cost of Rs. 60.00 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 15.00 lakhs for 5,000 beneficiaries each year.

Civic Amenities:

There was no scheme previously to provide amenities for Backward Classes. A beginning has been made during 1976-77 by providing Rs. 1.57 lakhs for this purpose. During the year 1977-78 also an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh was provided. Hence it is proposed to provide at least Rs. 25.00 lakhs from next year onwards as per the details shown below:

Year.	Amount re- quired (Rs. in lakhs).
1978-79	1.75
1979-80	23.25
1980-81	25.00
1981-82	25.00
1982-83	25.00
Total :	<hr/> 100.00 <hr/>

Special Schemes for the Development of District Occupational Groups among Backward Classes like Fishermen Shepherds: Rajakas etc.

It is proposed to take up specific projects for the uplift of district occupational groups by providing technical know how and financial assistance. Schemes like Fishermen, Farmers Development Agency will be co-ordinated to have a wider impact and good results. An amount of Rs. 50.00 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 12.50 lakhs each year for the above purpose has been suggested during the next Plan period.

Monetary Relief and Legal Aid to the Victims of Atrocities on Backward Classes:

There is no separate provision for sanction of relief to Backward Classes in such cases. It is proposed to provide amount to sanction relief to Backward Classes during next Five Year Plan. The probable amounts required during the next Plan under the relief for Backward classes are furnished.

Year	Amount re- quired (Rs. in lakhs)
1978-79	0.25
1979-80	3.75
1980-81	3.00
1981-82	4.00
1982-83	4.00
Total ..	15.00

Administration :

Research Evaluation and Appraisal Cell:

It is proposed to create one research statistical and appraisal cell for the purpose. There is also need to apprise the Government of the needs of the Backward classes based on the evaluation done. Therefore a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been proposed in the next plan at Rs. 2.50 lakhs each year.

Separate District Backward Classes Welfare Officers for Implementing the Schemes for Welfare of Backward Classes :

The District Backward Classes Welfare Officers can function as Executive Officers of the District Backward Classes Service Cooperative Societies to implement the schemes of the Corporation. Such arrangement is very economical will also ensure accelerated progress of the

Backward Classes in various fields of development. The following posts have been proposed.

District:

1. District Backward Classes Welfare Officers	22 (One in each district).
2. Superintendents	22 ,,
3. U.D.C./Coop. Society Inspectors	22 ,,
4. U.D. Accountant	22 ,,
5. L.D.C.	22 ,,
6. B.C. Inspectors one for each Revenue Division.	44 (Two in each district).
7. Typists	22 (One in each District).
8. Attenders (Contingent posts) ..	44 (Two in each district).
9. Drivers	22 (One in each District.)

Directorate :

1. Joint Director	1
2. Regional Deputy Director ..	3
3. Research-cum-Public Relation Officer.	1
4. Superintendents	2
5. U.D.Cs	4
6. Statistical Assistants	2
7. Evaluation Assistants	2
8. U.D. Steno	1
9. L.D. Stenos	2
10. L.D. Clerks	2
11. Telephone Operator	1
12. Driver	1
13. Attenders.. ..	5

The following is the financial implications of the above staff for one year:

(Rs. in lakhs).

Item	District	Directorate	Total
Recurring	17.95	1.39	19.34
Non-recurring	1.76	0.64	2.40
Total	19.71	2.03	21.74

Provision of Jeep:

It is proposed to purchase new jeeps and provide them to all District Backward Classes Welfare Officers who will also be incharge of District Backward Classes Service Co-operative Societies. The Corporation has so far provided jeeps to 9 District Backward Classes Service Co-operative Societies and provision has been made for supply of jeeps to the remaining districts.

An amount of Rs. 22.00 lakhs is required every year towards the sanction of separate District Backward Classes Welfare Officers and additional staff in the Directorate. An amount of Rs. 90.00 lakhs is required for 5 years plan.

Reimbursement of Tuition Fee and Special Fee:

The Listed Backward Class students whose parents income does not exceed Rs. 6,000/- per annum are exempted from payment of tuition fee and special fee in all post matric Courses. The loss of income resulting thereby to the Universities and private Colleges is being reimbursed by the Department. The loss of special fee in Government colleges also is reimbursed by this Department.

The powers of sanction of reimbursement of tuition fee and special fee have been decentralised and the District Collectors have been vested with the powers of sanction of reimbursement of tuition fee and special fee in respect of private Colleges and University Colleges. The Government have also ordered that the amount of special fee foregone by the Government Colleges may be reimbursed by the Department. The probable amount required during next Plan under reimbursement of special fee and tuition fee is Rs. 25.00 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 6.25 lakhs per year.

Sanction of Irrigation Wells in the Lands Assigned to Backward Classes.

To start with, it is proposed to provide 5,000 irrigation wells in the lands assigned for Backward Classes during the next Plan. An amount of Rs. 250 lakhs is required for this purpose as shown below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Irrigation wells. No.</i>	<i>Amount required (Rs. in lakhs.)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1978-79	800	40.00
1979-80	1,000	50.00
1980-81	1,000	50.00
1981-82	1,100	55.00
1982-83	1,100	55.00
Total	5,000	250.00

The total requirement for the Welfare of Backward Classes, etc., for the next plan period is Rs. 8,653.00 lakhs as given in the table below :

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>				
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Scheme.</i>	<i>next Five Year Plan 1978-83.</i>		
		<i>Spill over Schemes</i>	<i>New Schemes</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Maintenance and opening of Government Hostels .. .. .	..	1,012.25	1,012.25
	(a) Increase of strength in the existing Government Backward Class Hostels .. .. .	..	85.10	85.10
	(b) Increase of grants of cosmetic charges .. .. .	..	19.00	19.00
2.	a) Construction of Hostel buildings .. .. .	..	444.00	444.00
	(b) Repayment of Bank loan .. .. .	..	19.54	19.54
3.	Ashram schools to fishermen and others .. .. .	..	63.50	63.50
4.	(a) Mess charges to students managed hostels for college students .. .. .	..	402.00	402.00
	(b) Students managed hostels to Economically Backward Classes .. .. .	..	42.75	42.75
5.	(a) Sanction of full mess charges to professional and post graduate students for listed Backward Classes .. .. .	..	229.50	229.50
	(b) Sanction of full mess charges to professional and post graduate students for listed economically Backward Classes .. .. .	..	121.55	121.55
6.	Supply of nationalised text books and note books to boarders of Government Backward Class Hostels and other Backward students in the schools .. .. .	..	76.00	76.00

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
7.	Supply of clothing to the boarders in Government Hostels .. ..	.. ..	72.01	72.01
8.	(a) State Scholarships to I.T.I. students to listed Backward Classes .. ..	.. ..	50.00	50.00
	(b) State Scholarships to I.T.I. students to listed Economically Backward Classes .. ..	.. ..	30.00	30.00
9.	(a) Post Matric Scholarships to listed Backward Classes .. ..	.. ..	650.00	650.00
	(b) Post Matric scholarships to listed economically Backward Classes .. ..	.. ..	123.00	123.00
10.	(a) Pre-Matric Scholarships to listed Backward Classes .. ..	.. ..	212.09	212.09
	(b) Pre-Matric scholarships to Economically Backward Classes .. ..	.. ..	40.13	40.13
	(c) Extension of scholarships to students in I to V Classes .. ..	.. ..	341.34	341.34
11.	Training in Dress Making Centres .. ..	.. ..	14.00	14.00
12.	Special coaching to listed Backward Classes for Groups I and II Series .. ..	.. ..	13.00	13.00
13.	Special coaching to Engineering students belonging to Backward Classes and coaching in spoken and general English .. ..	.. ..	5.00	5.00
14.	Special coaching centre for I.A.S. and I.P.S. and other allied series .. ..	.. ..	17.24	17.24
15.	Special coaching for Backward Classes Boarders in hostels studying in 7th and 10th Classes .. ..	.. ..	10.00	10.00
16.	Short term training programme for implementation of skills and job opportunities including self-employment .. ..	.. ..	75.00	75.00
17.	Provision of text books to professional and post graduate students .. ..	.. ..	18.00	18.00

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
18. (a)	Investment in Andhra Pradesh Backward Classes Credit Co-operative Finance Corporation.	..	2,605.00	2,605.00
(b)	Managerial subsidy to Andhra Pradesh Backward Classes Credit Co-operative Finance Corporation	.. ..	20.00	20.00
19.	District Economic Support Programmes for Backward Classes including rehabilitation of Backward Class bonded labour released	.. ..	50.00	50.00
20.	Land acquisition	.. ..	1,000.00	1,000.00
21.	Construction of Houses	.. ..	192.00	192.00
22.	Incentives for creating structures in material	.. ..	60.00	60.00
23.	Special schemes for development of district occupational groups among Backward Classes like fishermen, shepherd, rajakas, barbers, goldsmiths, etc.	.. ..	50.00	50.00
24.	Civic amenities	.. ..	100.00	100.00
25.	Monetary relief and legal aid to the victims to atrocities on Backward Classes	.. ..	15.00	15.00
26.	Research Evaluation and Appraisal Cell	.. ..	10.00	10.00
27.	Separate District Backward Classes Welfare Officers for implementation of Welfare of Backward Classes	.. ..	90.00	90.00
28.	Reimbursement of tuition fee and special fee	.. ..	25.00	25.00
29.	Sanction of irrigation wells in the land assigned to Backward Classes	.. ..	250.00	250.00
Total		.. ..	8,653.00	8,653.00

37. WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES

Of the State's population of 435 lakhs as per 1971 Census the population of Scheduled Castes is 58 lakhs constituting 13.3% of the total population.

The Directive Principles of the Constitution lay down that the State shall promote with special care the education and economic interest of the weaker sections of the people and in particular, of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and exploitation.

The State approach towards the problem of Scheduled Castes would be not only to continue the ameliorative measures which have been taken up in the previous 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 security schemes.

Review:

The physical progress achieved in respect of Scheduled Castes population during the Fourth and Fifth Plan periods by way of various ameliorative measures undertaken are highlighted in the following table. The total amount spent during the Fifth Plan period was Rs. 811.80 lakhs.

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Programme</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Cumulative achievement at the end of 1973-74</i>	<i>Additions during the Fifth Plan 1974-78</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Education:</i>				
1.	Maintenance of Government hostels and opening of new hostels.	Hostels	77	117
2.	Construction of buildings for Government Hostels for Scheduled Castes.	Buildings	13	103
3.	Medical facilities for hostel boarders.	No.	..	75,000
4.	Sanction of non-residential scholarships to pre-matric Scheduled Caste students (III to X Class).	No.	..	28,000

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
5.	Supply of dresses to the boarders of Social Welfare hostels.	No.	56,000	1,68,000
6.	Scholarships and stipends to Scheduled Castes students in I. T. Is.	No.	5,828	6,600
7.	Scholarships to Scheduled Caste students in M. E., etc. Courses.	No.	..	75
8.	Supply of Nationalised text books to Scheduled Caste students.	No.	..	3,63,000
9.	Public School Scholarships and reimbursement to Scheduled Castes students in reported schools and convents and admission of bright Scheduled Caste students in reported schools and their attached hostels.	No.	..	1,50,000
10.	Sanction of full mess charges to Scheduled Castes boarders in colleges attached hostels.	No.	..	1,934
11.	Training programmes beneficiaries.	No.	..	13,633
12.	I.A.S. Pre-Examination Training Centre.	No.	..	1
<i>Social Security Schemes:</i>				
13.	Economic support schemes for the physically handicapped beneficiaries.	No.	..	520
<i>Economic Uplift:</i>				
14.	Economic support schemes including rehabilitation of Scheduled Castes bonded labour released beneficiaries.	No.	..	5,426
15.	Tailoring, Training and Garment Production Centres.	No.	..	17
<i>Outside the Plan:</i>				
16.	Land acquisition for house sites for Scheduled Castes and other weaker sections.	house Sites } No. }	60,358	5,84,322
17.	Improvement of house sites			

Objectives:

The objectives of the next Plan programme for the welfare of Scheduled Castes would be:

- (i) 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.
- (ii) Implementation of economic uplift and social security schemes on a large scale.

Strategy:

The strategy would therefore be:

(1) To increase scholarship facilities for Scheduled Castes for formal education;

(2) To set up special institutions for coaching the Scheduled Caste students for preparing them for appearing in various competitive and qualifying examinations;

(3) To set up institutions for imparting specialised training such as shorthand, typewriting, motor driving and village officers courses with the necessary financial assistance;

(4) To provide bridges and other facilities for Government hostels for these classes;

(5) To provide adequate financial assistance for the economic upliftment and social security measures through financial institutions; and

(6) Provision of scholarships and other facilities to Scheduled Caste converts to Christianity and Buddhism.

The scheme-wise details of the programmes envisaged during next Plan are discussed in the following pages:

Education :

(1) *Maintenance of Government Hostels and opening of New Hostels:*

(a) *Opening of new Hostels.*—There are 1,322 Government hostels for Scheduled Castes in schools, with a strength of 85,790 boarders. During 1978-79, 5 % more boarders are being admitted in the hostels bringing the total to 90,079. There were 3,54,044 Scheduled Caste students in classes 3rd to 10th in the educational institutions in the State during 1976-77. It is estimated that this figure would increase to 3.90 lakhs students by the end of 1977-78, and to 4.36 lakhs by the end of 1978-79. The sanctioned strength of the Government Hostels for School students is

46,948. Only 60% of the seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes in these hostels. Therefore, 28,168 seats are intended for Scheduled Caste students in these hostels. During the year 1977-78, 37,212 additional Scheduled Caste boarders have been admitted into the existing hostels. 27 more hostels were opened with a strength of 1,630. Thus, there are in all 68,931 Scheduled Caste boarders in these Government Hostels.

The number of boarders who require hostel facilities is as follows :

1. No. of Scheduled Castes students in Social Welfare Hos-	68,931
tels in 1978-79.	
2. No. of Scheduled Castes students in Orphanage and	1,000
attached hostels.	
3. Estimated number of Scheduled Castes students who are	2,000
ineligible for hostel facilities due to income limits.	
	<hr/>
Total ..	71,931
	<hr/>
4. Total Number of Scheduled Caste students covered..	71,931
5. Estimated No. of Scheduled Castes students on rolls	3,90,000
in schools in classes 3rd to 10th during the year 1978-79.	
6. Estimated No. of Scheduled Castes students who still	3,18,069
require hostel facilities (Item 5—4).	

An amount of Rs. 69,280 is required for a hostel of 60 students with a provision of Rs. 60 p.m. towards food charges. At the rate of one hostel for 60 students, 5,300 hostels are required in the State to cover all the Scheduled Caste students in classes 3rd to 10th. The amount required for the additional hostels would be Rs. 36.72 crores (Rs. 69,280 × 5,360).

Out of 196 taluk headquarters in the State, 7 taluk headquarters are not having hostels. Similarly out of 324 samithi headquarters, 56 are not having Government hostels. It is essential that all the taluk and samithi headquarters are provided with atleast one Government hostel for girls and one for boys. A sum of Rs. 715.90 lakhs is required for the next plan period for opening 400 new hostels at the rate of 100 hostels per year from 1979-80.

(b) Increase of strength in the existing hostels:

To start with, during the year 1977-78, 37,212 additional Scheduled castes boarders were admitted in the existing Government hostels. A sum of Rs. 11.76 crores is required for the entire plan period for maintenance of 37,212 boarders.

It is also proposed to increase the strength of existing hostels during the next Plan period as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Existing strength</i>	<i>Additional admissions</i>	<i>Total strength.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1978-79	90,079	..	90,079
1979-80	90,079	1,900	91,979
1980-81	91,979	1,900	93,879
1981-82	93,879	1,900	95,779
1982-83	95,779	1,900	97,679
	Total ..	7,600	

A sum of Rs. 154.75 lakhs is required for the entire next Plan period for increase of 7,600 boarders in the hostels.

(c) *Increase of rates of food charges:*

The present rate of food charges is Rs. 50 per month per boarder for 10½ months. The rate has to be enhanced to Rs. 60 per month per boarder from 1979-80 onwards, so that the boarders can be given minimum nutritious food. It is therefore, proposed to enhance the rates of food charges as follows for the existing 46,948 boarders.

1979-80		Rs. 60 P. M.
1980-81	}	Rs. 70 P. M.
1981-82		
1982-83		Rs. 80 P. M.

A sum of Rs. 3.94 crores is required for the entire next Plan period.

(d) *Increase of rates of cosmetic charges:*

The present rate of cosmetic charges is Rs. 2 P.M. This is intended for purchase of soap, soap-nuts, coconut oil, etc.

It is proposed to enhance the rate of cosmetic charges from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 P.M. for the existing 46,948 boarders from 1979-80 onward. A sum of Rs. 61.97 lakhs is required for the entire next Plan period.

The following would be the details of Government Scheduled Caste High School hostels and strength during the next Plan period.

Year	NO. OF HOSTELS			STRENGTH OF BOARDERS			
	Existing	New	Total	Existing strength (in lakhs)	Increase in the existing hostels.	Increase due to opening of new hostels.	Total Strength (in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1978-79	.. 1,322	..	1,322	0.900	..	..	0.900
1979-80	.. 1,322	100	1,422	0.900	1,900	6,000	0.979
1980-81	.. 1,422	100	1,522	0.979	1,900	6,000	1.058
1981-82	.. 1,522	100	1,622	1.058	1,900	6,000	1.137
1982-83	.. 1,622	100	1,722	1.137	1,900	6,000	1.216

Year-wise break up of amounts required for all the above items is as follows :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(a) Opening of new hostels ..	..	69.28	141.36	207.14	298.12	715.90
(b) (i) Maintenance for additional boarders.	..	254.90	293.97	293.97	333.04	1,175.88
(ii) Increase in strength of existing hostels.	..	12.73	29.65	44.63	67.74	154.75
(c) Food charges	..	49.29	98.59	98.59	147.88	394.35
(d) Cosmetic charges	..	15.49	15.49	15.49	15.49	61.96
	144.00*	..	..	..	..	144.00
Total ..	144.00	401.69	579.06	659.82	862.27	2,646.84

* indicates the provision of 1978-79 for maintenance of 408 existing hostels.

(2) Construction of buildings for Government Scheduled Castes Hostels:

There are 1,390 Government Scheduled Caste Hostels including college hostels. Out of them, construction of buildings for 536 has been sanctioned. The details are as follows:—

Item	No. of hostels			No. of hostels for which buildings were sanctioned.			No. of hostels for which buildings are yet to be sanctioned.		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. College Hostels.	46	22	68	21	18	39	25	4	29
2. High School hostels.	1,036	292	1,322	375	122	497	655	170	825
Total ..	1,076	314	1,390	396	140	536	680	174	854

Actually 199 buildings have been completed and occupied and the remaining buildings are at various stages of construction. In districts like Nellore, Visakhapatnam, etc., private buildings can be secured on rent. But in districts like Adilabad and Srikakulam it is difficult to get private building on rent.

During the year 1976-77 and 1977-78 a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs each year has been sanctioned as a loan from the Indian Bank repayable during a period of 10 years. The details of amount to be paid to the Bank during the next Plan period are as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Year	Payment for the loan taken (Principal & Interest) during		Total	
		1976-77	1977-78		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
1.	1978-79	..	5.44	5.60	11.04
2.	1979-80	..	5.28	5.44	10.72
3.	1980-81	..	5.12	5.28	10.40
4.	1981-82	..	4.96	5.12	10.08
5.	1982-83	..	4.80	4.96	9.76
Total				..	52.00

There are 854 hostels for which buildings are to be sanctioned. During the next Plan period, it is proposed to open 400 hostels. Thus 1,254 Hostels are to be provided with buildings. It is proposed to construct 100 buildings every year during next Plan period commencing from 1979-80 at a cost of Rs. 1.00 lakh for each building.

The Indian Bank has given a loan of Rs. 40.00 lakhs on the condition that Rs. 60.00 lakhs should be spent by the Department for construction of buildings for the hostels. Efforts are being made to obtain similar loan from the State Bank of India also. If Rs. 40.00 lakhs is obtained as loan Rs. 60.00 lakhs must be spent by the Department for the construction of buildings. This will lessen the burden of Government by Rs. 400.00 lakhs every year.

If the Department can succeed in getting loans every year to a tune of Rs. 40.00 lakhs from the Banks, it is essential to provide a sum of Rs. 60 lakhs in the budget every year for construction of buildings in addition to the amounts of instalments to be repaid to the banks for the loans taken.

The following amounts are required during the next five years for construction of buildings for hostels.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Total amount required for construction of buildings for 100 hostels.	Amount to be spent by the Dept. as matching expenditure	Amount of loan to be obtained from the banks.	Amount to be repaid to the Banks including previous dues.	Total amount to be provided in the Budget for the scheme
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1978-79 ..	100.00	58.96	40.00	11.04	70.00
1979-80 ..	100.00	70.00	40.00	16.32	86.32
1980-81 ..	100.00	70.00	40.00	21.44	91.44
1981-82 ..	100.00	70.00	40.00	26.40	96.40
1982-83 ..	100.00	70.00	40.00	31.20	101.20
Total		338.96		106.40	445.36

(3) *Medical facilities for Hostel Students:*

A new scheme of supply of medicines and other medical facilities was approved during the year 1977-78 at a cost of Rs. 6.00 lakhs.

To provide medical check up and treatment to the inmates of the S.C. hostels, the scheme is very essential.

The present strength of Government S.C. Hostels is 90,979. Each boarder gets about Rs. 6 only per annum for medical expenses. A minimum of Rs. 15 p.a. is absolutely necessary for each boarder for medical expenses. The strength of boarders during next Plan period will be as follows in view of proposals to enhance the strength of existing hostels and to open 400 hostels.

Year	Strength.
1978-79 ..	90,000
1979-80 ..	97,900
1980-81 ..	105,800
1981-82 ..	113,700
1982-83 ..	121,600
Total ..	529,000

Thus, an amount of Rs. 50.10 lakhs is required under this scheme for the entire next Plan period as follows :

(Rs. in lakhs).

Year	<i>Amount proposed for next Plan.</i>		
1978-79	6.00 at Rs. 6 per head per year.
1979-80	8.55 Between Rs. 10-15 per head.
1980-81	10.20 Do.
1981-82	11.85 Do.
1982-83	13.50 Do.
Total ..			50.10

(4) *Supply of dresses to the boarders of the hostels :*

At present the Scheduled Caste Boarders residing in the Hostels are being supplied with two pairs of clothes. It is essential that at least 3 pairs of dresses are given. 2 uniform dresses may be given out of 3 pairs of dresses wherever uniform is prescribed in the schools.

At present Rs. 50 per boarder per annum is provided for supply of 2 dresses. It is essential, to increase this amount to Rs. 100 per annum per boarder depending on age to provide durable dresses, as per the details shown below:

(Rs in lakhs).

Year	<i>Number of boarders.</i>	<i>Amount required at Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 per non-plan boarder.</i>	<i>Amount provided under</i>	<i>Recurring amount to be spent under plan.</i>	<i>Amount proposed for next plan.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1978-79	90,000	43.00	6.50	36.50	20.00
1979-80	97,900	70.50	6.50	70.50	87.00
1980-81 ..	1,05,800	88.00	6.50	81.50	81.50
1981-82 ..	1,13,700	99.00	6.50	92.50	92.50
1982-83 ..	1,21,600	110.00	6.50	103.50	103.50
Total ..					384.50

5. *Schemes for coaching the Scheduled Caste Boarders in Hostels studying in 7th and 10th Classes :*

Government have issued orders for starting 1,020 special centres for coaching S.C. students in Government hostels studying in 7th and 10th classes in important subjects. An honorarium of Rs. 50 p.m. is being paid to the teacher. While giving orders for starting 1,020 special centres for coaching scheduled Castes Students in Government hostels, it was stipulated that wherever there are centres opened by the District Educational Officer for coaching 7th and 10th classes students, the District Social Welfare Officer need not open a centre at that place. There are now 1,322 Government hostels. Therefore centres have to be opened in 847 Government Hostels avoiding those places where the District Educational Officer has already opened centres. In addition to these hostels, it is proposed to open 400 more Government hostels in the State for Scheduled Castes during the next Plan period. By the end of next Five Year Plan, there will be $1,322+400=1,722$ Government hostels. If 200 centres are covered by the School Education Department the remaining 1,247 Government hostels have to be covered by the Social Welfare Department for coaching Scheduled Caste boarders in hostels.

It is also essential to increase the honorarium on the lines of Tribal Welfare Department to Rs. 100 per month as per the following details :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total Number of hostels.</i>	<i>Total number of hostels to be covered by Education Department.</i>	<i>Number of hostels to be covered by Social Welfare Department.</i>	<i>Approximate amount required at the rate of Rs. 100 p.m. for 9 months. (Rupees in lakhs)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1978-79	1,322	200	1,122	..
1979-80	1,422	200	1,222	8.50
1980-81	1,522	200	1,322	9.50
1981-82	1,622	200	1,422	10.50
1982-83	1,722	200	1,522	11.50
		Total ..	6,610	40.00

6. *Incentives for increase of enrolment of Scheduled Caste Students in Primary Schools :*

The estimated figure of enrolment of Scheduled Caste children in the age group of 15 years for the current year 1978-79 is 8.12 lakhs. Only 55.24% of Scheduled Caste children are going to schools. It is further estimated that there are 5.27 lakhs Scheduled Caste children in the age group of 6 to 8 years who should be in classes 1 to 3. But the number of children in classes 1 to 3 in 1976-77 was only 3.86 lakhs. Only 73.25% of the Scheduled Castes children in age group of 6 to 8 are in classes 1 to 3rd. The intention is to have cent per cent coverage and to keep them in schools without dropping out in between. As against 2.53 lakhs Scheduled Castes children in 1st class there are only 14,400 Scheduled Caste children in X class. That is only 6% of those who join 1st class are now continuing into 10th class.

Under the Minimum Needs Programme, the Government of India has suggested a scheme of incentives to Scheduled Caste girls and boys for increasing enrolment in schools particularly in primary schools. It is, therefore proposed to give two pairs of clothes, one slate, one packet of slate pencils, etc., at a total cost of Rs. 30 per student. There were 2,52,888 Scheduled Caste students in first class during the year 1976-77. The figures of enrolment of S.Cs., of the last few years reveal that there are about 2.00 lakhs S. C. students in first class every year. Due to intensive drive this figure has increased to 2.53 lakhs. If an amount of Rs. 30 per head is given to each child a total amount of Rs. 75.87 lakhs is required every year. It is proposed to give incentives to more deserving, needy and poor children. Only about one third of the S. C. Children in 1st class can be covered under this scheme as per the details shown below.

(Rupees in lakhs)

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Amount required.</i>	<i>Amount proposed for the next Plan.</i>
1978-79	75.87	2.00
1979-80	75.87	26.00
1980-81	75.87	33.00
1981-82	75.87	38.00
1982-83	75.87	43.00
Total ..	379.35	142.00

7. *Sanction of Non residential Scholarships to Scheduled Caste Students in Classes I and II :*

Until the year 1976-77, the S. C. students studying V to X classes only were being sanctioned non-residential scholarships. Orders were issued for sanction of scholarships to the students upto 3rd class also during the year 1977-78. It is proposed to award scholarships for IV class students against the amounts earmarked under sub-plans. As the drop out of the S. C. students is very steep in the initial classes, it is essential to extend the scheme of scholarships to the first and second classes also.

During 1976-77, the figures of enrolment of Scheduled Caste Students in Class I is 2,52,888 and in Class II is 1,34,161 and in Class III is 99,560. This shows, the magnitude of the problem of drop out from one year to another. It is therefore, proposed to cover first and second class students under the scheme of pre-matric scholarships.

The rate non-residential scholarships is Rs. 85 per annum for the Scheduled Caste students studying in 9th and 10th classes, Rs. 45 p.m. for those in 3rd and 8th Classes. It is proposed to sanction Rs. 30 p.m. for those who are in 1st and 2nd classes. There were 3.90 lakhs Scheduled Castes students in Class first and second during the year 1976-77. As there is a special drive for enrolment during the year 1977-78, this figure may go up by about 60,000. Therefore, it is estimated that there will be about 4.90 lakhs Scheduled Caste children in classes first and second during 1978-79.

To sanction scholarships to 4.90 lakhs S. C. children an amount of Rs. 220.50 lakhs is required every year. For 5 years an amount of Rs. 11.02 crores is required.

It is proposed to provide only Rs. 4.65 crores for this scheme to cover 40% of the Scheduled Caste students in Classes I and II as per the details given below :

(Rupees in lakhs).

Year	<i>Amount required (Approximate)</i>	<i>Amount pro- posed during next Plan.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1978-79	220.50	79.00
1979-80 ..	220.50	88.00
1980-81	220.50	92.00
1981-82 ..	220.50	99.00
1982-83 ..	220.50	107.00
Total ..	1,102.50	465.00

8. *Sanction of Non-residential Scholarships to Pre-Matric Scheduled Caste Students in Classes III to X.*

The following statement of classwise enrolment of Scheduled Caste Students during the year 1976-77 shows that there is a heavy decrease of Scheduled Caste children in schools from one class to another :

<i>Class.</i>	<i>Number of Scheduled Caste students on rolls.</i>	<i>Percentage of Scheduled Caste students in the class to the total number of scheduled caste children in schools.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
Pre-Primary ..	2,713	0.36
I ..	2,52,888	34.00
II ..	1,34,161	18.04
III ..	99,416	13.36
IV ..	78,521	10.56
V ..	60,516	8.14
VI ..	33,904	4.56
VII ..	34,440	4.63
VIII ..	16,609	2.23
IX ..	16,228	2.18
X ..	14,410	1.94
Total ..	7,43,806	100.00

During the year 1975-76 there were 6.71 lakhs Scheduled Castes children in Schools. This figure has increased to 7.44 lakhs during 1976-77. This shows an increase of more than 10%. This was due to special drive for enrolment of children in primary schools. It is estimated that by the end of 1977-78 the figures of enrolment of Scheduled Caste children in schools would be 8.12 lakhs. If special drive along with incentive of scholarships continues, the figures of enrolment of Scheduled Castes in Schools during the year 1982-83 would reach 12.22 lakhs students as per the following table ;

(Figures in lakhs)

Year.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1978-79	2.00	2.90	1.35	0.90	0.72	0.45	0.36	0.24	0.18	0.15	9.25
1979-80	2.00	2.00	2.61	1.22	0.81	0.54	0.41	0.27	0.22	0.16	10.24
1980-81	2.00	2.00	1.80	2.34	1.10	0.61	0.49	0.31	0.34	0.20	11.09
1981-82	2.00	2.00	1.80	1.62	2.11	0.82	0.55	0.37	0.28	0.22	11.77
1982-83	2.00	2.00	1.80	1.62	1.46	1.59	0.74	0.42	0.34	0.25	12.22

The rates of pre-matric scholarship for Scheduled Castes are Rs. 45 per annum for the classes VIII and below and Rs. 85 per annum for Classes IX and X.

A sum of Rs. 45.53 lakhs has been provided for sanction of pre-matric scholarships under non-plan during 1977-78. This amount is not sufficient to cover all the S.C. Students in pre-matric classes. To Sanction scholarship to all Scheduled Castes students studying in classes 3rd to 10th, an amount of Rs. 13.86 crores is required during the five years of the next plan period. It is therefore proposed to allocate a sum of Rs. 424.50 lakhs for this scheme. A total sum of Rs. 227.65 lakhs may be available under non-plan for this scheme and with the committed expenditure of Rs. 61.00 lakhs for the entire plan period. Thus a total amount of Rs. 896.15 lakhs may be available for this scheme during the next plan period. This amount would be sufficient to cover 55% Scheduled Caste students in Classes 3rd to 10th.

The following are the requirements of the amounts for sanction of non-residential scholarships to the Scheduled Caste students in schools:

Year.	(Rs. in lakhs)				
	Estimated No. of SC. Students on rolls in Classes 3rd to 10th (in lakhs.)	Total amounts required for pre-matric scholarship.	Amount likely to be provided under (Non-plan Budget)	Additional amounts required to cover all students.	Amount Proposed for next Plan.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1978-79	4.35	208.96	45.53	163.42	61.00
1979-80	6.24	296.00	45.53	250.47	81.50
1980-81	7.09	345.15	45.53	299.62	94.00
1981-82	7.77	389.50	45.53	324.12	74.00
1982-83	8.22	393.50	45.53	347.97	94.00
Total	..	1,613.25	227.65	1,385.60	424.50

9. Scholarships and Stipends to I. T. I. Students.

During the year 1976-77, 2,850 S.C. Students were granted I.T.I. Scholarships. It is expected that there will be an increase of 150 students on roll during the year 1977-78. The rate of scholarships now sanctioned is Rs. 70 per month for 12 months. There may be an increase of 150 students every year. Hence the following amounts are required during the next five years.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year.	No. of Students on rolls.	Amount required	Amount proposed for next Plan peri
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1978-79	3,150	26.50	7.00
1979-80	3,300	27.75	20.75
1980-81	3,450	29.00	22.00
1981-82	3,600	30.25	23.25
1982-83	3,750	31.50	24.50
Total		145.00	97.50

10. Instruments, Books etc., For Polytechnic and I.T.I. Students.

The students studying in I.T.Is. and Polytechnics are not in a position to purchase books and instruments. There are about 3,000 students in I.T.I. and 2,000 students in Polytechnics belonging to Scheduled Castes. To supply essential Text books and instruments at the rate of Rs. 300 per head the following amounts are required during the next 5 years.

(Amounts Rs. in lakhs)

Year.	Approximate S.C. No. of Students in I.T.Is. (150 increase annually)	Amounts required for them @ Rs. 2.00 per student.	Approximate No. of S.C. Students in Polytechnic (10% annual increase)	Amounts required for them @ Rs. 300 per student	Total amount required	Amounts Proposed for next Plan.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1978-79	3,000	6.00	2,000	6.00	12.00	1.50
1979-80	3,150	6.30	2,200	6.60	12.90	11.50
1980-81	3,300	6.60	2,400	7.26	13.86	12.50
1981-82	3,450	6.90	2,660	7.98	14.88	13.50
1982-83	3,600	7.20	2,950	8.85	16.05	14.50
Total						53.50

11. Scholarships to M.D. M.S., 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-graduate 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. 350 per month.

It is estimated that there are about 600 S.C. Students in Post-graduate courses in Medicine, Engineering, Agriculture, Veterinary etc., in all the Colleges in the State. To give them scholarships and book money at the rate of Rs 1,500 per head, a sum of Rs. 11.00 lakhs is required for 600 students. The following amounts are required during the Plan period.

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. of S.C. students on rolls (with 10% annual increase).</i>	<i>Amount required</i>	<i>Amount Proposed for next Plan.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1978-79	500	9.00	0.75
1979-80	750	11.25	11.25
1980-81	800	12.50	12.50
1981-82	850	13.75	13.75
1982-83	1,000	15.25	15.25
Total	..	..	.. 53.50

12. Nationalised Text Books:

It is proposed to provide Nationalised Text Books not only for Telugu Medium students but also English, Marati, Tamil, Urdu and Kannada students. An amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has to be provided

for transport expenses. Therefore, the following amounts have to be provided in the Plan.

(Amount Rs. in lakhs)

Year.	No. of Students (in lakhs)	Amount required for purchase of books.	Amount for conveyance charges.	Total	Amount proposed for next plan.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1978-79	.. 9.25	50.00	4.00	54.00	24.00
1979-80	.. 10.24	55.00	4.00	59.00	35.00
1980-81	.. 11.09	59.00	4.00	63.00	39.00
1981-82	.. 11.77	63.00	4.00	67.00	43.00
1982-83	.. 12.22	66.00	4.00	70.00	46.00
Total	.. ..	..	..	313.00	187.00

13. *Public School Scholarships and reimbursement of tuition fee to SC. students in reputed schools and convents and Admission of bright SC. Students in reputed Schools and their attached Hostels.*

(a) *Public Schools :*

Orders were issued reserving 14% of the seats in the public schools for Scheduled Caste students. The Hyderabad Public School charges an amount of about Rs. 3,500 per annum towards lodging and boarding to each student. Other public schools are also charging in a similar way.

It is estimated that there will be more than 5,000 students in the public schools in the State. If 14% seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes, there will be 700 Scheduled Castes students in these public schools. On an average Rs. 3,000 per student is required.

(b) *Reimbursement of fees in reputed Schools and convents :*

Scheduled Caste students studying in reputed schools and Convents are charged tuition fee at the rates ranging from Rs. 12 to 25 per month. The students studying in convents and Christian schools and reputed schools in Hyderabad are being reimbursed the tuition fee at the rate of Rs. 120 per year. This facility has also been extended recently to the schools in the districts.

If average strength of 500 is taken for each school, there will be 70 students belonging to Scheduled Castes in each school at the rate of

14% of the total enrolment. Thus, there will be about 7,000 students in the State who will be eligible for scholarships towards reimbursement of tuition fee at the rate of Rs. 120 per head per year.

(c) *Admission of Bright SC Students in Reputed Schools and their attached Hostels :*

It is proposed to admit 500 bright Scheduled Caste students in the reputed institution 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 District Social Welfare Officers concerned will nominate 30 bright SC. students from the boarders of the Government Hostels in the district or outsiders by holding merit test and send them to reputed schools in the districts preferably at the District Headquarters for selection of 20 candidates by the respective Head Masters. The District Social Welfare Officer, Hyderabad district may nominate 150 students and send them to the concerned Heads of Institutions in twin cities for selecting 100 candidates.

The following are the financial implications per year :

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>
1.	Towards dress and clothing at the rate of Rs. 300 per annum per student (300 x 500)	1.50
2.	Tuition fee and special fee at the rate of Rs. 200 per annum (200 x 500)	1.00
3.	Books and Stationery at the rate of Rs. 50 per annum (50 x 500)	0.25
4.	Towards hostel charge at the rate of Rs. 100 per month for 10 months (500 x 100 x 10)	5.00
Total :		7.75

The following are the amounts required during the period of next Plan for public schools and for reimbursement of tuition fee in convents and reputed schools and for admission of bright S.C. Students in reputed Schools and their attached hostels.

(Amount Rs. in lakhs)

Year.	Estimated No. of SC students in Public Schools.	Amount required for Public Schools Scholarships.	Estimated No. of SC students in convents and other reputed Schools.	Amount required for reimbursement of tuition fee to SC. students in convents and reputed Schools.	No. of SC students to be admitted in the hostels of reputed Schools bright Students).	Amount required for maintenance of students in reputed Schools and attached hostels bright Students).	Total amount required (3+5+7)	Amount proposed for next Plan for three schemes.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1978-79 ..	400	12.00	7,000	8.40	500	7.75	28.15	2.00
1979-80 ..	500	15.00	7,700	9.24	500	7.75	31.99	27.50
1980-81 ..	600	18.00	8,400	10.08	500	7.75	35.83	32.50
1981-82 ..	700	21.00	9,200	11.04	500	7.75	39.79	37.50
1982-83 ..	800	24.00	10,000	12.00	500	7.75	43.75	42.50
							Total	142.00

14. Scholarships to Scheduled Caste Research Scholars :

Some of the S.C. Students are getting scholarships from the University Grants Commission at the rate of Rs. 400 p.m. for M.Phil and also for Ph.D. first year. During the second and third year Ph.D., they get scholarships at the rate of Rs. 600 per month. In addition to this scholarship, the research scholars are given Rs. 1,500 per year for expenses on tours typing, collection of data etc. Some SC. Students are joining Research Courses and bearing expenses from their own pocket, as no scholarships is prescribed for Ph D., M.Phil, in Government of India Scholarships regulations. It is, therefore necessary to give scholarships to S.C. Research Scholars who are not getting scholarships from the University. There are five Universities and one P G. Centre in the State, in addition to the Agriculture University and Hyderabad University. It is estimated that there may be about 100 research scholars in all the Universities and P G. Centres in the State, who are not getting scholarships from U.G.C. On an average about Rs 7,500 to each student as scholarship per annum has to be sanctioned.

It is proposed to sanction 10 research scholarships every year to the deserving S.C. students. Each Scholarship may be sanctioned for a period of 2 years with a provision for extension for one more year in deserving cases.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. of students to be covered.</i>	<i>Amount required (Rs.in lakhs)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1978-79 ..	6	0.50
1979-80 ..	16	0.70
1980-81 ..	28	1.65
1981-82 ..	30	1.75
1982-83 ..	30	1.75
Total ..	110	6.35

(15) *Books for Scheduled Caste Students in Colleges :*

At present there are 30,000 Scheduled Caste students in post-matric classes. It was felt necessary by the Government 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-graduate 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.

It is estimated that a total amount of Rs. 302.19 lakhs is required for the entire plan period to provide the essential books to the S.C. students in College classes keeping the strength of 30,000 students of 1976-77 as basis and 10% increase in enrolment every year from 1977-78 onwards. The average amount would be Rs. 150/-per student per annum as per the details tabled below.

(Amount Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Approximate No. of students.</i>	<i>Amount required.</i>	<i>Amount proposed for next Plan.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1978-79 ..	36,000	54.00	..
1979-80 ..	39,000	59.40	60.00
1980-81 ..	48,500	65.25	65.00
1981-82 ..	46,500	69.75	70.00
1982-83 ..	49,500	74.25	75.00
Total ..		322.65	270.00

16. *Scheme for Special Coaching in General and spoken English for Post-Graduate students belonging to Scheduled Castes :*

In pursuance of the National Policy of providing every possible help to the Weaker Sections of the society and in order to bridge this gap, 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. For the third batch which was started on 12-12-1977, it is proposed to admit 40-50 Scheduled Caste students.

The estimated expenditure is Rs. 30,630/- per annum.

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, an additional amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is required. The total requirement per annum is Rs. 1.50 lakhs + Rs. 0.30 lakh = 1.80 lakhs.

The following amounts are required during the next year plan:

(Amount Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Amount required</i>	<i>No of centres.</i>	<i>Amount proposed for next Plan</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1978-79	.. 1.80	..	..
1979-80	.. 1.80	6	1.80
1980-81	.. 1.80	6	1.80
1981-82	.. 1.80	6	1.80
1982-83	.. 1.80	6	1.80
Total	.. 9.00	..	7.20

17. *Sanction of full mess charges to Scheduled Castes boarders in college attached hostels :*

During the year 1976-77 there were 3,000 Postmatric students residing in the Colleges attached hostels, in addition, there are also, 1,000 students in Post-graduate and professional courses, residing in College attached hostels.

The Scheduled Caste students under the category of full charges are sanctioned Govt. of India Scholarships.. They are also sanctioned the difference of the amount between the Govt. of India Hostel rate and full mess charges which is met from the State Budget. The average difference to be met from the State Budget is estimated at Rs. 75 p.m. per student for 12 months which will be Rs. 900 p.a. per student. For 4,000 students, an amount of Rs. 36.00 lakhs is required every year. It is estimated that there will be 16% increase in the enrolment of Scheduled Caste students in the College attached hostels. To meet full mess charges, the following amounts are required in addition to the Government of India Scholarship amount.

(Amount Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. of students.</i>	<i>Amounts required.</i>	<i>Amount proposed for next Plan.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1978-79 ..	4,800	43.20	10.00
1979-80 ..	5,211	46.80	37.00
1980-81 ..	5,622	50.40	40.50
1981-82 ..	6,011	54.00	44.00
1982-83 ..	6,422	57.60	47.50
	Total ..	252.00	179.00

18. *Scholarships to the Scheduled Caste Students for Studies Abroad.*

Recently, the Harijan Conference has passed a resolution that the Scheduled Caste candidates should be encouraged for training abroad to improve their chances of career development.

It is estimated that the cost of deputation abroad will be about Rs. 0.50 lakh per annum for each person particularly for studies in the Western Countries as the travel expenses and the maintenance expenses will be heavy. Even if 2 candidates are deputed every year, about Rs. 1.00 lakh has to be provided annually in the budget for this scheme.

Each person can be given a chance of scholarship for about 3 years
The details are shown below :

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. of persons.</i>	<i>Amount required (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1978-79 ..	..	..
1979-80 ..	2	1.00
1980-81 ..	2	2.00
1981-82 ..	2	3.00
1982-83 ..	2	3.00
	Total ..	9.00

19. *Scholarships to S.C. Converts to Christianity and Bhudhism:*

All non-statutory cencessions granted to SCs (Hindus) by the State Government including the economic support schemes are extended to SC converts to Christianity and Buddhism. The Director of Harijan Welfare has to meet the expenditure on sanction of scholarships to HCs within his Departmental budget from 1978-79 onwards.

The population of Scheduled Castes at present is 57.75 lakhs. It is estimated that by the end of 1977-78 the figure of enrolment of S.Cs. in Schools would be 8.12 lakhs. The population of HCs in the State is about 18 lakhs. Therefore, the ratio of Population between S.Cs and HCs is 100: 31. If this ratio is taken into consideration, there may be 2.52 lakh HC students in Schools. However, a higher figure of enrolment in the case of HCs has to be taken as most of the parents belonging to HCs and their children to Schools. Therefore, it is estimated there are about 3 lakhs H.C. students in Schools.

It is estimated that out of 3 lakhs HC students in pre-matric classes 17% i.e., 51,000 are in classes VI to X are eligible for State pre-matric scholarships. It is estimated that at present there are about 11,000 HC students in Post-matric classes. On an average previously an amount of Rs. 23/- (Rs. 2.50 lakhs - 7050 students) was being sanctioned per annum towards non-residential scholarships to the HC students in pre-matric classes. Average rate of Post-matric scholarships is Rs. 200 per head (Rs. 16.82 lakhs - 8428 students).

Now the rates of scholarships applicable to SCs have to be made applicable to HCs and SC converts to Buddhism also. The rates of pre matric scholarships to SCs are Rs. 45 per annum for classes below VIII, and Rs. 75 per annum for classes IX to X.

It is estimated that there are about 39,000 H.C. students in classes—VI to VIII. At the rate of Rs. 45 per annum, an amount of Rs. 17.55 lakhs is required for scholarships to these students. It is further estimated that there are 12,000 H.C. students in classes 9th and 10th. At the rate of Rs. 85 per annum an amount of Rs. 10.20 lakhs is required for them. Thus a total amount of Rs. 27.75 lakhs is required every year. The total population of Buddhists in the State is only 10,035 according to 1971 Census. Therefore, an amount of Rs. 0.25 lakh is required every year. Thus, a total amount of Rs. 28 lakhs is required annually to cover all the S.C. Converts to Christianity and Buddhism in Classes VI to X.

It is estimated that an average amount of Rs. 750 is required per annum per student towards post-matric scholarships at the Government of India scholarship rates. For Buddhist converts to S.Cs. an amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh is required. Thus a total amount of Rs. 83 lakhs is required for sanction of post-matric scholarships to the S.C. converts to Christianity and Buddhism at the Government of India rate of scholarships. Therefore a total amount of Rs. 111 lakhs (28+83) is required for scholarships every year. For the next 5 years of the next Plan the total amount required is Rs. 555.00 lakhs (111×5).

It is proposed to provide a total amount of Rs. 130 lakhs for the next Plan period for sanctioning pre-matric and post-matric scholarships to H.C. students. A sum of Rs. 30 lakhs may be utilised for sanction of pre-matric scholarships and Rs. 100 lakhs for post-matric scholarships during the next plan period starting from the second year of the plan period as per the details shown below:

(Rs. in lakhs)				
Year.		<i>Amount pro- posed for sanction of Pre-Matric Scholarships.</i>	<i>Amount pro- posed for sanction of Post-Matric Scholarships.</i>	Total.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
1978-79	.. ..	0.50	0.50	1.00
1979-80	.. ..	6.00	24.00	30.00
1980-81	.. ..	6.00	25.00	31.00
1981-82	.. ..	6.00	25.00	31.00
1982-83	.. ..	7.00	25.50	32.50
Total	.. ..	25.50	100.00	125.50

20. *Social Welfare Residential Schools for Boys :*

It is proposed to start one residential school for boys in each District in a phased manner for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Weaker Sections and allowing some seats for the other castes limiting the cost of maintenance to Rs. 2,200 per annum per child. Every year Rs. 75.00 lakhs would be set apart for taking up S.W. Residential School building for boys at Rs. 15.00 lakhs for each school. For the next Five-Year Plan an amount of Rs. 495.00 lakhs is proposed as given in the table below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year.	No. of schools proposed for construction.	Estimated cost on construction.	No. of schools proposed to be opened.	Estimated amount proposed under		Total.	
				Recurring.	Non-Recurring.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1978-79	
1979-80	..	5	75.00	5	16.50	10.00	101.50
1980-81	..	5	75.00	5	33.00	10.00	118.00
1981-82	..	5	75.00	5	49.50	10.00	124.50
1982-83	..	5	75.00	5	66.00	10.00	151.00
Total	..	300.00		165.00	40.00	495.00	

21. *Social Welfare Residential Schools for Girls :*

The Social Welfare Department is maintaining 292 Girls' Hostels with the strength of 18,700 girl boarders. It is proposed to club these Girls' Hostels into Residential Schools with better facilities and ensuring definite security on the lines of Missionary Schools. 44 such schools will have to be opened to accommodate 18,700 existing girl boarders. The scheme will be implemented in a phased programme commencing from the year 1979-80 by opening 11 Schools in each year during the next Plan period, winding up the hostels in insecure state and in the rural areas.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year.	No. of schools proposed for construction.	Estimated cost of construction.	No. of schools proposed to be opened.	Estimated amount proposed under		Total.
				Recurring	Non-Recurring.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1979-80	11	165.00	11	36.30	22.00	223.30
1980-81	11	165.00	11	72.60	22.00	259.10
1981-82	11	165.00	11	108.20	22.00	295.90
1982-83	11	165.00	11	145.20	22.00	332.20
Total		660.00		362.50	88.00	1,110.50

22. *I.A.S. Pre-Examination Centres :*

At present the centre is being maintained (25 seats for Scheduled Castes and 5 for Scheduled Tribes) with the part time staff. The Course Director has proposed for appointment of full time staff. In order to cover the other regions it is proposed to open two more I.A.S. etc., coaching Centres one at Waltair and the other at Tirupathi.

It is also proposed to give coaching to the S.C. etc., candidates for the Bank Examinations and for the A.P. Public Service Commission Examinations for recruitment of Officers, if necessary even by starting a second wing in each centre.

The I.A.S. Pre-Examination Training Centre at Hyderabad is located in one of the hostels of the Osmania University. The University authorities will not be able to provide accommodation, and therefore there is need for permanent buildings.

It is proposed to construct hostel and administrative buildings at the three places at an estimated cost of Rs. 25.00 lakhs each and the construction of buildings would be taken up in a phased programme for which amounts required are proposed below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Amounts required for maintenance for recurring.</i>	<i>Amount required for non-recurring.</i>	<i>Construction of building and hostels.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1978-79 ..	2.00	..	..	2.00
1979-80 ..	6.75	2.50	36.00	45.25
1980-81 ..	6.75	0.50	39.00	46.25
1981-82 ..	6.75	..	..	6.75
1982-83 ..	6.75	0.50	..	7.25
Total ..	29.00	3.50	75.00	107.50

23. Training Programmes :

During the year 1976-77, Training Programmes were introduced to train the educated unemployed Scheduled Castes 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 durry making etc., were introduced and nearly 3,400 people are undergoing training during the year 1977-78.

In the next Plan period, therefore, it is proposed to introduce a few more useful training programmes in addition to the existing programmes as listed below. An amount of Rs. 1.00 crore including overhead charges would be necessary to train 8,000 S. C. candidates every year or 40,000 candidates during the next Plan period. The total expenditure for the next Plan period is Rs. 500.00 lakhs as detailed below, but an amount of Rs. 408.00 lakhs is proposed under plan, keeping in view that Rs. 92.00 lakhs would be provided under Non-Plan as this is a committed expenditure.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. of persons to be trained.</i>	<i>Amount proposed for next Plan.</i> (Rupees in lakhs).
(1)	(2)	(3)
1978-79	.. 1,840	23.00
1979-80	.. 8,000	77.00
1980-81	.. 8,000	77.00
1981-82	.. 8,000	77.00
1982-83	.. 14,160	154.00
Total	.. 40,000	408.00

List of various training programmes to be introduced in the Districts :

1. Village Officers Training.
2. Light Vehicle Driving Training.
3. Typewriting (Lower and Higher) Training.

4. Pre-Selection Training for Police Constables.
5. Short-hand (Lower and Higher) Training.
6. Training in Tractor Driving and Tractor Ploughing.
7. Training in Blacksmithy.
8. Training in Tailoring.
9. Industrial Training Programmes in Nizam Sugar Factory.
10. N. M. A. Training Philadelphia Leprosy Hospital, Salur.
11. Training as H. D. Os., in Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.
12. Co-operative Training.
13. Fisheries Training.
14. Training in Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation.
15. Brass Moulding Training.
16. Veterinary Compounders Training.
17. Poultry Training.
18. Power Looms Training.
19. Coaching for Income-tax Examinations.
20. Coaching for Bank Probationary Officers Selection Examinations.
21. Electricity Motor Re-winding Training.
22. Secretarial Training.
23. Leather goods Production Training.
24. Jute Durry Making Training.
25. Photography Training.
26. Training in Carpentry.
27. Training in Brick Making.
28. Training in Weaving.

It is also proposed to construct a building during 1979-80 to locate the centre. The following are the details of the amounts required during the next plan for the various wings of the Pre-Examination Training Centre.

(Rupees in lakhs).

Year	Amount required for I.A.S. P.E.T.C. for S.C. & S.T. candidates	Amount required for I.A.S. P.E.T.C. for S.C. candidates in general batch	Amount required for the wing to give coaching for Bank and A.P.P.S.C. examinations	Total amount required
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1978-79 ..	1.50	0.50	..	2.00
1979-80 ..	9.00	0.50	1.50	11.00
1980-81 ..	3.00	0.50	1.50	5.00
1981-82 ..	3.00	0.50	1.50	5.00
1982-83 ..	3.00	0.50	1.50	5.00
			Total ..	28.00

ECONOMIC UPLIFT.

1) *Share Capital Contribution to S. C. Finance Corporation.*

According to 1971 Census, the population of Scheduled Castes in Andhra Pradesh is 57.74 lakhs. The population of S. C. Converts to Christianity and Bhuddhism is 18.10 lakhs. In all the total population of S. Cs., and S.C. Converts to Christianity and Buddhism is 75.84 lakhs. In a decade from the year 1971, it is estimated that the number of families may increase by about 20%. Assuming that 5 persons constitute one family, the total number of families to be covered by Corporation during the next plan period is 18 lakhs.

The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes Corporation was registered on 6-2-1974. 21 District Societies were registered and affiliated to the Corporation. In addition, one Zilla Harijan Development Co-operative Corporation registered earlier and providing financial assistance to S. Cs., and Girijans has been affiliated to the Corporation. A sum of Rs. 573.75 lakhs was provided towards financial assistance to the Corporation of which a sum of Rs. 264.79 lakhs constitutes the share

capital contribution. In addition, Zilla Parishad's and Panchayat Samithis have transferred a sum of Rs. 5.27 lakhs for utilisation towards 20% margin money for implementation of economic support schemes for S. Cs., In addition, about Rs. 1.29 crores representing 15% unspent earmarked funds are available with the District Societies. In all, a sum of Rs. 708.02 lakhs is available with the Corporation and District Societies by the end of December 1977 to implement the economic support programme.

A sum of Rs. 264.79 lakhs has been contributed so far, by the Government towards share capital contribution. In addition to the normal budget allotment, there is substantial financial assistance (Rs.228.38 lakhs) from Six Point Formula Funds earmarked for the benefit of S. Cs., There is no possibility of any flow of funds under S. P. F., from 1-4-1979. The amount so far provided under S. P. F. is Rs. 228.38 lakhs and it is estimated that during the year 1978-79 a sum of Rs. 63.95 lakhs is likely to be provided bringing the total contribution by Government to Rs. 292.33 lakhs from 1974-75 to 1978-79. In addition, 1/3rd of 15% earmarked funds of Zilla Parishad's and Panchayat Samithis will also be available for the benefit of S. Cs.

Schemes costing Rs. 891.46 lakhs and involving margin money of Rs. 219.30 lakhs benefiting 64,159 S.C. individuals were implemented. Participation of margin money per individual S. C. beneficiary works out to Rs. 340. The percentage of coverage of total S.C. families is 11.9.

The total requirements of margin money @ Rs. 340 per family is estimated at Rs. 12.25 crores.

Assuming that there will be a total investment of Rs. 475.00 lakhs by 31-3-1978, towards margin money, it is likely that a sum of Rs. 3 crores may be recovered during the next plan period. During the next plan period the amount proposed to be released as margin money is Rs. 10 crores. Most of the recoveries will start only in respect of loans that are likely to be issued during the first year of the plan as M. T. Loans are sanctioned for three to five years and recoveries are estimated at about Rs. 40 lakhs. In all, the total margin money that would be ploughed back to business is Rs. 3.40 crores during the next Plan period and these collections will be reinvested in business towards margin money required by the S. C. Corporation to take up the programmes of Rs. 62 Crores. The net margin money gap is Rs. 8.84 crores which may be provided during the next Plan period as against Rs. 475 lakhs as stated earlier.

The following amounts may be provided during the next Plan period for this purpose :

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Amount</i> <i>Rs. in lakhs.</i>	
1978-79	..	100.00
1979-80	..	211.00
1980-81	..	211.00
1981-82	..	211.00
1982-83	..	211.00
Total :		944.00

An amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is required during 1978-79 i.e., first year of next plan and every year an additional amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is required as detailed below.

(Rs. in lakhs).

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Amount required.</i>	
1978-79	..	5.00
1979-80	..	1.00
1980-81	..	2.00
1981-82	..	3.00
1982-83	..	4.00
Total :		15.00

(3) *Financial Assistance to the Allottees of Surplus Lands :*

The extent of land declared as surplus is 6.93 lakhs acres of which 2.61 lakhs acres was taken possession by 30-11-1977 and 4.32 lakhs acres of land is yet to be taken possession of. It is estimated that at the rate of Rs. 60 lakhs per annum, the total assistance that may be provided to the Corporation would be Rs. 3 crores in a period of 5 years. As this is Central assistance, there is no commitment to State Government except provision of funds in the Annual Budget equal to the amount received from the Government of India.

A sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs per year may be provided from 1979-80 and the total amount for 4 years comes to Rs. 200.00 lakhs.

(4) Tailoring Training and Garment Production Centres :

There are 17 Tailoring Training Centres in 12 Districts for imparting training in tailoring to enable S.C. girls and boys to earn their livelihood after completing the training. In the centres in West Godavari and Cuddapah Districts besides giving training in Tailoring, manufacture of dresses to hostel boarders was also started.

(a) Opening of New Tailoring Training and Garment Production Centres :

It is proposed to open 9 New Tailoring Training and Garment Production Centres in a phased programme (8 in Telangana and one in Andhra) as shown below :

1. Adilabad.
2. Khammam.
3. Karimnagar.
4. Medak.
5. Mahabubnagar.
6. Nalgonda.
7. Nizamabad.
8. Warangal.
9. Ongole.

In the training side the usual staff pattern in the other districts will be adopted. In the production side one Manager and One Attender may be required in addition to furniture and tools.

(b) Opening of Garments Production Wing in the Existing Tailoring Training Centres :

At present there are 11 centres in Andhra area and 6 centres in Hyderabad city. Of the 11 centres in Andhra area only two centres i.e., Eluru and Cuddapah have been converted into a 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. Anantapur.
9. Kurnool.
10. Hyderabad.

For these Production Units, additional staff is required beside furniture , tools and machines.

(c) Increase in the Strength of Trainees :

The sanctioned strength of each centre is 20. The period of training is 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. It is proposed to enhance the existing strength of each centre by 5 more trainees.

If 5 more trainees are added every year during the course of the next Plan starting from 2nd year of the Plan the strength of the centre would become 45 (20+25) and the stipends, tools and machines also have to be increased.

(d) Construction of building for the Centres :

It is also necessary to construct buildings for all the centres in 21 districts. Therefore, a sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh is required for construction of each building on a phased programme as per the details shown, below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year.	For opening 9 new Tailoring & Garment Production Centres.	For opening garment Production Wings in 10 existing Centres.	For enhancement of strength of trainees @ 5 each year in the Training Wing.	For construction of buildings.	Total amount required.	Amount proposed for next Plan.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1978-79	.. 0.50	..	..	..	0.50	0.50
1979-80	.. 7.98	1.05	1.67	9.70	19.70	19.50
1980-81	.. 7.12	1.02	3.00	4.00	15.14	14.50
1981-82	.. 7.03	4.50	4.00	4.00	16.66	16.00
1982-83	.. 7.14	1.04	6.00	4.00	18.18	17.50
					70.18	68.00

(e) Promotion of Crafts and Trades Among Scheduled Castes :

In order to wean away Scheduled Castes from traditional unclean occupations and to provide self-employment opportunities to such deserving SCs., it has been proposed to sanction financial assistance as subsidy on the following trades.

1. *Setting up of Kerosene Bunks :*

It is the approved policy of the Government of India to allot dealership for Scheduled Castes. To enable them to run kerosene bunks initially at least an amount of Rs. 1,000 is required. In every block area there must be not less than 10 dealers from among SC., people. There are about 324 panchayat samithis in the State. To open 10 bunks in each samithi at the rate of Rs. 1,000 an amount of Rs. 32.40 lakhs is required. To implement this trade in a phased manner in the next 5 years, by way of extending 50% subsidy to one person in each Panchayat Samithi every year an amount of Rs. 8 10 lakhs has to be provided.

The year-wise break up is given below :

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. of beneficiaries.</i>	<i>Amount required (@Rs. 500/) (Rs. in lakhs).</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1978-79 ..	20	0.10
1979-80 ..	400	2.33
1980-81 ..	400	2.50
1981-82 ..	400	2.60
1982-83 ..	400	2.77
Total :	1,620	10.30

(2) *Opening of Small Hotels:*

Scheduled Castes people who want to run self-managed hotels are not in a position to invest money. To run a small hotel at least Rs. 10,000 is required. Rs. 5,000/ has to be invested on non-recurring items. The remaining Rs. 5,000 can be used as rotation for recurring expenditure.

It is necessary to extend financial assistance of Rs.5,000 as subsidy which will be 50% of the total cost of the scheme. Under this scheme about 25 persons may be given assistance annually.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. of beneficiaries.</i>	<i>Amount required (Rs. in lakhs).</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1978-79	2	0.10
1979-80	23	1.48
1980-81	25	1.75
1981-82	25	1.85
1982-83	25	2.02
Total :		7.20

(3) Opening of Pan Bunks:

To encourage about 20 Scheduled Castes to open pan shops in almost all Block Headquarters and Taluk Headquarters during the next Plan period in a phased programme, at least an amount of Rs. 2,000 is required for establishing each pan shop and the matching 50% money as subsidy may be given by the Department.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. of beneficiaries.</i>	<i>Amount required (Rs. in lakhs).</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1978-79	10	0.10
1979-80	40	0.73
1980-81	50	1.00
1981-82	50	1.10
1982-83	50	1.25
Total :		4.18

(4) Milk Booths:

To take dealership to run Milk Booth, the candidate has to invariably pay deposit amounts. To start with, there must be an amount of

Rs. 1,000. 50% of this money may be given by the Department as subsidy. There should be a provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh in the budget of every year for giving subsidy of Rs. 500 each to 100 people, as per the following details.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. of beneficiaries.</i>	<i>Amount required (Rs. in lakhs).</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1978-79	8	0.04
1979-80	132	0.99
1980-81	120	1.10
1981-82	120	1.20
1982-83	120	1.35
Total : 500		4.68

(5) *Beedi Manufacturing:*

It is proposed to extend financial assistance of Rs. 3,000 to the experienced Scheduled Castes businessman which will be 50% of the total amount of Rs. 6,000 to establish the business.

The year-wise particulars are shown below:

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. of Societies (One Society= 50 members).</i>	<i>Amount required (Rs. in lakhs).</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1978-79	2	0.06
1979-80	12	0.69
1980-81	12	0.86
1981-82	12	0.96
1982-83	12	1.11
Total : 50		3.68

(6) *Setting up of Flour Mills:*

The scheme aims at starting flour mills in residential colonies. For electric installations and for purchasing machine, an amount of Rs. 8,700 is required approximately. Initially to obtain a licence and to establish mill as per Labour Act there may be an expenditure of nearly Rs. 1,300. Thus, for establishing a flour mill at least an amount of Rs. 10,000 is required. The Department may give 50% of this amount *i.e.*, Rs. 5,000 as subsidy.

The year-wise break-up is shown below :

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. of beneficiaries.</i>	<i>Amount required (Rs. in lakhs).</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1978-79	2	0.10
1979-80	24	1.55
1980-81	24	1.70
1981-82	24	2.20
1982-83	26	2.05
Total :	100	7.60

To implement the following six schemes by way of giving financial help as subsidy, the following amounts are proposed in the next Five years.

(Rs. in lakhs).

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Kerosene Bunks.</i>	<i>Small Hotels.</i>	<i>Pan Bunks.</i>	<i>Milk Booths.</i>	<i>Beedi Mfg.</i>	<i>Flour Mills.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1978-79	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.04	0.06	0.10	0.50
1979-80	2.33	1.48	0.73	0.99	0.69	1.55	7.77
1980-81	2.50	1.75	1.00	1.10	0.86	1.70	8.91
1981-82	2.60	1.85	1.10	1.20	0.96	2.20	9.91
1982-83	2.77	2.02	1.25	1.35	1.11	2.05	10.55
Total :	10.30	7.20	4.18	4.68	3.68	7.60	37.64

6. *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. It is felt that these families can easily be drawn into respectable occupations such as starting some small trades and self-employment schemes.

Following is the programme for the next 5 years.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Amount.</i> <i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1978-79	0.50
1979-80	4.00
1980-81	5.50
1981-82	6.50
1982-83	7.50
Total :	<hr/> 24.00 <hr/>

7. *Economic Support Schemes Including Rehabilitation of Scheduled Caste Bonded Labour Released :*

The freed bonded labour have to be rehabilitated by assigning Government lands in case of non-availability of Government land, private land to an extent of 5 acres dry and Rs. 2,000 for purchase of agricultural inputs such as plough bullocks, seeds, manure etc. It is desirable to extend these benefits of subsidy for these items to the Scheduled Caste loanees, outside the S.F.D.A. and D.P.A.P. areas also. An amount of Rs. 58.00 lakhs was proposed annually for the years 1979-80 onwards during the next Plan period.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Amount.</i> <i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1978-79	18.00
1979-80	58.00
1980-81	58.00
1981-82	58.00
1982-83	58.00
Total :	<hr/> 250.00 <hr/>

8. Lease of Coconut Trees, Tamrind Trees, Fish Ponds, Quarries etc., to Scheduled Caste Persons :

It is proposed to encourage the Scheduled Caste people for taking the tamrind trees, coconut trees, mango trees, custurd apple trees, quarries etc., on lease or on contract by advancing money to them from the Department. 50% of the amount advanced to them may be treated as subsidy and the remaining 50% would be recovered from them in easy instalments.

For this scheme, a sum of Rs. 100.00 lakhs is provided during the next Plan period starting from the second year of the Plan at the rate of Rs. 25.00 lakhs each year.

9. Irrigation Wells in Assigned Lands:

It is decided to dig irrigation wells in all the assigned lands at a cost of Rs. 40 lakhs for 1978-79. Some impetus would be given during the Plan period to extend this facility to cover more number of assigned lands.

An amount of Rs. 235 lakhs has been provided during the next Plan period.

Health & Housing :

(1) Community Services in Scheduled Caste localities:

Every year the department is acquiring sizeable land to provide house-sites to Scheduled Castes. It is observed that the beneficiaries are reluctant to occupy the sites allotted to them for the very reasons that these colonies lack basic civic amenities.

In order to provide the above amenities in Scheduled Caste localities for the next Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 500.00 lakhs is proposed as detailed below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1978-79	8.00
1979-80	123.00
1980-81	123.00
1981-82	123.00
1982-83	123.00
Total :	500.00

*Administration & Other Schemes :**(1) Strengthening the administrative set-up of the Department :*

Several new schemes have been introduced during the recent years for the benefit of Scheduled Castes like supply of dresses to boarders, supply of Nationalised Text Books, Scholarships to Scheduled Caste students studying in reputed schools, Books for Scheduled Caste students in the Colleges, Scheme for coaching the boarders, Construction of buildings for Hostels, sanction of full mess charges to Scheduled Caste students in colleges, Training-cum-Production Centres, I.A.S. Pre-Examination Training Centre, Training programmes, Maintenance of Orphanages and Homes for the Aged, Disabled and Physically Handicapped, Inter-caste marriages, Economic Support Schemes, etc. All these schemes require close supervision and frequent inspections.

The latest development in Social Welfare Programmes is that the Government have introduced a scheme of Sub-Plans for Scheduled Castes under which various Development Departments earmark 15% of their funds for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and implement Schemes. The Director of Social Welfare has to formulate schemes for various Departments for the development of Scheduled Castes and the Departments concerned have to implement such schemes.

Though the work and the number of institutions of the Department like hostels, etc., have increased tremendously, the number of officers at the Directorate level remained almost static. There were 7 officers in the Directorate in 1970 and this number remained the same even in 1978.

It is proposed to create the posts of functional Joint Directors at Directorate level and posts of Deputy Directors at the Zonal level.

The following are the schemes proposed for strengthening the administration in the budget for the next Plan.

(a) Posts already created and which are to be continued during next Plan period :

During the Fifth Plan period, the following posts have been sanctioned which are to be continued during the next Plan period also.

S. No. Designation of the post.

1. Joint Director and a L. D. Steno.
2. 22 posts of U. D. Accountants in the Office of the D.S.W.O. (G1.)
3. One U.D.C., one L.D.C. and one Attender for the camp office at Tirupathi.

- | <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Designation of the post.</i> |
|----------------|--|
| 4. | One Superintendent, Two U.D. Accountants, One Typist and one Attender for the Accounts Branch of the Social Welfare Directorate. |
| 5. | Two posts of Publicity Assistants in the Social Welfare Department. |
| 6. | Upgrading of one post of U.D.C./S.W. Organiser to that of Superintendent in each of the offices of the D.S.W.O. (G1.). |
| 7. | Two Superintendents, Auditors and U.D.C. for private orphanages and Boarding Homes. |

For all the above posts a sum of Rs. 26.75 lakhs is required during the next Plan period.

(b) Additional posts to be created for strengthening the Administration:

(1) Additional Director of Social Welfare :

The Director of Social Welfare is over-burdened with heavy work relating to the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes Co-operative Finance Corporation Ltd., the Andhra Pradesh Social Welfare Fund and the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes and Tribes Housing Societies Federation in addition to the work of the Department. There is only one senior post of Joint Director to assist him in his duties. It is necessary to have a post of Additional Director to assist the Director so that the Director can concentrate mainly on policy matters and important work of administration. The Additional Director may look after the work of administration and Land Acquisition in addition to other functions delegated by the Director.

2) Joint Directors :

There is only one post of Joint Director in the Social Welfare Directorate. The Joint Director is kept in-charge of planning work. Major subjects of this Department are Government hostels and Scholarships in addition to Planning and Administration. As it is proposed to have Deputy Directors at the Zonal level and the Directorate Officers have to inspect the work of the District Level Officers of the Department and also the work of implementation of Sub-Plans for Scheduled Castes by other Departments at the district level, it is necessary to have Senior Officers *i.e.*, Functional Joint Directors. It is proposed to create two posts of Joint Directors in addition to the existing post so that they may be in-charge of Planning, Scholarships and Hostels,

(3) *Deputy Directors (Zonal) :*

The Zonal Deputy Directors may keep a close liaison with the District Collectors and will be responsible for the work of the Department in the Zone concerned.

It is proposed to create 7 posts of Deputy Directors with 2 sections each, one for inspections and another for Accounts and Audit work along with the minimum necessary office staff.

(4) *Social Welfare Inspectors :*

The Social Welfare Inspector will keep liaison between the District Social Welfare Officer and the Social Welfare Institutions. It is proposed to create 45 posts of Social Welfare Inspectors to have one for each Revenue Division.

(5) *Inspection Cell in the Directorate :*

One additional section is necessary in the Directorate to attend to this item of work.

The amounts required for the posts already sanctioned and for the posts which are additionally required for strengthening the administration is as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Year</i>	<i>For post already sanctioned.</i>	<i>For posts to be sanctioned.</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1978-79	5.00	..	5.00
1979-80	5.35	19.45	24.80
1980-81	5.35	19.85	25.20
1981-82	5.35	22.35	27.70
1982-83	5.35	23.85	29.20
Total ..	26.40	85.50	111.90

(2) *Statistical and Evaluation Cell:*

The Evaluation Cell has to be strengthened to attend to the increasing work of Sub-plan for Scheduled Castes also,

The Statistical Cell has to be continued during next Plan period.

A sum of Rs. 3.75 lakhs is required for the entire next Plan period as per the following details:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount</i> (Rs. in lakhs)
1978-79	0.75
1979-80	0.75
1980-81	0.75
1981-82	0.75
1982-83	0.75
	—
Total ..	3.75
	—

(3) *Purchase of vehicles to the District Officers :*

Out of the 21 District Social Welfare Officers (General) 14 of them have been provided with new Diesel Jeeps during the year 1976-77 and 1977-78. The remaining 7 District Social Welfare Officers are having old petrol jeeps and heavy expenditure is being incurred towards petrol and repairs. In order to secure economy on fuel, it is proposed to purchase 7 new diesel jeeps at a cost of Rs. 3.64 lakhs during the year 1978-79.

The District Social Welfare Officers (Land Acquisition) are not provided with jeeps. At present there is only one jeep for two Social Welfare Officers at district level which is being shared by District Social Welfare Officer (GI) and (LA) by turns.

A sum of Rs. 15.60 lakhs is required for the purchase of vehicles during the next Plan period as per the following details.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount</i> (Rs. in lakhs)
1978-79	3.00
1979-80	4.80
1980-81	2.60
1981-82	2.60
1982-83	2.60
	—
Total ..	15.60
	—

(4) *Propaganda and Publicity* :

There is a publicity wing in the Directorate for conducting propaganda for removal of untouchability and for giving publicity for the welfare schemes such as:

1. Enactment of playlets, dramas on the theme of untouchability, inter-caste marriages, social oppression and economic exploitation of Scheduled Castes.
2. Purchase of books on the above theme.
3. Publication of Departmental magazine.
4. Propaganda for prohibition through various media of publicity.

Additional amounts are required to expand this scheme. The details of the additional amounts required to purchase more publicity aids and material under next Five Year Plan are given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount</i> (<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>)
1978-79	..
1979-80	1.00
1980-81	1.00
1981-82	1.00
1982-83	1.00
	—
Total ..	4.00
	—

(5) *Community Halls*:

It is proposed to construct community halls which may be rescue homes during the times of unforeseen dangers, catastrophe, etc. During normal times they may be used for social gatherings, meetings and marriage functions.

Further there is no separate provision under non-plan for this scheme. This scheme is useful and helpful to the Scheduled Castes. In the interests of poor Scheduled Castes at least one community hall in each district headquarters, taluk headquarters and samithi headquarters has to be constructed in a phased programme. An amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh is required for a community hall in the district headquarters. At present there are funds for construction of community halls for 3 districts which are in various stages. Funds may be provided for 18 districts at Rs. 1.00 lakh each starting from the second year of the Plan *i.e.*, 1979-80 for the construction of community halls.

The details of the amounts required for each year are as shown below:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of halls to be constructed.</i>	<i>Amount proposed in next Plan (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1978-79	..	..
1979-80	.. 6	6.00
1980-81	.. 4	4.00
1981-82	.. 4	4.00
1982-83	.. 4	4.00
Total ..	18	18.00

(6) *Inter-Caste Marriages :*

The scheme of giving incentive awards to inter-caste married couples is being implemented since 1974-75, under non-plan.

During 1976-77, 696 inter-caste married couples were given incentive awards and a sum of Rs. 6.89 lakhs was spent.

As the ultimate aim of the scheme is to achieve in the long run the removal of caste system and also establishment of casteless society it is essential to give incentives to all kinds of inter-caste marriages and inter-religious marriages. The marriages between two different forward castes, marriages between two different Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should also be encouraged by some incentive, may be at a lesser rate. The number of inter-caste marriages is also on the increase.

Therefore, the following amounts may be provided for giving incentives to inter-caste married couples during the next Plan period.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1978-79	—
1979-80	.. 10.00
1980-81	.. 11.00
1981-82	.. 12.00
1982-83	.. 13.00
Total ..	46.00

*Budget outside the Plan Ceiling :**(1) Land Acquisition for provision of House-sites to Scheduled Caste and other Weaker Sections :*

Since 1971-72, house-sites have been provided to 8,65,000 families. As per the percentage perscribed for utilisation of funds, 3,75,000 Backward Classes and Economically Backward Classes will also have to be provided with house-sites during the next Five year Plan period. It is, therefore, proposed to provide house-sites to about 7,50,000 landless families during the next Five Year Plan period.

In order to encourage the beneficiaries to put up structures on the sites allotted to them, they should be sanctioned incentive grant @Rs. 350 per family in the shape of material to put up thatched structures. It is, therefore, proposed to cover about 20,000 families under this Incentive Grant Scheme per year. This would require about Rs. 70.00 lakhs per annum. Thus, about one lakh families will be benefited under this scheme during next Plan period.

The lands acquired in Delta areas are low-lying. During rainy season they become water-logged and such low-lying plots allotted to the beneficiaries require levelling . Therefore, an amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is required to level up about 10,000 plots yearly. The requirement on these civic amenities would be very heavy and an amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs may be required towards civic amenities in these acquired sites. This amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs would be met from the non-plan budget provision.

The additional staff attending to the land acquisition work has been treated as part of the scheme. An amount of Rs. 27.00 lakhs annually is required for this purpose.

During the year 1978-79, a sum of Rs. 228.00 lakhs will be spent for fresh acquisition. 70,000 Scheduled Castes, 35,000 Backward Classes, and 35,000 other members of weaker sections of the society will be provided house-sites. A sum of Rs. 323.00 lakhs will be utilised for fresh acqisition for house-sites. 75,000 Saheduled Castes, 37,500 Backward Classes and 37,500 other Weaker Sections will be provided house-sites, every year during the remaining four years of the next Plan.

The break-up for this amount is as follows for 1978-79.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Amount</i> (Rs. in lakhs.)
1. Towards payment of carry over instalments for the lands acquired during the previous years. ..	245.00
2. Amount proposed for fresh acquisition for provision of house-sites to Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes and Economically Backward Classes ..	228.00
3. Salaries to additional staff ..	27.00
4. Development expenditure on house-sites acquired for weaker sections of the society, provision of civic amenities - Incentive grants for putting up structures. ..	100.00
Total :	600.00

The position for the subsequent 4 years i.e., 1979-80 to 1982-83 will be as follows :

<i>Item</i>	<i>Amount</i> (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Towards payment of carry over instalments for the lands acquired during the previous years. ..	275.00
2. Amount proposed for fresh acquisition for provision of house-sites of Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes and Economically Backward Classes. ..	323.00
3. Salaries to additional staff ..	27.00
4. Development of sites acquired for weaker sections of the Society. Provision of civic amenities incentive grants for putting up structure. ..	100.00
Total :	725.00

Thus the total outlay for next Plan period will be Rs. 3,500.00 lakhs.

2. Construction of Houses for Weaker Sections :

Till the end of 1977-78, house-sites were provided to 10,31,000 families belonging to Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes and other Weaker Sections of the Society. Considerable percentage of sites allotted

are not occupied by the beneficiaries, as they do not have the means to construct houses in the sites allotted to them. Therefore it is necessary that low cost houses are built for them otherwise the lands acquired at huge cost will go waste.

It is estimated that as against the 10 lakh families allotted house-sites, about 2 lakhs families have put up structures, 8 lakhs families will have to be provided with houses. About 1,60,000 houses will be built per year. During the next Plan about 8,00,000 houses could be constructed. Therefore Rs. 560.00 lakhs per annum have to be provided for this as per the table below :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount Required (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>No. of bene- ficiaries (in lakhs)</i>
1978-79	.. 560.00	1.60
1979-80	.. 560.00	1.60
1980-81	.. 560.00	1.60
1981-82	.. 560.00	1.60
1982-83	.. 560.00	1.60
Total :	.. 2,800.00	8.00

Programme details :

The outlay proposed for next Plan period for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes is Rs. 10422.74 lakhs as per the details given in the table below :

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Programme</i>	<i>Next Plan provision 1979-83</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
I. Education :		
1.	Maintenance of Government Hostels	.. 2,646.84
2.	Construction of Hostel buildings	.. 445.36
3.	Medical facilities for Hostel boarders	.. 50.10
4.	Supply of dresses to the boarders of Social Welfare Hostels	.. 384.50

(1)	(2)	(3)
5. Schemes for coaching the Scheduled Caste boarders in hostels studying in 7th and 10th classes..		40.00
6. Incentive for increase of enrolment of Scheduled Caste children into schools ..		142.00
7. Sanction of non-residential scholarships to Scheduled Caste children in classes I & II ..		465.00
8. Sanction of non-residential scholarships pre-matric Scheduled Caste children classes III to X ..		424.50
9. Scholarships and stipends to Scheduled Caste students in I. T. Is. ..		97.50
10. Instruments, books etc. to Scheduled Caste students in Polytechnic and I.T.Is. ..		53.50
11. Scholarships to Scheduled Castes students in M.D., M.S.,M.E. etc. ..		53.50
12. Supply of Nationalised text books to Scheduled Caste students. ..		187.00
13. Public school scholarships and reimbursements of fee to Scheduled Caste students in reputed schools and convents and admission of bright Scheduled Caste students in reputed schools and their attached hostels. ..		142.00
14. Scholarships to Scheduled Caste Research scholars.		6.35
15. Books for Scheduled Caste students in colleges ..		270.00
16. Scheme for special Coaching in general and spoken English for P.G. students belonging to Scheduled Castes. ..		7.20
17. Sanction of full mess charges to Scheduled Caste boarders in college-attached hostels ..		179.00
18. Scholarships to the Scheduled Caste students for studies abroad ..		9.00
19. Scholarships to the Scheduled Caste convert to christianity and Buddhism ..		125.50
20. Social Welfare residential Schools for boys ..		495.00
21. Social Welfare residential Schools for Girls ..		1110.50
22. I.A.S. Pre-Examination centres ..		107.50
23. Training Programmes ..		408.00
Total (1-23)	..	7,849.85

(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>II. Economic uplift :</i>		
24. Share capital to Scheduled Caste Finance Corporation ..		944.00
25. Managerial subsidy to Scheduled Caste Finance Corporation ..		15.00
26. Financial Assistance to the allottees of surplus lands ..		200.00
27. Tailoring, Training and Garment Production centres ..		68.00
28. Promotion of Crafts and Trades amongst Scheduled Castes ..		37.64
29. Alternative occupation to the people employed in unclean occupations ..		24.00
30. Economic support schemes including rehabilitation of Scheduled Castes bonded labour released ..		250.00
31. Lease on coconut trees, fish ponds, quarries etc., to Scheduled Castes ..		100.00
32. Sinking of irrigation/wells in assigned lands ..		235.00
	Total (24-32)	1,873.64
<i>III. Health and Housing ;</i>		
33. Community services in Scheduled Castes localities.		500.00
<i>IV. Administration and Other Schemes :</i>		
34. Strengthening of Administration ..		111.90
35. Statistics & Evaluation Cell ..		3.75
36. Purchase of Vehicles to District Officers ..		15.60
37. Propaganda and Publicity ..		4.00
38. Community Halls ..		18.00
39. Intercaste marriages ..		46.00
	Total (34-39)	199.25
	Total I to IV	10,422.74

38. WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

In the Sixth Plan "removal of unemployment, elimination of destitution, alleviation of poverty and reduction in disparities of income and wealth" has been set out as the main task to be accomplished. All the Plan programmes which are being designed to achieve this objective, when implemented will go a long way in ameliorating the condition of the weaker sections in general and the Scheduled Tribes in particular. In pursuance of the policy laid down, development effort will have to be so oriented within the broad frame work of National Approach, but appropriately designed to suit the special circumstances of the State, that maximum benefit is derived by the weakest among the weaker sections, namely the Scheduled Tribes. For appreciating the tribal problem and planning for tribal development in Andhra Pradesh distinction has to be made between the areas of tribal concentration (Integrated Tribal Development Agency areas) smaller but compact pockets of tribal concentration and dispersed tribal groups. The problems of tribal people vary according to the spatial setting and the economic base on which they depend for their survival. Nevertheless, it is possible to identify certain common features of the tribal milieu. Some of the more important features which have a vital bearing upon the programmes are :

(1) Low rate of literacy among the Scheduled Tribes and consequently their vulnerability to exploitation in various ways (Literacy percentage 4.41) ;

(2) Isolated habitat situated in difficult terrain where economic infrastructure worth the name does not exist ;

(3) Heavy dependence on agricultural labour agriculture 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.

Removal of the constraints operating upon the tribal and his environment is therefore the main task.

Of the 22.26 lakhs of tribal population 11.28 lakhs are found in the areas which have been identified as meso regions of tribal development *viz.* the seven Integrated Tribal Development Agencies. For each

of these Integrated Tribal Development Agencies fifteen to twenty years perspective plans have been prepared. In the five-year plan, 1978-83 since the policy is to continue to pursue the strategy followed in the earlier plan with certain mid course corrections, the programmes in the present plan of action have been designed in such a manner that they dovetail into the Sub-Plan as a supplementary effort. About 3 lakhs tribals are found in small pockets scattered all over the State and the rest live interspersed with the general population. For the development of these groups emphasis will be on family based programmes.

Review :

A notable feature in this period was that upto the beginning of the Fourth Plan major share of investment came from the Central Sector but in the Fifth Plan while the State Plan contribution was of the order of Rs. 694.17 lakhs, the contribution from the Centrally Sponsored schemes was Rs. 250.80 lakhs on account of a decision taken by the State Government to accelerate the pace of tribal development and the concomitant enhancement in allocations.

Realising that the vast disparities in development between one area and the other and within the same area among the groups inhabiting it still persisted a new approach has been initiated to remove groups and regional imbalances.

To remedy the short comings of previous development approach, in the Fifth Plan integrated tribal development has been initiated with larger financial outlays from general sector preparation of sub-plan and Integrated Tribal Development Programmes for areas of tribal concentration in the State as a whole and the establishment of Integrated Tribal Development Agencies in districts having sizeable tribal concentration besides formulating special programmes for promoting the development of primitive and backward tribal groups with special care. Another major departure from the previous practice of plan formulation is the preparation of Integrated Tribal Development Projects with a 15-20 years perspective, the sub-plan being for 5 years. The sub-plan outlay from various sources for the Fifth Plan period was as follows:—

<i>Item</i>	<i>Outlay</i> (Rs. in lakhs)
1. General Sector	3435.28
2. Special Central Assistance	700.00
3. Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes	300.00
4. Institutional finance	100.00
	4535.28

Apart from the increase in investment Government initiated a series of legislative and administrative measures keeping in view the special needs of the tribals. The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Area Land Transfer Regulation, the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Area Money Lender Regulation, and the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Area Debt Relief Regulation which were enacted to exploitation of tribals, were implemented with great care by deploying special staff to enforce them. It is now possible to state that in the near future, the scars of exploitation would totally disappear. Thus protection of tribals major source of livelihood, i.e., land, was ensured while the major drain on the meagre income of tribals by way of usurious money lending was plugged. Achievements to date are summarised as:

(1) *Land Transfer Regulation*.—Cases initiated 24,234 covering Acres 1,10,633; cases disposed of 16,851 covering 63,319 Acres, extent of land restored to tribals 43,307 Acres.

(2) *Money Lenders Regulation*.—Cases detected: 2,278 involving Rs. 4,93,522; Cases disposed of: 2,271 involving Rs. 4,93,172.

The next logical step was to eliminate exploiting middlemen from damaging the tribal economy in the tribal sub-sidiary occupation of collection of Minor Forest Produce in the shape of establishment and gradual expansion of the Girijan Co-operative Corporation which purchases Minor Forest Produce from tribals at fair prices and sells their daily requirements at reasonable rates.

The achievement of the Girijan Co-operative Corporation in terms of commodity-wise turnover are:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year.	<i>Procurement of minor Forest produce.</i>	<i>Procurement of Agricultural produce.</i>	<i>Sale of Domestic requirements</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1975 ..	79.03	24.24	392.19	495.46
1976 ..	95.62	25.70	317.51	438.83
1977 ..	160.91	12.91	497.59	671.41
1978 ..	183.75	50.00	568.75	807.50
(Estimates)				

On the development side can be enumerated creation of a separate department of tribal welfare (III Plan) with an adequately staffed Research Wing (III Plan) setting up of the Girijan Development Agency, Integrated Tribal Development Agencies and the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Finance Corporation (V Plan). This versatile delivery system which has a tremendous haulage capacity built to suit the tribal's requirements has to its credit several out-standing achievements. In short Andhra Pradesh can proudly claim to be a pioneer in stemming exploitation and building up an appropriate institutional frame work to meet the special needs of the tribals. Ground has thus been prepared for taking a giant leap forward in the field of tribal welfare during the next Plan.

The level of achievement in important activities as at the end of the Fourth Plan and the achievement at the end of the Fifth Plan are summarised in the following table:

Comparative levels of Development

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Scheme.</i>	<i>Level at the beginning of V Plan.</i>	<i>Level at the end of V Plan.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Agriculture :</i>			
1.	Seed Stores	28	28
2.	Agricultural Farms	8	8
3.	Agricultural Research Station	1	1
<i>Animal Husbandry :</i>			
4.	Veterinary First Aid Centres	27	65
5.	Breeding Bull Centres	1	10
6.	Veterinary dispensary	69	69
7.	Artificial insemination centre	14	14
8.	Live Stock Farm	1	1
9.	Milk Chilling Centres .. .. .	..	12
10.	Veterinary Hospitals	5	5

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Education :</i>			
11.	Primary Schools	1,740	2,360
12.	Primary Ashram Schools	187	399
13.	Strength	11,050	26,778
14.	Award of Scholarships	9,573	46,715
15.	Supply of Books, Clothing etc. to tribal students	29,685	1,07,180
16.	(a) Hostels	184	329
	(b) Strength	9,245	23,514
17.	Primary Schools upgraded into High Schools	10	21
18.	Tribals trained in various vocations ..	973	2,300
<i>Medical and Health :</i>			
19.	Primary Health Centres Sub-Centres ..	80	91
20.	Primary Health Centres Main Centres	28	32
21.	Primary Health Centres upgraded into 30 bedded hospitals .. ..	..	2
22.	Dispensaries	31	31
23.	Maternity and Child Welfare Centres ..	26	26
24.	Special Nutrition Programme Centres	1,757	1,757
25.	Drinking Water Wells	2,060	2,401
26.	M.M. Units	12	14
27.	Hospitals	19	19
<i>Irrigation :</i>			
28.	M.I. Works	153	320
29.	Tanks	694	714
30.	Irrigation wells	497	1,639
31.	Traditional Irrigation Sources ..	571	571
32.	Lift Irrigation Works	18	62
33.	Irrigated Area	1,50,935	1,78,284
<i>Roads :</i>			
34.	Un-Metal Roads (KMs)	2,318	2,416
35.	Pacca Roads (KMs)	1,928	2,061

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Women & Child Welfare :</i>			
36.	Balwadis Centres	16	16
37.	Sewing Centres	5	5
38.	Mahila Mandal Centres	65	65
39.	Anganwadi Centres	100	100
40.	Creche Centres	16	16
41.	Family and Child Development Projects	2	2
<i>Co-operation :</i>			
42.	Primary Co-operative Societies ..	319	319
43.	Multipurpose Co-operative Societies ..	21	21
44.	Agriculture Development Banks ..	31	31
45.	D.R. Department	286	286
46.	G.P.C.M.S.	23	23
<i>Industries :</i>			
47.	Fruit Canning Centres	2	2
48.	Training-cum-Production units ..	3	3
49.	Small Scale Industries	10	10
50.	Sericulture Farms	6	6
<i>Electricity :</i>			
51.	Electrified Villages	238	515 (villages) 13 (Hamlets)

The stage of development of tribal areas is indicated in the following comparative development between the Fourth and Fifth Plan periods on the one hand and State as a whole at the end of Fourth Plan on the other. The indices show the accelerated development achieved during the Fifth Plan period. However the tribal areas are still lagging behind in comparison to the progress recorded in the State as a whole. This indicates the need for enhanced investments and rectification of short comings of the previous plan approach so that the tribal areas could catch up with the State at least by the end of the Seventh Plan period.

Levels of Development

Sl.No.	Item.	Level at the end of		
		IV Plan		V Plan
		Tribal areas	State.	Tribal areas
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Percentage of literacy ..	5.34	24.6	8.01
2.	Percentage of villages electrified ..	2.9	34.7	7.28
3.	No. of beds per lakh of population.	14	65	20
4.	No. of veterinary institutions per lakh of cattle population.	5	7	7
5.	Percentage of irrigated area to the net area sown.	5.06	30.02	25.01

Strategy

In the light of the approach policy enunciated by Government of India, in Andhra Pradesh the following strategy is adopted for Tribal Development in the Sixth Plan.

(i) Area approach :

The area approach adopted in the Fifth Plan involving identification of areas of 5% tribal concentration and evolving of development programmes with integrated approach with a view to narrowing down the gap between the levels of development of tribal areas and other areas will be continued in the next Plan period also. The programmes will be oriented towards the development of less developed tribal groups by earmarking funds for identified groups which are less dominant in preference to the dominant tribal groups.

(ii) Modified area approach :

Programmes with both area and family based approach will be implemented for the benefit of tribals living in pockets.

Family based approach :

The need for bringing dispersed tribal groups, living amidst plains people has been increasingly felt. As area approach is irrelevant for such dispersed populations family based programmes will be formulated

so that these hitherto neglected tribal groups also reap the benefits of systematic and intensive development.

(iv) *Primitive Tribal Groups :*

The Fifth plan approach includes identification of primitive and backward tribal groups and implementing special programmes with earmarked funds and projects. A special project for development of Chenchus was initiated during the Fifth Plan period. Besides two projects for Kolams and Konda Reddis are being formulated. Further other primitive groups like Hill Reddis, Savaras, Konda Dora, Samanthas etc. are yet to be benefited by the Special Projects for primitive and isolated tribal groups.

Persistent Problems to be Tackled:

Weaning away tribals from shifting cultivation continues to be elusive. To tackle this problem a comprehensive programme for shifting cultivators is proposed on the following lines :—

Improving the economic conditions of shifting cultivators by weaning them away from this occupation is proposed to be done on a large scale. Programmes of rehabilitation will, however, be carefully planned keeping in view the fact that “ shifting cultivation is away of life and is adaptation of the local community to a completely self contained economic system ”.

As estimated number of 25,012 families depend on shifting cultivation on an area of 33,821 acres.

Shifting Cultivation in Integrated Tribal Development Agencies Areas.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Integrated Tribal Development Agencies.</i>	<i>No. of families depending on shifting cultivation.</i>	<i>Acreage.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Srikakulam	5,579	8,390.65
2.	Visakhapatnam	7,956	12,346.50
3.	East Godavari	8,839	9,360.06
4.	West Godavari	419	563.28
5.	Khammam	2,219	3,160.52
	Total ..	25,012	33,821.01

Shifting cultivators are proposed to be rehabilitated mainly on Agriculture and Horticulture. For 'Podu' fields situated on slopes with 10% gradients, terracing and bunding is proposed to facilitate tribals growing food and commercial crops at a cost of Rs. 10.00 lakhs. It also helps prevention of soil erosion. Some of the shifting cultivators are already settled on Coffee and Cashew plantation schemes etc., taken up by Government.

Horticulture Development :

Horticulture development is proposed to be taken up by encouraging tribals to grow fruit plants in their back yards as many of them have a large area around their huts. The second way is by identifying large areas of forest land suitable for Horticulture and allotting a plot for each of the tribal family to be rehabilitated. The beneficiary will be given proper right over the produce. Another way is to develop horticulture on 'Podu' patches itself.

Normally, the shifting cultivators vacate the land in search of another hill slope after three years. Before they vacate the land, the tribals will be made to plant the fruit plants and by the time they come back to this patch after 9 or 10 years i.e. after completion of 'cycle' the produce will be ready. This programme however, has a long gestation period.

It is proposed to bring 63,175 acres under horticulture programme in contiguous areas with an estimated expenditure of Rs. 45.38 lakhs.

Horticulture Development :

Sl. No.	Integrated Tribal Development Agencies	Horticulture Development		Cost Rs. in lakhs.	Location.
		Achieved. (Acres)	Proposed (Acres.)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Srikakulam.	2,250.00	975.00	7.38	Seethampet Block.
2.	Visakhapatnam.	1,701.80	700.00	3.00	Araku, Paderu and Chintapalli Blocks.
3.	Khammam.	11,026.00	45,000.00	24.00	Aswaraopet, V.R. Puram & Venkatapuram Blocks.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
4. Warangal.		5,500.00	6,500.00	0.95	Chelpak, Chinnaboina- palli, Khatapur, Thimmanpeta, Kondaparti, Narsapur, Sadireddypalli, Madigudem, Boath, Utnoor and Sirpur Blocks.
5. Adilabad.		2,960.00	10,000.00	9.75	
	Total	23,437.80	63,175.00	45.38	

Orchards and vegetables gardens are proposed to be established in Ashram schools and hostels in tribal areas, an area of 3 to 4 acres is available with most of them. Besides providing inputs, it is also proposed to demonstrate growing of vegetable gardens and orchards to Ashram school children. This serves the twin purposes of providing nutritious diet in the form of vegetables to the inmates and giving training to children. For this purpose, 'minikits' consisting of vegetable seed, fruit plants, etc., costing of Rs. 1,000 per kit will be supplied to each Ashram School on 100% subsidy.

A model fruit and vegetable garden at Centrally located villages managed by Integrated Tribal Development Agencies is also proposed. Four acres of land for orchards and one acre for vegetable cultivation will be selected and drip system of irrigation to facilitate a continuous supply of soil moisture needed at the root zones will be tried in areas where availability during dry months is most inadequate. Under this system of irrigation, separate application of fertilizer is not necessary, since the fertilizer dissolved in water can be directly fed to the root zones.

There is a large scope for growing Mango, Banana, Loose Jacket Jacket Oranges, Acid lime, Batavia, Sapota, Coconut, Tapioca etc., in the tribal areas of the State. For preparation Horticulture development schemes in Integrated Tribal Development Agency areas, the Horticulture experts from Agriculture University are associated.

Institutional Finance :

To find the necessary institutional finance in support of development funds available under Plan the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribes Finance Corporation has been set up. It has so far sanctioned schemes costing Rs. 198.49 lakhs to benefit 10,669 tribals. In the next Plan it is proposed to channel all the funds meant for various economic uplift schemes through the Corporation.

Thrust of the Programmes :

Assuming that mobilisation of general sector and Special Central Assistance will follow the healthy, trend set in the course of Ffth Plan period the supportive Tribal Welfare sector is geared to play an effective supplementary role. The main thrust is directed towards promotion of education with nearly 50% of the funds going to this sector as it is increasingly realised to provide a spring board for other developmental activities with lasting beneficial impact. In education cent per cent coverage of tribal students is envisaged in supply of study material and scholarships. Hostels are proposed to be opened where there are High Schools, especially at the taluk head quarters, block head quarters and other key centres of education which are not covered so far. Ashram schools will be opened for clusters of villages that are sparsely distributed with low population density; Encouraged by the results achieved so far scouting and training programmes are proposed to be strengthened. Under the economic uplift programme the emphasis is on development of Minor Irrigation and multifarious schemes through the instrumentality of the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Finance Corporation in order to achieve wider coverage by utilising institutional finance. Stress is laid on opening of Medical and Animal Husbandry institutions and provision of civic amenities under other schemes as a supplement to the Minimum Needs Programme.

*Education:*1. *Supply of Books, Dresses, Etc.*

Under this scheme one set of dress, text books and stationery required by the tribal day scholar are supplied. There are 1,64,000 such students. It is proposed to cover all the students in this category. Therefore an amount of Rs. 294.50 lakhs has been provided. The average cost of providing the educational equipment etc., comes to Rs. 50 per student. The coverage will be as follows in the 5 years :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number</i>
1978-79	1,10,000
1979-80	1,20,300
1980-81	1,30,000
1981-82	1,50,900
1982-83	1,63,800
	<u>6,75,000</u>

Provision has been made for an estimated increase of 10 to 12 per annum in the beneficiaries.

2. Award of Scholarships :

Pre-Matric scholarships is awarded to the Scheduled Tribes scholars not admitted in hostels or studying in Ashram schools. The number of students in this category is estimated to be 1,64,000. Pre-Matric scholarships are sanctioned with the following rates:

Class I	.. Rs. 20 per annum
Class II to VI	.. Rs. 50 per annum
Class VII to X	.. Rs. 70 per annum

It is proposed to cover all these boys. Besides award of scholarships Bright Tribal Boys are admitted in the institutes of repute. All the expenses which on an average Rs. 4,000 per annum will be met from this provision besides expenditure on admission of brightest tribals in Public schools where an average expenditure is Rs. 5,000 per annum per student. There are 56 students in Public Schools and 400 in the reputed schools. The total number of students to be covered are as follows :

Class I	.. 65,000
Class II to VI	.. 1,31,500
Class VII to X	.. 10,500

A provision of Rs. 250.00 lakhs has been made for implementing the scheme on the above pattern.

3. Hostels.

At present there are 20,600 students in 294 hostels. A provision of Rs. 900 lakhs has been made for opening of new hostels. It is proposed to increase the number of hostels by 300 and the number of students by another 15,000 in the new hostels besides increasing the strength in the existing hostels. The programme of opening hostels are as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number</i>
1978-79	.. 23 Hostels continued from Vth Plan period.
1979-80	.. 50
1980-81	.. 53
1981-82	.. 85
1982-83	.. 110
	<hr/>
Total:	323
	<hr/>

Hostels will be opened in taluks which are not having either boys or girls hostels. Special coaching facilities are provided to all the boarders.

4. Ashram Schools.

These institutions are opened in Clusters of tribal hamlets which are sparsely populated. There are at present 399 ashram schools with a strength of 26,746 students. A provision of Rs. 500 lakhs has been made for opening of new ashram schools. It is proposed to increase the number of ashram schools by 100 and the number of students by another 6,000 in the new ashram schools besides increasing the strength in the existing ashram schools. The programme of opening ashram schools are as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number</i>
1978-79	.. 67 continued from V Plan period.
1979-80	.. 20
1980-81	.. 20
1981-82	.. 30
1982-83	.. 30
Total:	167

5. Training Programme.

A variety of training programmes have been taken up for improving the employment prospects of the tribals. They are trained in Motor Mechanism, Dress making and Tailoring, Tradesman training, Secretarial training, Veterinary Compounders training, Bamboo basket weaving training Carpentry etc. On an average an expenditure of Rs. 1,000 is incurred per trainee. So far about 2,000 persons have been trained. It is proposed to train about 15,096 tribals in various vocations. An amount of Rs. 150 lakhs has been earmarked. The programme year-wise will be as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number</i>
1978-79	.. 596
1979-80	.. 2,685
1980-81	.. 3,117
1981-82	.. 3,551
1982-83	.. 5-147
Total:	15,096

6. Promotion of Cultural Talents.

Under this scheme talented tribal children are spotted and given specialised training in Arts, like Dance, Drama and Painting. There

are 50 students already trained. It is proposed to train 225 tribal children in the next Plan. The Programme of training the children is as follows :

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
1978-79	.. 25
1979-80	.. 40
1980-81	.. 60
1981-82	.. 60
1982-83	.. 60
	<hr/>
Total	225
	<hr/>

7. *Buildings for Institutions :*

Institutional finance is being raised for construction of Ashram school and hostel buildings 40% of the cost is provided by the banks as loan and 60% is provided in the budget. Already 65 buildings have been taken up. An amount of Rs. 200 lakhs is provided for this programme. Altogether buildings estimated to cost of Rs. 332 lakhs will be taken up. Year-wise phasing will be done after determining the flow of institutional finance year to year.

8. *Scouting Programme.*

There are 353 units at present with 10,500 scouts and Guides. Each year 50 units will be added to cover more institutions. An amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been earmarked for this.

Economic Uplift Schemes :

1. *Minor Irrigation :*

The extent of land in the position of individual tribal is limited, therefore the only alternative is intensive agriculture. Emphasis is given for providing irrigation facilities by sinking irrigation wells. Construction of Channels and other irrigation works. An amount of Rs. 450 lakhs has been provided. Year-wise area to be brought under irrigation is as follows :

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
1978-79	.. 1,700
1979-80	.. 2,799
1980-81	.. 3,000
1981-82	.. 3,600
1982-83	.. 4,000
	<hr/>
Total	.. 15,099
	<hr/>

2. *Assistance to Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribe Co-operative Finance Corporation for Economic Uplift Schemes :*

The Corporation has been set up mainly with a view to raise institutional finance. It is proposed to implement a variety of uplift schemes like Trade assistance, supply of agricultural material, Land Development, Supply of Live stock etc., through the Corporation. Some schemes like land development, supply of costly agricultural inputs will have to be subsidised. The present rate of subsidy is 50% if the beneficiary happens to be a landless person or who has been assigned land recently. In respect of shifting cultivators it will be necessary to provide 100% subsidy. Specific schemes will be drawn up each year on the basis of proposals received from the field after due identification of schemes and beneficiaries.

3. *Managerial Subsidy to Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribe Co-operative Finance Corporation :*

Managerial subsidy to the Corporation is essential as its activities are expanding day by day.

4. *Coffee Plantation :*

An ambitious programme of Planting over 10,000 acres has been taken up through the Girijan Co-operative Corporation. So far about 1,600 acres have been planted. An amount of Rs. 125.00 lakhs has been provided as against the estimated requirement of Rs. 8 crores for planting 10,000 acres.

Other Schemes :

1. *Animal Husbandry, Institutions with Buildings and Staff Quarters :*

There are 53 Animal Husbandry institutions in tribal areas like Livestock farm Veterinary Dispensaries, Hospitals and First aid Centres, Most of these Institutions will not have buildings on account of which the work is hampered. It is proposed to provide buildings to these institutions and open 25 new institutions with buildings. A low cost type design will be adopted and locally available material will be used as far as possible.

2. *Medical Institutions with Buildings & Staff Quarters :*

There are 54 Medical institutions in the tribal areas like Hospitals and Dispensaries and Mobile Medical Units. It is proposed to open 10 institutions and provide buildings and staff quarters to all.

3. Civic Amenities :

An amount of Rs. 350.00 lakhs has been provided for this civic amenities like drinking water wells, watertap connections to tribal habitations etc.

4. Administration :

As the volume of work is increased due to the inclusion of Banjaras, Erukulas and Yenadis of Telangana in the list of Scheduled Tribes, it will be necessary to strengthen field staff and Directorate. There are 11 posts of District Tribal Welfare Officers at present. The remaining districts will also to be provided District Tribal Welfare Officers. The head-quarters office will have to be strengthened appropriately by sanctioning 4 Ministerial sections, and one Deputy Director. The amount earmarked is Rs. 50 lakhs which constitutes 1% of the outlay.

Thus the total outlay proposed for the Tribal Development programmes during the Next Five Year Plan will be Rs. 5000.00 lakhs as per the main heads of development shown below:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Programme.</i>	<i>Outlay (Rs. in lakhs).</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>I. Education :</i>		
1.	Supply of books, dresses etc.	294.50
2.	Award of Scholarships (Pre-Matric)	250.00
3.	Hostels (Including Mid-day Meals Programme). ..	980.00
4.	Ashram Schools.	500.00
5.	Training Programmes.	150.00
6.	Cultural talents.	20.00
7.	Construction of Buildings.	200.00
8.	Scouting.	100.00
9.	Post Matric scholarships (Denotified Tribes). ..	5.50
Total : I		2500.00

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Programme.</i>	<i>Outlay (Rs. in lakhs.)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>II. Economic Uplift :</i>		
1.	Minor Irrigation.	450.00
2.	Agriculture (Minor Irrigation Works).	2.00
3.	Agriculture (Managerial Subsidy).	2.77
4.	Supply of Livestock, Plough Bullocks etc.	10.85
5.	Financial Assistance to A.P. S.T.C. F.C. Ltd. (TRICOR).	884.38
6.	Managerial subsidy to TRICOR.	25.00
Total : II		1375.00
<i>III. Schemes for cultivators in tribal areas :</i>		
<i>Agriculture.</i>		
1.	Coffee Plantation.	125.00
Total: III		125.00
<i>IV. Other Schemes :</i>		
1.	Animal Husbandry institutions with building and staff quarters.	250.00
2.	Medical institutions with buildings and staff quarters	350.00
3.	Civic Amenities	350.00
4.	Administration	50.00
Total : IV		1000.00
Total (I to IV)		5000.00

39. LABOUR & LABOUR WELFARE

The programmes under this sector consists of four groups. The first group relates to the schemes for training of Craftsmen in order to provide technical personnel to meet the man-power requirements of the factories. The second group comprises schemes for setting up of employment exchanges, collection of employment marketing information and establishment of vocational guidance units, etc. The third group includes labour welfare schemes, administrative machinery for conciliation and disputes to provide assistance to trade unions. The fourth group comprises labour welfare schemes and schemes to provide medical benefits to the employees working in factories where such benefits are in force.

Objectives and Strategy :

The objectives of the programme under labour and labour welfare are.

- (i) to make the courses which are being imparted in the I.I.Ts., employment oriented ;
- (ii) to start different short term courses and impart apprenticeship training so as to make the persons suitable for self employment schemes ;
- (iii) to provide more information and render necessary assistance in employment registration and improvement of employment opportunities ;
- (iv) to provide labour welfare services by way of adequate counselling and provision of more labour welfare measure such as starting of labour relations advisory services etc., and
- (v) to provide medical benefits to the employees working in factories where the benefit provisions are in force etc.

The Department-wise progress and programmes are given in the following paragraphs :

Commissioner of Labour :

The total industrial workers of the State are over 3.94 lakhs while non-industrial and non-agriculture workers are 50.08 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 the labour. The Department has implemented 18 labour Laws.

With rapid industrialisation, a social obligation is cast upon the labour Department to evolve an effective machinery for the implementation of labour Laws. Minimum wages have been fixed for the Agricultural labour and other employment to improve their conditions. Apart from this new enactments like payment of Gratuity Act, payment of Bonus Act, Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, A.P. Factories and Establishment (National Festival and other holidays) Act, Beedi and Cigar workers (condition of employment) Act and Motor Transport Workers Act have imposed additional and enormous duties on the existing machinery of Labour Department. Since all these enactments are meant for the weaker sections of the community to raise their standard of living lack of administrative machinery would be a hindrance in reaching the benefits conferred by these enactments to the employees. It is therefore necessary to strengthen the machinery at the headquarters and at the district level.

An amount of Rs. 1.70 lakh was spent on the above schemes during the Fifth Five-Year Plan 1974-78.

During the next Plan period three Labour Welfare Centres at Visakhapatnam, Chittivalasa and Ramagundam, Holiday Homes for workers, extension of Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishment Act in the entire State, effective implementation of Minimum Wages Act in Agriculture, are some of the schemes proposed besides the spill-over commitment of Fifth Plan schemes. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 133.85 lakhs has been proposed.

Factories & Boilers Department :

The Factories and Boilers Department was bifurcated from Commissioner of Labour Department during 1974-75 to effectively implement the various programmes pertaining to the Department.

Review of the Fifth Plan :

For implementing the various schemes of the Department the expenditure incurred during the Fifth Plan period was Rs. 2.12 lakhs *i.e.* Rs. 0.16 lakh on buildings and Rs. 1.96 lakhs on equipment.

For the inspection of equipment such as pipes, flanges, bends, hectors, valves etc., being manufactured by M/s Bharat Heavy Electrical Ltd., Hyderabad the receipts from B.H.E.Ltd., on account of the fees realised for inspection were Rs. 6,615 in 1973-74 and Rs. 14,778 in 1974-75. After the formulation of the department the receipts were increased considerably to Rs. 30,380 in 1975-76, Rs. 78,071 in 1976-77 and Rs. 47,402 in 1977-78.

Objectives :

The major objective for the programme proposed in the next Plan are :

- (i) to promote and ensure industrial safety among the industrial workers in the State ;

(ii) to promote industrial labour welfare through industrial Hygiene in the organised sector of industrial labour; and

(iii) to enforce more effectively the statutory provisions towards industrial safety and industrial labour welfare.

In Andhra Pradesh State over 12,500 Factories registered under the Factories Act covering in all total industrial work force of over 4 lakhs. In Andhra Pradesh mostly agro-based and small scale industries scattered over the entire State including rural areas managed by entrepreneurs with inadequate knowledge of organisation of modern industrial labour force. Another characteristic of the economy of Andhra Pradesh is that it is beginning to industrialise very fast and in the next five years, many organised industrial units are likely to come into existence with additional labour force joining industries. The problems of industrial safety and industrial welfare will therefore, have to be viewed against this background.

Programme Details.—The Department proposes to implement 5 schemes costing Rs. 66.00 lakhs during the next Plan period, as detailed below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Scheme.	Medium Term Plan outlay		
		Recurring.	Non-recurring.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Industrial Safety education programme for the management and workers. ..	6.30	7.00	13.30
2.	Promotion of Industrial Hygiene.	0.60	1.90	2.50
3.	Establishment of Monitoring Information and Reporting system.	3.00	0.60	3.60
4.	Enforcement of safety standards in Industrial establishments ..	33.30	10.00	43.30
5.	Special industries safety Standard.†	3.20	0.10	3.30
	Total ..	46.40	19.60	66.00

The target of the first scheme is to train a minimum of 10,000 workers every year in industrial safety and health. As per scheme two *Viz.*, Promotion of Industrial Hygiene the target is to examine atleast 1,000 workers engaged in dangerous operations etc., who are exposed to health hazards it is also proposed to take up intensive improvement of all factories/Industries involving health hazards at least twice a year and coverage of all factories in the State at least once a year by regular uniform. The special industries safety standard scheme is worked out on the basis of the recommendations of Twenty Fourth Session of the Labour Ministers conference, communicated by Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, New Delhi.

Director of Employment and Training :

Employment schemes :

The total expenditure incurred on employment schemes during the Fifth Plan period was Rs. 14.36 lakhs. The proposed Medium Term Plan provision for the employment schemes is Rs. 22.50 lakhs, comprising of Rs. 1.55 lakhs on State wide schemes and Rs. 20.95 lakhs on Regional Schemes. The physical achievements at the end of March 1978 is as follows-total No. of employment exchanges 24, University Employment Information and guidance Bureaux 3, for physically handicapped 1. The No. of applications on the live registers of Employment Exchange are 8,41,340. I.T.I. trained craftsmen 29358, trained apprentices 2412. Scheduled Castes 89399 and Scheduled Tribes. 11058. The women candidates are 100370.

The details of schemes proposed to be taken up during next Plan are as follows :

There is a persistent demand from the unemployed women registrants, representatives of the public and women welfare associations for separate cells to cater to the needs of the women applicants in the Employment Exchanges. It is, therefore, proposed to set up separate cells for women in Visakhapatnam, Kakinada, Vijayawada and Guntur where the live register of women applicants is 7,000 or more.

State Employment exchange for S.Cs. and S.Ts. Cell :

It is proposed to strengthen the State employment exchange for S.Cs. and S.Ts., which was set up during the second year of the Fifth Plan period for the work relating to the clearing of vacancies observed for S.Cs. and S.Ts. Applicants are increasing year by year. Therefore the cell has to be strengthened into a full-fledged office by increasing the staff.

Strengthening of Exchanges :

As the work load in the employment exchanges has increased 5 to 6 times, the supporting staff has to be strengthened considerably.

Regional Exchanges :

It is proposed to establish three regional offices at Kakinada, Cuddapah, and Warangal in the three regions with delegation of both financial and administrative powers for speedy disposal of cases at the regional level itself.

Permanent Buildings for Employment Exchanges in twin cities :

The Regional employment exchange and Special Employment Exchange for physically handicapped are housed in an old building. The Employment Exchange for Technical personnel, the Regional Employment Exchange for Professional and Executive Standard and State Employment exchange for S.Cs. and S.Ts. are located in different buildings in different places. To accommodate all the four exchanges in one building will be more advantageous and economical from many points of view. Therefore a permanent building, with minimum basic amenities, has to be constructed during the next Plan period for the above purpose.

Craftsmen Training Schemes :

The expenditure incurred during the Fifth Plan *i.e.*, 1974-78 period on various craftsmen training schemes was Rs. 100.99 lakhs. The existing Craftsmen Training Institutions are 25. During the Fifth Five-Year Plan 2 new training institution for craftsmen were started. The existing intake before Fifth plan was 9572. The intake during the Fifth Plan period was 632 and the out-turn against this was 400.

During the next Plan period a Plan of Rs. 127.50 lakhs has been proposed, which includes a sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs under sub-plan for S.Cs., S.Ts. and B.Cs.

At present there are no permanent buildings for the I.T.Is., at Secunderabad, Mancherial, Bhongir, and Mahboobnagar. They are in private rental buildings. Due to lack of accommodation training facilities could not be provided in these I.T.Is. according to the norms and standards prescribed by the National Council for Training in Vocational Trades, resulting in only provisional recognition of these I.T.Is. by the N.C.T.V.T. from year to year. Hence a provision of the Rs. 10.00 lakhs is made.

For replacement of worn out machinery and procurement of modern machinery sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs is proposed.

The grant of Rs. 19 and 15 per month per trainee for engineering and non-engineering trades respectively was fixed by Government of India in 1965. Subsequently, Government of India have increased the rate of training grant to Rs. 25 per month for both the trades. In order to improve the standard of Training a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs is proposed.

To improve the library facilities for the trainees, a sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is earmarked.

For replacing the unpopular and outmoded trades, and for conversion of District Level Training Centres into I.I.T. pattern, a sum of Rs. 3.38 lakhs is required.

I.T.I. Visakhapatnam is one of the biggest in the State with a seating capacity of 800 and Advanced Training Courses with the assistance of United Nations Development Programme/International Labour Organisation have already been introduced. Hence the need for a permanent hostel building for this I.T.I. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs is therefore proposed.

Sub-Plan for S.Cs. S.Ts. and B.Cs. :

It is proposed to start new courses in shortage categories for S.C., S.T., and B.C. students so as to enable them to get employment opportunities in the above categories. A sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs—Rs. 9.78 for S.Cs. Rs. 2.80 lakhs for S.Ts., and Rs. 7.42 lakhs for B.Cs. has been proposed in the Plan.

Thus the total next Plan *i.e.*, 1978-83 provision for Labour and Labour Welfare programmes under the various departments will be Rs. 349.85 lakhs as detailed below :—

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Outlay (Rs. in lakhs.)</i>
1. Commissioner of Labour :	
(a) Establishment of three Labour Welfare Centres at Visakhapatnam, Chittivalasa and Ramagundam ..	13.20
(b) Holiday Homes for workers	12.20
(c) Extension of Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments Act in the entire State for the benefit of working class	96.00
(d) Effective implementation of Minimum Wages Act in Agriculture and timely intervention in cases of strikes and lock-outs. ..	6.95
(e) Personal Assistant to Commissioner of Labour ..	4.00
(f) Provision for auditing of balance sheets and profit and loss accounts for payment of bonus. ..	0.50
(g) Spill-over commitment of Fifth Five Year Plan ..	1.00
2. Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers	66.00
3. Director of Employment and Training Employment Schemes.	22.50
4. Craftsmen Training Schemes	127.50
Total ..	349.85

40. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The Department of Weights and Measures is playing an important role in protecting consumer interests by way of checking the fraudulent activities of traders in the matter of weighment and measurement of consumer goods. The Andhra Pradesh Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 and the Rules made there-under came into force in the year 1959 on the model circulated by the Government of India in accordance with the standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956.

The Weights and Measures Law Revision Committee, which has examined in depth the role of the Weights and Measures Department, has pointed out that the department at present touches only the fringe of the problem. In order to check the Weights and Measures more effectively, in all fields of human activity, the Committee has suggested that the present Weights and Measures Laws are to be repealed. The Committee has also sent a draft bill both for the Centre and the States which is under active consideration by the State Government.

The Law Revision Committee (Weights and Measures) had suggested that the proposed draft bill should apply to all the spheres of human activity. The Weights and Measures Department in the State, in the present size and shape, will not be able to fulfil this role as at present there is only one Inspector for two or three taluks. For technical reasons, it is considered that the periodicity of verification and stamping of weights and measures should be for one year as against the two years time which was in practice until the recent past. This change in periodicity of verification and stamping to one year compels the inspecting staff to inspect the trading establishments more frequently than at present.

During the Fifth five Year Plan Period a revised outlay of Rs. 40.08 lakhs has been provided and an expenditure of Rs. 24.81 lakhs was incurred. During the Fifth Five Year Plan period, an amount of Rs. 167.19 lakhs was collected and the total number of cases booked were 57,721 for violation of the provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Weights and Measurements (Enforcement) Act, 1958 and Rules made thereunder.

With the fast tempo of development in various fields, Trade and Industry have also grown enormously increasing the work in the department many-fold, Increased activity of Trade and Commerce require more staff for effective enforcement of Weights and Measures Laws. Without proper vigilance in the matter of wieghts and measures, the

fraudulent activity of unscrupulous traders will go unchecked. Thus the fruits of development will not reach the consumers for want of adequate enforcement machinery at the disposal of the department.

During the Medium Term Plan 1978-83 an amount of Rs. 144.98 lakhs is proposed for implementation of various schemes under the department.

In view of the enormous increase in workload, it is proposed that there should be one Inspector for each Taluk in rural areas besides a separate Inspector for major cities, two Senior Inspectors and one, Assistant Controller for each District, as minimum requirements during the Medium Term Plan. The Directorate is also proposed to be strengthened in proportion to the field Staff.

The following schemes are proposed during the Medium Term Plan period : —

(1) It is proposed to appoint 4 Assistant Controllers with ancillary staff during 1978-79 and 5 Assistant Controllers during 1979-80. One Deputy Controller would also be appointed during the Medium Term Plan period.

(2) It is proposed to appoint 4 Superintendents with staff for Head Office in two phases during the years 1979-80 and 1980-81 of the Medium Term Plan 1978-83.

(3) 20 Senior Inspectors with their ancillary staff are also proposed to be appointed in a phased programme, *i. e.*, 4 Senior Inspectors each year commencing from the first year of the Medium Term Plan period.

(4) It is also proposed to appoint 110 Inspectors with their ancillary staff as a five year phased programme at the rate of 20 Inspectors each during the first 3 years and 25 Inspectors each during the last 2 years of the Medium Term Plan.

In brief the outlay provided under Weights and Measures works out to Rs. 144.98 lakhs, the details of which are as follows :

<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1. Appointment of 1 Deputy Controller and 9 Assistant Controllers	29.96
2. Appointment of 4 Superintendents with staff	5.00
3. Appointment of 20 Senior Inspectors with ancillary staff	14.96
4. Appointment of 110 Inspectors with ancillary staff.	78.16
5. Spill over schemes	17.00
Total ..	144.98

41. STATISTICS

The major problems resulting in significant gaps in planning and implementation in the earlier plan periods are the inadequacies in the data-base of the economy, inadequate investigation and data collection as a result of which the project appraisal, even when it is sought to be done in a systematic way, has to be carried out on the basis of wholly in-adequate information thus leading to wrong investigation decisions.

The inadequacies in the data-base of the economy have been identified by the data Improvement Committee, National Commission on Agriculture, Committee on Regional Accounts, etc.

During the last two and half decades, considerable improvement has been effected in the system of collection and processing of statistics. There is a high degree of centralisation of collection and processing of statistical data and the Bureau of Economics and Statistics is to a large extent entrusted with this task. It collects, compiles, analyses and interprets a variety of statistics on various sectors of the economy. It deals with the primary collection of agricultural statistics including area and production of crops, land use statistics, community development statistics etc. It also obtains a large mass of data from the other Government departments which are produced as a by-product of their administration. In addition the Bureau conducts an annual survey called Socio-Economic Survey which is a matching sample of the National Sample Survey under which statistics on the consumption pattern, employment and unemployment etc., are collected periodically besides Quinquennial Livestock census, census of operational holdings, census of state public Sector employees etc. In addition, the state Bureau is also implementing a centrally sponsored scheme for conducting an Economic Census which aims at building up the Statistics of number of units and employment of all non-agricultural enterprises such as those engaged in organised and un-organised sectors like Trade, Transport and Communications, Construction, professions etc.

In the Fifth plan period a revised provision of RS 43.75 lakhs has been made for the State plan Schemes relating to the Bureau. Out of this an amount of Rs. 35.03 lakhs was spent during the plan period.

During the Five Year plan 1978-83, steps would be taken to improve the data-base of the economy. The various recommendations already made for improving the data-base for planning and policy-making will be taken up for implementation. A number of new schemes are proposed during the plan period.

It is proposed to take up the following schemes during the Medium-Term plan 1978-83.

1. *Strengthening of Agricultural Statistics:*

In spite of the implementation of various schemes like Timely Reporting of estimates of area and production of principal crops, scheme for improvement of crop statistics, World Agricultural Census schemes, strengthening of Rainfall statistics, there are still some gaps and lacuna with regard to their adequacy, timeliness, reliability and uniformity in concepts and definitions.

Thus, during the Medium -Term plan period of 1978-83 as per the recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture it is proposed to strengthen the agricultural statistics wing both at the State level and the district level and an outlay of Rs. 16.76 lakhs has been provided.

2. *Establishment of Data Banks:*

Under this scheme it is proposed to appoint one Deputy Director, who will be assisted by 5 Senior Investigators, 2 junior Investigators and one Typist. The purpose of this unit is to identify gaps in the data required for formulation of the District plans, identify the agencies from which the data has to be collected, devise suitable techniques for the collection of data, organise training programmes and initiate adhoc sample surveys and guide and supervise the field staff. At the field level one Senior Investigator will be appointed in each of the district to attend to the collection of data emanating from the district and the lower levels. An amount of Rs. 12.40 lakhs has been provided in the medium-term plan.

3. *Establishment of District Planning Unit at the Headquarters and at the district levels:*

During the Medium-Term plan period it is proposed to create a District planning unit at the Headquarters of the Bureau with one Deputy Director, who will be assisted by 2 senior Investigators, 2 Junior Investigators, one U.D.Steno and other staff. This unit will provide necessary guidance in a coordinated manner, which at present has not been ensured to the Technical Cells established during 1976-77 in the districts for preparation, monitoring and evaluation of district plans. An amount of Rs. 4.86 lakhs has been provided for the establishment

of District planning unit at the Headquarters of the Bureau and Rs. 4.70 lakhs has been provided for the technical cells during the plan period 1978-83.

4. *Strengthening of Inservice Training Unit:*

The unit is for imparting training in Statistical and Economic analysis methods to the staff of the Bureau. The working group on training of Central and State Statistical personnel, has suggested to keep the training activities under the charge of a full-time Senior Officer. For this purpose, the existing Inservice Training Unit comprising of one Assistant Director and other staff is proposed to be strengthened by appointing one Deputy Director and other staff. An outlay of Rs.3.15 lakhs has been provided.

5. *Strengthening of Employment Unit:*

This unit has previously conducted census of State Government Employees and two adhoc surveys, a study of employment, un-employment, under employment in rural areas for Block level planning for employment, with the object of implementation of certain special employment programmes and a case study of the employment profile and socio-economic characters of skilled and unskilled labour employed by the Andhra Pradesh State Construction Corporation Limited at project sites.

In order to strengthen this unit one Senior Investigator in each of the 21 districts and 4 Senior Investigators at the Bureau would be appointed during the first year of the plan period to collect employment returns in respect of new entrants into service in Government departments, Local Bodies and other public sector undertakings. An amount of Rs. 3.67 lakhs has been provided.

6. *Strengthening of Crop Cutting experiments:*

This scheme is a continuing scheme from Fourth Five year plan and is intended for meeting the propulsion charges of the jeeps spared to the Assistant Director (Planning & Statistics) in the districts by the Collectors for undertaking intensive supervision of crop cutting experiments and for purchase of equipment. An amount of Rs. 2.10 lakhs has been provided.

7. *Strengthening of Documentation Wing:*

An amount of Rs. 1.15 lakhs has been provided in the medium-term plan 1978-83 and it is proposed to organise the Library by appointing a qualified Librarian-cum-Documentationist.

8. *Preparation of District Statistical Hand Books:—*

The Assistant Directors at the District level are preparing District Statistical Hand Books containing economic intelligence relating to different sectors of the economy like population, Agriculture, Animal Husbandary, Education, Medical, Industries etc. These data are being compiled block-wise and taluk-wise, Though the drafts of the hand books have been prepared, the District Statistical Agencies are not able to bring out the publications promptly for want of provision for printing. Thus an amount of Rs. 1.25 lakhs has been provided during the Medium Term Plan period 1978-83.

9. *State's share of expenditure on Sample Agricultural Census:*

Though this is a Centrally sponsored scheme, according to the pattern of Central assistance for this scheme, the state Government has to meet the cost of printing & stationery etc. The Fifth plan provision of Rs.1.98 lakhs was intended to meet the cost of printing the schedules and to meet the stationery charges and honoraria paid to the field staff who were involved in this work. As the survey is likely to continue an amount of Rs.2.00 lakhs has been included in the Medium Term Plan to meet the State's share of expenditure under this scheme.

10. *12th and 13th quinquennial livestock Census:*

The Live stock Census is being conducted once in every five years in all the districts of the State and information relating to livestock, poultry, agricultural implements, fishing equipment etc., in respect of all the rural and urban areas of the State is collected through prescribed schedules.

During the year 1977-78 the 12th quinquennial livestock Census was taken up. In order to complete the work relating to the 12th quinquennial livestock census and to take up the 13th Quinquennial Livestock Census which will be taken up during 1981-82 an amount of Rs. 4.29 lakhs has been provided in the Medium Term Plan.

11. *25% State's share of expenditure on Methodological Investigations into High Yielding Varieties:*

The Centrally Sponsored scheme for the Methodological Investigations into the High Yielding Varieties was being implemented in the State since 1974-75 and in accordance with the pattern of Central assistance for this scheme, 25 percent of the total expenditure was met from the State Plan provision. As the scheme is likely to be continued an amount of Rs. 2.49 lakhs has been provided in the Medium Term Plan 1978-83.

12. *Purchase of Electronic Desk Calculators:*

In order to improve the efficiency of the staff and ensure promptness in furnishing the data Electronic Calculators were purchased during the Fifth Plan for use in the headquarters of the Bureau and also supplied at the rate of one each to all the 21 District Statistical Agencies in the State. In order to continue the scheme during the Medium Term Plan period an amount of Rs. 1.25 lakhs has been provided.

13. *Supply of Jeeps to District Statistical Agencies:*

The District Statistical Agency occupies a crucial position in ensuring timeliness and accuracy of the data emanating from the district. The District Statistical Agency will have to visit different places in the district to spot check the data in its efforts to keep up timeliness and accuracy of the data. Without a quick moving conveyance it is not possible for the officer in charge of the District to effectively discharge the above functions. In view of the enormous increase in work load it is quite essential to provide a Jeep to each of the District Statistical Agencies in the State. It is therefore proposed to provide jeep to the District Statistical Agencies in the Medium-Term Plan period 1978-83 in a phased manner. During the first year 6 Jeeps are proposed to be supplied and the remaining 15 are proposed to be supplied at the rate of 5 during each of the remaining 3 years. The estimated expenditure for providing Jeeps to 21 districts with drivers and their maintenance is estimated to cost Rs. 15.65 lakhs.

14. *Strengthening of Economic Analysis Wing:*

The units which come under the Economic Analysis Wing are Public Finance Unit, State Income Unit, Regional Accounts Unit and the Bulletin Unit. Out of these the Public Finance Unit and the Bulletin Unit have no officers sanctioned for guiding their work. Even the other two units, viz., Regional Accounts and State Income Units have only one Assistant Director each but have no supervising officer of a higher cadre. Hence, it is proposed to strengthen the Economic Analysis Wing by the appointment of one Joint Director, 4 Deputy Directors, 2 Assistant Directors and one U.D. Steno. The Joint Director would be overall incharge of these units. An amount of Rs. 8.58 lakhs has been provided in the Medium Term Plan 1978-83.

15. *Provision of Facit Calculators to Taluk Statistical Assistants :*

In order to cutdown the delays and ensure correctness of the figures compiled in preparing various statistical returns at taluk level, it is proposed to supply Hand Facit Calculators to all the Taluk Statistical Assistants in a phased manner. For providing a calculator to each of the

208 Taluk Statistical Assistants in the State and to meet the cost of repairs and normal servicing charges an amount of Rs. 5.35 lakhs during the Medium Term Plan period 1978-83, has been provided.

16. *Collection of data on the Socio-Economic Conditions of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Weaker Sections:*

The Third Conference of the Central and State Statistical Organisations recommended that "there was a consensus that the schemes aiming at collection of data on socio-economic conditions of the weaker sections of the population should be given priority during the next Five-year Plan.

Hence it is proposed to include a new scheme viz., scheme, for collection of data on the Socio-Economic conditions of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Weaker sections during the Medium Term Plan 1978-83 by appointing one Deputy Director, 4 Senior Investigators, one Junior Investigator and 1 Typist and 2 Attenders at the headquarters of the Bureau at a cost of Rs. 3.39 lakhs.

17. *Collection of Official Statistics Section:*

The Official Statistics Section, which is responsible for bringing out the Hand Book of Statistics and Statistical Abstract of the State every year, has a sanctioned strength of only 2 Senior Investigators, 2 Junior Investigators and other staff. The activities of the Unit had increased manifold and the contents of the publications have been increased. There is considerable difficulty in maintaining timeliness. Hence it is proposed to strengthen the unit by appointing one Deputy Director, one Assistant Director, 2 Senior Investigators, 2 Junior Investigators and 1 L.D. Steno. An amount of Rs. 3.32 lakhs has been provided in the Medium Term Plan 1978-83.

18. *Miscellaneous Schemes :*

Installation of additional Raingauges at a cost of Rs. 1.34 lakhs, strengthening of Distributive Trade Survey at a cost of Rs. 0.74 lakhs, strengthening of Machine Tabulation Unit and computerisation of, Socio-Economic Survey Data at a cost of Rs. 1.93 lakhs and strengthening of Regional Accounts and Capital formation at a cost of Rs. 0.63 lakh are the schemes being implemented during the first year of the Medium Term Plan 1978-83.

In brief the outlay provided under Statistics works out to Rs. 101.00 lakhs, the details of which are as follows :-

<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>Outlay for 1978-83 (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1. Strengthening of Agricultural Statistics ..	16.76
2. Establishment of Data Banks	12.40
3. Establishment of District Planning Unit at the Headquarters and at the District level.	9.56
4. Strengthening of Inservice Training Unit	3.15
5. Strengthening of Employment Unit	3.67
6. Strengthening of Crop Cutting Experiments	2.10
7. Strengthening of Documentation wing	1.15
8. Preparation of District Statistical Hand Books ..	1.25
9. State's share of expenditure on Sample Agricultural Census	2.00
10. 12th and 13th quinquennial Livestock Census ..	4.29
11. 25% State's share of expenditure on High Yielding Varieties	2.49
12. Purchase of Electronic Calculators	1.25
13. Supply of Jeeps to District Statistical Agencies ..	15.65
14. Strengthening of Economic Analysis Wing ..	8.58
15. Supply of FACIT calculators to Taluk Statistical Asistants	5.35
16. Collection of data on Socio-Economic conditions relating to S.Cs., S. Ts., and B. Cs.	3.39
17. Strengthening of Official Statistics Sections ..	3.32
18. Miscellaneous schemes	4.64
Total ..	101.00

42. ECONOMIC SERVICES

Secretariat Economic Services:

The need to strengthen and streamline the existing set-up has been felt for a long time and proposals were sent to the Planning Commission envisaging the creation of State Planning Board with two wings, a Board Wing and a Secretariat Wing. The Planning Board was to have 5 Divisions viz, (1) Perspective Planning and Economic Analysis Division, (2) Project Evaluation Division, (3) Project Formulation and Monitoring Division (4) Man-power and Employment Division and (5) Regional and District Planning Division. The Planning Commission while agreeing with the above proposals have also made certain suggestions. They have also agreed to bear 2/3rds of the cost of strengthening of the Planning Machinery at the State Level. The Planning Department is headed by the Secretary to Government, Finance and Planning Department and is manned by an Ex-Officio Special Secretary, one Joint Secretary, 4 Deputy Secretaries and two Directors. The Planning Department is charged with the responsibility of formulating Long Term, Medium Term and Annual Plans for the socio-economic development of the State. It also undertakes Review and Monitoring of the progress of plan schemes taken up for implementation annually and at the end of each Five Year Plan. The State Government have also constituted a State Planning Board under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister to formulate the broad objectives of development and to identify the problems of backward areas and evolve strategies of development.

Review :

A sum of Rs. 21.06 lakhs has been provided in the State's Fifth Plan. Against this, an expenditure of Rs. 13.42 lakhs was incurred in the Plan period. Against the posts approved by the Planning Commission certain posts such as two posts of Directors, two posts of Assistant Secretaries, one post of Senior Research Officer and two Research Assistants with other Ministerial staff have been appointed and they are now in position.

During the next Plan period, it is proposed to strengthen the Planning Machinery at the State and District levels to make it more effective. For this purpose an outlay of Rs. 78.00 lakhs has been made in the Medium Term Plan 1978-83. The Schemewise break up of this outlay is as follows :

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1.	Strengthening of Planning Machinery	.. 23.18
2.	Payment of T. A. & D. A. to members of Committees	.. 8.25
3.	Technical Cells in Universities	.. 14.46
4.	Karimnagar Project	.. 4.00
5.	Supplement to Planning Atlas	.. 2.33
6.	Books and Periodicals	.. 4.33
7.	District Planning	.. 21.45
	Total ;	.. 78.00

Strengthening of Planning Machinery :

A statement showing the additional staff sanctioned by the Planning Commission under the Scheme of Planning Machinery and the Staff in position as on 31-3-1978 is given in the Table attached. During the next Plan period, it is proposed to fill up all the remaining posts sanctioned by the Planning Commission. For this purpose a provision of Rs. 23.18 lakhs is provided. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 5.25 lakhs is required for continuing the staff already appointed and the balance of Rs. 17.87 lakhs is required for filling up the new posts to be filled up.

Payment of Daily Allowance to the Members of the Regional Planning and Development Committees :-

The Six Point Formula, among other things, lays emphasis not only on the accelerated development of the backward areas of the State and Planned Development of the State Capital with specific resources earmarked for these purposes but also envisages the constitution of a State Planning Board and Regional Planning and Development Committees for each Region as the appropriate instruments to achieve these objectives. The State Government constituted on 1-1-1974 a State Planning Board and Regional Planning and Development Committees for Coastal Andhra, Rayalaseema and Telangana areas, associating the representatives of the backward areas in the State Legislature and certain experts from each of the three regions. Towards meeting expenditure on payment of D. A. and T. A. to the non-official members of the three Regional Planning and Development Committees and the State Planning Board, an amount of Rs 8.25 lakhs has been provided in the Plan.

Technical Cells in 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 purpose 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. These 3 University Cells have been entrusted with the following studies :

Sri Venkateswara University :

1. Economics of Sericulture in Rayalaseema.
2. Study of impact of Small Farmers Development Agency and Drought Prone Areas Programmes.

Andhra University :

1. Study on Fisheries Development in East Godavari.

Osmania University :

1. Study on the pattern of unemployment in Rural Telangana.

Under this scheme, in each cell a Senior Research Officer and two Senior Investigators and a Typist-cum-Clerk are appointed. Towards payment of salaries and other allowances to this staff a provision of Rs 2.46 lakhs has been made in 1978-79. It is proposed to continue this scheme during the next Plan period. A provision of Rs. 14.46 lakhs is made in the Plan.

Karimnagar Project :

The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Government of India, have selected Karimnagar District for conducting a survey of natural resources with a view to using science and technology for the development of this district. The Regional Research Laboratory has prepared a Project Report. This report envisages the undertaking of a natural resources survey. The Programme consists of undertaking the following types of survey :

1. Detailed Soil Survey ;
2. Geo-Hydrological Survey ;
3. Land-Use Maps ;
4. Land Capability Map ;
5. Forest Resources Map ;
6. Mineral Map ;

A grant of Rs 4.00 lakhs was sanctioned to the Director, N. G. R. I. Hyderabad one of the organisations of the C. S. I. R. for implementing this scheme during 1975-76. So far, an amount of Rs. 2.20 lakhs has been spent. The N. G. R. I. proposes to conduct Soil Survey in the remaining 2/3rd of the Karimnagar District. It is also proposed

to carry out ground water surveys in the villages selected by the Government and also to implement an Integrated Plan for Agriculture. A provision of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is made for this purpose.

District Planning :

At present only one Assistant Director, supported by an Investigator is attending to the work of preparation of District Plans. The question of strengthening the Planning Machinery at the District level will be considered and suitable steps will be taken up in the next Plan period. A provision of Rs. 21.45 lakhs is made for this purpose.

In order to achieve the objective of providing increased employment opportunities during the Medium Term Plan period a different approach to plan formulation at lower levels will have to be adopted. For identifying the problem of unemployment in greater depth in regard to its incidence among different categories of rural work for the periods during which they were unemployed and their migration characteristics, etc., it was felt that a survey should be undertaken. This issue was discussed with the representatives of the Administrative Staff College, the National Institute of Rural Development and the Small Industry Extension Training Institute and with the Collectors of Anantapur, East Godavari and Hyderabad Districts and it was decided to entrust the preparation of District Plan for East Godavari to the Administrative Staff College of India, for Anantapur to the National Institute of Rural Development and for Hyderabad to the Small Industry Extension Training Institute. The above institutions will prepare a perspective plan for 10 years and detailed plan for the Medium Term Plan period keeping in view the objective of providing full employment within a period of 10 years. The above agencies have been requested to indicate the desired level of growth, sectoral programmes, the physical targets to be achieved under different sectors and the financial outlays required. Payments to the above institutions will also have to be met from this provision.

Supplement to Planning Atlas in Andhra Pradesh:

It is proposed to bring out a supplement to the "Planning Atlas of Andhra Pradesh" to highlight the changes which have occurred in the spatial patterns of the key sectors of the economy such as Agriculture, Industry and Infrastructure and to help the planners to visualise the consequences of investment policies and re-orienting them if necessary. For this purpose, a provision of Rs. 2.33 lakhs has been made.

Purchase of Books and Periodicals :

As part of the scheme of strengthening of Planning Machinery in the State, towards purchase of essential journals and books, computer time etc., a provision of Rs. 4.33 lakhs has been made. An expenditure of Rs. 1.00 lakh in each year in the next five years is anticipated.

TABLE

Details of Posts approved by the Planning Commission under the scheme of Strengthening of Planning Machinery at State level.

Sl. No.	Name of the Post	Number of Posts		
		Sanctio- ned	Filled in	Yet to be filled
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Vice-Chairman	1	..	1
2.	Directors	3	2	1
3.	Deputy Secretary	1	..	1
4.	Joint Directors	2	..	2
5.	Assistant Secretaries	3	2	1
6.	Senior Research Officer/Assistant Directors	10	1	9
7.	Section officer	3	1	2
8.	Research Assistants	35	2	33
9.	Office Assistants	3	2	1
10.	U. D. Stenos	7	3	4
11.	L. D. Stenos	20	..	20
12.	Typists	5	1	4
13.	Cartographers	2	2	..
14.	Record Assistants	3	..	3
15.	Roneo Operators	2	..	2
16.	Attenders	15	9	6

43. GENERAL SERVICES

As per the revised Budgetary classification, the expenditure on all non-residential buildings falling under General Services, Social and Community Services or Economic Services will be recorded under this Head of Account.

There was no outlay in the Fourth Five-Year Plan under General Services. However, based on the plan allocation, an amount of Rs. 10.00 lakhs was provided for the construction of Court Buildings. During the Fifth Five-Year Plan period an amount of Rs. 291.90 lakhs was provided and an expenditure of Rs. 200.32 lakhs was incurred.

During the Medium Term Plan 1978-83, an amount of Rs. 2,500.00 lakhs is provided for the Building schemes under General Services, keeping in view the present needs of various Departments. An amount of Rs. 162.00 lakhs for the first year, Rs. 584.00 lakhs each for the second, third and fourth years and Rs. 586.00 lakhs for the fifth year of the Medium Term Plan 1978-83, is provided.

STATEMENTS

DRAFT PLAN—1978-83.

HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT—OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE.

(Rs. in lakhs).

Head of Development	Fifth Plan Outlay. (1974-78).	1974-78 Actuals.	1978-79		Proposed outlay (1978-83).			
			Total.	Outlay of which M.N.P.	Total	of which M.N.P.	Foreign exchange content of total outlay.	Capital Content of total outlay.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Agriculture :								
(a) Research and Education. } ..	565.40	567.92	110.00	..	962.81	..	..	91.70
(b) Crop Husbandry. } ..								
(c) (i) Marketing. ..	18.72	18.49	7.00	..	107.00	..	..	50.00
(ii) Storage and Warehousing. ..	32.00	32.00	10.00	..	150.00	..	..	150.00
(d) Special Programmes for Rural Development (DPAP, SFDA & IRDP). ..	1204.10	1259.08	851.00	..	4470.00	..	..	4470.00
(e) Agro-Industries Corporation. ..	25.00	25.00	..	..	1119.30	..	..	1119.30
Sub-Total (a+b+c+d+e). ..	1845.22	1902.49	1109.00	..	8226.76	..	..	6101.50
2. Land Reforms. ..	134.58	144.79	35.00	..	3000.00	..	..	..
3. Minor Irrigation. ..	2236.79	2268.17	963.00	..	9550.00	..	..	9543.50
4. Soil and Water Conservation. ..	177.39	176.64	57.00	..	1394.50	..	..	20.00
5. Area Development. ..	751.25	702.08	503.00	..	4015.00	..	..	1758.00

5. Animal Husbandry.	..	..	325.73	294.73	147.00	..	1,027.80	..	..	145.85
7. Dairy Development.	..	..	489.00	499.00	185.00	..	3352.00	..	..	3352.00
8. Fisheries.	..	..	308.66	300.06	185.00	..	1600.00	..	..	484.00
9. Forests.	..	..	382.45	356.94	150.00	..	1924.00	..	..	811.00
10. Investment in Agriculture, Financial Institutions.	..	..	812.84	1004.56	400.00	..	3314.00	..	..	3214.00
11. Community Development and Panchayats.	..	..	238.51	238.40	65.00	..	325.00	..	..	..
I. Agriculture and Allied Services :			7700.42	7887.86	3901.00	..	38129.05	..	..	25,479.85
II. Co-operation.	..	..	1898.59	2052.34	881.00	..	6493.67	..	..	5492.55
II. Cooperation :	..	..	1898.59	2052.34	881.00	..	6493.67	..	..	5492.55
1. Irrigation :										
II. Water and Power Development										
(a) Irrigation Projects.	..	..	26830.53	26693.39	12515.00	..	92055.00	..	854.99	92,053.00
(b) Drainage and Flood Control Projects.	..	..	1809.42	1736.37	485.00	..	3485.00	..	..	3485.00
Total Irrigation.	..	..	28639.95	28495.76	13000.00	..	95550.00	..	854.99	95,538.00
2. Power :										
(a) Power Development.	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	..	..	..
(b) Power Projects.	..	..	39818.04	38749.99	18200.00	..	58137.00	..	5700.00	58137.00
(c) Transmission and Distribution.	..	..	..	..	..	300.00	45350.00	2000.00	..	45350.00
(d) General.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Power :	..	..	39818.04	38749.99	18200.00	300.00	103537.00	2,000.00	5700.00	1,03,487.00
III. Water and Power Development :	..	..	68457.99	67245.75	31200.00	300.00	199137.00	2000.00	6554.99	1,99,025.00

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>IV Industries & Minerals :</i>									
1. Industries	1,640.81	1,566.02	1,015.00	..	8,420.00	..	..	..	6,513.00
2. Village and Small Industries ..	1,163.68	1,143.14	334.75	..	9,534.05	..	4.00	..	3,654.27
3. Mining and Metallurgical Industries	808.25	803.87	324.00	..	3,265.18	..	..	..	3,172.00
IV. INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS ..	3,612.74	3,513.03	1,673.75	..	21,219.23	..	4.00	..	13,339.27
<i>V Transport & Communications :</i>									
1. Ports, Light-Houses and Shipping ..	176.93	177.07	75.00	..	1,133.00	..	..	..	1,133.00
2. Roads and Bridges	2,729.82	2,706.64	1,100.00	100.00	16,733.00	8,000.00	..	..	16,733.00
3. Road Transport	6,314.48	5,972.48	1,890.00	..	10,410.00	..	..	..	10,410.00
4. Tourism	35.56	35.58	15.43	..	250.00	..	..	..	213.00
V. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS ..	9,257.79	8,891.77	3,080.43	100.00	28,526.00	8,000.00	..	..	28,489.00
VI. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES:									
1. General Education (Excluding Art and Culture)	1,666.33	1,548.09	775.00	336.30	9,919.60	5,691.00	..	..	358.60
2. Art and Culture	333.67	32.24	14.00	..	348.00	..	..	..	57.25
3. Technical Education	123.67	112.48	49.45	..	903.00	..	..	..	294.00
4. (a) Medical excluding E. S. I. ..	548.33	526.44	500.00	..	4,933.60	..	..	..	2,734.08
(b) Employees State Insurance Scheme	17.06	16.68	8.00	..	66.40	..	..	..	66.40
5. Public Health and Sanitation ..	558.12	526.64	249.00	136.00	5,089.00	2,500.00	..	..	1,575.00
6. Sewerage and Water Supply ..	4,788.95	3,491.15	1,920.00	725.00	28,462.57	14,300.00	..	..	28,462.57

7. (a) Housing (excluding Police Housing).	2,102.91	2,034.63	842.00	600.00	7,163.59	3,500.00	..	6,250.50
(b) Police Housing	155.00	155.00	75.00	..	765.00	..	..	765.00
8. Urban Development	684.91	634.38	446.00	239.00	6,523.85	750.00	..	243.85
9. Information and Publicity	38.08	34.18	17.00	..	85.00	..	..	..
10. Labour and Labour Welfare	116.93	118.44	63.34	..	349.85	..	..	90.70
11. Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes.	1,769.24	1,857.07	1,342.00	..	24,075.00	..	..	15,019.97
12. Social Welfare	124.80	113.00	134.91	..	2,821.91	..	..	535.10
13. Nutrition	438.43	380.00	150.00	150.00	2,103.23	2,103.00	..	..
14. Other Social and Community Services.	30.95	39.42	7.00	..	35.00	..	..	..
VI. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES	13,197.38	11,619.84	6,622.70	21,86.30	93,650.60	25,844.00	..	56,453.77
1. Secretariat Economic Services	20.71	13.42	14.56	..	78.00	..	..	..
2. Other General Economic Services (excluding Economic Advice and Statistics).	24.27	24.00	215.00	..	6,825.98	..	..	..
3. Economic Advice and Statistics	39.12	35.23	16.50	..	101.00	..	..	15.79
VII. ECONOMIC SERVICES	84.10	72.65	246.06	..	7,004.98	..	..	15.79
1. Public Works	254.26	181.85	162.00	..	2,500.00	..	..	2,500.00
VIII. GENERAL SERVICES	254.26	181.85	162.00	..	2,500.00	..	..	2,500.00
GRAND TOTAL	1,04,463.27	1,01,465.09	47,766.94	2,586.30	3,96,660.54	35,844.00	6,558.99	3,30,795.23

STATE : ANDHRA PRADESH

STATEMENT No. GN.2

DRAFT PLAN 1978-83 STATES/UNION TERRITORIES—MINOR HEADS—OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE.

(Rs. lakhs)

Major Heads of Development/ Minor Heads of Development.	Fifth Plan outlay (1974-79)	1974-79 Annual Expenditure.	1978-79 Agreed outlay		Proposed outlay 1978-83			
			Total	Of which MNP.	Total	Of which MNP.	F. E. content of total outlay (As shown in Column 7.)	Capital con- tent of total outlay.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
I. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES:								
A. Agriculture:								
1. Land Reforms	169.58	178.00	35.00	..	3,000.00	..	..	..
Direction and Administration	115.34	115.59	38.31	..	231.31	..	..	..
2. Multiplication and Distribution of seeds	48.01	52.34	2.33	..	6.33	..	..	..
3. Seed Farms, Strengthening of	10.92	8.58	3.00	..	60.00	..	..	40.00
4. Manures & Fertilisers	2.23	2.23	0.73	..	7.73	..	..	..
5. HYV Programme	39.44	41.77	17.00	..	193.00	..	..	..
6. Plant Protection	68.37	79.32	28.55	..	211.05	..	..	..
7. Commercial Crops	24.53	30.22	9.70	..	175.70	..	..	..
8. Horticulture	21.70	19.66	4.95	..	132.80	..	..	..
9. Agricultural Economics and Statistics	3.37	3.28	1.00	..	10.00	..	..	..
10. Extension and Farmers Training	25.68	20.05	7.60	..	49.10	..	..	15.00
11. Others	77.31	62.04	17.83	..	340.63	..	..	165.50
12. Agricultural Education	186.17	127.77	58.40	..	559.51	..	..	77.70
13. Agricultural Research	179.45	127.85	51.60	..	403.30	..	..	14.00
14. Storage and Warehousing	42.00	42.00	10.00	..	150.00	..	..	150.00
15. Agricultural marketing and Quality Control (Director of Marketing)	25.88	24.70	7.00	..	107.00	..	..	50.00
16. Agro-Industries Corporation	25.00	25.00	..	..	1,119.30	..	..	1,119.30
17. Drought Prone Areas Programme	1,969.79	2,034.94	826.00	..	4,130.00	..	..	4,130.00
18. Other Expenditure	89.03	75.14	25.00	..	340.00	..	..	340.00
Sub-Total	3,123.80	3,070.48	1,144.00	..	11,226.76	..	..	6,101.50

B. Minor Irrigation:

1. Investigation and Development of Ground Water Resources ..	279.64	267.38	60.00	..	1,518.00	..	..	1,511.50
2. Construction and deepening of wells and tanks ..	115.00	115.00	15.00	..	1,700.00	..	..	1,700.00
3. Tube Wells ..	..	1,024.41	200.00	..	1,680.00	..	..	1,680.00
4. Machinery and equipment ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Other Expenditure ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Lift Irrigation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Other Minor Irrigation Schemes ..	2,805.15	2,293.99	688.00	..	4,652.00	..	..	4,652.00
Sub-Total ..	3,199.79	3,700.78	963.00	..	9,550.00	..	..	9,543.50

C. Soil & Water Conservation:

1. Soil Conservation Scheme								
Direction and Administration ..	2.91	2.76	0.80	..	5.80	..	..	..
(a) Soil Conservation Programme in Agriculture lands of Andhra Pradesh ..	212.65	212.80	48.00	..	685.00	..	..	..
(b) Follow up and Maintenance ..	..	..	..	..	130.00	..	..	..
(c) Strengthening of Soil Testing Laboratories ..	..	..	2.00	..	60.00	..	..	..
(d) Investigation unit (one for each district) ..	..	..	..	..	210.00	..	..	..
(e) Cost of 5 Additional units including S. C. Works ..	..	..	..	..	154.00	..	..	..
(f) Reclamation of saline area of Coastal districts ..	..	..	..	..	42.00	..	..	..
(g) Large scale Demon blocks and red soil for S. C. measures ..	..	..	..	..	40.00	..	..	..
2. Education and Training ..	9.50	9.81	2.20	..	37.20	..	..	20.00
3. Soil Survey and Soil Testing ..	0.24	..	3.00	..	30.00	..	..	..
4. Others ..	9.09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SUB-TOTAL ..	234.39	225.37	57.00	..	1,394.50	..	..	20.00

D. Area Development:

Ayacut Development ..	1,354.25	1,305.08	603.00	..	4,015.00	..	..	1,758.00
SUB-TOTAL ..	1,354.25	1,305.08	603.00	..	4,015.00	..	..	1,758.00

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>E. Animal Husbandry:</i>									
1. Direction & Administration	..	10.39	12.48	5.59	..	42.95	..	..	..
2. Veterinary Services & Animal Health	..	106.85	112.08	38.59	..	209.55	..	..	39.00
3. Veterinary Research	20.00	23.40	5.73	..	231.70	..	..	102.85
4. Investigation & Statistics	..	3.46	3.41	1.44	..	7.95	..	..	..
5. Cattle Development	256.15	231.57	72.26	..	612.48	..	..	28.00
6. Poultry Development	..	23.13	19.86	7.30	..	74.92	..	..	10.00
7. Sheep & Wool Development	..	8.97	8.59	2.10	..	123.00	..	..	10.00
8. Piggery Development	3.15	9.08	6.78	..	40.00	..	..	6.00
9. Other Livestock Development	..	2.16	0.67	9.21	..	31.25	..	..	..
10. Fodder & Feed Development	..	21.48	22.60	..	..	54.00	..	..	..
11. Other Expenditure	..	16.99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SUB-TOTAL	..	472.73	443.74	149.00	..	1,427.80	..	..	195.85
<i>F. Dairy Development:</i>									
1. Direction & Administration	..	6.38	..	1.00	..	4.00	..	..	4.00
2. Dairy Development	661.62	699.00	182.00	..	2,110.65	..	..	2,110.65
3. Research	2.00	..	2.00	..	..	2.00
4. Education & Training
5. Assistance to I. C. A. R.
6. Other Expenditure	..	6.00	..	..	..	1,235.35	..	..	1,235.35
SUB-TOTAL	..	674.00	699.00	185.00	..	3,352.00	..	..	3,352.00

G. Fisheries:

1. Direction and Administration	..	35.95	35.95	16.00	..	148.00	..	..	..
2. Research	..	2.60	2.60	1.00	..	9.60	..	..	..
3. Education and Training	..	20.00	10.09	12.80	..	37.40	..	..	..
4. Inland Fisheries	..	78.99	78.99	45.00	..	163.40	..	..	..
5. Processing, Preservation, Marketing	..	41.38	41.38	36.20	..	101.00	..	..	..
6. Mechanisation and Improvement of Fishing Craft	..	198.36	148.36	53.50	..	431.10	..	..	..
7. Other Expenditure	..	116.29	159.69	20.50	..	709.50	..	..	484.00
SUB-TOTAL	..	493.66	300.06	185.00	..	1,600.00	..	..	484.00

H. Forests:

1. Direction and Administration	..	8.12	8.12	3.15	..	41.00	..	..	..
2. Research	..	13.13	13.13	5.00	..	45.00	..	..	..
3. Education and Training	..	2.30	2.30	2.00	..	52.00	..	..	..
4. Forest Conservation and Development	..	24.20	24.20	3.50	..	80.00	..	..	..
5. Survey of Forest Resources	..	2.27	2.27	2.00	..	22.00	..	..	..
6. Social Forestry	..	52.40	52.40	17.20	..	369.00	..	..	..
7. Forest Produce	..	0.08	0.08	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Buildings Communication	..	14.19	14.19	5.00	..	170.00	..	..	170.00
9. Preservation of Wild Life	..	22.91	22.91	12.00	..	92.00	..	..	..
10. Plantation Schemes	..	276.52	276.52	60.95	..	368.00	..	..	..
11. Other Expenditure	..	31.33	4.82	4.20	..	44.00	..	..	..
12. Forest Development Corporation	..	85.00	85.00	35.00	..	641.00	641.00
SUB-TOTAL	..	532.45	506.94	150.00	..	1,924.00	811.00

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	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
I. Investments in Agricultural Financial Institutions:									
1. Investment in the Ordinary Debentures of A. P. C. C. A. D. B. ..	199.02	193.85	20.00	180.00	180.00
2. Investments in the Special Debentures of A. P. C. C. D. B. ..	819.32	1,139.59	350.00	..	..	2,940.00	..	..	2,940.00
3. Cost of Departmental and supervision staff in the project areas ..	56.18	54.73	16.00	..	..	100.00	..	..	..
4. State contribution to the share capital of weak primary Agriculture Development Banks ..	..	16.39	14.00	..	..	94.00	..	..	94.00
5. Others ..	138.32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SUB-TOTAL ..	1,212.84	1,404.56	400.00	..	..	3,314.00	..	..	3,214.00
J. Community Development and Panchayati Raj:									
1. Direction and administration	}	303.51	303.40	65.00	..	325.00	..	..	..
2. Community Programme									
3. Training									
4. Assistance to Panchayat Raj Institutions.									
SUB-TOTAL ..	303.51	303.40	65.00	..	..	325.00	..	..	..
TOTAL-I. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES	11,601.42	11,959.40	3,901.00	..	..	38,129.06	..	..	25,479.85

II. CO-OPERATION:

A. Borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India:

Share Capital contribution to Co-operative Credit Institutions ..	594.76	904.72	381.00	..	1,720.00	1,720.00
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B. Other Co-operation Schemes:

1 Direction & Administration ..	40.00	13.34	11.29	..	132.00
2. Credit Co-operatives ..	107.04	125.64	36.44	..	331.33	..	..	..
3. Warehousing and Marketing Co-operatives ..	97.48	72.14	11.07	..	363.25	..	..	24.40
4. Processing Co-operatives ..	41.27	70.78	10.64	..	249.35	..	..	248.00
5. Consumer Co-operatives ..	155.66	148.66	10.43	..	66.10	..	..	60.00
6. Education, Research, Training, Information and Publicity ..	42.47	39.37	12.10	..	51.45	..	..	..
7. Farming Co-operatives ..	85.17	81.34	14.85	..	242.94	..	..	169.00
8. Labour Co-operatives ..	38.50	38.72	9.45	..	51.60	..	..	49.00
9. Other Weaker Sections Co-operatives ..	184.68	201.11	48.73	..	369.65	..	..	335.15
10. Co-operative Sugar Mills ..	1,074.07	1,237.68	335.00	..	2,916.00	..	..	2,886.00
11. Others ..	318.49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL (B) OTHER CO-OPERATION SCHEMES.	2,184.83	2,028.78	500.00	..	4,773.67	..	..	3,772.55
TOTAL II. CO-OPERATION ..	2,779.59	2,933.50	881.00	..	6,493.67	..	..	5,492.55

III. WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT:

A. Irrigation Projects:

(i) Nagarjuna-sagar Project ..	12,415.00	12,415.00	4,500.00	..	15,800.00	..	..	15,800.00
(ii) Pochampad Project ..	9,414.00	9,414.00	2,450.00	..	18,700.00	..	..	18,700.00
(iii) Godavari Barrage ..	3,829.03	3,942.00	1,020.00	..	2,600.00	..	..	2,600.00
(iv) Other Major & Medium Irrigation Projects ..	13,338.64	13,365.00	4,545.00	..	54,965.00	..	854.99	54,953.00
(v) A. P. Construction Corporation ..	350.00	350.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
(vi) Drainage Projects ..	1,332.04	2,281.00	450.00	..	3,485.00	..	..	3,485.00
(vii) Flood Control ..	962.58	..	35.00	..	..	..	..	..
SUB-TOTAL ..	41,641.29	41,767.00	13,000.00	..	95,550.00	..	854.99	95,538.00

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
B. Power Development:								
1. Survey and Investigation ..	63.08	52.64	60.00	..	100.00	..	..	..
2. Power Projects:								
<i>(a) Thermal Electric Schemes:</i>								
1. Kothagudem Thermal Station Stage IV	7,661.47	6,882.54	290.00	..	440.00	..	..	440.00
	126.26	436.12						
	(Spill over works)							
2. (i) Vijayawada Thermal Station Stage I	11,877.51	6,983.38	5,000.00	..	8,540.00	..	..	8,540.00
(ii) Vijayawada Thermal Station Stage II .. ..	..	..	..	..	4,715.00	..	..	4,715.00
3. (i) Bhadrachalam Thermal Station Stage I	110.00	2.69	..	..	12,000.00	..	..	12,000.00
(ii) Bhadrachalam Thermal Station Stage II .. ..	..	..	..	..	3,000.00	..	..	3,000.00
4. Srisaïlam Project	12,333.00	12,243.00	4,000.00	..	13,000.00	..	..	13,000.00
<i>(b) Hydro Electric Schemes:</i>								
(1) Lower Sileru Hydro Electric Scheme	6,589.15	6,217.18	4,000.00	..	660.00	..	..	660.00
(2) Nagarjunasagar Hydro Electric Schemes	1,322.66	680.73	600.00	..	629.00	..	..	629.00
(3) Nagarjunasagar Pumped Storage Schemes Stage I	1,800.00	62.81	1,500.00	..	6,546.00	..	3,200.00	6,546.00
(4) Nagarjunasagar Right Canal Hydro-Electric Schemes	190.00	7.56	120.00	..	1,811.00	..	1,000.00	1,811.00
(5) A. P. Power House at Balimela ..	157.21	47.21	100.00	..	1,633.00	..	1,000.00	1,633.00
6. Donkarayi Power House ..	32.00	..	80.00	..	790.00	..	500.00	790.00
7. Pochampad Hydro Electric Scheme ..	..	..	..	..	1,000.00	..	..	1,000.00
(8) Nagarjunasagar Pumped Storage H. E. S. Stage II ..	..	..	..	..	3,373.00	..	..	3,373.00
3. <i>Transmission:</i>								
Transmission including Railway Electrification	7,596.33	3,502.74	3,000.00	..	24,000.00	..	..	24,000.00
4. <i>Distribution & Rural Electrification:</i>								
Distribution & Rural Electrification including M. N. P.	₹ 7,858.03	4,918.42	3,050.00	300.00	21,350.00	2,000.00	..	21,350.00
SUB-TOTAL ..	57,376.71	42,037.02	18,200.00	300.00	1,03,587.00	2,000.00	5,700.00	1,03,487.00
TOTAL-III. WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT.	99,357.99	83,804.02	31,200.00	300.00	1,99,137.00	2,000.00	6,554.99	1,99,025.00

VI. INDUSTRIES & MINERALS:

A. Industries:

1. Director of Industries (Incentive Schemes)	444.29	519.29	110.00	..	1,900.00	..	..	..
2. A. P. Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (Industrial Development Areas)	531.40	550.00	110.00	..	1,900.00	..	..	1,900.00
3. A. P. Industrial Development Corporation	850.00	850.00	300.00	..	1,900.00	..	..	1,900.00
4. A. P. State Financial Corporation	101.30	100.00	20.00	..	240.00	..	..	240.00
5. State Bureau of Public Enterprises	7.97	7.94	3.00	..	3.00	..	..	..
6. State Contribution to other Government Companies	454.17	454.17	423.00	..	1,823.00	..	..	1,823.00
7. State Contribution to Sick Mills	33.88	50.97	4.00	..	4.00	..	..	..
8. A. P. State Film Development Corporation	220.00	129.55	45.00	..	650.00	..	..	650.00
9. Director of Civil Supplies	0.12	0.02	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Nizam Sugar Factory	12.68	12.68	..	..	..	..	..	..
[SUB-TOTAL ..	2,632.90	2,674.62	[1,015.00	..	8,420.00	..	..	6,513.00

B. Village and Small Industries:

1. Small Scale Industries	} 330.60	321.82	138.95	..	3,575.00	..	4.00	165.72			
2. Handicraft Industries					122.00	..	..	16.50	
3. Coir Industries					24.00	..	..	..
4. Industrial Co-operatives (Industries & Commerce)					136.00	..	..	..
5. A. P. S. S. I. D. C.	133.33	140.50	25.50	..	1,000.00	..	..	1,000.00	
6. Handlooms Industries	} 916.90	699.32	120.00	..	3,803.00	..	..	1,948.00	
7. Powerlooms Industries					250.00	..	..	250.00	
8. Sericulture Industries					31.50	20.00	..	350.00
9. Leather Industries (LIDCAP)					103.00	103.00	17.00	..	270.75	..	..	270.75
10. Industrial Estate (A. P. Industrial Infrastructure Corporation)	14.60	14.60	3.30	..	3.30	..	..	3.30	
SUB-TOTAL ..	1,498.43	1,329.73	334.75	..	9,534.05	..	4.00	3,654.27			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
C. Mining and Metallurgical Industries:								
1. Mineral Survey and Exploration and Development (Director of Mines and Geology)	39.24	26.02	10.00	..	93.18	..	..	..
2. A. P. Mining Corporation Ltd.	93.01	91.84	14.00	..	372.00	..	..	372.00
3. Singareni Collieries	1,000.00	1,000.00	300.00	..	2,800.00	..	..	2,800.00
SUB-TOTAL	1,132.25	1,117.86	324.00	..	3,265.18	..	..	3,172.00
TOTAL-IV—INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS.	5,286.49	5,122.21	1,673.75	..	21,219.23	..	4.00	13,339.27
V. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS:								
(a) Development of Minor Ports:								
1. Krishnaapatnam Port }	252.00	252.07	75.00	..	93.00	}	..	1,133.00
2. Machilipatnam Port }					164.00			
3. Kakinada Port }					876.00			
SUB-TOTAL	252.00	252.07	75.00	..	1,133.00	..	..	1,133.00
(b) Roads and Bridges:								
1. State Highways }	3,417.47	3,394.29	1,000.00	..	8,733.00	..	..	8,733.00
2. District and other Roads								
3. Machinery and equipment								
4. Other Expenditure								
5. Minimum Needs Programme	412.35	412.35	100.00	100.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	..	8,000.00
SUB-TOTAL	3,829.82	3,806.64	1,100.00	100.00	16,733.00	8,000.00	..	16,733.00
(c) Road Transport	8,204.48	7,862.48	1,890.00	..	10,410.00	..	..	10,410.00
SUB-TOTAL	8,204.48	7,862.48	1,890.00	..	10,410.00	..	..	10,410.00
(d) Tourism	51.99	51.01	15.43	..	250.00	..	..	213.00
SUB-TOTAL	51.99	51.01	15.43	..	250.00	..	..	213.00
TOTAL-V. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.	12,338.29	11,972.20	3,080.43	100.00	28,526.00	8,000.00	..	28,489.00

VI. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES:

1. Education:

(A) General Education:

1. Elementary Education	1,013.89	927.08	353.80	336.30	5,154.60	4,891.00	..	..
2. Secondary Education	391.53	386.21	89.525	..	763.53	..	..	..
3. Teacher Education	133.79	109.47	39.75	..	105.75	..	..	..
4. Adult Education	2.80	2.54	1.000	..	800.00	800.00	..	..
5. Direction, Administration and Supervision	9.99	6.11	4.00	..	124.90	..	..	..
6. Other Programmes Languages	180.04	111.81	51.230	..	51.23	..	..	..
7. University Education:								
(a) University Education	646.58	508.24	192.70	..	2,510.60	..	..	348.60
(b) Direction, Administration	3.97	8.89	6.00	..	34.00	..	..	10.00
(c) Other programmes (Languages, Book production, etc.)	5.00	5.00	5.00	..	15.00	..	..	..
8. Youth Welfare	53.74	24.49	32.000	..	360.00	..	..	..
(B) Art and Culture	47.67	47.25	14.00	..	348.00	..	..	57.25

(C) Technical Education:

1. Direction and Administration					65.00	..	..	33.00
2. Engineering College and Institutions:								
(a) Government Colleges .. ..					..	..	..	..
(b) Regional Engineering Colleges					23.00	..	..	..
(c) Private Colleges .. ..					..	..	..	..
3. Polytechnics:					527.00	..	..	161.00
(a) Government Polytechnics					18.00	..	..	..
(b) Private Polytechnics					46.00	..	..	..
4. Assistance to Universities	163.67	165.25	49.45	..	15.00	..	..	..
5. Scholarships					24.00	..	..	5.00
6. Faculty Development					24.00	..	..	5.00
(a) Quality Improvement					27.00	..	..	..
(b) Student Amenities					43.00	..	..	20.00
(c) Library & Book Banks					10.00	..	..	..
(d) Staff Quarters					15.00	..	..	15.00
(e) Other Programmes					72.00	..	..	55.00

TOTAL (I) EDUCATION .. 2,652.67 2,302.24 838.45 336.30 11,176.60 5,691.00 .. 709.85

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2. PUBLIC HEALTH, SANITATION AND WATER SUPPLY:								
<i>(a) Public Health and Sanitation:</i>								
1. Minimum Needs Programme	551.83	514.23	136.00	136.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	..	1,575.75
2. Hospitals and Dispensaries	} 990.99	} 917.22	} 468.00	} ..	} 4,320.62	} ..	} ..	} 1,823.04
3. Medical Education and Research								
4. Training Programmes ..								
5. Control/Eradication of communicable diseases.	54.34	70.25	29.00	..	500.00	..	..	15.00
6. ISM and Homoeopathy ..	258.29	235.58	116.00	..	2,701.98	..	..	896.04
7. Other Public Health Programmes ..	25.06	24.68	8.00	..	66.40	..	..	66.40
8. Employees State Insurance Corporation ..								
SUB-TOTAL ..	1,880.51	1,761.96	757.00	136.00	10,089.00	2,500.00	..	4,376.23
<i>(b) Sewerage and Water Supply:</i>								
1. Water Supply					14,425.57	..	..	} 17,162.57
2. Sewerage and Drainage ..					2,510.00	..	..
3. Others	3,700.02	5,462.36	1,225.00					
(a) Establishment of Quality Control Unit					17.00	..	..
(b) P. H. Training Programme					10.00	..	..
(c) Solid waste disposal					200.00	..	..
SUB-TOTAL ..	3,700.02	5,462.36	1,225.00	..	17,162.57	..	..	17,162.57
4. Rural Water Supply and Normal Programme	1,899.85	1,752.00	725.00	725.00	11,300.00	11,300.00	..	11,300.00
TOTAL (2) PUBLIC HEALTH, SANITATION & WATER SUPPLY	7,480.38	8,976.32	2,707.03	861.00	38,551.57	13,800.00	..	32,838.80

	(b) Housing Co-operatives ..	5.16	1.00	..	22.40	..	..	22.40
2.	Rental Housing Scheme and Government Residential Buildings (C. E., R. and B) ..	114.10	111.11	45.44	..	101.00	..	..
3.	Village Housing Projects Scheme (DTP) ..	19.12	6.29	2.00	..	10.00	..	5.00
4.	Individual Sector (C. E. P. H.) ..	3.94	3.11	1.13	..	24.34	..	..
5.	Slum Clearance Scheme in Municipalities (DMA) ..	..	16.23	..	..	200.00	..	..
6.	Slum Clearance Scheme in Twin Cities (S.O., M.C.H.) ..	35.80	35.80	..	..	294.00	..	..
7.	(a) Managerial Subsidy to A. P. State Co-operative Housing Societies Federation ..	6.39	1.98	0.40	..	0.40	..	..
	(b) Subsidy to A. P. State Co-operative Housing Societies Federation for establishment of 4 Regional offices ..	..	..	1.61	..	14.10	..	..
	(c) Loans to Co-operative Housing Societies under L. I. G. H. Schemes ..	..	0.99	0.10	..	0.50	..	0.50
	(d) Loans to Co-operative Housing Societies under M. I. G. H. Schemes ..	..	0.17	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Town Planning Trust, Visakhapatnam ..	30.00	30.00	5.00	..	50.00	..	..
9.	Minimum Needs Programme (House Sites) ..	1,787.25	1,817.00	600.00	600.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00
10.	Grants-in-aid @ Rs. 150 per individual for construction of houses ..	..	..	..	..	90.00	..	..
11.	Investment in Housing Boards/Co-operations, etc.:							
	(i) A. P. Housing Board:							
	(a) E. W. S., (b) L. I. G., (c) M. I. G.,							
	(d) Land Acquisition and Development ..	874.71	743.90	166.32	..	2,500.00	..	2,500.00
	(ii) A. P. Police Housing Corporation ..	230.00	230.00	75.00	..	765.00	..	765.00
	(iii) A. P. State Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Housing Societies Federation ..	39.23	30.00	10.00	..	241.25	..	107.00
	TOTAL (3) HOUSING ..	3,174.91	2,860.62	917.00	600.00	7,928.59	3,500.00	7,015.50

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
4. URBAN DEVELOPMENT:									
1. <i>Assistance to Municipalities, Corporations, etc.:</i>									
(a) Loans to Municipalities for Remunerative Schemes (DMA)	38.75	38.75	8.20	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Loans to Municipalities (DTP) ..	95.26	95.26	47.50	..	243.85	..	..	243.85	
(c) Town and Regional Planning (Urban Development Authorities)	..	..	..	..	3,000.00	..	..	..
2. Minimum Needs Programme—Environmental Improvement Schem.:									
(i) Director of Municipal Administration	332.90	108.52	202.00	202.00	955.00	375.00	..	..
(ii) Hyderabad Municipal Corporation	163.53	138.63	37.00	37.00	375.00	375.00	..	..
3. Twin Cities Improvement ..	494.75	600.02	150.00	..	1,850.00	..	..	..
4. Urban Community Development Projects	5.72	5.72	1.30	..	100.00	..	..	..
TOTAL (4) URBAN DEVELOPMENT..	1,130.91	986.90	446.00	239.00	6,523.85	750.00	..	243.85	
5. Information and Publicity:									
A. 1. Direction & Administration ..	6.25	4.29	1.95	..	13.46	..	..	..
2. Information Centres ..	2.99	1.95	1.00	..	6.40	..	..	..
3. Advertisement, Sales & Publicity ..	3.30	0.88	1.35	..	19.95	..	..	..
4. 151 Purchase of Machinery and Equipment	15.36	12.27	2.55	..	6.55	..	..	..
5. Other Charges, Song & Drama ..	7.97	8.09	4.00	..	20.00	..	..	..

8. Other Charges	02	0.02	..	..	2.89	..	..	..
B. Broadcasting:								
9. Purchase and Installation of C. R. Sets	3.75	13.02	0.75	} ..	13.75	..	..	..
10. Community Radio Programme Publicity	6.00	1.21	2.00					
TOTAL (5) INFORMATION & PUBLICITY.	55.08	45.86	17.00	..	85.00	..	..	..
6. LABOUR & LABOUR WELFARE:								
1. Direction and Administration	7.80	7.47	2.78	..	19.98	..	..	0.20
2. Industrial Relations .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Working conditions and safety	3.00	2.94	0.82	..	62.40	..	..	62.40
4. General labour welfare	2.82	2.75	1.00	..	116.65	..	..	..
5. Education and Training .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Research & Statistics .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Other promotional activities like development of institutions .. ..	..	..	..	..	3.60	..	..	3.60
8. Employment Schemes	166.35	169.40	58.74	..	147.22	..	..	24.50
TOTAL (6) LABOUR & LABOUR WELFARE.	179.97	182.56	63.34	..	349.85	..	..	90.70
7. SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE:								
Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes:								
(i) Welfare of Scheduled Castes	1,434.37	1,501.80	690.00	..	10,422.00	} ..	..	15,019.97
(ii) Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	955.25	916.91	297.00	..	5,000.00			
(iii) Welfare of other Backward Classes	721.62	777.44	355.00	..	8,653.00			
SUB-TOTAL	3,111.24	3,196.15	1,342.00	..	24,075.00	..	..	15,019.97

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
8. SOCIAL WELFARE:									
1.	Education and Welfare of Handicapped (DHW)	7.50	7.50	1.50	..	1,352.10	..	..	..
2.	Women and Child Welfare	239.14	249.83	130.15	..	1,035.15	..	..	535.10
3.	Correctional Houses (I. G. of Prisons)	13.07	12.89	3.26	..	434.66	..	..	..
	SUB-TOTAL	259.71	270.22	134.91	..	2,821.91	..	..	535.10
9. NUTRITION:									
1.	Special Nutrition Programme in Urban Slum areas (DMA)	144.00	178.79	34.00	34.00	771.90	771.90	..	..
2.	Programme for pregnant women and Lactating mothers	..	..	..	..	42.84	42.84	..	..
3.	Mid-day Meals (D.S.E./L.E. & T.E.)	116.08	116.08	34.00	34.00	957.49	957.49	..	..
4.	Tribal Welfare Children (Director of Tribal Welfare)	328.35	271.19	82.00	82.00	331.00	331.00	..	..
	SUB-TOTAL	588.43	566.06	150.00	150.00	2,103.23	2,103.23	..	..
10. OTHER SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES:									
	Zoological Parks	37.95	46.42	7.00	..	35.00	..	..	..
TOTAL VI. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES.		18,671.25	19,433.45	6,622.70	2,186.30	93,650.60	25,844.23	..	56,453.77
VII. ECONOMIC SERVICES:									
(a) General Economic Services:									
	Secretariat Economic Services:								
	(i) Planning Board	35.27	27.98	14.56	..	78.00	..	..	..
	(ii) Block Level Planning	200.00	..	200.00	..	6,681.00	..	..	..
TOTAL (a) GENERAL ECONOMIC		235.27	27.98	214.56	..	6,759.00	..	..	..

Economic Advice and Statistics	..	..	55.62	51.53	16.50	..	101.00	..	..	15.79
1. (B. E. & S.)	..	..	55.62	51.53	16.50	..	101.00	..	..	15.79
2. Regulation of Weights and Measures	..	..	39.27	27.26	15.00	..	144.98	..	..	..
TOTAL (b) OTHER ECONOMIC SERVICES.	..	..	94.89	78.79	31.50	..	245.98	..	..	15.79
TOTAL VII. ECONOMIC SERVICES	..	..	330.16	106.77	246.06	..	7,004.98	..	..	15.79
VIII. GENERAL SERVICES:										
Public Works Chief Engineer (Roads & Buildings) Construction	..	..	416.26	343.85	162.00	..	2,500.00	..	..	2,500.00
TOTAL VIII. GENERAL SERVICES	..	..	416.26	343.85	162.00	..	2,500.00	..	..	2,500.00
GRAND TOTAL	..	..	1,50,781.45	1,35,675.40	47,766.94	2,586.30	3,96,660.54	35,844.23	6,558.99	3,30,795.23

SELECTED TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Fifth Plan Target (1974-79)	1974-78 Achievement	1976-79 Target	1978-83 Proposed Target
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I. AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION:						
1. Agriculture:						
	(a) Area Under orchards	'000 Hectares	1,060	824	218	1,060
	(b) Net cropped area	..	57,874	44,244	11,700	60,400
	(c) Gross cropped area	..	70,000	50,678	14,400	71,400
2. Foodgrains:						
(i) Kharif:						
	(a) Total area ..	..	32,112	25,862	6,512	33,301
	(b) Irrigated area	..	12,274	10,830	2,520	13,533
(ii) Rabi:						
	(a) Total area	..	15,111	11,402	3,023	15,456
	(b) Irrigated Area	..	6,137	4,370	1,258	6,759
3. Foodgrains:						
	(a) Total Area	..	47,223	37,264	9,535	48,757
	(b) Irrigated area	..	18,411	15,200	3,778	20,222

		.. ' 000 Hectares	8,010	4,913	1,326	6,880
(a)	Total area	..	8,010	4,913	1,326	6,880
(b)	Irrigated Area	..	1,260	643	213	1,165
(ii) Gingelly (Seasamum)						
(a)	Total Area	..	1,289	625	129	671
(b)	Irrigated Area	..	137	104	31	181
(iii) Castor:						
(a)	Total area	..	1,680	1,314	346	1,871
(b)	Irrigated area	..	7	9	2	10
(iv) Safflower:						
(a)	Total area	..	267	91	26	140
(b)	Irrigated area	..	..	..	..	..
(v) Sunflower:						
(a)	Total area	..	6,000	154	21	115
(b)	Irrigated area	..	..	72	..	..
(vi) Total Oilseeds:						
(a)	Total area	..	11,853	7,097	1,848	9,677
(b)	Irrigated area	..	1,405	828	246	1,356
(vii) Cotton:						
(a)	Total area	..	2,250	1,404	412	2,141
(b)	Irrigated area	..	800	119	50	326
(viii) Tobacco:						
(a)	Total area	..	1,021	742	209	1,075
(b)	Irrigated area	..	200	84	35	205
(ix) Mesta:						
(a)	Total Area	.. ..	440	404	110	603
(b)	Irrigated area	.. ..	..	..	..	..
(x) Sugarcane:						
(a)	Total Area	..	778	592	164	851
(b)	Irrigated area	..	764	582	161	836

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
5. High Yielding Varieties Seed distribution (Crop-wise):						
	(a) Paddy	.. .. Tonnes	50,000	37,781	10,175	56,710
	(b) Wheat	.. .. "	18,000	691	418	2,186
	(c) Jowar	.. .. "	10,000	2,995	270	2,554
	(d) Bazra	.. .. "	4,000	671	100	622
	(e) Maize	.. .. "	5,000	374	130	700
	(f) Pulses	.. .. "	2,100	1,315	600	3,000
	Total	.. .. "	89,100	43,827	11,693	65,772
(g) Others:						
	(i) Oilseed	Tonnes	16,183	2,883	1,140	9,320
	(ii) Cotton	.. .. "	3,032	1,567	1,500	8,622
	(iii) Mesta	.. .. "	3,087	1,887	680	4,700
	Grand Total (5)		1,11,402	50,164	15,013	88,414

6. Area under Minor Irrigation:**(a) New Area (Potential added):**

- (i) New]
(ii) Existing]

(b) Total potential added**(c) Utilisation:**

- (i) Net
(ii) Gross

'000 Hectares	1,07,941	78,931	57,995	4,62,879
.. .. "	1,02,560	74,418	73,344	3,95,096
.. .. "	18,501	11,725	14,216	99,227
.. .. "	31,621	13,609	18,473	1,11,937

7. Forests:

(1) Quick Growing Species	..	.. Hectares	17,000	15,550	4,310	33,700	A. P. F. D. C. Programme.
(2) Commercial Plantations		..	21,000	13,890	4,700	25,000 24,500	49,500*
(3) Farm Forestry		..	1,500	4,710	7,880	40,000 50,000	*A. P. F. D. C. Programme of Cashew and Sissal. (Mixed plantations) (Reforestation of degraded forests).
(4) Shelter Belts	..	.. Kms.	..	..	50 Kms.	450 Kms.	

8. Marketing:

(1) Establishment of Regulated Markets	..	Numbers	70	210	17	103	
			1974-75	8	13	1978-79	17
			1975-76	15	33	1979-80	23
			1976-77	20	96	1980-81	21
			1977-78	10	68	1981-82	21
						1982-83	21
						Total ..	103

		Centres				Qty. in Lakhs Qtls.	
(2) Grading of Commercial Crops at Farm and Market level.	1. Kapas	..	2.00 Lakh	Qtls 1.191 Lakh	Qtls 0.40	1. Jute	.. 4 6.80
	2. F. C. V. Tobacco	..	1.25	..	0.522	2. Tobacco	.. 7 8.40
	3. Mesta	..	3.00	..	1.365	3. Turmeric	.. 4 16.80
	4. Turmeric	..	1.50	..	0.266	4. Chillies	.. 4 12.00
	5. Groundnuts	..	3.00	..	1.091	5. Onions	.. 3 12.00
	6. Chillies	..	1.50	..	0.550	6. Jaggery	.. 4 32.00
	7. Onions	..	0.50	..	0.164	7. Groundnuts	.. 7 32.00
			12.75	5.149	2.75		33 120.00

9. Storage Capacity available	..	M. T.	..	72,000	35,000	37,000	1,50,000
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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
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II. AREA UNDER MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION:

1. Nagarjunasagar Project:

(a) New area (Potential)	'000 Hectares	126.140	92.090	78.650	361.430
(b) Total potential available	..	..	540.000	505.950	584.600	867.380
(c) Utilisation: (i) Net		..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Gross		..	..	336.577	..	..

2. Pochampad Project:

(a) New Area (Potential)	..	..	73.650	56.250	17.400	145.600
(b) Total Potential available		..	120.744	103.344	120.744	248.944
(c) Utilisation (i) Net		..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Gross		..	..	14.275	..	..

3. Other Major & Medium Irrigation:

(a) New area (Potential)		..	..	69.590	118.790	579.050
(b) Total potential available		..	..	503.710	622.500	1082.760
(c) Utilisation: (i) Net		..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Gross		..	..	310.57	..	..

III. POWER:

1. Installed capacity MW (Additional)	..	M. W.	1,470 (including Srisaillam)	895	325	1,762
Cumulative	..	M. W.	2,070	1,563	1,820 (after retiring 68 M. W.)	3,325

\$72

2. Electricity generated (excluding auxiliaries and including power purchased).	M. U.	7,594	5,400 (for the year 1977-78)	6,496	11,496 (for 1982-83)
3. Electricity sold .. ..	.. M. U.	5,660	3,772.9 (for the year 1977-78)	4,800 160 (Export)	8,324 (for the year 1982-83)*
4. Transmission lines (220 KV and above) ..	.. Km.	1,936	868	983	*4,311 (excluding lines to be constructed by N. T. P. C. under Centrally Sponsored Schemes)
5. Rural Electrification :	Km.	3,076	2,008	2,991	6,289
(i) Villages electrified (additional Nos.)	.. Nos.	6,300	4,390	1,651	9,651
Cumulative (Including towns)	.. Nos.	17,015	14,875	17,526	24,526
(ii) Pumpsets energised by electricity	Nos.	1,00,000	65,130	40,000	1,92,000
(iii) Tube wells energised by electricity (Cumulative) .. ..	.. Nos.	3,61,989	3,27,119	3,67,119	5,19,117

IV. TRANSPORT:

(1) Roads (Km.)

(1) State Highways.

(a) Surfaced .. ..	..	5,096	5,232	5,232	5,232
(b) Unsurfaced .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Total .. ..	..	5,096	5,232	5,232	5,232

573

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(2) Major District Roads:		(Kms.)				
(a) Surfaced				15,679	15,839	15,880
(b) Unsurfaced				625	1,125	1,125
(c) Total				16,304	16,964	17,005
(3) Other District Roads:		(Kms.)				
(a) Surfaced .. .. .				..	9,805	9,805
(b) Unsurfaced				208	1,805	1,805
(c) Total				208	11,610	11,610
(4) Village Roads:		(Kms.)				
(a) Surfaced				20,775	30,876	30,917
(b) Unsurfaced				833	2,930	2,930
(c) Total				21,608	33,806	33,847
(5) Total Roads:		(Kms.)				
(a) Surfaced				416	332	144
(b) Unsurfaced				100	100	..
(c) Total				516	432	144
(6) Villages not connected by roads:						
(a) Total No. of villages in the State ..	Nos.	16,207	..	..	..	..
(b) Total No. of villages with population 1,500 and above.		3,900	235	205	50	2,050
(c) Total No. of villages with population 1,500 & above within 2 Kms. of metalled road.		3,900	..	..	..	..
(d) Total No. of villages with population of 1,500 & above within 5 Kms. of metalled road. ..			..	..	..	..
(e) Total No. of villages with population above 1,500 not connected to a marked by metalled road.			..	..	..	..

Buses	..	..	..	Nos.	5,509	5,009	500	6,909
V. VILLAGE & SMALL INDUSTRIES:								
<i>(1) Small Scale Industries:</i>								
(i) Units functioning	..	..	..	No	..	12,027	2,952	56,244
(ii) Persons employed	..	..	..	No	..	54,699	50,612	8,43,954
<i>(2) Sericulture:</i>								
(i) Production of raw-silk	..	..	..	('000 Kgs.)	3,660	13,650	1,500	25,20,500
(ii) Employment	..	..	..	No	2,89,398	1,86,846	1,23,000	9,75,000
<i>(3) Handicrafts:</i>								
Employment	..	..	..	No	..	..	100	1,100
VI. EDUCATION								
A. Elementary Educaion								
<i>(1) Classes: I—V</i>								
<i>(Age group 6-11)</i>								
(i) Enrolment (a) Bays	..	..	..	(000)	..	2,774	2,801	3,530
(b) Girls	..	..	..	"	..	1,902	2,049	2,717
(c) Total	..	..	..	"	..	4,676	4,850	6,247
ii) % of age-group:	(a) Boys	..	..	%	100	84.2	84.7	110.0
	(b) Girls	..	..	%	80	60.3	64.8	90.0
	(c) Total	..	..	%	90	72.6	75.0	100.3
<i>(2) Classes: VI—VII</i>								
<i>(age group 11-13)</i>								
(i) Enrolment	(a) Boys	..	..	(000)	..	503	537	791
	(b) Girls	..	..	"	..	245	278	499
	(c) Total	..	..	"	..	748	815	1,290
ii) % of age group	(a) Boys	..	..	%	60	39.5	42.2	60.0
	(b) Girls	..	..	%	40	19.8	22.4	40.0
	(c) Total	..	..	%	50	29.8	32.4	50.3

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		
B. Secondary Education:								
<i>(i) Classes VIII-X</i>								
<i>(Age group 13-16)</i>								
<i>(i) Enrolment</i>	<i>(a) Boys</i> .. ..	..	(000)	..	408	418	458
	<i>(b) Girls</i> .. ..	..	"	..	174	184	224
	<i>(c) Total</i> .. ..	..	"	..	582	602	682
<i>(ii) % of age group:</i>	<i>(a) Boys</i> .. ..	..	%	34.0	22.4	22.8	24.2
	<i>(b) Girls</i> .. ..	..	%	14.0	9.9	10.2	12.0
	<i>(c) Total</i> .. ..	..	%	24.0	16.2	16.6	18.1
C. Adult Education:								
<i>(i) Number of Participants</i> Nos.								
	<i>(a) 15-25 years</i> .. ..	..	"	..	..	..	..
	<i>(b) Over 25 years</i> .. ..	..	"	..	..	40,800	65,00,000
	<i>(c) Total</i> .. ..	..	"	..	..	..	..
<i>(2) No. of Centres:</i>								
	<i>(i) Central</i> .. ..	..	"	..	..	606	3,300
	<i>(ii) State</i> .. ..	..	"	..	..	700	
D. Libraries:								
	<i>(i) District Libraries</i> .. ..	..	"	..	..	..	..
	<i>(ii) Block Libraries</i> .. ..	..	"	..	..	10	100
	<i>(iii) Village Libraries</i> .. ..	..	"	..	..	20	100
	<i>(iv) Mobile Libraries</i> .. ..	..	"	..	..	..	..
(E) University Education:								
<i>(Excluding Correspondence Courses)</i>								
<i>Enrolment:</i>	<i>(a) Pre-degree level</i>	(000)	}	10	13	2	10
	<i>(b) First-degree level</i> .. ..	..	"				
	<i>(c) Post graduate level</i> .. ..	..	"				
(F) Technical Education:								
<i>(Annual intake)</i>								
	<i>(a) Diploma Courses</i>	Nos.	120	120	50	1,505
	<i>(b) Degree Courses</i>	"	180	180

(1) Hospitals/Dispensaries									
(a) Urban	..	..	..	..	Nos.	} Not available			
(b) Rural	..	..	..	..	Nos.				
(2) Beds:									
(a) Urban Hospitals & Dispensaries	..	..	..	..	Nos.	} Not available			
(b) Rural Hospitals & Dispensaries	..	..	..	..	Nos.				
(3) Primary Health Centres:									
(a) Main Centres	..	..	..	..	..	415	..	..	..
(b) Sub-Centres	..	..	..	..	..	1,332	..	..	..
(4) Training of Nurses:									
(a) Institutes	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
(b) Annual Intake	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..
(c) Annual out-turn	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..
(5) Training of Auxiliary Nurse Mid-wives:									
(a) Institutes	..	..	..	..	Nos.	4	..	..	..
(b) Annual Intake	..	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..
(c) Annual Out-turn	..	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..
(6) Control of Diseases:									
(a) T.B. Clinics	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..
(b) Leprosy Control Units	..	..	..	..	..	26	1	..	..
(c) V.D. Clinics	..	..	..	..	..	36	24	..	5
(d) Filaria Units	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..
(e) S.E.T. Centres	..	..	..	..	..	800	300	50	..
(f) Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	..	..	..	..	..	1,332	..	..	..
Sub-Centres 16 Main Centres.									
(7) Medical Education:									
(a) Medical Colleges	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	..
(b) Annual Admissions	..	..	..	..	..	1,149	..	..	..
(c) Annual out-turn	..	..	..	..	..	1,065	..	..	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(8) Family Welfare:							
1.	Rural Family Welfare Centres	..	..	416	..	4	
2.	District Family Welfare Bureau	..	..	21	..	..	..
3.	City Family Welfare Centres	..	..	1	..	..	..
4.	Urban Family Welfare Centres	..	..	144	..	..	..
5.	Post-mortem Centres	..	..	24	..	..	..
6.	Regional Family Welfare Trg. Centres	..	..	4	..	..	..
VIII. WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATIONS.							
A. Urban Water Supply							
<i>Corporation Towns :</i>							
(i)	Augmentation of Water Supply	..	Mgd.	33	..	..	93
(ii)	Population covered	..	.. Millions	1.79	..	..	1.79
<i>Other Towns :</i>							
<i>Fresh Schemes :</i>							
(i)	Towns covered	..	.. Nos.	23	17	6	13
(ii)	Population covered	..	.. Millions	0.744	0.479	0.365	0.411
<i>Augmentation Schemes :</i>							
(i)	Towns covered	..	.. Nos.	26	12	7	17
(ii)	Population covered	..	.. Millions	2.693	1.329	0.721	1.013
B. Urban Sanitation & Sewerage Scheme							
<i>Fresh Schemes :</i>							
(i)	Towns Covered	..	.. Nos.	..	..	..	12
(ii)	Population Covered	..	.. Millions	..	..	..	0.462
<i>Augmentation Schemes</i>							
(i)	Towns Covered	..	.. Nos.	..	..	..	7
(ii)	Population Covered	..	.. Millions	..	..	..	1.475

(a) <i>Piped Water Supply</i>						
(i) Villages covered	.. ..	.. Nos.	231	147	84	420
(ii) Population covered	.. ..	.. Millions	1.01	0.51	0.50	0.84
(b) <i>Bore Wells/Tube Wells with hand pumps</i>						
(i) Villages covered	.. ..	.. Nos.	10350	8,350	2,000	11951
(ii) Population covered	.. ..	.. Million	5,175	4,175	1.00	6.00
(c) <i>Dug Wells</i>						
(i) Villages covered	.. ..	.. Nos.	..	..	..	..
(ii) Population Covered	.. ..	.. Million	..	..	..	..
IX. HOUSING						
1. Low Income Group Housing Scheme	}	.. No. of houses Constructed				
2. Middle Income Group Housing Scheme		.. Do.	2,700	4,075	2,125	15,600
3. Rental Housing Scheme		.. Do.	..	..	213	2,065
4. Police Housing Scheme		.. Do.	846	496	294	2,966
5. Slum Clearance and R-Housing Scheme		.. Do.	112	54	..	..
6. Land Acquisition and Development		.. No. of acres acquired and developed.	1,000	692	250	1,500
7. Village Housing Projects Scheme	..	.. No. of houses constructed.	Not fixed	151	Not fixed	Not fixed
8. <i>Integrated Housing for Industrial Workers</i>	..	.. Do.	664	216	282	1,680
X. URBAN DEVELOPMENT						
Environmental Improvement of slums	..	.. No. of persons benefited.	30,000	30,000	40,000	2,30,000
1. <i>Training of Craftsmen Institutions</i>						
		No.				
(a) Existing	.. ..	.. Do.	..	..	..	..
(b) New	.. ..	.. Do.	3	2	1	..
Intake Existing	.. ..	.. Do.	436	632	168	120
Outturn New	.. ..	.. Do.	672	632	168	300
<i>Intake</i>						
<i>Outturn</i>						
<i>Backward Classes :</i>						
<i>Education</i>						
1. Supply of Books, dresses etc.	.. ..	.. Students	94,800	2,14,830	1,10,000	6,75,800
2. Award of Scholarships (Pre-Metric)	.. ..	.. Students	1,12,150	37,337	41,400	2,07,000

1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	0	(7)	(8)
3.	Hostels .. ..	.. Hostels	60	23	23	323	
4.	Mid-day Meals Programme .. ..	.. Centres/ Beneficiaries	..	235/12,400	332/15,561	332/80,661	
5.	Ashram Schools .. ..	.. Ash. Schools/ Beneficiaries	22	67/5,297	67/5,297	167/11,297	
6.	Training Programmes .. ..	.. Trainees	2,300	1,065	596	15,096	
7.	Cultural Talents .. ..	.. Trainees	20	208	25	225	
8.	Construction of Buildings .. ..	.. Buildings	76	26	Not Fixed	Not Fixed	
9.	Scouting .. ..	.. Units	85	253	50	250	
10.	Post Matric Scholarships (DMTS) .. ..	.. Students	7,000	5,614	1,100	1,100	
<i>Economic Uplift</i>							
11.	Minor Irrigation .. ..	.. No. of sources	20,000	Not fixed	1,700	15,000	
12.	Agriculture M.W. .. ..	.. Acres	Not fixed	378	700	700	
13.	Agriculture M & S .. ..	.. Beneficiaries	5,200	2,085	300	300	
14.	Supply of Live Stock, plough bullocks etc. .. ..	.. Do.	Not fixed	3,456	Not fixed	Not fixed	
15.	Trade Assistance .. ..	.. Do.	Not fixed	320	..	..
<i>Schemes for Cultivators in Tribal Areas :</i>							
16.	<i>Agriculture :</i>						
(a)	Land Reclamation	}	— Beneficiaries	1,97,000	10,180	..	..
(b)	Tractor ploughing						
(c)	Short term inputs						
<i>Medium term inputs :</i>							
17.	Plough bullocks .. ..	.. No. of pairs	1,047	489	..	..
18.	Agricultural implements .. ..	.. No. of beneficiaries	2,992	1,320	..	..
19.	Supply of Electric Motors .. ..	.. No. of motors	643	230	..	..
20.	Horticulture .. ..	.. Areas	Not fixed	5,224	..	..
21.	Plant Protection Measures .. ..	.. Acres	Do.	475	..	..
22.	Minor Irrigation .. ..	.. Acres	13,500	Not fixed	..	..
23.	Subsidy for Share capital contribution of tribal to Co-operative Banks	.. Beneficiaries	Not fixed	3,859	..	..
24.	Coffee Plantation .. ..	.. Acres	1,600	1,600	2,000	10,000	

Schemes for Land less in Tribal areas :

Agriculture :

26.	Development of Assigned lands	..	..	Acra	1,700	825	..	..
27.	Short term inputs	..	..	Acra	4,032	1,769	..	..
28.	Medium term inputs	..	..	Beneficiaries	Not fixed	222	..	..
29.	Trade Assistance	..	..	Do.	385	336	..	..
30.	Animal Husbandry	..	..	Units	Not fixed	43	..	..

Schemes for Cultivators in plains :

31.	Short term inputs	..	..	Acra	1,425	1,590	..	..
32.	Medium term inputs							
(a)	Plough Bullocks	..	..	No. of pairs	478	233	..	..
(b)	Agricultural implements	..	..	Beneficiaries	400	391	..	..
35.	Supply of electric motors	..	..	Motors	750	69	..	..
36.	Supply of Milch Animals	..	..	No. of Animals	500	275	..	..
37.	Share capital contribution of tribals to			Beneficiaries	Not fixed	710	..	..
38.	Development of Ind. Coop. Banks	..	..	Acra	Not fixed	2,570	..	..

Schemes for Land less in Plains :

39.	Trade Assistance	..	..	Beneficiaries	343	320	..	..
40.	Supply of Milch Animals	..	..	Animals	300	335	..	..
41.	Supply of Plough Bullocks	..	..	No. of pairs	200	175	..	..

Other Schemes :

42.	Animal Husbandry institutions with buildings and staff quarters.	..	..	No. of institutions.	Not fixed	50	5	25
43.	Medical Institutions with buildings and staff quarters.	..	..	Institutions	Not fixed	54	2	10
44.	Integrated Tribal Development	..	..	Projects	Not fixed	6	..	..

MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME—OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

Location; Districts/ Towns/Villages	Name of Scheme.	Fifth Plan Outlay (1974-79) (Rs. in lakhs)	1974-78 Actual Expenditure Rs. in lakhs)	1978-79 Approved outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Power:</i>				
	Rural Electrification (A.P. Electricity Board)	501.74	260.94	300.00
<i>Rural Roads :</i>				
	Entire State [Chief Engineer (P.R.)]	.. 362.35	312.35	100.00
<i>General Education:</i>				
<i>(Director of School Education) Elementary Education:</i>				
(1)	Teacher cost	778.37	} 469.49	264.32
(2)	Construction of Class Rooms ..	5.38		5.00
(3)	Equipment	32.82		..
(4)	Incentives and special coaching Classes	98.80		56.92
(5)	Teachers Quarters .. .. .	..		..
(6)	Ashram Schools	22.40		10.00
	Total Ele. Edn. ..	937.77	469.49	336.30
<i>Adult Education:</i>				
	Director of Adult Education ..			
	PUBLIC HEALTH ..	604.43	395.26	136.00

1978-83 STATEMENT—G N-4.
TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

PHYSICAL TARGETS					
1978-83 Proposed outlay (Rs. lakhs)	Unit	Achievement in 1974-78	Target in 1978-79	Likely achievement in 1978-79	Proposed target (1978-83)
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
2,000.00	Villages	317	321	321	2,011
	Pumpsets	193	988	988	6,701
8,000.00	Km.				
	Formation	100	..	..	..
	Metalling	332	144	144	1,1850
	Nos.				
	S.G.B.Ts. 1974	332	332	4,625	
	B.Eds.	2,854	..	..	2,000
	Gr. II } pandits. }	..	..	..

4,891.00	Nos.	2,10,445	1,19,000	1,19,000	7,84,000
	Nos.	..	..	..	1,000
	Nos.	..	..	..	80
4,891.00					
800.00					
2,500.00					

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>D.M. & H.S.</i>				
(1)	Construction of buildings for upgraded P.H.Cs. into 30 beded Hospitals			
(2)	Constructon of main PHC buildings.			
(3)	Constructon of staff quarters			
(4)	Constructon of backlog sub-centres.			
(5)	Construction of new sub-centres			
(6)	Upgradation of P.H.Cs.			
(7)	Opening of New sub-centres			
(8)	Opening of new P.H.Cs.			
RURAL WATER SUPPLY:		.. 1,752.00	1,118.13	725.00
Chief Engineer (P.R)				
<i>Entire State:</i>				
<i>P.W.S. Schemes:</i>				
<i>(a) Villages covered</i>				
<i>(b) Population covered</i>				
<i>Borewells and Open Wells.</i>				
<i>(a) Village covered</i>				
<i>(b) Population covered</i>				
HOUSING				
<i>Director Harijan Welfare ;</i>				
Entire State	Provision of housesites for weaker sections.	1,167.00	1,194.25	600.00

(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	Nos.	24	..	..	(1) Continuance of PHCs Nos. 11
					(2) Continuance of sub-centres Nos. 86.
	Nos.	22	..	..	(3) Drugs for sub- centre Nos. 3992
	„	168	..	..	(4) Opening of PHCs. & Sub- centres No. 94.
	„	84	..	..	(5) Opening of new upgraded PHCs. No. 114.
					(6) Equipment & furniture for sub- centres & PHCs. 2643.
	„	89	..	..	(7) Construction of PHCs. Sub- centres and staff quarters 3134
	„	6	..	..
	„	101	..	..
	Nos.	5	..	..	..
<u>11,300.00</u>					
	Nos.	147	84	84	420
	Millions	0.51	0.50	0.50	0.84
	Nos.	8350	2000	2000	11,951
	Millions	4.175	1.00	1.00	6.00
3,500.00	No. of families benefited,	5,84,322	44,116	1,50,000	7,50,000

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
URBAN DEVELOPMENT				
<i>(i) Director of Municipal Administration :</i>				
Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam Municipalities.	} Environmental Improve- ment Schemes.	140.70	126.50	202.00
<i>(ii) Special Officer, Municipal Cor- poration of Hyderabad.</i>	} Environmental Improve- ment of Slums.	104.00	84.25	37.00
NUTRITION				
<i>(i) Director of Municipal Ad- ministration. Vijayanagaram, Kakinada and Eluru Muni- cipalities.</i>	} Special Nutrition Pro- gramme in Urban Sium Areas.	144.00	143.73	34.00
<i>(ii) Director of Tri- bal Welfare.</i>	} Spl. Nutrition Programme in Tribal Areas.	220.18	189.19	82.00
All districts in the State.	}			
<i>(iii) Director of School Education.</i>	} Mid-day Meals Pro- gramme.	101.00	46.06	34.00
	Grand Total	4,227.25	4,340.15	35,844.23

(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
375.00	Water supply, Sewerage, paving of streets and provision of community latrines in areas inhabited by S.Cs. particularly Scavengers.		.. Not susceptible for fixation.		
375.00	No. of beneficiaries.	30,000	40,000	40,000	2,30,000
771.90	No. of beneficiaries	2,80,000	70,000	70,000	3,50,000
373.84	No. of centres.	3,998	3,998	3,998	4,000
	No. of beneficiaries.	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
957.49	No. of beneficiaries.	3,00,000	3,30,000	3,30,000	24,70,000
<hr/> 35,844.23 <hr/>					

DRAFT PLAN-1978-83

CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Fifth Plan outlay 1974-79	1974-78 Actual Expenditure	1978-79		1978-83
			Approved Outlay	Propo- sed Outlay	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
I. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SERVICES:					
<i>A. Agricultural Production: (Director of Agriculture)</i>					
1. Extension and Farmers Training Centres (7 Centres).	43.65	38.23	10.50	59.50	
2. Schemes for Farmers Training and Education at Warangal and Anakapally.	11.98	5.64	2.56	12.80	
3. Farmers Training Centre at Samalkot ..	3.43	1.00	1.28	8.50	
4. Scheme for appointment of Lady Demonstrators—Promotion of Scientific storage of food grains.	1.08	0.43	0.64	3.00	
5. Purchase of Diesel Jeeps to 7 Farmers Training Centres.	..	..	5.06	..
6. Scheme for Development of Oil Seeds Intensive Oil Seeds Development.	147.65	43.85	40.61	100.00	
7. Scheme for Development of Oil Seeds (extension of Oil Seeds to New Irrigated area.)	133.08	14.25	23.69	80.00	
8. Scheme for Development of Sun Flower ..	31.88	14.90	5.41	25.00	
9. Intensive Cotton District Programme (Rainfed) Kurnool and Adilabad Districts.	108.00	69.95	33.20	231.07	
10. I.C.D. P. Project area	165.20	83.65	26.90	218.14	
11. I.C.D.P. Rice fallows.. ..	77.00	18.35	4.00	37.31	
12. Scheme for Hybrid Cotton Seed Production	30.00	3.21	4.00	23.20	
13. Intensive Mesta District Programme in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam Districts.	91.32	79.36	21.88	177.72	
14. Scheme for Development of Tobacco in Andhra Pradesh.	130.26	123.49	59.65	343.85	
15. Scheme for Development of Pulses in Andhra Pradesh.	48.81	24.46	15.55	78.00	
16. Aerial Spraying in Cotton (The scheme is being operated from 1977-78).	7.00	0.30	2.00	20.00	
17. Scheme for operational Research Project of Rice at Nalgonda.	6.77	1.30	7.04	6.05	
18. Integrated Pests Control Scheme (Rice) at Bapatla and Warangal, Operational Research Project on Rice Pests.	7.91	3.97	2.05	10.45	

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
19. Scheme for Development of Sugarcane ..	47.02	27.30	10.68	79.32	
20. Scheme for Laying out Demonstration Plots for improved practices in Cashew cultivation.	13.23	8.91	2.79	14.00	
21. Development of Progeny Orchards on Cashew	1.23	0.54	0.33	1.65	
22. Subsidised Plantation of Cashew in Non--departmental areas.	4.20	0.87	3.00	15.00	
23. Scheme for Production and Distribution of T x D Hybrid Coconut Seedlings.	6.20	3.59	1.40	7.00	
24. Scheme for Development of Fruit production for export of Banana (Package Programme of Banana).	6.06	4.38	1.51	7.50	
25. Scheme for Development of Citrus ..	3.96	1.83	1.42	7.00	
26. Scheme for Development of Mango ..	4.66	2.18	1.84	9.25	
27. Scheme for Integrated Dry land Agricultural Development at Hyderabad	76.70	21.62	12.02	76.70	
28. Scheme for Integrated Dry Land agriculture Development at Anantapur.					
29. Popularisation of Scientific techniques of Food-grains Storage at Farmers' level. . .	60.00	29.95	30.00	150.00	
30. Scheme for Development of Quality Control of agricultural inputs.	23.77	6.43	17.34	65.50	
31. Plant Protection Eradication of Pests and Diseases on Crops endemic areas by Aerial and Ground Spraying.	8.13	3.89	1.20	25.00	
32. Scheme for control of brown plant Hopper in the State.	6.00	5.82	10.05	16.50	
33. Schemes for Community Nurseries ..	33.00	16.82	15.00	95.00	
34. Package Programme on Development of Coconut in Srikakulam District.	1.56	..	1.56	7.80	
Total A ..	1,340.74	660.47	376.16	1,935.81	
<i>B. Soil Conservation :</i>					
36. Soil Conservation Schemes, RVPs, Nizam-sagar, Nagarjunasagar and Pochampad Projects.	140.00	33.85	28.22	160.00	
37. Creation of State Soil Survey Organisation ..	6.00	..	6.00	30.00	
Total B ..	146.00	33.85	34.22	190.00	
Total A + B ..	1,486.74	694.32	410.38	2,125.81	

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Strengthening of Ground Water/Surface Water. (Director, Ground Water Department).		36.57	20.00	16.57	90.00
MINOR IRRIGATION (PANCHAYAT RAJ):					
1. Monitoring Cell for accelerated Water Supply Schemes.	0.32	0.64	..
2. Investigation unit for accelerated water supply schemes.	1.18	1.50	..
3. Accelerated water supply schemes for problem villages.	150.00	150.32	..
4. Construction of Rural Linkroads	110.00	..	..
Total	261.50	152.46	..
COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT:					
<i>A. Schemes entitled for 50% central assistance:</i>					
1. CAD Commissioner's Office	0.30	1.75	20.00
2. Administrator's Establishment	36.67	21.00	110.00
3. Topographical Survey and Supervision	75.90	115.02	918.00
4. Soil Survey	7.55	2.20	15.08
5. Aerial Survey in command areas	13.25	15.00	40.00
Total A	133.67	154.97	1,103.08
<i>B. Schemes entitled for 100% Central assistance:</i>					
1. Pilot Projects	28.28	43.17	20.00
2. Subsidy to Small and Marginal farmers	72.50	67.50	933.50
3. Pilot Project, Chelgal	0.50	..
4. Purchase Machinery for S.L.D.	44.00	40.00	925.00
5. Construction of field channels	38.39	45.00	1,175.00
6. Share capital contribution to Co-operative Central Banks.	1,000.00
Total B.	183.17	196.17	4,053.50
Total A + B	316.85	351.14	5,156.58
Animal Husbandry: (D.A.H.)					
1. Large Scale Sheep Breeding Farm, Mamidipally		63.24	26.71	10.00	61.14
2. Progeny Testing Unit, Banavasi	34.79	20.71	5.00	36.94
3. Rinderpest Eradication Scheme	20.13	10.44	4.84	28.71
4. Strengthening of Veterinary Biological and Research Institute, Hyderabad.		40.00	22.47	11.46	44.39

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
5. Strengthening of Statistical Organisation in A.H. Department.		14.31	3.77	2.88	20.54
6. Establishment of Exotic Cattle Breeding Farm, Banavasi under Indo-Danish Project.		95.00	30.64	25.00	..
7. Foot & Mouth Disease vaccine	14.00	2.00	3.75	..
8. Project Cell at Head Office	6.39	2.26	2.25	..
9. Calf Rearing Scheme (L.P.P.)	153.09	32.73	21.00	..
<i>Central Sector Scheme:</i>					
10. Sheep, Poultry and Piggery	349.34	117.00	56.00	..
			268.73	142.18	191.72

Dairy Development (A.P.D.D.C.):

1. Grants in Aid to Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Corporation towards Feeder Balancing Dairy, Sangam.		28.90	28.90	..	..
2. Loans to Feeder Balancing Dairy, Sangam .. ..	.. ..	82.43	82.43	..	..
Total .. ..	.. ..	111.33	111.33	..	..

FISHERIES:*(Director of Fisheries):*

1. Landing and Berthing Facilities at Minor Ports		113.00	2.49	70.00	401.30
2. Construction of Jetties .. ..	.. ..	..	..	30.00	30.00
3. Pilot Survey for estimation of catches of Inland water in Karimnagar District.		1.00	1.00	..	..
4. Development of Infrastructure facilities in Coastal Fishing Villages.		35.00	15.00	20.00	220.00
5. Strengthening organisation of Fisheries Extension work.		2.64	0.80	..	..
6. Fish Farmers Development Agency Scheme .. ..	.. ..	8.66	..	8.66	52.66
7. Subsidy to Fisheries Corporation towards Brackish Water Fish Farming.		15.57	..	15.57	160.00
Total .. ..	.. ..	175.87	19.29	144.23	863.96

FORESTS:*(Chief Conservator of Forests):*

1. Afforestation works in Machkund Basin .. ..	.. ..	..	36.67	14.00	94.00
2. Collection of Pedigree seed in Cashew Plantations.		..	13.66	0.59	2.99

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
3. Progeny orchard (Pepper)			1.17	0.70	..
4. Degraded Forests			49.13	94.00	400.00
5 (a) Mixed Plantations			21.91	50.00	400.00
(b) Raising shelter Belts	24.00	242.00
<i>Central Sector Schemes :</i>					
6. Forestry Research through Agricultural Universities.			3.74	2.99	43.00
7. Breeding of Crocodiles			1.85	0.88	90.00
8. Shifting cultivation			1.15	2.18	9.18
Total			129.28	189.34	1,281.17
Total Agricultural and Allied Services			1,821.31	1,406.30	9,709.24
II. CO-OPERATION:					
National Co-operative Development Corporation (Central Sector Scheme.)			419.15	120.00	1,076.00
III. IRRIGATION AND POWER:					
<i>A. Irrigation.</i>					
1. Improvements to North Buckingham Canal Stage I works			62.52	17.50	20.00
2. Construction of tidal lock at M. 37/7 of Bendamurlanka canal of Godavari Central Delta	7.00
3. Conversion of Kalipatnam main canal from M. 4/7 to its tail end into a navigable channel including construction of a tidal lock at tail end to connect with Upputeru river.			3.11	2.75	10.96
Total			65.63	20.25	37.96
<i>Schemes proposed for inclusion in Medium Term Plan 1978-83.</i>					
4. Improvements to Buckingham Canal Stage-II.	500.00
5. Improvements to Commamur Canal	50.00
6. Improvements to Eluru Canal					100.00
7. Improvements to Kakinada Canal					46.13
8. Improvements to Machilipatnam Canal					70.00
Total-(A)			65.63	20.25	804.09
<i>B. Power : (A.P. State Electricity Board)</i>					
220 KV.					
Hyderabad-Shahabad	321.50
					(A.P. Portion)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Lower Sileru-Barsur (Madhya Pradesh)	66.25 (A.P. Portion)
440 KV.					
Hyderabad-Raichur (Karnataka)	962.50 (A.P. Portion)
Ramagundam - Chandrapur (Maharashtra)..	644.22 (A.P. Portion)
Total (B)	1,994.47
Total Irrigation and Power.	65.63	20.25	2,798.56

IV. INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS :

(Director of Industries).

1. Central capital investment subsidy scheme .. .. .	..	759.00	559.00	200.00	1,000.00
2. District Industries Centres .. .. .	..	..	..	96.25	502.50
Total .. .. .	..	759.00	559.00	296.25	1,502.50

B. LIDCAP :

1. Modernisation of Hyderabad Tanneries to produce 5,000 skins per day along with machinery required. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	185.00
2. Setting up of a Leather Artisans Craftsmen Guild .. .. .	..	..	..	..	9.00
3. Common Service Work-shop facilities for Leather Industry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5.00
4. Common Facility centre at Hyderabad .. .. .	..	..	..	..	50.00
5. Quality Control Laboratory for Leather Tannery and Foot Wear. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	10.00
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	259.00

C. Handlooms :

(Director of Handlooms and Textiles).

1. Intensive Development Project .. .. .	..	46.25	15.00	15.00	16.25
2. Special Intensive Development Projects (Nos. 3) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	138.75
Total .. .. .	..	46.25	15.00	15.00	155.00
Total Industries and Minerals .. .. .	..	..	574.00	311.25	1,916.50

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Minor Ports :</i>					
Development of Kakinada Port		61.55	81.99	5.00	
(* An amount of Rs. 90.835 lakhs has been spent during IVth plan period, against the original outlay of Rs. 152.390 lakhs. Hence the balance of Rs. 61.555 lakhs was taken as Vth plan outlay).					
<i>Roads (C. E. R & B.) :</i>					
1. Inter State or Economic Importance IVth Plan works Spillover to Vth Plan.		103.45	68.45	16.65	35.00
2. Inter State or Economic Importance Vth Plan.		291.92	40.78	40.00	251.14
			109.23	56.65	286.14
<i>Total Transport and Communication.</i>			191.22	61.65	286.14

EDUCATION :*Director of School Education.*

1. Establishment of Hindi wing in the Directorate.				0.50	
2. Maintenance of Educational Technology Cell.			12.13	1.50	
3. Maintenance of 390 Grade I & 610 Grade II Hindi Pandits appointed during 1974-78			83.25	39.50	
4. Establishment of Senior Hindi Pandit Training Course at Govt. College of Education, Warangal.			1.12	1.00	
5. Grant to Andhra Mahila Sabha, Hyderabad for farmers functional Literacy Programme			18.69	7.00	
6. Financial Assistance to eminent Sanskrit Pandits in indigent circumstances			2.53	1.00	
7. Non-formal Education				11.04	
8. Third Educational Survey			1.66		
9. Production of Literature for neo-Literates			0.26		
10. Schemes for awards of fellowship to outstanding Artists in the fields of literacy & plastic artists.			0.06		
Total			119.70	61.54	

Director of Higher Education :

1. National Social Service		31.50	25.20	17.85	114.00
2. Development of Telugu and Book Production.		5.00	4.00	1.00	15.00
			29.20	18.85	129.00

Director of Adult Education :

1. Grant-in-Aid to Andhra Mahila Sabha Hyderabad for farmers Functional Literacy Programme			18.69	7.00	
2. Non Formal Education in 6 Districts				7.78	
3. Production of Literature for neo Literates			0.26		
			18.95	14.78	

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Technical Education (D.T.E.)</i>					
1. Construction of Students Hostels at Srikakulam, Guntur, Nellore and Nandyal, Institute of Printing Technology, Secunderabad, Govt. Polytechnic for Women, Kakinada, and Guntur ..		22.21	20.21	2.00	75.11
HEALTH (D. M. & H. S.) :					
1. N. M. E. P.			412.30	185.44	Not indicated by Govt of India.
2. National Smallpox Eradication Programme ..		214.89	221.25	44.50	
3. National Leprosy Control Programme ..		153.34	211.91	93.00	
			845.46	322.94	..
INDIAN MEDICINE AND HOMEOPATHY :					
1. Post Graduate Departments		15.75	9.99	4.00	70.45
2. Indian Medicine Pharmacy		5.00	..	2.50	8.00
Total		20.75	9.99	6.50	78.45
Construction of combined Food and Drug, Laboratory, (Drugs Controller and Food Authority).					
1. Post Matric Scholar Ships		425.00	420.15	Not approved	Not approved.
2. Girls Hostels		14.25	117.90	Do.	Do.
3. P. E. T. C.		9.00	3.60	Do.	Do.
		448.25	541.65		
1. Post Matric Scholarships		8.25	10.96	2.50	12.50
2. Girls Hostels		21.42	21.42	4.00	20.00
3. Tribal Development Blocks		44.75	44.75	..	..
4. Co-operation		21.00	21.00		
5. Research and Training		8.35	7.62	3.00	15.00
6. Integrated Tribal Development Agencies ..		623.00	623.00	263.00	1,315.00
7. Pre-examination training Centre.		4.95	3.64	1.50	7.50
Total		731.72	732.39	274.00	1,370.00
1. <i>Integrated Child Development Services</i> ..		27.382	17.54	29.900	150.50
2. <i>Functional Literacy Centres.</i>		9.992	5.79	3.910	19.60
3. Children in need of care and protection. (Destitute Children Homes).		38.945	28.15	11.420	67.00
Total	51.39	45.230	237.10
Total Social and Community Services	2,375.50	749.84	1,897.66
GRAND TOTAL	5,446.81	2,669.29	17,684.10

ANNEXURE—I

Crop Production - Achievement & Targets

(Agri.-19)

Sl.No.	Item	Unit	Actual Production		Targets
			1973-74	1977-78	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Director of Agriculture :</i>					
1.	Food Grains : Total		8,670	8,660	10,800
	(a) Cereals	.. 000 Tonnes	8,275	8,283	10,350
	(b) Pulses	.. ..	395	377	450
2.	Sugarcane : (in tonnes of cane)	..	8,907	9,648	14,600
3.	Oil seeds : Total	.. ..	1,555	1,071	1,800
4.	(a) (i) Groundnut	.. ..	1,376	976	1,600
	(ii) Sesamum	.. ..	39	26	60
	(iii) Castor	.. ..	121	50	110
	(iv) Safflower	.. ..	14	5	20
	(v) Sun Flower	.. ..	15	5	10
5.	Cotton	.. 000 bales (170 Kg.)	347	231	500
6.	Mstea	.. 000 bales (180 Kg.)	438	857	1,100
7.	Tobacco	.. 000 Tonnes	237	199	260

ANNEXURE—II

(Agri-20.)

Crop Production : Targets for Terminal Years

Area

000 Hectares

Production:

000 Tonnes

Yield :

Kgs/Hect

No.	Item	Achievement 1977-78			Target 1982-83		
		Area	Yield	Production	Area	Yield	Production
1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE :							
<i>Food Grains :</i>							
(a)	Rice :						
(i)	Autumn } (Kharif) ..	2,708	1,391	3,768	3,007	1,657	4,985
(ii)	Winter } ..						
(iii)	Summer (Rabi) ..	846	1,802	1,525	1,137	1,904	2,115
	Total Rice : ..	3,554	1,489	5,293	4,144	1,725	7,100
(b)	Wheat ..	31	677	21	35	714	25
(c)	Maize ..	299	1,565	468	309	1,618	500
(d)	Jowar ..	2,307	613	1,415	2,396	647	1,550
(e)	Bajra ..	566	663	375	627	757	475
(f)	Other Cereals ..	1,079	659	711	1,000	650	650
(g)	Pulses ..	1,311	287	377	1,458	308	500
	Total Foodgrains : ..	9,147	947	8,660	9,969	1,083	10,800
	Sugarcane (Cane) ..	148	63,838	9,648	177	82,400	14,600
	Oil Seeds Total : ..	1,576	680	1,071	2,021	886	1,800
a)	Groundnut ..	1,060	920	976	1,426	1,122	1,600
b)	Sesamum ..	149	175	26	140	400	60
b)	Castor ..	328	180	59	400	275	110
d)	Safflower ..	20	250	5	30	667	20
e)	Sun Flower ..	19	263	5	25	400	10
	Cotton ..	442	89	231	445	191	500
	Mesta ..	111	1,390	857	132	1,500	1,100
	Tobacco ..	221	900	199	221	1,180	260

ANNEXURE—III

Selected Programmes - Achievements and Targets

(Agrt.-21)

Sl.No.	Item	Unit	Actual Achievement		Target 1982-8
			1973-74	1977-78 (Provisional)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE :					
1. <i>High Yielding Varieties :</i>					
(a)	Paddy	.. 000 Hects	1,811	2,413	3,075
(b)	Wheat	.. ..	22	32	43
(c)	Maize	.. ..	57	84	78
(d)	Jowar	.. ..	134	248	700
(e)	Bajra	.. ..	172	169	375
	Total (1)	..	2,196	2,946	4,271
2. <i>Consumption of Chemicals</i> 000 Tonnes					
<i>Fertilizers (Nutrients)</i>					
(a)	Nitrogenous (in terms of 'N')	.. ..	170	360	540
(b)	Phosphatic (in terms of P ₂ O ₅)	.. ..	82	138	215
(c)	Potassic (in terms of K ₂ O ₅)	.. ..	29	37	70
	Total (2)		281	535	825
3.	Increase in Gross cropped area.	000 Hect.	13,300	14,000	14,400
4.	Soil and Water Conservation on Agriciural Lands.	..	400	440	740
5.	Major Irrigation	.. ..	..	..	..
6.	Plant Protection (Technical Grade Material)	000 Tonnes	..	13	15

ANNEXURE—IV

Selected Programmes - Achievements and Targets (Agri.-22)

Sl.No.	Item	Unit	Achievement 1977-78	Target 1982-83.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE :				
1. Organic Manures & Green Mannuring -		000 Hects		
(a)	Urban Compost	.. ..	32	37
(b)	Green Manuring	.. ..	152	215
(c)	Rural Compost	.. ..	3,580	6,060
2. Plant Protection (Technical Grade Material)				
(a)	Consumption of Pesticides	.. Tonnes	12,130	12,610
(b)	Seed treatment chemical	.. ..	50	100
(c)	Fungicides	.. ..	650	1,350
(d)	Others	.. ..	70	1,200
Total :		.. ..	12,900	15,260
3. Certified Seed Quantity Distributed :				
(a) Food Crops :				
(i)	Cereals	.. ..	11,600	14,000
(ii)	Pulses	.. ..	600	600
(b) Others :				
(i)	Cotton	.. ..	1,400	1,950
(ii)	Oil Seeds	.. ..	800	2,600
(ii)	Jute/Mesta	.. ..	550	1,200
(iv)	Potato	.. ..	..	..
(v)	Vegetables	.. ..	..	..
(vi)	Fooder Crops	.. ..	..	..
Total (a+b)		.. ..	14,950	20,350
6. Land Reclamation :		000 Hects		
(i)	Alkaline	.. ..	No scheme	4.00
(ii)	Others	.. ..	..	..

ANNEXURE IV--(Contd.)
Selected Programme - Achievement and Targets

(Agri.-22)

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Achievement in 1977-78	Target 1982-83	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
REGISTRAR OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES :					
1. Grading Units/Processings :					
(a)	Co-operative Processing Units (Cumulative)	Nos.	189	256	(cumulative)
2. Storage & Ware-housing					
(c)	Co-operative Godowns Storage Capacity (cumulative)	000 Tonnes	313	746	(cumulative)
3. Short-term Agricultural Credit :					
(a)	Short-term advances during the year by Co-operative (level)	Rs. in crores	84.72	210.00	(level)
4. Investment Agricultural Credit :					
(a)	Medium-term advances by Co-operatives during the year	do.	4.05	10.00	(level)
(b)	Long-term advances by Land Development Banks (level) :	do.			
	Ordinary loans ..	do.	9.39	10.00	(level)
	Special loans ..	do.	38.29	60.00	(level)
	Total L.T. Credit ..		47.68	70.00	(level)

ANNEXURE—V

Minor Irrigation Programme-Achievements and Targets (Agrt.-24)

000 Hects.

<i>Benefits</i>	<i>Surface Water Schemes</i>	<i>Ground Water Schemes</i>	<i>Total</i>
CHIEF ENGINEER (PANCHZYATI RAJ) : ..			
Gross area under Minor Irrigation after deducting depreciation.			
I. 1973-74 (Actuals)			
(a) Potential	.. 0.972	..	0.972
(b) Utilisation ..	.. 0.972	..	0.972
II. 1977-78 (Actuals)			
(a) Potential	.. 0.868	..	0.868
(b) Utilisation	.. 0.868	..	0.868
III. 1982-83 (Target)			
(a) Potential	.. 84	..	84
(b) Utilisation	.. 84	..	84

PHYSICAL PROGRAMME000¹/₄ Hects.

	<i>Upto 1973-74</i>	<i>Upto 1977-78</i>	<i>Upto 1982-83</i>
(a) Surface Water Schemes :			
I. Flow schemes	.. 518.00	522.513	606.513
II. Lift schemes
(b) Ground water Schemes :			
I. Dug wells
II. Improvement of dug wells by boring and deepening.
III. Tube wells :			
(a) State
(b) Private
IV. Diesel Pump Sets.
V. Electric Pump sets

ANNEXURE-V—(Contd.)

Minor Irrigation Programme-Achievements & Targets

Agri-24—(Contd.)

Sl.No.	Benefits	Surface Water Schemes	Ground Water Schemes	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Irrigation Development Corporation :</i>				
1. Gross Area under Minor Irrigation after deduction of Depreciation :—				
(i)	1973-74 (Actuals)	.. The Corporation was constituted on Sept., 7th, 1974.		.. ..
(a)	Potential	..		..
(b)	Utilisation	..		..
(ii)	1977-78 (Actuals)			
(a)	Potential	.. 8.436 T.H. in K and 7.781 T.H. in R	2.112 T.H. in K 4.224 T.H. in R	10.548 in K 12.005 in R
(b)	Utilisation	.. 4.924 T.H. in K and 4.520 T.H. in R	0.528 in K and 1.056 T.H. in R	5.452 in K 5.576 in R
(iii)	1982-83 (Targets)			
(a)	Potential	.. 136.436 T.H. in K and 110.81 T.H. in R	5.600 T.H. in K 11.200 T.H. in R	142.036 in K 122.01 in R.
(b)	Utilisation	..	2.300 T.H. in K 5.600 T.H. in R	2.800 in K. 5.600 in R
2. Physical Programmes :				
		Upto 1973-74	Upto 1977-78	Upto 1982-83
(a) Surface Water Schemes :				
(i)	Flow Schemes	.. ..	..	..
(ii)	Lift Schemes	.. ..	18.684 in K 16.540 in R	136.436 in K 110.810 in R
(b) Ground Water Schemes :—				
(i)	Dug Wells	.. ..	..	..
(ii)	Improvement of Dug Wells by boring and deepening	.. ..	..	..
(iii) Tube Wells :				
(a)	State	.. ..	0.430 T. Nos.	2.230 T. Nos.
(b)	Private	.. ..	..	..
(iv)	Diesel Pumpsets	.. ..	..	..
(v)	Electric Pumpsets	.. ..	0.430 T. Nos.	2.230 T. Nos.
K : Kharif		R : Rabi		

ANNEXURE-V—(Con td.)

Minor Irrigation Programme Achievements & Targets

Agri-24—(Contd.)

3. Outlays/Expenditure	Fifth Plan			Five Years Plan 1978-83		
	State	Institu- tional	Private	State	Institu- tional	Private
1. Surface Water Schemes :						
(i) Flow Schemes ..	2,277.91	..	..	6,352.00	..	..
(ii) L. I. Schemes ..	..	..	..	30.00	..	..
2. Ground Water Schemes	409.14	..	198.396	1650.00	4964.50	..
	(Share capital + Grant)†					
(i) Surface Water Scheme ..	..	..	..	618.00	..	..
(ii) Ground Water Schemes : ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

ANNEXURE-
ANIMALTARGETS, PRODUCTION AND SELECTED PHYSICAL PRO-
SPONSORED

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Item.</i>	<i>Units.</i>	<i>Actuals 1973-74</i>	<i>Fifth plan target.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION.				
1.	Milk ..	.. ( 000 tones)	1,830	2,400
2.	Eggs (Millions)	.. ..	800	1,445
3.	Wool (Lakh K.Gs.)	.. ..	24.00	26.00
II. PHYSICAL PROGRAMMES.				
1.	I.C.D. Projects ..	.. Nos.	3	7
2.	(a) Key village Blocks	.. Nos.	41	43
	(b) Estt. of C.S.C. Centres	.. Nos.	..	..
	(c) Estt. of Frozen Semen Banks.	Nos.	..	..
3.	Estt. of Cattle Breeding Farms.	.. Nos.	10	..
4.	No. of inseminations performed with exotic bulls semen annually.	(In lakhs)	0.40	1.11
5.	Estt. of sheep Breeding Farms	.. Nos.	3	3
6.	Sheep Rearing Wool Grading-cum-Marketing Centres	.. Nos.	..	1
7.	Sheep & Wool Extn. Centres	.. Nos.	33	33
8.	Intensive Sheep Development Projects	.. Nos.	..	..
9.	(a) Estt. of Poultry Breeding Farms	.. Nos.	14	..
	(b) Estt. of Duck Breeding Farm.	Nos.	..	..
10.	Intensive Egg. & Poultry Production-cum-Marketing Centres	.. Nos.	8	10
11.	Pig Breeding Units/Farms	.. Nos.	3	..

VI

HUSBANDRY.

(Agri-25)

GRAMMES UNDER STATE PLAN AND CENTRALLY
SCHEMES

<i>Actual Achievements.</i>			1976-78		<i>Proposed</i>
1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	<i>Target.</i>	<i>Anticipa- ted achi- evement.</i>	<i>target 1978-79</i>
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1,870	1,910	1,959	2,086	2,086	2,146
825	855	905	955	955	1,000
24.44	24.80	25.32	25.76	25.76	26.20
2	2	..	..	..	1 Augmenting milk production
..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	2
1	..	..	..	..	1
0.61	0.70	1.02	1.20	1.20	1.40
1	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	11	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	Nil.
..
..	..	..	..	..	1
1	1	..	..	..	..
..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
12.	Piggery Development Blocks	.. Nos.	..	..
13.	Feed Mixing Plants	.. Nos.	3	8
14.	Estt. of Fodder Seed Production Stations	.. .. Nos.	..	2
15.	Vety. Hospitals	.. .. Nos.	165	167
16.	Veterinary Dispensaries	.. Nos.	1,149	1,199
17.	Mobile Vety. Dispensaries	.. Nos.	2	7
18.	Vety. First Aid Centres	.. Nos.	..	..
19.	<i>Rinderpest Eradication :</i>			
	(a) No. of Checkposts	.. Nos.	20	1
	(b) No. of Vigilance Units	.. Nos.	4	4
20.	No. of districts in which Foot and Mouth Disease control has been taken up.	.. .. Nos.	..	3
21.	<i>Livestock Production Projects through the S.F./M.F.A.L. :</i>			
	(i) Calf rearing	.. .. Units.	..	21,750
	(ii) Poultry Production	.. .. „	..	15,000
	(iii) Sheep Production (20+1)	..(50 birds)	..	17,500
	(iv) Pig Production (10 fattening)	.. .. „	..	1,500

(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
..
1	..	..	..	..	..
..
1	..	..	..	..	..
2	2	10	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	3
25	..	4	..	..	6
..	1	..	..	..	2
..	4	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	3	..	3
..	..	100	8,800	891	11,350
..	..	133	4,950	539	8,750
..	..	536	6,300	920	9,500
..	..	56	500	132	625

ANNEXURE-VII

Fisheries :

SELECTED TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

(Agri-27)

Sl. No.	Item.	Unit.	Fifth Plan target (1974-79).	1974-78 Achievement.	1978-79 Target.	1978-83 proposed target.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
FISHERIES :							
<i>Director of Fisheries.:</i>							
1.	Mechanised Boats	.. Nos.	345	67	42	820*	420 Fisheries Corporation at Kakinada/Nizam Patnam.
2.	<i>Fish Seed Production. :</i>						
	(i) Fry	.. Millions	75	100	150	200	200 Bhawanipadu.
	(ii) Fingerlings	.. Millions	25	50	75	100	200 Krishnapatnam.
3.	Fish Farms	.. Nos.	8	6	..	..	The construction of new Fish Farm transferred to Fisheries Corporation.
4.	<i>Fish Production:</i>						
	(i) Inland	.. 000 Tons	100	114.73	122	150.00	..
	(ii) Marine	.. 000 Tons	148	115.04	182	160.00	..

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

HEAD-WISE/SUB-HEAD-WISE BREAK-UP OF THE FINANCIAL OUTLAYS.

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sl. No.	Head of Development/Programmes.		Fifth Plan Approved Outlay.	Approved Outlay 1978-79.	Proposed Outlay 1978-83			
					Total	Capital.	Foreign Exchange.	
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
I. Agricultural Research and Education :								
1.	Agricultural Research	.. ..	..	179.45	51.60	403.30	14.00	..
2.	Agricultural Education	.. ..	..	186.17	58.40	559.51	77.70	..
Total-I			..	365.62	110.00	962.81	91.70	..
II. Agricultural Extension and Administration :								
1.	Direction and administration	.. ..	..	115.34	38.31	231.31	..	..
2.	Agricultural extension	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Extension Education and Farmers' Training	.. ..	..	25.68	7.60	49.10	15.00	..
4.	Adaptive Research	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Agricultural Economics and Statistics	.. ..	..	3.37	1.00	10.00	..	..
Total-II			..	144.39	46.91	290.41	15.00	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		
III. Agricultural Inputs :								
1. Seeds	490.93	5.33	66.33	40.00	..
2. Fertilisers and Manures	2.23	0.73	7.73	..	..
3. Plant Protection	68.37	28.55	211.05	..	..
4. Implements and Machinery	30.00	..	..
5. Others	77.31	17.83	340.63	165.50	..
Total-III			..	638.84	52.44	655.74	205.50	..
IV. Crop Oriented Programmes :								
1. H.Y.P.	39.44	17.00	163.00	..	..
2. Pulses
3. Commercial Crops	24.53	9.70	175.70	..	..
4. Horticultural Crops and Plantations	21.70	4.95	132.00	..	..
Total-IV			..	85.67	31.65	471.70	..	..
V. Land Reforms :								
1. Updating of land Records]
2. Consolidation of Holdings]	169.68	35.00	3,000.00	..	..
Total-V.			..	169.58	35.00	3,000.00	..	..

VI. *Minor Irrigation :*

2071-40

1.	Surveys and investigation of ground water resources.	|						
2.	Loan and subsidy to private irrigation works for small farmers, tribal farmers etc.	..	..	..	..	900.00	..	..
3.	Equipment for ground water schemes	..	|	..	
4.	State (Deep) Tubewells	..	..	..	260.00	1,650.00	1,650.00	..
5.	Survey and investigation of surface water schemes	..	..	..	..	618.00	..	..
6.	Surface flow schemes	..	..	1,392.95	703.00	6,352.00	6,352.00	..
7.	State lift irrigation schemes	..	..	..	..	30.00	30.00	..
8.	Loan and subsidy to cooperative lift irrigation schemes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Share capital contribution and subsidy towards water rates of Tubewell/Lift Irrigation Corps	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.	Establishment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11.	Any other expenditure	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total-VI		..	1,392.95	963.00	9,550.00	8,032.00	..	..

611

VII. *Soil and Water Conservation :*

1.	Direction and Administration	..	..	2.91	0.80	5.80	..	..
2.	Soil Survey and Testing	..	..	0.24	5.00	90.00	..	..
3.	Research Education and Training	..	..	9.50	2.20	37.20	20.00	..
4.	Soil Conservation schemes	..	..	175.08	37.00	610.00	..	..
5.	Other Expenditure including C.C.F.	..	..	39.57	12.00	651.50	..	..
Total-VII		..	227.30	57.00	1,400.50	20.00	..	..

	(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
2071-40*	VIII. <i>Animal Husbandry :</i>			..	..	..	..	..
	1.	Direction, Administration and Extension		..	36.83	5.50	42.95	..	..
	2.	Vety. Service and Animal Health		..	84.93	38.59	209.55	39.00	..
	3.	Research/Assistance to Agriculture University		..	412.49	5.73	231.70	102.85	..
	4.	Investigation and Statistics		..	4.35	1.44	7.95	..	..
	5.	Cattle Development		..	170.36	72.26	612.48	28.00	..
	6.	Poultry Development		..	24.14	7.30	74.92	10.00	..
	7.	Sheep and Wool Development		..	13.70	2.10	118.00	10.00	..
	8.	Piggery Development		..	5.40	6.78	40.00	6.00	..
	9.	Goat Development		..	..	..	5.00	..	..
	10.	Other Livestock Development		..	..	..	31.25	..	..
	11.	Fodder and Feed Development		..	14.79	9.21	54.00	..	..
	Total-VIII			..	766.99	148.91	1,431.80	195.85	..
IX. <i>Dairy Development :</i>									
1.	Direction and Administration		..	6.38	1.00	4.00	..	..
2.	Dairy Development		..	661.62	182.00	2,110.65	2,110.65	..	
	(a) Corporations		..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Cooperations.		..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Training and Education		..	..	2.00	2.00	..	..
4.	Milk Supply Schemes		..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Others		..	..	..	1,135.35	1,135.35	..	
	Total IX.			..	668.00	185.00	3,352.00	3,246.00	..

X. Fisheries :		..	..				
1.	Direction and Administration	..	..	35.94	16.00	148.00	..	..
2.	Inland Fisheries	..	..	78.98	15.00	163.40	..	..
3.	Research/Education and Training	..	..	22.68	13.80	47.00	..	..
4.	Marine Fisheries	..	..	198.38	53.50	431.10	..	..
5.	Marketing and Storage	..	..	41.37	36.20	101.00	..	..
6.	Others	..	..	157.69	20.50	709.50	484.00	..
Total X				..	535.00	155.00	1,600.00	484.00	..
XI. Forestry :									
1.	Direction and Administration	..	..	8.12	3.15	41.00	..	..
2.	Research Education and Training	..	..	15.42	7.00	97.00	..	..
3.	Forest Conservation and Development	..	..	24.20	3.50	80.00	..	..
4.	Forest Resource Survey	..	..	2.27	2.00	22.00	..	..
5.	Plantation Schemes	..	..	276.52	60.95	368.00	..	..
	(a) Departmental.								
	(b) Forest Corporations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6.	Forest Development Corporations (Equity Participation).			85.00	35.00	641.00	641.00	..	
7.	Forest Communications and Buildings..	..	..	14.19	5.00	170.00	170.00	..
8.	Preservation of Wild Life	..	..	22.91	12.00	92.00	..	..
9.	Others	..	..	57.29	21.40	413.00	..	..
Total-XI				..	505.92	150.00	1,924.00	811.00	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
XII. Agricultural Credit :							
1. Support to Ordinary Debentures of L.D.Bs.	..	199.02	20.00	180.00	180.00	..	
2. Support to special Debentures of L.D.Bs.	..	819.32	353.00	2,940.00	2,940.00	..	
Total XII		..	1018.34	370.00	3,120.00	3,120.00	..
XIII. Community Development and Panchayats :							
(a) Community Development	
(b) Panchayats	303.51	65.00	325.00	..	
Total XIII		..	303.51	65.00	325.00	..	
XIV. Cooperation :							
1. Direction and Administration	40.00	11.29	132.00	..	
2. Credit Cooperatives	107.04	36.44	331.33	..	
3. Farming Cooperatives	85.17	14.85	242.94	169.00	
4. Dairy Cooperatives	
5. Fishermen's Cooperatives	
6. Warehousing and Marketing Processing Cooperatives	138.75	21.71	612.60	272.40	
7. Cooperative Sugar Mills	1,074.07	335.00	2,916.00	2,886.00	
8. Education/Research and Training Information and Publicity	42.47	12.10	51.45	..	
9. Other Cooperatives	378.84	68.63	487.35	44.65	
Total-XIV		..	1,866.34	500.02	4,773.67	3,772.05	..

KV. Rural Development :

1. Integrated Rural Development	..	..					
(a) S.F.D.A.	..	..	..	60.31	25.00	125.00	125.00	..	
(b) D.P.A.P.	..	..	..	1,143.79	876.00	4,130.00	4,130.00	..	
(c) C.A.D.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Area Development Programme of States	..	..	..	751.25	603.00	4,015.00	1,758.00	..	
3. Desert Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Food For Work Programme	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(i) Women's Programme	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total XV	..	..	..	1,955.35	1,454.00	8,270.00	6,013.00	..	
Grand Total I to XV	..	..	..	10,643.84	4,323.93	41,127.63	26,006.10	..	

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT—EMPLOYMENT GENERATION.

Sl. No.	Head of Development/ Programme	Likely employment Generation in man year					
		Scientists.	Technical	Admn.	Skilled	Un-skilled	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
II. Agricultural Extension and Administration :							
(1)	Direction and Administration.	..	245	153	28	14	440
(2)	Agricultural Extension ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3)	Extension Education and farmers Training ..	..	37	23	10	42	112
(4)	Adaptive Research ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(5)	Agricultural Economics and Statistics.	..	23	..	..	..	..
Total-II ..		..	305	176	38	56	575
III. Agricultural Inputs :							
(1)	(a) Seed Multiplication and Distribution ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Seed Farms ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2)	Fertilisers ..	..	8	2	1	2	13
(3)	Plant Protection ..	..	58	..	..	3	61
(4)	Implements and Machinery.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(5)	Others ..	..	129	33	10	52	224
Total III ..		..	195	35	11	57	298
IV. Crop Oriented Programme :							
(1)	H.Y.V.P. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2)	Pulses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3)	Commercial Crops ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(4)	Horticultural Crops and Plantations.	..	112	19	7	42	180
Total IV ..		..	112	19	7	42	180
Total II to IV ..		..	610	230	56	155	1,051
VII. Soil Conservation and Water conservation :							
1.	Direction and Administration.	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Soil Survey and Testing ..	..	18	24	45	15	102
3.	Research Education and Training.	..	6	..	..	..	6
4.	Soil Conservation scheme.	..	333	276	540	130+125 lakh labour*	1,279
5.	Other Expenditure ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total VII ..		..	357	300	585	145	1,387
(*) 125 Lakh Mandays for soil conservation works		..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..		..	967	530	641	300	2,438

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT—EMPLOYMENT GENERATED.

Sl. No.	Head of Development/ Programme.	Likely Employment Generation in Man Year.					Total
		Scientists	Technical	Adminis- tration.	Skilled	Un-skilled	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.							
1.	Direction, Administration and Extension .. ..	..	29	153	..	60	242
2.	Veterinary Service and Animal Health .. ..	..	218	53	39	64	374
3.	Research/Assistance to Agriculture University .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Investigation and Statistics .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Cattle Development .. ..	..	59	13	46	67	185
6.	Poultry Development .. ..	..	18	7	..	11	36
7.	Sheep and Wool Development .. ..	..	44	..	..	80	124
8.	Piggery Development .. ..	..	8	10	..	19	37
9.	Goat Development .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.	Other Livestock Development .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Feed and Fodder Development .. ..	..	45	22	..	35	102
	Total .. ..	..	421	258	85	336	1,100

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION TRAINING

(In number).

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Item.</i>	<i>Agriculture.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>I. University Education.</i>		
	(i) State Agricultural University.	..
	(a) Graduates .. .. .	..
	(b) Postgraduates (M.Sc. P. Hd.)	..
	(ii) Colleges ..	..
	(a) Graduates	..
	(b) Post-Graduates	..
	(a) M. Sc.	..
	(b) Ph. D.	..
	II. Professional Training.	..
	III. Vocational Training.	..
	IV. <i>Skill Formation.</i>	..
	V. Training Institutes.	..
	(a) University .. .. .	..
	(b) Postgraduate Institutes .. .. .	..
	(c) Professional-Vocational Training Centres. (SIPP&PS)	750
	(i) Extension Training Centres .. .. .	..
	(ii) Krishi Vigyan Kendras .. .. .	..
	(iii) Young Farmers Training Centres .. .. .	..
	(iv) Gyan Kendras .. .. .	..
	(v) Farmers Training Centres	62,300

COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (C A D P) OUTLAYS IN STATE SECTOR.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Irrigation Project.	Actual Expenditure.				Approved Outlay 1978-79	Likely requirement. 1979-83 (4 years)	Total 1978-83 (5 years)	Remarks.		
		1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)		
A. On-going	..	..	129.796	11.146	173.109	367.62	603.00	3,403.09	4,036.09	..
B. New schemes of 1978-83											
	Total	129.796	111.146	173.109	367.62	603.00	3,403.09	4,036.09	..

C.A.D.

Statement-II

(AGR-40)

PROGRAMME OF WORKS IN THE STATE SECTOR SHOWING EXPENDITURE / OUTLAY FOR VARIOUS
ACTIVITIES OF C. A. D. P. (Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Item of works.	Expendi- ture during 1974-77 (3 years)	Expendi- ture during 1977-78	Total 1974-78	Approved outlay 1978-79	Likely require- ment during 1979-83 (4 years.)	Total for 1978-83
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Establishment of CAD Authorities both at State and Project level	51.10	27.58	78.68	V 22.749	107.251	130.00
2.	Survey, Planning, design and supervision of OFD works	83.84	70.468	154.31	V 90.20	842.88	933.08
3.	Construction of field channels and related structures .. .. .	..	38.39	38.39	' 45.00*	1,075.00	1,175.00
4.	Other non-farm-development works .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Special loan fund for ineligible farmers	41.18	58.40	99.58	0.01	168.76	168.77
6.	Crop compensation .. .. .	..	..	..	0.01	..	..
7.	Equity capital support to L.D.Cs. etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..

8.	Debenture support/Injection of share capital to primary L.D.Bs. to reduce overdues position	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Loan for the purchase of equipment to Agro Industries Cropn. etc., for OFD. works	..	..	44.03	44.03	** 40.00	862.00	925.00	
10.	Consolidation of holdings / realignment of field boundaries.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11.	Construction of roads in command areas	..	183.513	179.63	363.143	275.00	1,420.00	1,695.00	
12.	Construction of markets in command area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13.	Demonstration farms etc.	..	8.366	6.707	15.073	6.865	18.135	25.00	
14.	Any other activities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note :— V The outlay indicates 50% of the State's share out of the total provision excluding 50% Central assistance from Government of India.

2. * The Government of India have released an additional amount of Rs. 55.00 lakhs as central assistance.
3. ** The Government of India have released additional amount of Rs. 23.00 lakhs as central assistance.

**ACHIEVEMENTS AND TARGETS FOR WORKS IN THE STATE SECTOR FOR VARIOUS ACTIVITIES OF
C. A. D. P.**

Sl. No.	Item of works.	Unit of work.	Ach. during 1974-77 (3 years)	Progress during 1977-78	Total 1974-78	Target for 1978-79	Target for 1979-83 (4 years)	Total for 1978-83
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Preparation of Plans and Designs	Ha.	18,572	30,495	49,067	73,400	..	..
2.	Construction of field channels	Km/Ha.	1,761.22	1,872.63	3,633.85	73,400	..	..
			48,171.60	22,700	70871.60			
3.	Other on-farm Development Works.							
(a)	Land levelling/Shaping	Ha.	25,863	10,480	36,343	73,400	..	..
(b)	Const. of field drains	Km/Ha.	325	94.13	419.13	73,400	..	..
			450	..	450			
(c)	Lining of field channels	Km/Ha.	6.2	..	6.2	73,400	..	..
			25.6	..	25.6			
4.	Consolidation land holdings/Realignment of field boundaries	Ha.	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Const. of Roads in Command Area	Km.	..	..	..	..	..	..
6.	Construction of Markets in Command Areas.	Nos.	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Construction of main drains	Km/Ha.	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Any other activities. (Adopt suitable units of works)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source : Taken from Annual Progress Reports received from the Administrators for the year 1976-77 and 1977-78.

STATEMENT SHOWING PARTICULARS OF IRRIGATION POTENTIAL CREATED, AREA LOCALISED AND DEVELOPED.

(Lakh Acres)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Year 1976-77						Year 1977-78						
		Potential created			Area Developed			Potential created			Area developed.			
		Wet	I. D.	Total	Wet	I. D.	Total	Wet	I. D.	Total	Wet	I. D.	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
1.	Pochampad	0.70	1.79	2.49	0.70	1.79	2.49	0.85	1.64	2.49	0.85	1.64	2.49	
2.	N. S. P. Left canal	3.82	0.66	4.48	2.75	..	2.75	3.82	0.66	4.48	2.75	..	2.75	
3.	N. S. P. Right Canal	2.90	4.76	7.66	2.70	4.60	7.30	2.97	4.92	7.89	2.80	4.62	7.42	
4.	K. C. Canal	..	1.88	0.90	2.78	1.46	0.54	2.00	1.88	0.90	2.78	2.00	0.64	2.64
5.	T. B. P. High level canal Stage I	0.50	0.63	1.13	0.43	0.41	0.84	0.50	0.63	1.13	0.43	0.41	0.84	
	Stage II	0.23	0.06	0.29	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.23	0.07	0.30	0.05	0.05	0.10	
6.	T. B. P. Low level canal	..	0.41	1.07	1.48	0.42	0.64	1.06	0.41	1.07	1.48	0.42	0.64	1.06
7.	Rajolibanda Diversion scheme	..	0.35	0.47	0.82	0.24	0.31	0.55	0.28	0.35	0.63	0.28	0.35	0.63
	Total in lakh acres	..	10.79	10.34	21.13	8.75	8.34	17.09	10.94	10.24	21.18	10.20	8.35	18.55
	Total in lakh Hectares	..	4.37	4.18	8.55	3.54	3.38	6.92	4.43	4.14	8.57	4.13	3.38	7.51

COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME OUTLAYS

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	Source of Finance	Actual Expenditure during				Approved during 1978-79	Likely requirement 1979-83 (4 years)	Total requirement 1978-83 (5 years)	Remarks
		74-75	75-76	76-77	77-78				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	State ..	129.796	111.146	173.109	367.62	633.00	3,403.09	4,036.09	Including the provision for 10% centrally sponsored scheme.
2.	Centre (a) Grants ..	10.00	17.835	72.78	122.88	180.45	1,996.58	2,177.03	
	(b) Loans ..	..	20.00	45.00	95.00	163.00	2,100.00	2,263.00	
	(c) S.L.A. ..	..	..	26.00	35.00	0.01	168.76	168.77	
	(d) Equity Capital support to LDC's etc. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000.00	
	Total 2 ..	10.00	37.835	143.78	252.88	343.46	4,265.34	4,608.80	
	Total 1+2 ..	139.796	148.981	316.889	620.50	976.46	7,668.34	8,644.89	
3.	Institutional ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand Total 1+2+3 ..	139.796	148.981	316.889	620.50	976.46	7,668.34	8,644.89	

C. A. D.

Statement VI

(A G R 45)

**COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME OUTLAYS
ASSISTANCE FROM GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

Sl. No.	Item	Actual Expenditure				Require- ment during 1978-79	Lilkey require- ment during 1979-83 (4 years)	Remarks
		74-75	75-76	76-77	77-78			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(8)

I GRANT

1. Establishment of C.A.D. authorities both at State and Project Level	4.00	7.98	18.90	28.00	22.75	130.00	
2. Survey, Planning, design and supervision of OFD works.	6.00	98.55	58.88	--	90.20	933.08	
3. Subsidy to Small and Marginal Farmers	--	--	5.00	94.88	67.50	933.50	
4. Crop compensation	--	--	--	--	--	0.01	
5. Consolidation/realignment of land holdings	--	--	--	--	--	--	

<i>II Loans :</i>							
2071-41	1. Loan for constn. of field channels	--	20.00	45.00	45.00	100.00	1,175.00
	2. Loan to Agri--Industries Cropn. etc. for purchase of equipment for OFD worke	--	--	--	40.00	63.00	925.00
	3. Debenture support to primary LDBs tec/ Injection; of share capital in L DBs etc.,	--	--	--	--	--	--
III.	Special loan fund for ineligible farmers.	--	--	26.00	35.00	0.01	168.76
IV.	<i>Equity capital support to LDB's etc.,</i>	--	--	--	--	--	1,000.00

The amount of Rs.1000.00 lakhs has been proposed towards share capital contribution to cooperative Banks to the Command Areas.

IRRIGATION

DRAFT FIVE YEAR

Major and Medium Irrigation Projects -

Sl. No.	Name of the Project.	Approved estimated cost (year)	Latest Estimated cost/amount (year)	Expenditure upto end of 1973-74	Expenditure during 1974-77
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
A. PRE-FIFTH PLAN SCHEMES.					
I.	x	x	x	x	
II. <i>Irrigation Projects :</i>					
A. <i>Major Projects :</i>					
1.	N. S. Dam	.. 8,305.00	8,581.00	8,122.00	161.20
2.	N. S. R. C.	.. 11,368.35	16,009.00	5,741.35	1,746.80
3.	N. S. L. C.	.. 11,573.72	18,856.00	5,226.00	2,336.50
	Total (a)	.. 31,247.07	43,446.00	19,089.35	4,244.60
A. PRE-FIFTH PLAN SCHEMES :					
II. <i>Irrigation Projects :</i>					
(a) <i>Major Projects.</i>					
1.	Pochampad Project Stage-I	.. 4,010 (8/64)	30,800.00*	5,996.00	5,044.00
2.	Godavari Barrage	.. 2,658.00	6,000.00	368.91	1,922.10
3.	Vansadhara Stage-I	.. 1,829.19 1,972.00	2,850.56	271.01	753.40
4.	T. B. P. HLC. Stage II	.. 3,010.08	2,992.77	848.23	970.50
5.	Improvements to Nizamsagar	.. 1,102.00	1,284.23	128.10	405.80
	Total (a)	.. 12,609.27	43,927.56	7,612.25	9,096.00
	Total A.	.. 43,856.34	87,373.56	26,701.60	13,340.60
(b) <i>Medium Schemes.</i>					
1.	Vottigedda Project	.. 77.20 1963	275.60	151.14	50.80
2.	Thandava Reservoir	.. 199.40 1964	677.05	253.49	209.70
3.	Kanupur Canal	.. 69.50 1962	496.11	158.76	121.60
4.	Gandipalem Project	.. 265.10 1976	281.76	..	96.80
5.	Pulivendla Canal	.. 298.00 1974	477.71	45.04	190.60

PLAN - 1978-83

Outlays and Expenditure.

(Rs. in lakhs)

1977-78		Total expenditure to end of 1977-78	1978-79			1979-83	
Approved outlay.	Actual expenditure.		Approved outlay	Actual expenditure	Total	Capital.	Foreign exchange.
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
..
..
75.00	58.15	8,341.41	75.00	75.00	165	165	..
550.00	1,811.65	9,299.87	1,975.00	1,975.00	4,734	4,734	..
2,045.00	1,800.53	9,363.07	2,450.00	2,450.00	6,401	[6,401	..
3,670.00	3,670.33	27,004.35	4,500.00	4,500.00	11300	11,300	..
..
..
1,920.00	1,920.00	12,960.00	2,450.00	2,650.00	16,250.00	16,250.00	..
1,000.00	1,000.00	3,291.07	1,020.00	1,020.00	1,580.00	854.99	833.94
389.00	289.09	1,313.56	500.00	500.00	1,037.00	1,037.00	..
480.00	479.96	2,298.77	500.00	500.00	194.00	194.00	..
290.50	254.23	788.14	200.00	200.00	296.00	296.00	..
4,079.50	3,943.28	20,651.54	4,670.00	4,870.00	19,357.00	3,986.99	833.94
7,749.50	7,613.61	47,655.89	9,170.00	9,370.00	30,657.00	15,286.99	833.94
10.00	8.00	209.95	43.00	43.00	22.65	..	..
80.00	100.46	563.71	100.00	100.00	13.34	..	..
60.00	61.69	342.13	44.00	44.00	109.98	..	..
100.00	139.92	236.76	45.0	45.00	..	..	..
90.00	90.00	325.71	152.00	152.00	..	..	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
6.	Gajuladinne Project ..	253.82 1970	573.61	75.73	327.32
7.	Guntur Channel Scheme ..	250.60 1967	225.42	94.81	70.64
8.	Swarna Project ..	47.93 1959	257.71	106.83	113.38
9.	Ukachettivagu Project ..	..	137.87	59.00	46.52
	Total (b) ..	..	3,420.84	944.80	1,227.62
	Total-A-II (a + b) ..	..	90,776.40	27,646.40	14,568.30

B New Schemes of Fifth Plan :

II. Irrigation Projects.

(a) Major Projects.

1.	Vamsadhara Project Stage-II ..	7,514.72 1977	7,514.72	..	19.90
2.	Somasila Project Stage-I ..	1,720.00 1973	3,289.70	..	258.14
	Total (a) ..	..	10,804.42	..	278.04

(b) Medium Schemes.

1.	Raiwada Project ..	888.00 1977	1,151.45	..	76.80
2.	Janjhavathi Project ..	..	1,555.34	..	75.70
3.	Konam Project ..	148.00 1977	280.50	..	51.60
4.	Peddankalam Project ..	..	105.08	..	34.40
5.	Madduvalasa Project ..	..	672.50	..	10.40
6.	Vengalarayasagaram (Swarna- mukhi or Dandigam) ..	865.00 1977	857.73	..	8.10
7.	Cheyzeru Project ..	..	681.05	..	19.10
8.	Malluruvagu Project ..	146.00 1978	119.47	..	8.10

(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
70.00	70.56	473.61	100.00	100.00	..	..	..
10.00	9.97	175.42	50.00	50.00	..	..	..
24.00	25.50	245.71	12.00	12.00	..	..	..
9.53	9.35	114.87	23.00	23.00	..	..	..
453.35	515.45	2,687.87	569.00	569.00	145.97	..	..
8202.85	8,129.06	50,343.76	9,739.00	9,939.00	30,802.97	15,286.99	833.94
..
..
16.00	11.63	31.53	100.00	100.00	2,500.00	..	..
600.00	591.58	849.70	800.00	800.00	1,640.00	..	..
616.00	603.21	881.23	900.00	900.00	4,140.00	..	..
..
122.00	147.00	223.81	100.00	100.00	827.64	..	..
137.25	145.35	221.09	80.00	80.00	1,254.25	..	..
70.00	85.00	136.63	73.00	73.00	70.87	..	..
40.00	31.41	66.08	39.00	39.00	..	..	..
88.00	45.50	56.06	70.00	70.00	546.44	..	..
90.00	82.73	90.87	90.00	90.00	676.86	..	..
35.00	37.91	57.83	70.00	70.00	553.22	..	..
30.00	45.47	53.75	60.00	60.00	5.72	..	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
9.	Mukkamamidi Project	.. 113.93 1977	55.36	..	10.25
10.	Vottivagu Project	.. 540.00 1977	577.18	..	20.05
11.	Boggulavagu Project	.. 136.30 1977	132.89	..	15.45
12.	Pedder Stage-I	.. 150.00 1978	153.60	..	10.27
13.	Yerrakalva Reservoir	.. 244.00 1978	1,053.56	..	10.49
14.	Vengalaraya L. I. Scheme (Kothapalli L.I. Scheme)	231.50 1978	235.00	..	34.50*
15.	Krishnapuram Project	.. ..	196.41 246.00	.. ..	15.10* (*This is D.
16.	Varadarajaswamigudi Project.	.. ..	650.01	..	..
<i>Schemes under Tribal Sub-Plan:</i>					
17.	Peddavagu Reservoir	.. ..	375.52	..	103.26
18.	Taliperu Project	.. 303.00 1978	886.20	..	13.12
19.	Gundlavagu Project	.. ..	181.66	..	7.77
20.	Satanala Project	.. 321.60 1977	266.01	..	20.43
21.	Jalleru Project	.. 218.85 1977	217.41	..	10.25
22.	Maddigedda (Addategala)	.. 250.23 1977	241.23	..	9.55
Total (b)		.. ..	10,645.16	..	566.24
Total-B-II (a + b)		.. ..	21,449.58	..	844.26
L.S. for completed schemes C.D.O., Metric Cell Modernisa- tion Cell, etc.		.. ..	..	4,996.57	359.08

2. New Schemes of 1978-83 :

II. Irrigation Projects :

(a) Major Schemes :

1.	Polavaram Barrage Stage-I	.. ..	20,000.00	..	..
2.	Srisaillam Right Bank Canal	.. ..	12,000.00	..	..
3.	Singur Project	.. ..	3,219.00	..	..
4.	Jurala Irrigation Project	.. ..	4,700.00	..	..
5.	Pochampad Project Stage-II	.. ..	24,000.00	..	..
Total (a)		.. ..	63,919.00	..	..

	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	30.00	35.11	45.36	10.00	10.00	..	..	..
	33.00	70.18	90.23	50.00	50.00	436.95	..	..
	30.00	55.44	70.89	62.00	62.00	..	..	..
	50.00	63.33	73.60	80.00	80.00	..	..	..
	50.00	63.56	74.05	51.00	61.00	928.51	..	..
	30.00	90.50*	125.00	110.00	110.00	..	..	..
A.P. Expenditure.	30.00	82.31*	97.41	99.00	99.00	..	..	..
	10.00	10.01	10.01	10.00	110.00	630.00	..	..
	107.00	115.02	218.28	124.00	124.00	33.24	..	..
	85.40	65.60	78.72	80.00	80.00	727.48	..	..
	90.00	101.89	109.66	72.00	72.00	..	..	..
	60.00	80.01	100.44	60.00	60.00	105.57	..	..
	60.00	58.56	68.81	60.00	60.00	88.60	..	..
	60.00	51.00	60.55	76.00	76.00	104.68	..	..
	1,337.65	1,562.89	129.13	1,526.00	1,526.00	6,990.03	..	..
	1,953.65	2,166.10	3,010.36	2,426.00	2,426.00	11,130.03	..	..
	146.37	150.26	5,505.91	75.46	75.46	421.54	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	5,000.00	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	11,500.00	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	3,000.00	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	4,700.00	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	1,026.00	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	25,226.00	..	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>(b) Medium Schemes (Other than Tribal)</i>					
1.	Reservoir a/c Champavathi (Andhra)	.. ..	435.00	..	..
2.	Pedderu Reservoir Stage-I	.. ..	224.00	..	..
3.	Thantipendal Reservoir	.. ..	250.00	..	..
4.	Buggavanka Reservoir	.. ..	300.00	..	..
5.	Maddileru Reservoir	.. ..	300.00	..	..
6.	Anicut a/c Manjira	.. ..	300.00	..	..
7.	Yappalagudem Project	.. ..	150.00	..	..
8.	Reservoir a/c Kaiperu near Lankapalli	.. ..	200.00	..	..
9.	Nagaramvagu Project	.. ..	90.00	..	..
10.	Reservoir a/c Palemvagu	.. ..	115.00	..	..
11.	Upper Kaulasanala Project	.. ..	265.00	..	..
12.	Reservoir a/c Pamuleru	.. ..	150.00	..	..
13.	Peddavagu Project (Karimnagar)	.. ..	225.00	..	..
Other than Tribal Schemes (Total)			3,004.00	..	..
<i>Scheme under Tribal Sub-Plan :</i>					
1.	Reservoir a/c Buradakalva	.. ..	900.00	..	..
2.	Kovvadakalva Reservoir	.. ..	400.00	..	..
3.	Kanneru Reservoir	.. ..	175.00	..	..
4.	Peddavagu Project near Ada	.. ..	1,200.00	..	..
5.	Peddavagu Project near Dasannapur.	.. ..	500.00	..	..
6.	Reservoir a/c stream near Veerabhadrapuram	.. ..	115.00	..	..
7.	Modikuntavagu near Krishnapuram	.. ..	500.00	..	..
8.	Chalamavagu Project near Irkapalli	.. ..	300.00	..	..
9.	Reservoir a/c Karlapally vagu.	.. ..	150.00	..	..
10.	Sileru Diversion Scheme	.. ..	1,200.00	..	..
Tribal Sub-Plan (Total-a)			5,440.00	..	..
Total (b)			8,444.00	..	..

(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
..	435.00	..	..
..	224.00	..	..
..	250.00	..	..
..	300.00	..	..
..	300.00	..	..
..	300.00	..	..
..	150.00	..	..
..	200.00	..	..
..	90.00	..	..
..	115.00	..	..
..	265.00	..	..
..	150.00	..	..
..	225.00	..	..
..	3,004.00	..	..
..	900.00	..	..
..	400.00	..	..
..	175.00	..	..
..	1,200.00	..	..
..	500.00	..	..
..	115.00	..	..
..	500.00	..	..
..	300.00	..	..
..	150.00	..	..
..	1,200.00	..	..
..	5,440.00	..	..
..	8,444.00	..	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
C. Modernisation Schemes :					
1.	Krishna Delta	.. ..	10,500.00	..	..
2.	T. B. P. L. L. C.	.. ..	337.00	..	..
3.	T.B.P.H.L.C. Stage-I	.. ..	177.00	..	..
4.	K. C. Canal ..	.. ..	2,172.00	..	..
5.	T. B. P. Board Area	.. ..	313.00	..	..
	Total (c)	.. ..	13,499.00	..	..
(d)	Schemes for conjunctive use	.. ..		..	..
(e)	Field Channels	.. ..	..	..	..
	Total C (a + b + c + d + e)	.. ..	85,862.00	..	..
D. Water Development Schemes :					
1.	Investigation of Major and Medium	.. ..	..	119.83	246.60
2.	Research (Works and Estt.)	.. ..	..	..	18.52
	Total (D)	.. ..	..	119.83	265.12
E. Flood Control and Drainage :					
1.	Krishna and Godavari Delta Drainage Schemes.	.. ..	..	..	..
2.	Kolleru Lake Development (New Scheme)	.. ..	..	..	..
3.	Other Flood Control works	.. ..	..	..	..
	Total E. ¶	.. ..	..	..	..
	Grand Total (A+B+C+D+E)	.. ..	..	..	..

(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
..	700.00	..	..
..	500.00	..	..
..	100.00	..	..
..	200.00	..	..
..	100.00	100.00	..	..	..
..	100.00	100.00	1,500.00	..	..
..
..	1,000.00	..	..
..	100.00	100.00	36,170.00	..	..
124.23	131.86	498.29	161.50	161.50	838.50	..	..
9.90	6.85	25.37	13.04	13.04	186.96	..	..
134.13	138.71	523.66	174.54	174.54	1,025.46	..	..
..	..	1,346.00	450.00	450.00	1,800.00	..	..
..	1,000.00	..	..
..	..	450.00	35.00	35.00	200.00	..	..
..	..	1,796.00	485.00	485.00	3,000.00	..	..
..	13,000.00	13,200.00	82,550.00	..	..

IRRIGATION

STATEMENT IF- 2 (b)

(Irri 14)

MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECTS - PHASING OF OUTLAYS

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Total outlay proposed for 78-83	Phasing of outlays				
			1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Najarjunasagar Projects :							
(a)	N.S. Dam ..	240	75	55	55	55	..
(b)	N.S. Right Canals	6,709	1,975	2,000	2,000	734	..
(c)	N.S. Left Canals	8,851	2,450	2,450	2,700	1,251	..
		15,800	4,500	4,505	4,755	2,040	..
(2)	Pochampad Project Stage-I	18,700	2,650	4,550	4,550	3,500	3,500
(3)	Godavari Barrage Project (M.H. 533 Capital Outlay)	2600.00	1,020.00	1,580.00	..	..	..

STATEMENT IF-2 (b)(Irri 14)—(Contd.)
MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECTS—PHASING OF OUTLAY

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Total Outlay proposed for 1978-83	PHASING OF OUTLAYS				
			1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
A. PRE-FIFTH PLAN SCHEMES:							
<i>I. Major Schemes:</i>							
1.	Vamsadhara Project Stage-I.	1,537.00	500.00	500.00	537.00	..	..
2.	T.B.P.H.L.C. Stage-II	694.00	500.00	194.00	..	..	..
3.	Improvements to Nizam-sagar.	496.00	200.00	296.00	..	..	..
	Total-I	2,727.00	1,200.00	990.00	537.00	..	..
<i>Medium Schemes:</i>							
1.	Vottigedda Project	65.65	43.00	22.65	..	..	..
2.	Thandava Reservoir	113.34	100.00	13.34	..	..	..
3.	Kanupur Canal	153.98	44.00	109.98	..	..	..
4.	Gandipalem Project	45.00	45.00	..	..	..	..
5.	Pulivendla Canal	152.00	152.00	..	..	..	..
6.	Gajuladinne Project	100.00	100.00	..	..	..	..
7.	Guntur Channel Scheme	50.00	50.00	..	..	..	..
8.	Swarna Project	12.00	12.00	..	..	..	..
9.	Ukachettivagu Project	23.00	23.00	..	..	..	..
	Total II	714.97	569.00	145.97	..	..	..
	Total (A) (I + II)	3,441.97	1,769.00	1,135.97	537.00	..	..
B. NEW SCHEMES OF FIFTH PLAN:							
<i>I. Major Schemes:</i>							
1.	Vamsadhara Project Stage-II.	2,600.00	100.00	650.00	650.00	650.00	550.00
2.	Somasila Project Stage-I	2,440.00	800.00	800.00	840.00	..	..
	Total-I	5,040.00	900.00	1,450.00	1,490.00	650.00	550.00
<i>II. Medium Schemes:</i>							
1.	Raiwada Project	927.64	100.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	227.64
2.	Janjhavathi Project	1,334.25	80.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	354.25
3.	Konam Project	143.87	73.00	70.87	..	..	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
4.	Pedaankalam Project ..	39.00	39.00	..	..	..	..
5.	Madduvalasa Project ..	616.44	70.00	200.00	100.00	100.00	146.44
6.	Vengalarayasagaram (Swarnamukhi & Gomu- khi or Dandigam).	766.86	90.00	175.00	175.00	175.00	151.86
7.	Cheyyeru Project ..	623.22	70.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	103.22
8.	Malluruwagu Project ..	65.72	60.00	5.72	..	..	..
9.	Mukkamamidi Project..	10.00	10.00	..	..	..	..
10.	Vottigagu Project ..	486.95	50.00	150.00	150.00	136.95	..
11.	Boggulavagu Project ..	62.00	62.00	..	..	..	..
12.	Pedderu Project Stage-I	80.00	80.00	..	..	..	..
13.	Yerrakalva Reservoir ..	979.51	51.00	300.00	300.00	200.00	128.51
14.	Vengalaraya L.I. Scheme (Kothapalli L.I. Scheme)	110.00	110.00	..	..	..	..
15.	Krishnapuram Project	99.00	99.00	..	..	..	..
16.	Varadajaswamygudi Pro- ject.	640.00	10.00	200.00	200.00	130.00	100.00
<i>Schemes under Tribal Sub-Plan:</i>							
17.	Peddavagu Reservoir ..	157.24	124.00	33.24	..	..	..
18.	Taliperu Project ..	807.48	80.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	127.48
19.	Gundlavagu Project ..	72.00	72.00	..	..	..	..
20.	Satanala Project ..	165.57	60.00	105.57	..	..	..
21.	Jalleru Project ..	148.60	60.00	88.60	..	..	..
22.	Maddigedda (Adddate- gala).	180.68	76.00	104.68	..	..	..
	Total-II ..	8,516.03	1,526.00	2,283.68	1,775.00	1,591.95	1,339.40
	Total B ..	13,556.03	2,426.00	3,733.68	3,265.00	2,241.95	1,889.40
	Completed Schemes & C.D.O. & Metric Cell.	497.00	75.46	100.00	100.00	100.00	121.54
C. NEW SCHEMES OF 1978-83.							
<i>I. Major Schemes:</i>							
1.	Polavaram Barrage Stage-I.	5,000.00	..	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	500.00
2.	Srisaillam Right Bank Canal.	11,500.00	..	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	2,500.00
3.	Singur Project ..	3,000.00	..	800.00	800.00	800.00	600.00
4.	Jurala Irrigation Project	4,700.00	..	1,500.00	1,200.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
5.	Pochampad Project Stage-II.	4,126.00	..	1,126.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
	Total-I ..	28,326.00	..	7,926.00	7,500.00	7,300.00	5,600.00

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
II. MEDIUM SCHEMES.							
<i>Other than Tribal Schemes:</i>							
1.	Reservoir a/c Champa- vathi (Andhra).	435.00	..	136.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2.	Pedderu Reservoir State-II.	224.00	..	124.00	100.00	..	..
3.	Thantipendal Reservoir	250.00	..	125.00	125.00	..	..
4.	Buggavanka Reservoir..	300.00	..	100.00	100.00	100.00	..
5.	Maddileru Reservoir ..	300.00	..	100.00	100.00	100.00	..
6.	Anicut a/c Manjira ..	300.00	..	100.00	100.00	100.00	..
7.	Yapalagudem Project ..	150.00	..	75.00	75.00	..	..
8.	Reservoir a/c Kaiperu near Lankapalli.	200.00	..	100.00	100.00	..	..
9.	Nagaramvagu Project ..	90.00	..	50.00	40.00	..	..
10.	Reservoir a/c Palemvagu	115.00	..	60.00	55.00	..	..
11.	Upper Kaulasanala Pro- ject.	265.00	..	150.00	115.00	..	..
12.	Reservoir a/c Pamuleru	150.00	..	75.00	75.00	..	..
13.	Peddavagu Project (Karimnagar).	225.00	..	125.00	100.00	..	..
Other than Tribal Schemes (Total).		3,004.00	..	1,319.00	1,185.00	400.00	100.00
<i>Schemes under Tribal Sub-Plan:</i>							
1.	Reservoir a/c Burada- kalava.	900.00	..	250.00	250.00	200.00	200.00
2.	Korradkalva Reservoir	400.00	..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Kanneru Reservoir ..	175.00	..	100.00	75.00	..	..
4.	Peddavagu Project (near Ada).	1,200.00	..	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00
5.	Peddavagu Project (near Dasanapur).	500.00	..	150.00	150.00	100.00	100.00
6.	Reservoir a/c Stream near Veerbhadrapuram.	115.00	..	60.00	55.00	..	..
7.	Modikuntavagu near Krishnapuram.	500.00	..	150.00	150.00	100.00	100.00
8.	Chalamalvagu near Irka- palli.	300.00	..	100.00	100.00	100.00	..
9.	Reservoir a/c Karlapalli- vagu.	150.00	..	75.00	75.00	..	..
10.	Sileru Diversion Scheme	1,200.00	..	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00
Tribal Schemes Total ..		5,440.00	..	1,585.00	1,555.00	1,200.00	1,100.00
Total-II ..		8,444.00	..	2,904.00	2,740.00	1,600.00	1,200.00
Total-C (I+II) ..		36,770.00	..	10,830.00	10,240.00	8,900.00	6,800.00

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
D. Modernisation Schemes:							
1.	Krishna Delta System	700.00	..	200.00	200.00	200.00	100.00
2.	G.B.P.L.L.C.	.. 500.00	..	100.00	100.00	100.00	200.00
3.	T.B.P.H.L.C. Stage-I	.. 100.00	..	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
4.	K.C. Canal	.. 200.00	..	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
5.	T.B.P. area	.. 100.00	100.00	..	..	..	..
Total (D)		.. 1,600.00	100.00	375.00	375.00	375.00	375.00
E. Field Channels Total		1,000.00	..	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00
F. Water Development Schemes:							
1.	Investigation of Major and Medium Schemes.	1,000.00	161.50	200.00	200.00	200.00	238.50
2.	Research (Works & Estt.)	200.00	13.04	46.74	46.74	46.74	46.74
Total (F)		.. 1,200.00	174.54	246.74	246.74	246.74	285.24
Grand Total A+B+C+D E+F).		58,065.00	4,545.00	16,671.39	15,013.74	12,113.69	9,721.18

IRRIGATION.

DRAFT NEXT FIVE

MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECTS—

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Dist. to be benefited.	C.C.A.	Ult. Irrigation Pot.	Fourth Plan actuals		1974-75 (actuals)	
					Pot.	Util.	Pot.	Util.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
A. Completed Schemes :								
I. Minor Schemes :								
1.	Kaddam Project	Adilabad	.. ..	26.00	23.43	12.87	23.43	Nil.
2.	T.B.P.H.L.C. Stage-I	Anantapur	.. ..	45.02	45.02	33.31	45.02	33.33
3.	T.B.P.L.L.C.	Kurnool	.. ..	59.20	59.20	59.94	59.20	42.76
4.	K.C. Canal	Cuddapah, Kurnool.	.. ..	120.80	120.80	102.39	120.80	58.15
		Total	.. ..	251.02	248.45	208.51	248.45	134.24
II. Medium Schemes :								
1.	Nagavali Right Side Canal.	Srikakulam	.. ..	3.60	3.60	3.13	3.60	3.13
2.	Vegavathi Anicut	Do.	.. ..	2.32	2.32	1.31	2.32	1.30
3.	Seethanagaram Anicut	Do.	.. ..	1.60	1.60	1.44	1.60	1.45
4.	Paidigam Project	Do.	.. ..	1.98	1.98	2.00	1.98	1.71
5.	Narayanapuram Anicut.	Do.	.. ..	14.73	14.73	14.92	14.73	14.91
6.	Varaha Reservoir	Visakhapatnam.	.. ..	1.76	1.76	1.61	1.76	1.61
7.	Gambheeramgedda Reservoir.	Do.	.. ..	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	..
8.	Pumpa Reservoir	West Godavari	.. ..	4.80	4.80	3.76	4.80	3.99
9.	Torragedda Pumping Scheme.	Do.	.. ..	5.46	5.46	4.10	5.46	Nil.
10.	Bandakatta Channel	Do.	.. ..	1.46	1.46	1.48	1.46	1.40
11.	Romperu Drainage	Guntur	.. ..	4.12	4.12	4.17	4.12	..
12.	Krishna Barrage Scheme.	Krishna	.. ..	40.76	40.76	44.91	40.76	38.11
13.	Paleru Reservoir	Prakasam	.. ..	0.59	0.59	0.51	0.59	..
14.	Paleru Bitragunta Channel.	Do.	.. ..	2.20	2.20	2.23	2.20	2.21

YEAR PLAN—1978-83.

Statement I F3(Irri. 17).

BENEFIT TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

('000 Hectares.)

<i>Cumulative benefits to end of</i>									
1975-76 (Actuals)		1976-77 (Actuals)		1977-78 (Anticipated)		1978-79 (Target)		1979-83 (Target)	
Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
23.43	12.86	23.43	6.69	23.43	6.69	23.43	..	23.43	..
45.02	33.30	45.02	25.34	45.02	25.34	45.02	..	45.02	..
59.20	59.88	59.20	25.96	59.20	25.96	59.20	..	59.20	..
120.80	102.29	120.80	77.50	120.80	77.50	20.80	..	120.80	..
248.45	208.33	248.45	135.49	248.45	135.49	248.45	..	248.45	..
3.60	3.13	3.60	3.39	3.60	3.86	3.60	..	3.60	..
2.32	1.32	2.32	1.41	2.32	1.41	2.32	..	2.32	..
1.60	1.45	1.60	1.57	1.60	1.65	1.60	..	1.60	..
1.98	2.00	1.98	2.02	1.98	..	1.98	..	1.98	..
14.73	14.90	14.73	14.92	14.73	15.55	14.73	..	14.73	..
1.76	1.61	1.76	1.46	1.76	1.46	1.76	..	41.76	..
0.24	0.24	0.24	..	0.24	..	0.24	..	0.24	..
4.80	4.75	4.80	4.00	4.80	4.00	4.80	..	4.80	..
5.46	4.10	5.46	5.69	5.46	8.03	5.46	..	5.46	..
1.46	1.48	1.46	1.25	1.46	1.25	1.46	..	1.46	..
4.12	4.17	4.12	..	4.12	..	4.12	..	4.12	..
40.76	44.87	40.76	34.24	40.76	34.24	40.76	..	40.76	..
0.59	0.51	0.59	..	0.59	..	0.59	..	0.59	..
2.20	2.23	2.20	1.92	2.20	1.92	2.20	..	2.20	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
15.	Upputeru Lower Anicut.	Prakasam	..	0.76	0.76	0.77	0.76	0.93
16.	Nakkalagandi Project.	Nellore	.. ..	0.48	0.48	0.49	0.48	0.39
17.	Rallapadu Stage-II .	Do.	..	4.40	4.40	4.46	4.40	4.40
18.	Zurreru Project	.. Kurnool	.. ..	0.92	0.92	0.69	0.92	0.75
19.	Pincha Project	.. Cuddapah	.. ..	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.64	1.17
20.	Lower Sagileru Project	.. Do.	..	3.20	3.20	3.24	3.20	Nil.
21.	Upper Pennar Project.	Anantapur	.. ..	3.88	3.88	3.06	3.88	0.76
22.	Bhiravanitippa Project.	Do.	..	6.80	6.80	5.94	6.80	2.88
23.	Chennaraya-Swamy-gudi Project.	Do.	..	0.44	0.44	0.36	0.44	0.32
24.	Vidyaranyaswami-gudi Project.	Do.	..	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.05
25.	Kalandi Reservoir	.. Chittoor	.. ..	1.74	1.74	1.76	1.74	1.74
26.	Mallimadugu Reservoir.	Do.	..	1.58	1.58	1.60	1.58	1.58
27.	Siddalagandi Project	Do.	..	0.16	0.16	0.06	0.16	0.07
28.	Bahuda Reservoir	.. Do.	..	1.15	1.15	N.A.¹	1.15	..
29.	Koilsagar Project	.. Mahabubnagar..	.. ..	5.80	5.70	5.87	5.70	4.38
30.	Rajolibanda Diversion Scheme.	Do.	..	33.24	33.24	25.67	33.24	21.76
31.	Sarlasagar Project	.. Do.	..	1.68	1.68	1.15	1.68	0.99
32.	Musi Project	.. Nalgonda	..	16.72	16.72	13.40	16.72	Nil.
33.	Bheemunipalli Project.	Do.	..	0.76	0.48	0.43	0.48	Nil.
34.	Ramadugu Project	. Nizamabad	.. ..	2.00	1.18	1.08	1.18	Nil.
35.	Nallavagu Project	.. Medak	.. ..	2.36	1.96	1.46	1.96	2.97
36.	Kotipallivagu Project	Hyderabad.	.. ..	3.99	0.33	1.77	0.33	1.42
37.	Jutpalli Project	.. Do.	..	0.98	0.98	0.59	0.98	0.52
38.	Lakhnapur Project	. Do.	..	1.04	1.04	0.64	1.04	0.59
39.	Lankasagar Project	. Khammam	.. ..	2.04	1.23	1.46	1.23	1.64
40.	Salivagu Project	.. Warangal	.. ..	1.28	1.28	1.17	1.28	1.14
		Total-II	..	183.74	177.67	163.65	177.67	120.41
	Total A. (I. & II)		.. ..	434.76	426.12	372.16	426.12	254.71

(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
0.76	0.77	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.76	..	0.76	..
0.48	0.49	0.48	0.35	0.48	0.35	0.48	..	0.48	..
4.40	4.45	4.40	4.37	4.40	5.23	4.40	..	4.40	..
0.92	0.73	0.92	0.73	0.92	0.73	0.92	..	0.92	..
0.64	0.64	0.64	0.86	0.64	0.86	0.64	..	0.64	..
3.20	3.24	3.20	..	3.20	..	3.20	..	3.20	..
3.88	3.44	3.88	0.09	3.88	0.09	3.88	..	3.88	..
6.80	5,94	6.80	2.99	6.80	2.99	6.80	..	6.80	..
0.44	0.36	0.44	0.31	0.44	0.31	0.44	..	0.44	..
0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	..	0.08	..
1.74	1.76	1.74	1.07	1.74	1.07	1.74	..	1.74	..
1.58	1.60	1.58	0.27	1.58	0.27	1.58	..	1.58	..
0.16	0.06	0.16	0.04	0.16	0.04	0.16	..	0.16	..
1.15	..	1.15	..	1.15	..	1.15	..	1.15	..
5.70	5.87	5.70	3.03	5.70	6.06	5.70	..	5.70	..
33.24	26.88	33.24	34.11	33.24	41.69	33.24	..	33.24	..
1.68	1.15	1.68	1.27	1.68	2.11	1.68	..	1.68	..
16.72	14.28	16.72	12.16	16.72	12.16	16.72	..	16.72	..
0.48	0.49	0.48	0.49	0.48	0.49	0.48	..	0.48	..
1.18	1.31	1.18	1.33	1.18	1.58	1.18	..	1.18	..
1.96	1.46	1.96	1.05	1.96	1.05	1.96	..	1.96	..
0.33	1.77	0.33	1.77	0.33	1.77	0.33	..	0.33	..
0.98	0.59	0.98	0.59	0.98	0.59	0.98	..	0.98	..
1.04	0.64	1.04	0.06	1.04	0.06	1.04	..	1.04	..
1.23	1.66	1.23	1.82	1.23	1.82	1.23	..	1.23	..
1.28	1.17	1.28	1.20	1.28	2.39	1.28	..	1.28	..
177.67	167.59	177.67	142.67	177.67	158.62	177.67	..	177.67	..
426.12	375.92	426.12	278.16	426.12	294.11	426.12	..	426.12	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
B. Pre-fifth Plan Schemes :								
I. Major Schemes :								
1.	Vamsadhara Project Stage-I	Srikakulam	.. ..	59.99	..	N.A.	..	..
2.	T.B.P.H.L.C. Stage-II.	Anantapur, Cuddapah and Kurnool.	..	49.76	8.00	1.45	9.06	1.98
3.	Improvements to Nizamsagar.	Nizamabad	.. ..	..	..	N.A.	..	..
Total-I			.. ..	109.75	8.00	1.45	9.06	1.98
II. Medium Schemes :								
1.	Vottigedda Project	Srikakulam	.. ..	6.67	..	1.30	..	..
2.	Thandava Reservoir.	Visakhapatnam	..	18.52	..	N.A.	..	..
3.	Kanupur Canal	.. Nellore	.. ..	31.20	..	0.44	..	0.46
4.	Gandipalem Project	Do.	..	6.40	..	..	..	..
5.	Pulivendla Canal	Cuddapah	.. ..	24.28	..	..	..	..
6.	Gazuladinne Project.	Kurnool	.. ..	14.00	..	..	..	..
7.	Guntur Channel Scheme.	Guntur	.. ..	10.80	..	Nil.	..	..
8.	Swarna Project	.. Adilabad	.. ..	3.58	..	..	..	..
9.	Ukachettivagu Project.	Mahabubnagar	.. ..	2.68	..	..	..	..
Total-II			.. ..	118.13	..	1.74	..	0.46
Total B. (I & II)			.. ..	227.88	8.00	3.19	9.06	2.44
C. New Schemes of Fifth Plan :								
I. Major Schemes :								
1.	Vamsadhara Project Stage-II.	Srikakulam	.. ..	48.60	..	..	..	..
2.	Somasila Project Stage-I.	Nellore	.. ..	115.19	..	..	..	..
Total-I			.. ..	163.79	..	..	..	..

(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
..	..	..	..	3.20	..	23.20	..	59.99	..
9.38	(1.98)	11.98	3.55	28.17	3.55	49.76	..	49.76	..
Stabilisation.									
9.38	(1.98)	11.98	3.55	31.37	3.55	72.96	..	109.75	..
..	..	6.67	..	6.67	..	6.67	..	6.67	..
..	..	8.10	2.85	12.90	2.85	18.52	..	18.52	..
1.17	0.53	1.57	Nil	1.57	Nil	6.80	..	31.20	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	6.40	..	6.40	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	24.28	..	24.28	..
..	..	..	..	3.20	..	14.00	..	14.00	..
9.61	6.88	10.18	9.86	10.80	9.86	10.80	..	10.80	..
..	..	0.93	..	3.58	..	3.58	..	3.58	..
..	..	..	..	1.83	..	2.68	..	2.68	..
10.78	7.41	27.45	12.71	40.55	12.71	93.73	..	118.13	..
20.16	9.39	39.43	16.26	71.92	16.26	166.69	..	227.88	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115.19	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115.19	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
II. Medium Schemes :								
1.	Raiwada Project	.. Visakhapatnam	..	8.52	..	..	..	..
2.	Janjhavathi Project	. Srikakulam	.. ..	10.66	..	..	..	..
3.	Konam Project	.. Visakhapatnam	.. ..	3.96	..	..	..	..
4.	Pedda Ankalam Project.	Srikakulam	.. ..	3.48	..	..	..	..
5.	Maddivalasa Project	Do.	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
6.	Vengalarayasagaram (Swarnamukhi and Gomukhi or Dandigam).	Do.	..	7.92	..	..	..	..
7.	Cheyzeru Project	.. Cuddapah	.. ..	6.00	..	..	..	..
8.	Malluruvagu Project	Warangal	.. ..	3.00	..	..	..	..
9.	Mukkamamidi Project	.. Khammam	.. ..	0.92	..	..	..	..
10.	Vottivagu Project	.. Adilabad	.. ..	9.80	..	..	..	..
11.	Boggulavagu Project	Karimnagar	.. ..	2.06	..	..	..	..
12.	Pedderu Project Stage-I.	.. Chittoor	.. ..	1.63	..	..	..	..
13.	Yerrakalva Reservoir.	West Godavari	.. ..	10.00	..	..	..	..
14.	Vengalaraya L.I. Scheme. (Kothapalli L.I. Scheme).	Mahabubnagar	.. ..	4.05	..	..	..	..
15.	Krishnapuram Project.	Chittoor	.. ..	2.19	..	..	..	..
16.	Varadarajaswamygudi Project. Schemes under Tribal Sub-Plan.	Kunrool	.. ..	5.57	..	..	..	..
17.	Peddavagu Reservoir.	Khammam	.. ..	6.40	..	..	..	..
18.	Taliperu Project	.. Do.	.. ..	13.80	..	..	..	..
19.	Gundlavagu Project	Do.	.. ..	0.80	..	..	..	..
20.	Satnala Project	.. Adilabad	.. ..	7.68	..	..	..	..
21.	Jalluru Project	.. West Godavari	.. ..	1.40	..	..	..	..
22.	Maddigadda Project (Addateegala Project).	Do.	.. ..	1.20	..	..	..	..
Total-II			.. ..	125.04	..	..	..	..
Total C. (I and II)			.. ..	288.83	..	..	..	..

(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
..	8.52	..
..	10.66	..
..	3.96	..	3.96	..
..	3.48	..	3.48	..	3.48	..
..	14.00	..
..	7.92	..
..	6.00	..
..	3.00	..	3.00	..
..	0.92	..	0.92	..
..	9.80	..
..	2.06	..	2.06	..
..	1.63	..	1.63	..
..	10.00	..
..	4.05	..	4.05	..
..	2.19	..	2.19	..	2.19	..
..	5.57	..
..	6.40	..	6.40	..
..	13.80	..
..	0.80	..
..	7.68	..
..	1.40	..
..	1.20	..	1.20	..
..	5.67	..	29.69	..	125.04	..
..	5.67	..	29.69	..	240.23	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
D. NEW SCHEMES OF 1978-83.								
<i>I. Major Schemes.</i>								
1.	Polavaram Barrage Stage—I.	East and West Godavari.	..	188.00	..	Stabilisation of		
2.	Srisailem Right Bank Canal.	Kurnool Cuddapah.	..	76.00	..	..	..	..
3.	Singoor Project.	Medak.	..	..	..	..	..	Water
4.	Jurala Irrigation Project.	Mahabubnagar.	..	40.00	..	..	..	..
5.	Pochampad Project. Stage—II.	Warangal.	..	416.60	..	..	..	..
Total—I.				720.60	..	..	..	..
<i>II. Medium Schemes (Other than Tribal).</i>								
1.	Reservoir a/c Champavathi (Andhra).	Visakhapatnam.		3.17	..	..	..	..
2.	Pedderu Reservoir Stage—II.	Cuddapah.	..	1.60	..	..	..	..
3.	Thantapendal Reservoir.	Chittoor.	..	1.70	..	..	..	..
4.	Buggavanka Reservoir.	Cuddapah.	..	2.00	..	..	..	..
5.	Maddileru Reservoir.	Anantapur.	..	2.40	..	..	..	..
6.	Anicut a/c Manjira.	Nizamabad.	..	2.40	..	..	..	..
7.	Yepulagudem Project.	Adilabad.	..	1.20	..	..	..	..
8.	Reservoir a/c Kaipena near Lankapalli.	Khammam.	..	1.60	..	..	..	..
9.	Nagaram vagu Project.	Adilabad.	..	0.72	..	..	..	..
10.	Reservoir a/c Palemvagu.	Khammam.	..	0.92	..	..	..	..
11.	Upper Kavolapamal Project.	Nizamabad.	..	1.88	..	..	..	..
12.	Reservoir a/c Pamuleru.	Khammam.	..	1.28	..	..	..	..
13.	Peddavagu Project...	Karimnagar.	..	1.80	..	..	..	..
Total D. (I & II).				22.67	..	..	..	..
(Other than Tribal Schemes).								

(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Existing ayacut in Godavari Delta.									
..	48.00	..
Supply Scheme.									
..	40.00	..
..	55.00	..
..	123.00	..
..	3.17	..
..	1.60	..
..	1.70	..
..	2.00	..
..	2.40	..
..	2.40	..
..	1.20	..
..	1.60	..
..	0.72	..
..	0.92	..
..	1.88	..
..	1.28	..
..	1.80	..
..	22.67	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>Schemes under Tribal Sub-Plan.</i>								
1.	Reservori a/c Buradakalva.	West Godavari.	..	7.20	..	..	..	..
2.	Kovvadakalva Reservoir.	Do.	..	3.20	..	..	..	..
3.	Kanneru Reservoir Mohanapuram.	Do.	..	1.40	..	..	..	..
4.	Peddavagu Project near Ada.	Adilabad.	..	9.80	..	..	..	..
5.	Peddavagu Project near Dasanapur.	Do.	..	4.00	..	..	..	..
6.	Reservoir a/c stream near Veerabhadrapuram.	Khammam.	..	0.60	..	..	..	..
7.	Modikuntavagu near Krishnapuram.	Do.	..	4.00	..	..	..	..
8.	Chelenalavagu near Irkpalli.	Adilabad.	..	2.00	..	..	..	..
9.	Reservoir a/c. Karlapalli vagu.	Warangal.	..	1.06	..	..	..	..
10.	Sileru Diversion scheme.	Khammam.	..	9.60	..	..	..	..
Tribal Schemes.—Total			..	42.86	..	..	..	..
Medium Schemes—II.			..	65.53	..	..	..	..
<i>III. Medernisation Schemes.</i>								
1.	Krishna Dleta System.	Krishna & Guntur.	..	490.00 (Exist).	..	..	..	..
2.	T. B. P. L. L. C.	.. Anantapur & Kurnool.	..	40.00 (Exist).	(Addl.)	..	..	..
3.	T. B. P. H. L. C. Stage—I.	Anantapur, Kurnool & Cuddapah.	..	58.05 (Exist).	..	..	..	..
4.	K. C. canal.	.. Kurnool & Cuddapah.	..	45.02 (Exist).	..	..	..	..
Total—III.			..	112.20 (Exist).	..	..	..	..
..			..	705.27 (Exist).	..	..	..	..
..			..	40.00 (Addl.)	..	..	..	..
<i>V. Schemes for conjunctive use.</i>								
Total—(D).			..	705.27 (Exist).	..	..	..	..
..			..	826.13 (Addl.)	..	..	..	..
Grand Total : (A plus B plus C plus D).			..	705.27 (Exist).	434.12	..	435.18	..
..			..	1777.60 (Addl.)	..	..	..	..

(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
..	7.20	..
..	3.20	..
..	1.40	..
..	9.80	..
..	4.00	..
..	0.60	..
..	4.00	..
..	2.00	..
..	1.06	..
..	9.60	..
..	42.86	..
..	65.53	..
..	} Stabi- lisation Only.	..
..
..
..
N I L									
..	188.53
446.28	..	465.55	..	503.71	..	622.50	..	1082.76	..

Pot. = Potential

Ult. = Utilisation

DRAFT FIVE YEAR
MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECTS—

STATE : *Andhra Pradesh.*

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme.	Dist. to be benefited.	Ultimate CCA. Irrigation portion.	Cumulative				
				Fourth Pot.	Plan Actual. Utl.	1974-75 Actual. Pot.	Utl.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Godavari Barrage Project, (Stabilisation).	East Godavari and West Godavari.	..	415.125 405.000 + 10.125	405.000	405.000	405.000	405.000

STATE : ANDHRA PRADESH

DRAFT FIVE YEAR

MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECTS—

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme.	Dist. to be benefited.	CCA.	Cumulative benefits				
				Ultimate Irrign. potn.	Fourth Plan (Actual).	1974-75 (Actual).		
						Pot.	Utl.	Pot.	Utl.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
B. Pre-Fifth Plan Schemes :								
I. Major schemes :								
1.	Pochampad Project Stage—I.	Nizamabad Karimnagar Warangal.	..	267.031	47.000	17.000	58.710	19.091

PLAN 1978-83

Statement IF 3 (Cond).

BHNEFIT, TARGETS & ACHIEVEMENTS.

(000 Hec.)

to end of

1975-76 (Actual).		1976-77 (Actual).		1977-78 (Actual).		1978-79 (Target).		1979-83 (Target).	
Pot.	Util.	Pot.	Util.	Pot.	Util.	Pot.	Util.	Pot.	Util.
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
62.685	N.A.	100.944	23.000	103.344	N.A.	120.744	N.A.	248.944	N.A.

DRAFT FIVE YEAR
MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECTS—

Sl. No.	Name of scheme.	Dist. to be benefited.	C.C.A.	Ultimate irrgn. poin.	Cumulative benefits			
					Fourth Plan (actual)		1974-75 (actual).	
					Pot.	Util.	Pot.	Util.
(1)	(2)	(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>B. Pre-fifth Plan Schemes.</i>								
<i>I. Major Schemes.</i>								
1.	N. S. Right Canals.	Guntur & Prakasam Districts.	682.83	475.38	298.66	316.30	302.207	297.67
2.	N. S. Left Canals :	Nalgonda Khammam & Krishna.	443.00	392.00	20	..	130.00	..
Total.			..1125.83	867.38	413.86	316.30	432.20	297.67

STATEMENT IF-3 (Contd.).

PLAN 1978-83.

BENEFIT TARGETS & ACHIEVEMENTS.

('000 Hec.).

to end of

1975-76 (Actual).		1976-77 (Actual).		1977-78 (Actual).		1978-79 (Target).		1982-83 (Target).	
Pot.	Util.	Pot.	Util.	Pot.	Util.	Pot.	Util.	Pot.	Util.
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
302.207	350.00	310.46	341.00	319.60	336.58	330.35	N.A.	475.38	N.A.
145.55	..	181.55	..	186.35		254.25		392.00	
447.75	350.00	492.01	341.00	505.95	336.58	584.60	N.A.	867.38	N.A.

Irrigation

Statement : IF. 3 (b) (Irrt-17)

State : Andhra Pradesh

DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83

MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECTS—PHASING OF BENEFITS

(*000 hectares gross)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Targets of additional benefits during 1978-83.										Total Addl. benefits During 1978-83		
		1978-79		1979-80		1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		Pot.	Util.	
		Pot.	Util.	Pot.	Util.	Pot.	Util.	Pot.	Util.	Pot.	Util.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
1.	Pochampad Project Stage-I	17.400	NA	47.400	NA	23.200	NA	39.600	NA	18.000	NA	145.600	NA	Being continuing project the figures remain same as shown in Statement IF-3.

(a) N.S. Right Canals. 10.75 NA 53.92 NA 38.82 NA 52.29 NA .. NA 155.78 ..

(b) N.S. Left Canals. 67.90 NA 47.05 NA 90.70 NA 205.65 ..

Total (2) .. 78.65 NA 100.97 NA 129.52 NA 52.29 NA .. NA 361.43 ..

DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83

Statement-IF-3 (b)(Contd.)

Major and Medium Irrigation Projects-Phasing of Benefits.

('000 hectares Gross)

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Targets of Additional Benefits during 1978-83										Total additional targets during 1978-83		
		1978-79		1979-80		1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		Potl.	Utl.	
		Potl.	Utl.	Potl.	Utl.	Potl.	Utl.	Potl.	Utl.	Potl.	Utl.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
A.	L.S. for completed Schemes	N I L												
B.	Pre-Fifth Plan Schemes													
I.	Major Schemes													
1.	Vamsadhara Project-Stage-I	20.00	36.79	56.79	..
2.	T.B.P.H.L.C. Stage-II	21.59	21.59	..
3.	Improvements to Nizamsagar	Stablisation												
	Total-I	41.59				36.79						78.38		

II. *Medium Schemes*

1. Vottigedda Project	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Thandava Reservoir	5.62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.62	..	
3. Kanupur Canal	..	5.23	..	..	..	24.40	..	..	..	..	..	29.63	..
4. Gandipalem Project	6.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.40	..
5. Pulivendla Canal	..	24.28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24.28	..
6. Gajuladinne Project	10.80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.80	..
7. Guntur Channel Scheme	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Swarna Project	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Ukachettivagu Project	0.85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.85	..
Total-II	..	53.18				24.40						77.58	
Total-B (I plus II)	..	94.77				61.19						155.96	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
<i>C. Schemes of Fifth Plan :</i>													
<i>I. Major Schemes :</i>													
1. Vamsadhara Project Stage-II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Somasila Project Stage-I	..	..	16.00	..	99.19	..	..	..	..	..	..	115.19	..
Total-I	..	..	16.00	..	99.19	..	..	..	..	..	..	115.19	..
<i>II. Medium Schemes :</i>													
1. Raiwada Project	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.52	..	8.52	..
2. Janjhavathi Project	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.66	..	10.66	..
3. Konam Project	..	3.96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.96	..
4. Pedakalam, Project	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Madduvalasa Project	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.00	..	14.00	..
6. Vengalarayasagaram (Swarnamukhi and Gomukhi or Dandigam).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.92	..	7.92	..
7. Cheyyeru Project	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.00	..	6.00	..
8. Malluruvagu Project	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.00	..
9. Mukkamamidi Project	0.92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.92	..
10. Vottivagu Project	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.80	..	..	..	9.80	..
11. Boggulavagu Project	2.06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.06	9.80

12. Pedderu Project Stage-I	1.63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.63	..
13. Yerrakalva Reservoir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.00	..	10.00	..
14. Vengalaraya L.I. Scheme (Kothapalli LI Scheme)	4.05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.05	..
15. Krishnapuram Project	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Varadajaswamygudi Project	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.57	..	5.57	..

Schemes under Tribal Sub-Plan :

17. Peddavagu Reservoir	6.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.40	..
18. Taliperu Project	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.80	..	13.80	..
19. Gundlavagu Project	0.80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.80	..
20. Satanala Project	..	..	..	..	7.68	..	7.68	..	..	..	7.68	..
21. Jalleru Project	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.40	..	..	..	1.40	..
22. Maddigedda (Addateegala)	1.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.20	..
Total-II	..	24.02					18.88		76.47		119.37	
Total-C (I Plus II)	24.02	..	16.00	..	99.19	..	18.88	..	76.47	..	234.56	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
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D. Schemes of Next Plan (1978-83) :

I. Major Schemes :

1. Polavaram Barage Stage-I
2. Srisailem Right Bank Canal	48.00	..	48.00	..
3. Singur Project	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Water Supply Scheme			..
4. Jurala Irrigation Project	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40.00	..	40.00	..
5. Pochampad Project Stage-II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35.00	..	35.00	..
Total-I										123.00	..	123.00	..

II. Medium Schemes (other than tribal)

1- Reservoir a/c Champavathi (Andhra)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.17	..	3.17	..
2. Pedderu Stage-II	..	..	..	..	1.60	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.60	..
3. Thantipendal Reservoir	..	..	..	..	1.70	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.70	..
4. Buggavanka Reservoir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.00	..	..	..	2.00	..
5. Maddileru Reservoir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.40	..	..	..	2.40	..

6. Anicut a/c Manjira	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.40	..	..	..	2.40	..
7. Yapalagudem Project	..	..	..	..	1.20	..	..	..	..	..	1.80	..
8. Reservoir a/c Kaiperu near Lankapalli	..	..	..	..	1.60	..	..	..	..	..	1.60	..
9. Nagaramvagu Project	..	..	..	..	0.72	..	..	..	..	..	0.72	..
10. Reservoir a/c Palemvagu	..	..	..	..	0.92	..	..	..	..	..	0.92	..
11. Upper Kaulasanala Project	..	..	..	..	1.88	..	..	..	..	..	1.88	..
12. Reservoir a/c Pamuleru	..	..	..	..	1.28	..	..	..	..	..	1.28	..
13. Peddavagu Project (Karimnagar)	..	..	..	..	1.80	..	..	..	..	..	1.80	..
Other than tribal scheme (Total)					12.70		6.80		3.17		22.67	
<i>Schemes under Tribal Sub-Plan :</i>												
1. Reservoir a/c Buradakalva	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.20	..	7.20	..
2. Kovvadakalva Reservoir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.20	..	3.20	..
3. Kanneru Reservoir	..	..	..	..	1.40	..	..	..	..	..	1.40	..
4. Peddavagu Project (near Ada)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.80	..	9.80	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(14)	(13)
5. Peddavagu Project (near Dasanapur)	4.00	..	4.00	..
6. Reservoir a/c sream near Veerabhadrapuram	0.60	..	..	..	..	..	0.60	..
7. Modikuntavagu near Krishnapuram	4.00	..	4.00	..
8. Chalamalavagu near Irakapalli	2.00	..	..	..	2.00	..
9. Reservoir a/c Karlapalli vagu	1.06	..	..	..	..	..	1.06	..
10. Sileru Diversion Scheme	9.60	..	9.60	..
Tribal Schemes Total:						3.06		2.00		37.80		42.86	
Total-II :	..					15.76		8.80		40.97		65.53	
Total-D (I Plus II)						15.76		8.80		163.97		188.53	

E. Modernisation Schemes

- 1. Krishna Delta System
- 2. T.B.P.L.L.C.
- 3. T.B.P.H.L.C. Stage-I
- 4. K.C. Canal

Stabilisation

F. Schemes for conjunctive use

N I L

Gtand Total (A Plus B Plus C Plus D Plus E Plus F):	118.79	..	16.00	..	176.14	..	27.68	..	240.44	..	578.05
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DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83.

Major Irrigation Projects Costing more than Rs. 30 crores-Check lists

(Irri-18.)

Nagarjunasagar Dam and Right Canals.

1. Name of Projects with brief description, location and districts benefited. In case of multipurpose and interstate projects, details showing cost and benefits among various purposes and states may be indicated.

The Dam is located across Krishna River in Nandikonda village of Nalgonda Dist. The N.S. Rt. Main Canal takes off from the Right flank of the dam and benefits Guntur and Prakasam Districts.

2. Date of commencement. : 10-12-1955

3. Target date of completion : 1981-82.

4. Indicate the various main components of the project completed upto 1977-78 and the works proposed for 1978-79 and 1979-83. The detailed of expenditure and outlay for 1978-79 and 1979-83 may be indicated as detailed below :

Part-I. Expenditure :

Item	Latest cost	Expenditure upto 5th plan	Phasing of outlay in the next Five Year Plan 78-83					Total 1978-83
			1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	
a. Head works (N.S. Dam) ..	8,581	8,341	75	55	55	55	..	240
b. Main Canals (N.S.R. Main Canal) ..	..	..	735	620	60	..	..	1,415
c. Distribution system upto 1 cusec. or 40 hectares block ..	..	..	803	625	840	134	..	2,402
d. Drainage ..	16,009	9,300	25	385	800	500	..	1,710
e. Establishment ..	..	..	290	290	290	100	..	970
f. Other items ..	..	..	122	80	10	..	..	212

Item	Unit	Total estimated Quantity	work done to end of Fifth Plan	Target 1978-79	Target for 1979-83	Remarks
1. Headworks :						
i. Excavation	.. 100000 cum	0.975	0.975	..	..
ii. Concreting	.. ..	8.077	8.077	..	..	Work on N.S. Dam
iii. Masonry	.. ..	48.457	48.457	..	..	almost completed.
iv. Earthwork	.. ..	23.511	23.511	..	..
2. Main Canals @						
i. Earthwork	.. 100000 cum	492.300	438.893	36.132	17.275	The canal is unlined channel. A few deep cut reaches are being lined.
ii. Lining	.. ..				
iii. Cross drainage Structures	.. ..				
a. Nos.	.. Nos.	223	156	34	33	
b. Cost	.. ..				
3. Distribution system*						
i. Length	.. ..				
ii. Quantity of earthwork	.. 100000 cum	..	281.587	61.032	..	The workload furnished are only upto 10 c/s limit. The investigation below 10 c/s is in progress. Hence the columns are not filled-up.
iii. No. of structures	.. Nos.	..	21,471	4,547	..	
4. Man power requirements category (Peak Nos/1 Mandays) :						30000 per day

@For different reaches if possible and for different main canals.

* To be given seperately for each distribution system.

DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN—1978-83

State : Andhra Pradesh

Statement I.F.4—(Cont.)

Major Irrigation Projects Costing more than Rs. 30 Corss-Check lists

- 1 Name of Projects with brief description location, and Districts benefited. }
 In case of Multipurpose and interstate projects, details of sharing of cost and } Nagarjunasagar Left Canal.
 benefits among various purposes and States may be indicated. }

2. Date of commencement : 11-10-1956

3. Target date of Completion : June, 1981.

4. Indicate the various main components of the Project completed upto 1977-78 and the works proposed for 1978-79 and 1979-83. The details of expenditure and outlay for 1978-79 and 1979-83 may be indicated as below :

Part-I : Expenditure :

Item	Latest cost	Expen-	Planning of Outlay in the next Five Year Plan					Total	Remarks
	(at 1976 rate from 1-4-1977)	diture upto Fifth Plan upto 1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1978-83	

2071-44

1. Main Canal	4,960	5,050	1253.50	1,099	728.60	67.00	..	3,148.10	*Including Establishment.
2. Branch Canal	740		354	156.9	85.8	34.5	..	631.20	Special mention may be
3. Distributories	1,875	952	566	434.1	205.6	36.5	..	1,242.20	made of reaches where
4. O & M Eqpt.	360				100	260	..	360	works has -fallen short
5. Drainage	2,905			700	1500	705	..	2,950	of the target and the
6. Mointoring	188		11	60	80	4	..	1,552	reaches where work is
7. Buildings,	380	3,353*	265.5				..	265.50	not in continuous reaches
Machinery,									The reasons for these
Suspense.									may be brought out to-
									gether with the remedial
									measures taken.

Note : These -headings may be varied depending upon individual projects. For the distribution systems, the figures my be given separately.

675

Total :	11,408	9,363	2,450	2,450	2,700	1,107	..	8,707.00
Expenditure upto 3/77 :	662	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total :	18,070	9,363	2,450	2,450	2,700	1,107	..	8,707.00

Part-II Physical Progress and Programme :

Statement IF-4—(Contd.)

2071—44*

Item	Unit	Total estimated quantity	work done to the end of Fifth Plan	Target for 1978-79	Target for 1979-83
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Head Works					
i. Excavation	}	NOT APPLICABLE			
ii. Concreting					
iii. Masonry					
iv. Earthwork					
2. Main Canals @					
i. Earthwork	.. 000 cu.m.	59,351	45,065	12,311	7,440
ii. Lining					
iii. Cross drainage structures :					
a. Nos.	Nos.	389	214 comp	89 (P)	232 (P)
b. Cost			99 progress	89 ((F)	36 (F)
3. Distribution System*					
i. Length					
ii. Quantity of earthwork	.. 000 cu. m.	52,676	15,050	5,511	2,511
4. Man Power Requirement Category (Peak Nos./Mandays).					

@For different reaches if possible and for different main Canals.

* To be given separately for each distribution system.

TATE : ANDHRA PRADESH

STATEMENT I. F. 4—(Contd.)

MAJOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS MORE THAN Rs. 30 CRORES—CHECK LISTS.

1. Name of projects with brief discription, location and districts benefited. In case of Multipurpose and inter-state projects, details of sharing of cost and benefits among various purposes and States may be indicated. Pochampad Project, Armoor Taluq, Nizamabad District.
2. Date of commencement : 26-7-1963.
3. Target date of completion : 1983-84
4. Indicate the various main components of the project completed upto 1977-78 and the works proposed for 1978-79 and 1979-83. The details of expenditure and outlay of 1978-79 and 1979-83 may be indicated as below: Shown in separate statement (Part II physical progress and programme).

PART-I Expenditure:

Item	Latest cost.	Expenditure upto Fifth Plan upto 1978.	Phasing of outlay in the next five year Plan 1978-83					Total 1978-83
			1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	
Pochampad Project Stage - I	30,800	12,960	2,650	4,550	4,500	3,500	3,500	18,700

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PART—II PHYSICAL PROGRESS AND PROGRAMME:

Item	Unit	Total Estimated quantity.	work done to end of Fifth Plan upto 1978.	Target for 1978-79	Target for 1979-83	Remarks
1. HEAD WORKS:						
<i>(a) Main Dam of P. P.</i>						
(i) Excavation	'000 cu. ms.		Work completed			
(ii) Concreting	"	154.50	149.98	4.52	..	Work already completed.
(iii) Masonry	"	451.00	451.00	..	..
(iv) Earth dam	"	10,290.00	10,075.00	97.50	117.50	
<i>(b) Lower Manair Dam:</i>						
(i) Earth work	'000 cu. ms.	5,040.00	2,124.00	1,250.00	1,666.00	
(ii) Concreting	"	57.00	10.50	9.50	37.00	
(iii) Masonry	"	283.00	171.00	61.00	51.00	
(iv) Rip rap	"	207.00	61.00	7.00	139.00	
2. MAIN CANALS:						
(i) Earth work:						
K.M. 0 to K.M. 116 (IDA covered area)	'000 cu.ms.	25,934.00	25,783.00	151.00	..	
K.M. 116 to K.M. 128	"	1,816.00	1,332.00	484.00	..	
K.M. 128 to K.M. 139	"	1,800.00	77.00	1,200.00	523.00	
K.M. 139 to K.M. 146	"	720.00	Nil	350.00	370.00	
K.M. 146 to K.M. 235	"	Estimates are under finalisation				Will be completed by end of 6th Five-Year Plan.

(ii) Lining:

K.M. 0 to K.M. 107

(C.C. and R.R. lining) 1,000 Sq. Ms. 4,747.00 2,705.00 2,013.00 29.00

(iii) Cross drainage structures:

(a) Nos. from K.M. 83 to K.M. 116	Nos.	57	54	2	1
from K.M. 116 to K.M. 128	"	16	Nil	5	11
from K.M. 128 to K.M. 139	"	20	Nil	9	11
from K.M. 139 to K.M. 146	"	6	Nil	Nil	6
from K.M. 146 to K.M. 161	"	14	Nil	Nil	14
from K.M. 161 to K.M. 235		Under investigation			

(b) Cost from K.M. 83 to K.M. 116 Lakhs .. 881.683 41.350 .. Under F. C. D. works.

3. DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM:

(i) Length:

Distributory between K.M. 83 to

K.M. 116 of main canal	KMs.	643	602	21	20
L.S.B. & R.S.B. of D/83	KMs.	199	19.50	48	131.50
D/84, 85, 86	"	The detailed estimates are under preparation			
D/89 and D/93	KMs.	63	Nil	44	19

(ii) Quantity of earthwork

(above 500 c/s discharge)

for D/83	'000 cu.ms.	3,711	3,711	..	..	Work completed
Earth work of D/83 (LSB & RSB)	"	560	20	220	320	
Earth work of D/86	"	718	Nil	718	..	

(iii) Nos. of structures:

Structure of D/83	Nos.	112	109	3	..
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4. Man Power requirement category

Separate statement given. (Peak Nos./Mandays)

DRAFT FIVE-YEAR PLAN 1978-83

STATEMENT IF. 4—(Contd.)

MAJOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS COSTING MORE THAN Rs. 30 CRORES—CHECKLISTS.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Name of the Projects with brief description, location and districts benefited. | Godavari Barrage Project situated on Godavari river in between Dowlaiswaram and Vizzeswaram villages of East Godavari District and West Godavari District respectively.
Districts benefited: East Godavari and west Godavari Districts. |
| 2. Date of Commencement | 11-4-1970. |
| 3. Target date of completion | June, 1980. |
| 4. PART—I EXPENDITURE | |

(Rs. in lakhs)

689

Item	Latest cost.	Expenditure upto Fifth plan.	Phasing of outlay on the next five-year plan 1978-83					Total. 1978-83
			1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Godavari Barrage Project	.. 6,000.00	3,291.07	1,020.00	1,688.93	..	..	..	2,708.93

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Total estimated quantity.</i>	<i>works done to end of fifth plan.</i>	<i>Target for 1978-79</i>	<i>Target for 1979-83</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Dowlaiswaram Arm:</i>							
1.	Earth work	10 cu.m.	1,85,900	1,57,260	3,105	25,535	
2.	Sheet pile cut off	1 sq.m.	23,900	22,051	440	..	
3.	RCC for sub-structure	1 cu.m.	62,900	58,980	3,933	..	
4.	RCC for super-structure	1 cu.m.	28,600	5,652	15,032	7,886	
5.	CC blocks and curtain wall	1 cu.m.	31,700	30,337	1,710	..	
6.	Jeddy Stone	1 cu.m.	37,200	36,000	2,296	..	
7.	RCC for Road Bridge	1 cu.m.	6,000	..	..	6,000	
<i>Ralli Arm:</i>							
1.	Earth work	10 cu.m.	2,10,400	1,97,130	13,270	..	
2.	Sheet pile cut off	1 sq. m.	10,460	10,460	..	..	Work completed
3.	RCC for sub-structure	1 cu.m.	41,360	40,980	..	..	Do.
4.	RCC for super-structure	1 cu.m.	22,120	18,208	4,244	..	
5.	CC blocks and curtain wall	1 cu.m.	23,478	21,048	2,310	..	
6.	Jeddy Stone	1 cu.m.	21,370	16,777	4,586	..	
7.	RCC for Road bridge	1 cu.m.	3,700	..	..	3,700	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Maddur Arm:</i>							
1.	Earth work	10 cu.m.	70,000	41,250	47,790	..	..
2.	Sheet pile cut off	1 sq.m.	7,000	1,655	5,406	..	..
3.	RCC for sub-structure	1 cu.m.	23,000	142	16,260	6,598	..
4.	RCC for super-structure	1 cu.m.	9,500	..	2,460	7,040	..
5.	CC blocks and curtain wall	1 cu.m.	11,260	1,695	5,783	3,782	..
6.	Jeddy stone	1 cu.m.	12,500	1,000	7,430	4,070	..
7.	RCC for Road Bridge	1 cu.m.	2,000	..	..	2,000	..
<i>Vizzaswaram Arm:</i>							
1.	Earth work	10 cu.m.	1,29,918	51,145	46,690	32,083	..
2.	Sheet pile cut off	1 sq.m.	10,835	7,347	3,461	..	..
3.	RCC for sub-structure	1 cu.m.	37,590	9,911	14,070	13,609	..
4.	RCC for super-structure	1 cu.m.	16,682	1,251	6,644	8,787	..
5.	CC blocks and curtain wall	1 cu.m.	19,700	6,002	9,127	4,571	..
6.	Jeddy stone	1 cu.m.	22,500	6,823	14,971	706	..
7.	RCC for Road Bridge	1 cu.m.	3,050	..	..	3,050	..

MAJOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS COSTING MORE THAN Rs. 30.00 CRORES—CHECK LIST.

1. Name of Projects with brief description, location and districts benefitted. In case of Multipurpose and inter-State Projects, details of sharing of cost and benefits among various purposes and States may be indicated. **VAMSADHARA PROJECT** LATITUDE: 18°-12 -0" Srikakulam Dt.
STAGE - I. LONGITUDE: 83 -58 -0
Irrigation Potential.—1,48,228 acres (both existing and new Pathapatnam, Srikakulam, Narasannapeta and Tekkali taluks of Srikakulam district.
2. Date of commencement: 1969.
3. Target date of completion: 1981-82.
4. Indicate the various main components of the Project completed upto 1977-78 and the works proposed for 1978-79 and 1979-83. The details of expenditure and out-lay for 1978-79 and 1979-83 may be indicated as below:

PART I—EXPENDITURE:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	Latest cost.	Expenditure up to Fifth Plan.	PHASING OF OUT-LAY IN THE NEXT FIVE-YEAR PLAN 1978-83					Total 1978-83	
			1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83		
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(a) Land Compensation									
(b) Headworks									
(c) Main Canals									
(d) Distribution System upto 1 Cu. sec. or 40 Hectares block.									
(e) Lining:	3,043.373	1,280.630	500.00	500.00	500.00	262.743	..	1,762.743	
1. Main Canal									
2. Distribution System									
3. Drainage									
4. Establishment									
5. Other items									

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PART II—PHYSICAL PROGRESS AND PROGRAMME.

STATEMENT IF-4—(Contd.)

Item	Unit	Total estimated quantity.	Works done to end of Fifth Plan.	Target for 1978-79.	Target for 1979-83.	Remarks.
1. HEAD WORKS:						
(a) Excavation	..	1,94,000 cu.m.	1,81,000 cu.m.	..	..	Balance work will be
(b) Concreting	..	23,578 cu.m.	23,578 cu.m.	..	..	done if necessary.
(c) Masonry		40,350 cu.m.	40,350 cu.m.	..	..	Barrage work physi-

(d) Earth work

8,02,725 cu.m. 7,36,969 cu.m. 65,256 cu.m. ..

cally completed
except R.C.C. hand-
ling which is in
progress.

STAGE - I

2. MAIN CANAL:*

(a) Earth Work:

84,83,000 cu.m. 30,53,120 cu.m. 9,32,556 cu.m. 44,97,324 cu.m.

(b) Lining

..

(c) Cross drainage
structures:

(i) Nos.

Regulator: 7 Nos.

C.D. Works: 86 Nos. 42 Nos. 20 Nos. 58 Nos.

Bridges: 27 Nos.

Total .. 120 Nos.

(ii) Cost

Rs. 280.332 lakhs

3. DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM:@

(a) Length

300 Miles

approx.

(b) Quantity of Earth
Work.

25,00,000 cu.m. 13,30,000 cu.m. 11,70,000 cu.m. Beyond M. 20/4
works.

(c) No. of structures

968 Nos. 129 Nos. 450 Nos. 389 Nos.

4. Man-Power Require-
ment Category (Peak
Nos./Mandays).

* For different reaches, if possible and for different main canals.

@To be given separately for each Distribution system.

State: Andhra Pradesh.

Statement IF.4-(Contd.)

MAJOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS COSTING MORE THAN RS. 30.00 CRORES..CHECK LISTS.

1. Name of Projects with brief description, location and districts benefitted. In case of Multipurpose and inter-State Projects, details of sharing of cost and benefits among various purposes and States may be indicated:

VAMSADHARA PROJECT..LATITUDE: 18°-58'-00 N.
STAGE. II LONGITUDE 83°-19'00 E.
Near Naradi (V) of Pathapatnam Tq. Srikakulam Dt. Irrigation Potential : Under Stage-II 1,07,280 Acres and it also stabilises the State-I ayacut of 1,48,228 acres. Pathapatnam Srikakulam, Palakonda and Hiramandalam Taluks of Srikakulam District.

2. Date of commencement : 1975
3. Target date of completion: 1982-1983.
4. Indicate the various main components of the Project completed upto 1977-78 and the works proposed for 1978-79 and 1979-83. The details of expenditure and outlay for 1978-79 and 1979-83 may be indicated as below:

Item.	Latest cost	Expenditure upto Fifth Plan	Phasing of out-lay in the next Five year Plan 1979-83					Total 1978-83	
			1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83		
(a) Land Compensation:									The expenditure of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is only on preliminary works. Other details are not available. (As per the programme of proforma estimate).
(b) Head-works:									
(c) Main Canal:									
(d) Distribution System upto 1 cu. sec. or 40 Hectares block:	7,452.50	30.00	100.00	500.00	2,300.00	2,000.00	1,722.50	7,452.50	
(e) Lining:									
(a) Main Canal:									
(b) Distribution System:									
(c) Drainage:									
(d) Establishment:									
(e) Other items:									

ART-II PHYSICAL PROGRESS AND PROGRAMME:

Statement IF-4—(Contd.)

Item.	Unit.	Total estimated quantity. Cum.	Works done up to end of Fifth Plan Cum.	Target for 1978-79 Cum.	Target for 1979-83 Cum.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Head Works					
(a) Excavation		4,25,535	Nil.	..	4,25,535
(b) Concreting		1,81,602	Nil	..	1,81,602
(c) Masonry	State-II	1,02,532	Nil	32,013	70,339
(d) Earth work		4,16,56,949	Nil	65,52,612	3,51,04,337
2. Main Canals:@					
(a) Earth Work		1,08,64,626	Nil	..	1,08,64,626
(b) Lining .. ..		..	..	..	..
(c) Gross Drainage Structures ..					
(i) Nos.					
(ii) Cost		Rs. 258.80 lakhs	Nil.	..	Rs. 258.80 lakhs
3. Distribution System:*					
(a) Length .. ..		..	..	..	..
(b) Quantity of Earth work .. ..		..	..	..	..
(c) No of Structures .. ..		..	..	..	..
4. Man-Power Requirement Category (Peak Nos/Mandays):					

For different raches if possible and for different main canals.

* To be given separately for each distribution system.

MAJOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS COSTING MORE THAN RS. 30 CRORES—CHECK LISTS

1. Name of Projects with brief description, location and Districts benefitted. In case a Multipurpose and Inter-State Projects, details of sharing of cost and benefits among various purposes and States may be indicated.
2. Date of Commencement ..4-6-1975.
3. Target date of completion ..By 1981.
4. Indicate the various main components of the Projects completed upto 1977-78 and the works proposed for 1978-79 and 1979-83. The details of expenditure and outlay for 1978-79, and 1979-83 may be indicated as below:

Somasila Statg-I.

Construction of Reservoir Across Pennar River near Somasila Village, Atmakur Taluk, Nellore District. This Project is situated about 50 miles (80 KMs.) from Nellore.

The work on obstruction removal for spillway foundation is completed Diversion Channel Works such as excavation of approach channel on U/S and Excavation of surplus course on D/S are almost completed. Certain portion of Office and residential are also completed.

The following are under Progress:

- (a) Plastic Concrete Diaphragm Wall to provide positive cut off to earth dam.
- (b) Excavation of foundation for spill way and River Sluices.
- (c) Excavation of foundation for Right Head Regulator.
- (d) Excavation of foundation for Non-Over Flow Dam.
- (e) Excavation of Kavali Canal and North Feeder Channel.

The following Works are proposed to be taken up.

- (a) Formation of Earth Dam.
- () Constructon of left abutment wall between earth dam and River Sluice.
- (c) Construction of spill way including River Sluices.
- (d) Construction of Right Head Regulator and Right abutment wall.
- (E) Drilling and grouting of foundation.

Part-I Expenditure:

<i>Item.</i>	<i>Latest cost.</i>	<i>Expenditure upto Fifth Plan.</i>	<i>Phasing of outlay in the next Five Year Plan 1978-83.</i>					<i>Total 1978-83</i>
			<i>1978-79</i>	<i>1979-80</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1981-82</i>	<i>1982-83</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
(a) Land Compensation ..	709.00	20.00	171.00	300.00	218.00	..	..	..
(b) Head Works ..	1,414.00	428.04	336.21	255.88	393.87	..	..	..
(c) Main Canals	721.00	312.73	216.22	149.46	42.59			
(d) Distribution system upto 1 cu. sec or 40 hectares block.]								
(e) <i>Lining</i>								
(i) Main Canal ..	Nil	..						
(ii) Distribution system								
(iii) Drainage]								
(iv) Establishment ..	297.35	47.31	39.30	53.00	157.74			
(v) Other items ..	158.65	41.62	37.27	41.66	38.10			
Total ..	3,300.00	849.70	800.00	800.00	850.30			

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit.</i>	<i>Total Estimated Quantity.</i>	<i>Works done up to end of Fifth Plan.</i>	<i>Target for 1978-79</i>	<i>Target for 1979-83</i>
<i>Head Works:</i>					
(i) Excavation ..	..000 Cu.m.	34,87,000	4,94,800	5,00,000	24,92,200
(ii) Concreting ..	..000 Cu.m.	1,32,800	..	1,00,000	32,800
(iii) Masonry ..	..000 Cu.m.	430	..	1,00,000	32,800
(iv) Earth Works (included in item (i) above).					
<i>Main Canals:</i>					
(i) Earth Work ..	Cu.m.	28,61,000	19,14,510	10,00,000	
(ii) Lining					
(iii) Gross Drainage Structures.					
(a) Nos.		333 Nos.	10	100	223
(b) Cost		56.00 Lakhs			
<i>Distribution System</i>					
(i) Length					
(ii) Quantity of Earth Work					
(iii) No. of structures					
<i>Man power requirement category (Peak Nos./Mandays)</i>					
1. Average labour on Canals 3,400 per day.					
2. Average labour working at Head Works 8,000 per day.					

DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN

FLOOD CONTROL DRAINAGE ANTI SEAEROSION AND WATER

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme.	District to be benefitted.	Estimated cost Rs. in lakhs Approved year.	Latest year.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A. PRE FIFTH PLAN SCHEMES.				
	ii. Flood control projects	..	..	..
B. New Schemes of fifth Plan.				
II. Flood Control Projects.				
1.	Extension of existing left flood bank of Bahuda river Kespuram (v) limit Ichapuram Taluk	.. Srikakulam	.. 0.86	0.76
2.	Forming flood bank on left margin of Bahuda river in Maskapuram. Rett. Kanna (v) Limits Ichapuram Taluk	.. Srikakulam	.. 10.00	10.00
3.	Protecting the right margin of river Vamsadhara in Kalingapatnam (v) Limits	.. Srikakulam	.. 0.385	0.38
4.	Protecting right margin of river Vamsadhara in Gara (v) Limits	.. Srikakulam	.. 0.234	0.26
5.	Protecting the right margin of Vegaytahi river in Pinapenki (v) limits from 1,300 to 1,850 Mts.	.. Srikakulam	.. 1.044	1.04
6.	Protecting the right margin of river Vegavathi in Pinapenki (v) from 0.00 Mts. to 700	.. Srikakulam	.. 1.036	1.03
7.	Providing Protecting arrangements along left margin of Vamsadhara near Achutapuram Nagavi katham village Limits	.. Srikakulam	.. 1.360	1.48
8.	Forming flood bank between Kuntibhadra and Vespa on right margin of Vamsadhara river	.. Srikakulam	.. 1.310	1.31
9.	Forming flood bank along left marg in of Nagavalli river between Ampili and Kilantra	.. Srikakulam	.. 6.690	6.69
10.	Forming R.F.B. To Vamsadhara river from road bridge to bhairagi open Head channel near Ramannagar Village	.. Srikakulam	.. 0.670	0.67
11.	Forming R.F.B. to Vamsadhara river from Nivagam Ferry	.. Srikakulam	.. 2.16	2.1
12.	Towards dam stream forming flood bank along left margin of Vallabharayudgedda to protect Vespa (v)	.. Srikakulam	.. 0.265	0.21
13.	Forming flood bank to river Mahendranaya near Patrakonda (v) Sompet Taluk	.. Srikakulam	.. 0.836	0.81
14.	Construction of foot bridge across minor Sarada at Teravapalli (v) in Vizag. Yellamanchili Tq.	.. Vizag	.. 0.260	0.21
15.	Construction of foot bridge across minor Sarada at Dimili (v) in Yellamanchili Taluk	.. Vizag	.. 0.260	0.21

1978-83

STATEMENT I. F. 5 (Irr20.)

LOGGING PROJECTS OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE.

Expenditure upto end of 1973-74	1974-77 Actual Exp.	1977-78		Total Expenditure to end of 77-78	1978-79		1979-83		FE.
		Approved outlay.	Actual Expr.		Approved outlay	Anti. cipated Expd.	Proposed outlay Total.	Capital.	
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
..
..	..	0.800	..	..	0.767	0.767	..	..	..
..	..	1.000	..	..	3.00	3.00	7.00	..	..
..	..	0.500	..	0.147	0.238	0.238	0.147	..	..
..	..	0.500	0.255	0.265	..	..	Work	..	..
..	0.150	0.150	0.894	0.894	..	..	..
..	..	for works 5 & 6		0.122	0.914	0.914	..	..	..
..	1.01	1,260	0.39	1.400	..	..	Work comp.	..	..
..
..
..	for works 8.992 vide Sl. No. 8 to 13 2,939, 2,939				..
..
..
..	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.160	0.160	..	..
..	0.110	0.110	0.110	0.150	0.150	..	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
16.	Forming R.F.B. on Minor Srada below Bodati anicut from K. M 0-00 to KM. 2.00 ..	Vfxag ..	2.667	2.667
17.	Forming R.F.B. on Minor Sarada below Bodati anicut from K.M. 2.20 to KM. 4.40 ..	Vizag ..	2.667	2.667
18.	Forming left flood bank on minor Sarada below Bodati Anicut from K.M. 0.00 to K.M. 1.80 ..	Vizag ..	1.747	1.747
19.	Forming left flood bank on minor Sarada below Bodati Anicut from K. M. 1.80 to K. M. 3.64.	Vizag	1.707	1.70
20.	Raising and strengthening of LFB of Vedulagedda in Venkupalem and Kuchangi villages.	..	0.390	0.390
21.	Raising and strengthening of LFB of Sarada from Vedurparthi to Panantalapalem Dam.	..	0.320	0.320
22.	Providing rough stone revert for LFB of Sarada river from Yelliah anicut to Nagulapalli anicut.	..	0.390	0.390
23.	Raising and strengthening of LFB of Sarada river from Penentala to Uggivipalem Dam.	..	0.400	0.400
24.	Improvements to left u/s flood bank from K. M. 0.00 to Krishna K. M. 3.30 of Budameru Diversion Scheme near Velagala Cheru Regulator.	Krishna	5.04	5.90
25.	Forming flood bank along Kothada Channel and Juvvikonuna Drain, Kaikalur taluk.	..	1.875	1.875
26.	Forming flood Bank on Budameru in Vellatoru vil- lage limits.	..	6.270	6.270
27.	Diversion of Vagu to arrest cresion at Veddadri village limit.	..	1.500	1.500
28.	Forming flood bank and constructing groynes along right margin of Pennar river near Chennur village.	Cuddapah	9.820	9.820
29.	Forming flood bank to the Vanka near Cengalapudi village, Srikalahasti taluk.	Chittoor	1.030	1.030
30.	Forming flood bank to Rayala Cheruvanka near Kethakuppam village, Chittoor district.	..	1.470	1.470
31.	Flood protection work to Sirpur Vagu near Sirpur Town, Adilabad District.	Adilabad	1.700	1.700
32.	Constructing groynes to protect croded margin of river Gundlakamma in the village limits of Malla- varam, Ongole taluk.	Prakasam	1.03	1.03
33.	Constructing groynes to protect croded margin of river Gundlakamma in the village limits of Ina- manamellur village limits, Ongole taluk.	..	0.96	0.96
34.	Constructing groynes to protect croded margin of river Gundlakamma in the village limits of Ulich village, Ongole taluk	..	2.010	2.01

(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
..	2.00	2.00	..	..	..
..	2.00	2.00	..	..	..
i..	..	for work	0.150	0.150	1.597	1.597	..	..	..
..	..	at S.No. 16 to 23							
..	0.140	0.140	1.567	1.567			
..	..	4.00	0.353	0.353	..	..	Work		
..	0.285	0.285	..	..	..
..	0.322	0.322	..	..	..
..	0.358	0.358	..	..	..
..	..	2.00	1.100	1.100	4.80	4.80			
..	..	1.00	0.293	0.293	1.582	1.582			
..	2.000	2.000			
..	0.250	0.250			
..	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00			
..	0.500	0.500			
..	0.500	0.500			
..	..	1.00	0.10	0.10	1.60	1.60			
..	..	for work	0.907	0.907	0.123	0.123			
..	..	at S.Ns. 32 to 35							
..	..	2.00	0.456	0.456	0.504	0.504			
..	0.645	0.645	1.365	1.365			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
35.	Constructing groynes to protect croded margin of river Gundlakamma in the village limits of Dev-rampadu village limits, Ongole taluk.	Prakasam	1.050	1.050
36.	Flood protection to Eteru Nagaram village, Mulug Taluk.	Warangal	17.36	17.36
37.	Providing flood protection works to Tammileru river in Eluru town limits.	West Godavari	5.00	5.17
38.	Forming flood banks along Kalangi river, Nellore District.	Nellore	5.08	5.08
39.	Forming flood bank to protect Island in Kalangi basin formation of Right.	,	3.00	3.00
40.	Flood bank on Swarna mukhi river to protect Thummur (v) Nellore District.	Nellore	2.00	2.00
<i>Works proposed in the year 1977-78 but not taken up.</i>				
41.	Sanikalva Dirversion chemes Vizag, District. ..	Vizag	40.64	46.64
			Total	

N.B.—As cheaper alternative are being examined this work is kept in abeyance.

Note.—The scheme wise particulars of proposed outlays in respect of the flood control schemes for the year 1978-79 based on the proposals approved by the Technical Advisory Committee in the 25th Meeting held on 20-7-1978 at Vijayawada are furnished in the Statement I.F. 5. The total outlay proposed for the year 1978-79 is restricted to the budget allotment of Rs. 35.00 lakhs. Some schemes approved and taken up during the year 1978-79 will continue during the next year i.e., 1979-80 also and they will be requiring the balance amount of Rs. 47.20 lakhs for completion. The proposals of the schemes to be taken up from 1979-80 for the balance of provision of 152.80 lakhs will be finalized after the schemes are approved by the Technical Advisory Committee and State floods Control Board.

(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
..	1.050	1.050			
..	1.00	1.00			
..	..	8.00	3.00	3.00	0.50	0.50			
..	..	5.08	5.08	5.08	..	..	Work completed		
..	..	3.00	3.00	3.00	..	..	Work completed		
..	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	..	Work completed		
..	..	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1.010	33.140	21.473	22.483	35.00	35.00	47.19		

AND WATER LOGGING PROJECTS—OUTLAYS & EXPENDITURE. 1F-5
(Rs. in Lakhs)

Expr. upto end of 73-74	1977-78		Total Expdr. to end of 1977-78	1978-79		1979-83		F.E.	
	(Actual Expr.)	Apprd. outlay.		Act. expd.	Apprd. outlay	Ante expdr.	Proposed Total		outlay Capital
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
		450	450	3474.70	450	450	(Anti-cipated) 1800	1800	
1804.56	1220.14								
1804.56	1220.14	450	450	3474.70	450	450	1800	1800	..

continued during the fifth plan i.e., 1974-78. The Drainage Schemes under Stage I amounting to under stage II estimated at Rs. 15.45 crores will also be taken up thereafter depending on the avala-

..	..	..	..	..	204.50	..	..	1000	1000
1. * Improvement to Upputeru					—2249 Lakhs.				
2. Channelisation etc.					196 Lakhs.				
					Rs. 2436 lakhs				

At present pilot-channel under Kolleru channelisation scheme is under execution meeting expenditure from the outlay earmarked on the Krishna & Godavari Delta Drainage schemes Also improvement to Upputeru under Stage-I are being carried-out likewise.

FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS—TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Item.</i>	<i>Constructed upto end of fourth Plan.</i>	<i>Actual Achieve- ment. 1974-77</i>	<i>1977-78 Actual.</i>	<i>1978-79 Target.</i>	<i>1979-83 Target</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Volume of flood storage created (M cum).					
2.	Length of embankments (KM.)	397.79 Kms.			18 Kms.	
3.	Town protection works (Numbers).	6 Nos.	Awaited from the S.Es.	Awaited from the S.Es.	8	
4.	Raising of Villages (Numbers)	..				
5.	Length of drainage Channels (Kms.).	1988.79 Kms.				
6.	Area to be benefitted (La Hect)					
	(i) Flood Control Drainage and Anti-Water logging measures		1.981		0.04600	
	(ii) Anti sea erosion	..	..	
7.	Length of Sea Wall (K.M.)	..	0.727			

FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS TARGETS AND ACHIEVMENTS

Item	Constructed up to end of Fourth Plan.	Actual Achievements 1974-77	1977-78 (Actual)	(1978-79 (Targets)	1979-83 (Targets)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
1. Volume of flood storage created (m. cum.)	..	..	..	..		N.B. : The K. G. Delta Drainage Schemes were Originally taken up in the year 1969 and continued under non-plan upto end of 1973-1974. These schemes were included in the Plan from 1974-75 on wards.
2. Length of embankments (km.)	..	..	..	..
3. Town protection works (Numbers.)	..	..	..	..
4. Raising of villages (Numbers)	..	..	..	..
5. Length of drainage channel (km.)	3,500	1,500	750	750	3,000	
6. Area to be benefitted (lakh hect). for drainage congestion.	3.037	1.4964	0.4090	0.5094	2.0376	
(i) Flood control, drainage and antiwater logging measures.				0.0324		get irrigation facilities under
(ii) anti-sea erosion Length of sea wall (km.)						Thammileru Reservoir Scheme.

1. Length of Drainage Channels (K.M.)	* 136 K.M. partly.	<i>N.B. :</i> The work on pilot Channel of Kolleru has been taken up during 1974-75. Under Krishna and Godavari Delta Drainage Schemes and is being continued and in some reaches work was partly Completed
2. Area to be benefitted for Flood Control, Drainages and Anti-Sea erosion.	37.894 Hectares Partly.	
	* Kolleru Channelisation Scheme 80 K.M. Pilotchannel. 16 K.M.	
	Upputeru Stage-I .. 40 K.M.	
	<hr/> Total .. 136 K.M.	

REQUIREMENTS OF MATERIALS.

(Metric Tonnes.)

Item	Requirements in	
	1978-79	1979-83
I. Nagarjunasagar Right Canals :		
(i) Cement	49,200	25,345
(ii) Steel .. .. .	..	1,350
(iii) Coal .. .. .	..	..
(iv) Explosives	700	270
II. Nagarjunasagar Left Canals		
(i) Cement	39,300	1,47,000
(ii) Steel	1,330	3,000
(iii) Coal .. .. .	..	..
(iv) Explosives	1,100	2,500
III. Pochampad Project :		
(i) Cement	88,000	1,00,000
(ii) Steel	4,336	2,130
(iii) Coal .. .. .	..	..
(iv) Explosives.. .. .	350	917
IV. Godavari Barrage, Project :		
(i) Cement	25,000	35,000
(ii) Steel	3,100	10,000
(iii) Coal .. .. .	..	..
(iv) Explosives.. .. .	5	10
V. Other Major and Medium Irrigation Projects :		
(i) Cement	2,38,000	10,50,000
(ii) Steel	11,952	32,130
(iii) Coal	300	1,200
(iv) Explosives.. .. .	800	2,517

STATE : ANDHRA PRADESH.

IRRIGATION.

1F. 8 (Irr. 23)

EMPLOYMENT LIKELY TO BE GENERATED IN THE IRRIGATION SECTOR

NAME OF WORK : KRISHNA GODAVARI DELTA DRAINAGE SCHEME

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

<i>Project/Scheme/Programme</i>	<i>Financial outlay for the next plan as a whole</i>	<i>Expenditure likely to be incurred</i>				
		1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Krishna and Godavari Delta Drainage Schemes.	2,250	450	450	450	450	450

DURING THE MEDIUM TERM PLAN 1978-83.

DEPARTMENT :—IRRIGATION AND POWER DEPARTMENT.

<i>Employment potential of the Scheme/Project.</i>						<i>Remarks.</i>
<i>Category</i>	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
(a) Unskilled or uneducated.						
(i) Skilled ..	1.20	1.17	1.143	1.116	1.09	(In lakh mandays).
(ii) Unsilled ..	36.25	34.78	33.45	32.22	31.08	Do.
(B) Educated (in Nos.)						
(i) Technical ..	381	381	381	381	381	
(ii) Non-Technical ..	371	371	371	371	371	

PROFORMA

(For Direct Employment only)

EMPLOYMENT LIKELY TO BE GENERATED IN THE POCHAMPAD PROJECT SECTOR
DURING THE NEXT FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83.

1. Project / Scheme / Programme	.. Pochampad Project.
2. Financial outlay for the project (in lakhs) ..	18,700 for next plan as a whole.
3. Expenditure likely to be incurred	..
1978-79	.. 2,650
1979-80	.. 4,550
1980-81	.. 4,500
1981-82	.. 3,500
1982-83	.. 3,500
4. Employment potential of the scheme/ project.	

	(A)			(B)	
Total	.. 1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
(a) Unskilled or Uneducated:					
29,360 Nos. Av. daily	.. 20,800 Nos. average daily	35,700 Nos. average daily	35,300 Nos. average daily	27,500 Nos. average daily	27,500 Nos. average daily
(b) Educated.					
(i) Technical.					
3,082 Nos. per year.	.. 2,190 Nos.	3,750 Nos.	3,710 Nos.	2,880 Nos.	2,880 Nos.
ii) Non-Technical.					
2,992 Nos. per year.	.. 2,120 Nos.	3,640 Nos.	3,600 Nos.	2,800 Nos.	2,800 Nos.

Statement : IF. 8—(Contd)

DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83

<i>Employment :</i>	<i>(Absolute No. or Nos.)</i>		
	<i>Major and Medium Irrigation.</i>		
	<i>1977-78</i> <i>(anticipate)</i>	<i>1978-79</i> <i>Target</i>	<i>1979-83</i> <i>(Target)</i>
A. <i>Engineers :</i>			
(a) Graduate Engineers } ..	1,500 Nos.	2,190 Nos.	3,305 Nos.
(b) Diploma Holders } ..			(each year).
3. Skilled workman and skilled labourers. } ..	15,060 Nos.	20,800 Nos.	31,500 Nos.
Unskilled labourers } ..	average daily.	average daily.	average for each year.

DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83

Employment :

ABSOLUTE NO. OR NOS. MAN
DAYS.

Category	Major and Medium Irrigation.			Flood Control.		
	1977-78	1978-79 (Target)	1979-83 (Target)	1977-78 Anticipa- ted.	1978-79 (Target)	1979-83 (Target)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
N. S. RIGHT CANALS UNIT						
A. Engineers :						
(a) Graduate Engineers ..	439	439	439	..	..	..
(b) Diploma Holders ..	557	557	557	..	..	..
B. Skilled workman and Skilled labourers ..						
	2,211	2,444	2,444	..	..	..
C. Unskilled labourers ..						
	27,538	30,000	30,000	..	..	..
N. S. LEFT CANALS UNIT.						
A. Engineers :						
(a) Graduate Engineers ..	..	825	700 (average)	..	..	..
(b) Diploma Engineers ..	..				
B. Skilled Workman and Skilled labourers ..						
	..	55,000	48,000 (average)	..	..	..
C. Unskilled labourers ..						

GODAVARY BARRAGE						
A. Engineers :						
(a) Graduate Engineers ..	135 Nos.	135 Nos.	270 Nss.	..	..	..
(b) Diploma Holders ..	166 Nos.	166 Nos.	332 Nos.	..	..	..
B. Skilled Workman and Skilled Labourers ..						
	220 Nos.	919 Nos.	1,838 Nos.	..	..	..
C. Unskilled Labours ..						
	6,00,000 Mandays.	4,30,710 Mandays.	8,61,420 Mandays.	..	..	..

*Other Major and Medium Irrigation
Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83
Employment (Nos.-Mandays)*

Sl. No.	Items.	Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes		
		1977-78 (Anticipated)	1978-79 (Target)	1979-83 (Target)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A. Engineers :				
(a)	Graduates	8,16,000	10,14,124	1,19,42,078
(b)	Diploma Holders ..	3,31,000	4,11,367	48,44,152
3.	(i) Skilled Workmen ..	2,29,400	2,68,098	33,57,246
	(ii) Skilled Labourers ..	28,91,800	35,93,929	4,23,21,203
	c) Unskilled Labourers ..	1,76,86,800	2,19,81,155	25,88,44,540
	Total ..	2,19,55,000	2,72,85,673	32,13,09,219

IRRIGATION

Draft Five-Year Plan 1978-83
Irrigation Schemes benefitting the Drought Prone Areas

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme.	Districts to be benefited.	Latest estimated cost.	Expdr. upto end of 1973-74
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A. Schemes of Fifth Plan				
I. Major Schemes				
II. Medium Schemes				
1.	Krishnapuram Project	Chittoor	196.41	..
			246.00	
2.	Kothapalli L.I. Scheme	Mahabubnagar	235.00	..
	Total - V Plan Schemes :		431.41	
			481.00	
B. Schemes of 1978-83				
I. Major Schemes				
1.	Srisailem Right Bank Canal	Kurnool and Cuddapah.	12,000.00	..
2.	Jurala Irrigation Project	Mahabubnagar	4,700.00	..
3.	Pochampad Project Stage-II	Warangal	24,000.00	..
	Total-I :		40,700.00	
II. Medium Schemes :				
1.	Pedderu Reservoir Stage-II	Cuddapah	224.00	..
2.	Buggavanka Reservoir	Cuddapah	300.00	..
3.	Maddileru Reservoir	Anantapur	300.00	..
	Total - II		824.00	
	VI Plan Schemes		41,524.00	
	Total I Plus II :			
	Grand Total (A Plus - B)		41,955.41	
			42,005.00	

Statement-IF-9

(Rs. in lakhs - '000 Hectares) Gros

Expdr. during 1974-78	1978-79 appd. outlay.	1979-83 outlay proposed.	Ultimate irrigation potential.	Benefits to end of Fifth Plan		Target of add. benefits during 1978-83 Plan	
				Potl.	Utl.	Potl.	Utl.
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
NIL							
97.41	99.00	..	2.19	..	..	2.19	..
125.00	110.00	..	4.05	..	..	4.05	..
222.41	209.00		6.24			6.24	
..	..	11,500.00	76.00	..	..	48.00	..
..	..	4,700.00	40.00	..	..	40.00	..
..	..	4,126.00	416.60	..	..	35.00	..
		20,326.00	532.60			123.00	
..	..	224.00	1.60	..	..	1.60	..
..	..	300.00	2.00	..	..	2.00	..
..	..	300.00	2.40	..	..	2.40	..
		824.00	6.00			6.00	
		21,150.00	538.60			129.00	
222.41	209.00	21,150.00	544.84	..	..	135.24	

STATEMENT
POWER PROGRAMMES :
ABSTRACT.

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme.	Estimated cost		Expenditure to end of 1977-78	1978-79 ou tay approved by Plg. Comm.	Estimateg outlay or	
		As per Investment approval by Plg. Comm.	Revised cost (latest).			1979-80	1980-81
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
I. GENERATION							
(a) Approved and on-going Schemes.							
1.	Kothagudem Thermal Stn. Stage-IV (2 x 110 MW).	4,230.00 (6/73)	7,753.00 (7/76)	7,149.73	290.00*	150.00	..
2.	Vijaya wada Thermal Stn.	7,686.00 (9/73)	15664.00** (3/77)	7,296.73	5,000.00	2,731.00	809.00
3.	Lower Sileru H.E.S. (4 x 115 MW)	4,990.00 (1968)	9,550.00 (1975) 10715.00 (1977)	10288.41	400.00	260.00	..
Likely to increase slightly.							
4.	Nagarjunasagar H.E.S. (1 x 110 MW)	1,560.00 (9/76)	1,353.00 (12/77)	707.89	600.00	29.00	..
5.	N' Sagar Pumped Storage H.E.S. (4 x 100 M.W.)	6,609.00 (1976)	..	92.70	1,500.00	4,500.00	516.00
6.	N' Sagar Right Canal H.E.S. (2 x 30 MW)	1,819.00 (2/77)	..	10.43	120.00	400.00	740.00
7.	A.P. Power House at Balimela (2 x 30 MW)	1,777.00 (2/77)	..	144.46	100.00	480.00	650.00
8.	Donkarayi Power House (1 x 25 MW)	792.00 (2/77)	..	67.14	80.00	200.00	330.00
9.	Srisaillam Hydro Electric Project, Stage I (4 units).	3,847.47	20800.00	1,2400.00	4,000.00	3,300.00	1,100.00
Sub-Total (a)		..	..	..	12090.00	12050.00	4,145.00

OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

STATEMENT—



(Rs. in lakhs).

1981-82	1982-83	Total 1978-83	Spill over beyond 1982-83	Completion Schedule.		Remarks.
				As per 1978-79 Plan discus- sions.	As now anti- cipated.	
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	..	440.00	Nil.	Already commissioned		*The provision for 1978-79 may have to be increased to make balance payments.
	..	8,540.00	Nil.	Unit-I 3/79 Unit-II 12/79	3/79 12/79	
	..	660.00	Nil.	Already commissioned.		**Credits of Rs. 1.00 crore are expected by way of transferring machinery and balance store to other projects after completion of project.
	..	629.00	Nil.	Already commissioned.		
	..	6,516.00	Nil.	Unit-I 8/79 Unit-II 12/79	8/79 11/79	
450.00	79.00	1,809.00	Nil.	Unit-III 4/80 Unit-IV 8/80 Unit-I & II (1980-81)	5/80 11/80 1/6/81 11-12/81	
364.00	39.00	1,633.00	Nil.	Unit-I (1980-81) Unit-II (1981-82)	6/81 12/81	
115.00	..	725.00	Nil.	(1980-81)	June 1981	
	..	8,400.00	..	12/81	12/81	@First units will be commissioned by 6/80 and one unit will be added at 6 months interval.
1929.00	138.00	29,352.00	..	..	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(b) New Schemes proposed to be started from 1978-79 and thereafter.							
1. (a)	Bhadrachalam Thermal Stn. at Mangur Stage-I (2 x 210 MW)	14886.00	..	3.29	..	1,500.00	2,000.00
	(1977) to be approved.						
(b)	Bhadrachalam Thermal Stn. at Mangur Stage-I (3 x 210 MW)	14886.00	..	..	..	..	..
	(1977) to be approved.						
2.	Vijayawada Thermal Stn. (Stage-II) (2 x 210 MW).	14886.00	..	..	..	..	1,312.00
	(1977) to be approved.						
3.	Pochampad H.E.S. (4 x 9 MW)	14886.00	..	..	..	..	100.00
	(1977)						
4.	N' Sagar Pumped storage HES. (Stage II (3 x 100 MW)	14886.00	..	..	..	..	400.00
	(1977) to be approved.						
5.	Srisaillam H.E.P. Stage-II V, VI, & VII vits.	4,000.00	4,000.00	..	..	800.00	1,000.00
6.	Sri Saillam left side Power House and Irrigation portion						
Sub-Total (b)		..	..	..	..	2,300.00	4,812.00
Total Generation (a + b)		..	..	..	..	12090.00	14350.00
II (a) TRANSMISSION.							
<i>Continuing Schemes.</i>							
(a)	IV Plan Transmission schemes.	3,753.00	4,102.00	3,281.30			
	(1969)		(12/77)				
(b)	1. V Plan Transmission Scheme.	7,835.00	No revision	1140.91			
	(1977)						
	2. V Plan Supplementary Transmission Scheme.	..	2,437.00	..			
			(4/78)				
					3,000.00	4,000.00	5,000.00
<i>New Schemes.</i>							
(c)	Next Plan Transmission Scheme.	To be approved	20600.00	..			
	(under preparation).						
(ii)	Railway Electrification.	709.00	..	194.65			
	(1977)			+25.00			
Total (i) + (ii)		..	..	..	3,000.00	4,000.00	5,000.00
III. (a) DISTRIBUTION AND RURAL ELECTRIFICATION.							
(a)	(i) Normal R.E.	..	..	..	1,100.00	1,600.00	1,850.00
	(ii) R.E.C.	..	..	..	450.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
	(iii) M.N.P.	..	..	..	300.00		
(b)	Distribution	..	..	..	500.00	700.00	800.00
(c)	Reduction of Transmission losses.	..	..	..	500.00	700.00	850.00
Total (a + b + c)		..	..	..	2,850.00	4,000.00	4,500.00
IV. Surveys and Investigations							
		..	..	53.60	60.00	10.00	10.00
				(for 74-78)			
✓	Others : Research, Testing and Laboratories.	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL (I to V)		..	..	..	1,4000.00	18,260.00	16,367.0
GRAND TOTAL		..	..	..	18,000.00	22,360.00	18,467.00

(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
4,000.00	4,500.00	12,000.00	2,886.00	1982-83	Unit-I 1982-83 Unit-II 1982-84	
1,000.00	2,000.00	3,000.00	..	..	..	..
1,500.00	2,000.00	4,812.00	..	..	..	..
300.00	600.00	1,000.00	..	..	..	..
1,400.00	1,573.00	3,373.00	..	..	Unit-I 1982-83	
1,000.00	1,000.00	3,800.00	200.00	..	6/83	5th Unit will be Com- missioned in 6/82, 6th Unit in 12/82, 7th unit in 6/83.
9,600.00	12,073.00	28,785.00	..	..	..	..
10,529.00	12,211.00	58,137.00	..	..	..	..
6,000.00	6,000.00	24,000.00	7,028.90	..	..	..
			
			
			
			
6,000.00	6,000.00	24,000.00	7,028.90	..	..	..
2,100.00	2,100.00	8,750.00	..	..	..	..
1,000.00	1,000.00	4,750.00	..	..	..	..
900.00	900.00	3,800.00	..	..	..	..
1,000.00	1,000.00	4,050.00	..	..	..	..
5,000.00	5,000.00	21,350.00	..	..	..	..
10.00	10.00	100.00	..	..	..	..
..
20,139.00	21,821.00	90,587.00	..	..	..	..
21,539.00	23,221.00	1,03,587.00	..	..	..	..

POWER : GENERATION PROJECTS : PHASING OF BENEFITS (M.W.).

Name of Scheme.	Approved capacity (M.W.)	Capacity added upto end of 1977-78	Capacity additions.								Total Spillover 1978-83 beyond 1982-83	Re-marks.
			1978-79.		1979-80 Target.	1980-81 Target.	1981-82 Target.	1982-83 Target.	Total Spillover 1978-83 beyond 1982-83	Re-marks.		
			Target.	Anticipated.								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
<i>A. Approved/on-going Schemes :</i>												
1. Kothagudem-Thermal Station Stage—IV.	2×110=220	2×110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Vijayawada Thermal Station Stage—I.	2×210=420	..	1×210	1×210	1×210	..	..	..	420	..	..
3. Lower Sileru H.E.S.	4×115=460	3×115	1×115	1×115 (Already commissioned in July, 1978).	..	..	..	..	115	..	..
4. Nagarjunasagar H.E.S.	1×110=110	1×110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. N'sagar Pumped Storage H.E.S. Stage—I.	4×100=400	..	..	..	2×100	2×100	..	..	400	..	..
6. N'sagar Right Canal H.E.S.	2×30=60	..	..	..	..	..	2×30	..	60	..	..
7. A. P. Power House at Balimela.	2×30=60	..	..	..	..	..	2×30	..	60	..	..
8. Donkarayi Power House.	1×25=25	..	..	..	..	..	1×25	..	25	..	..
9. Srisaïlam H.E.S. Stage-I.	4×110=440	..	..	..	..	2×110	2×110	..	440	..	..
Sub-total.	2195	675	325	325	410	420	365	..	1520	..	..

B. New Schemes proposed to be started from 1978-79 and thereafter. (To be approved).

1. (a) Bhadrachalam Thermal Station at Mangur—Stage-I.	2 × 210 = 420	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 × 210	210	1 × 210	..
(b) Bhadrachalam Thermal Station at Mangur Stage—II.	3 × 210 = 630	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 × 210	..
2. Vijayawada Thermal Station Stage-II.	2 × 210 = 420	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 × 210	..
3. Extention at existing Thermal Station/New Thermal Station.	1 × 210 = 210	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 × 210	..
4. Srisailem H.E.S. Stage-II.	.. 3 × 110 = 330	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 × 110	..
5. Pochampad H.E.S.	.. 4 × 9 = 36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 × 9	..
6. N'sagar Pumped Storage H.E.S. Stage—II.	3 × 100 = 300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 × 100	100	2 × 100	..
7. Inchampalli Project.	.. 220 (A. P. share)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	220	..
Sub-total.	.. 2566	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	310	310	2256	..
Total (A × B).	.. 4761	675	325	325	410	420	365	310	1830	2256	..	..

STATEMENT III

MAJOR TRANSMISSION LINES AND SUB-STATIONS—220 KV AND ABOVE FOR LINES AND SUB-STATIONS—TRANSMISSION

Name of the Scheme	FINANCIAL (RS. LAKHS)									
	Total Cost		Expenditure to end of		Estimate for					
	As per investment approved by P. C.	Revised cost latest.	1977-78	1978-79 approved.	1979-80	1080-81	1981-82	1982-83	Spill over beyond 1982-83	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
I. CONTINUING WORKS:										
(a) 400 KV										
(b) 220 KV Linesz										
1. Nellore-V. T. S.	487.51	476.11	396.11	48.72	31.28	..	..	..	..	..
2. V. T. S. - Gunadala	48.00	48.00	38.00	10.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Srisailam - Hyderabad	419.74	382.00	100.50	180.00	101.50	..	..	..	..	..
4. Srisailam - Gooty	531.67	451.00	496.00	200.00	155.00	..	..	..	..	..
5. Srisailam - Ongole	470.47	373.00	43.00	140.00	190.00	..	..	..	..	..
6. Shapurnagar - Chandrayanagutta	98.00	87.00	8.00	28.00	51.00	..	..	..	..	..
7. Bommur - Gazuwaka	508.58	461.00	153.00	190.00	19.00	..	..	..	..	..
8. Vijayawada - Bommur	478.66	517.00	5.00	280.00	232.00	..	..	..	..	..
9. Lower Sileru - K. T. S.	310.00	270.00	90.00	160.00	20.00	..	..	..	..	..
10. Lower Sileru - Bommur	490.00	485.00	..	156.27	200.21	128.52	..	..	..	..
11. Tap line to Vijayawada from K. T. S.- Gunadala Line.	40.38	40.38	..	39.00	1.38	..	..	..	..	..
12. Kothagudem - Ramagundam .. ..	..	620.00	..	..	46.00	190.00	370.00	14.00	..	..
13. Srisailam - Gooty (Stringing of 2nd Circuit).	..	200.00	..	..	..	..	50.00	100.00	50.00	..
14. Vijayawada - Bommur - Gazuwaka (Stringing of 2nd Circuit).	..	358.00	..	..	..	..	50.00	100.00	208.00	..
15. Upper Sileru - Lower Sileru	118.87	125.34	..	..	5.00	65.34	50.00	5.00	..	..
SUB-TOTAL (a+b)	..	..	929.61	1,431.99	1,152.37	383.86	520.00	219.00	258.00	..

SYSTEM, OUTLAYS, EXPENDITURE, TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

Name of the Scheme.	PHYSICAL PROGRAMME IN CIRCUIT KILOMETRES FOR LINES AND NUMBER OF SUB-STATIONS								
	Total length.	Completed to the end of 1977-78.	1978-79 target.	ESTIMATE FOR				Beyond 1982-83	Target date of completion.
				1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83		
(1)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
I. CONTINUING WORKS:									
(a) 400 KV
(b) 220 KV Linesz
1. Nellore - V. T. S.	..	258.00	..	258.00	..	..	..	..	1978-79
2. V. T. S. - Gunadala	..	18.00	..	18.00	..	..	..	..	1978-79
3. Srisailam - Hyderabad	..	150.00	..	150.00	..	..	..	..	1978-79
4. Srisailam - Gooty	..	179.00	..	..	179.00	..	..	..	1979-80
5. Srisailam - Ongole	..	140.00	..	140.00	..	..	..	..	1978-79
6. Shapurnagar - Chandrayanagutta	..	50.00	..	50.00	..	..	..	..	1978-79
7. Bommur - Gazuwaka	..	180.00	..	180.00	..	..	..	..	1978-79
8. Vijayawada - Bommur	..	144.00	..	..	144.00	..	..	..	1979-80
9. Lower Sileru - K. T. S.	..	116.00	..	116.00	..	..	..	..	1978-79
10. Lower Sileru - Bommur	..	120.00	..	..	..	120.00	..	..	1980-81
11. Tap line to Vijayawada from V. T. S. - Gunadala Line.	..	10.00	..	10.00	..	..	..	..	1978-79
12. Kothagudem - Ramagundam	..	220.00	..	..	..	..	220.00	..	1981-82
18. Srisailam - Gooty (Stringing of 2nd line).	..	179.00	..	..	..	..	..	179.0	Beyond 1982-83
14. Vijayawada - Bommur - Gazuwaka (Stringing of 2nd circuit).	..	324.00	..	..	..	..	..	324.0	Do.
15.. Upper Sileru - Lower Sileru	..	50.00	..	..	..	..	50.00	..	1981-82
SUB-TOTAL (a × b)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<i>(c) 20 K. V. Sub-station</i>									
1. Ramagundam	214.57	214.57	..	5.00	63.75	86.04	59.78	..	..
2. Bommur	296.78	296.78	155.45	29.02	27.25	44.60	33.70	6.76	..
3. Shapur Nagar	161.77	161.77	136.00	8.94	14.37	2.46	..	..	..
4. Nellore	221.96	221.96	169.00	21.28	31.68	..	..	..	..
5. Ongole	154.47	154.47	2.00	40.00	39.30	64.90	8.27	..	..
6. Chandrayangutta	139.15	139.15	..	20.00	48.92	60.00	10.23	..	..
7. Gooty	103.25	103.25	..	..	11.80	34.45	53.50	3.5	..
8. Srisailam	27.80	27.80	..	..	3.10	16.75	6.70	1.25	..
9. Lower Sileru	56.41	56.41	..	..	40.65	15.76	..	..	..
10. Gazuvaka	106.44	106.44	..	20.00	26.50	23.60	42.50	13.84	..
<i>(d) 132 K.V. 2 Lines</i>	1,348.14	1,472.00	35.00	418.24	418.76	400.00	..	..	..
<i>(e) 132 K.V. Sub-station</i>	3,373.76	3,388.90	770.00	705.53	1,019.30	490.00	404.07	..	..
<i>(f) Railway Electrification:</i>									
Lines	337.00	337.00	187.00	50.00	100.00	..	..	..	..
Sub-Stations	366.55	366.55	30.00	250.0	71.55	15.0	..	..	..
SUB-TOTAL (c+d+e+f) .. ..	..	..	1,684.45	1,568.01	1,871.79	1,253.56	618.75	25.35	..
TOTAL - I .. ..	..	..	2,614.06	3,000.00	3,049.30	1,637.42	1,138.75	244.35	258.00

<i>(c) 20 KV Sub-Stations:</i>			Capacity								
1.	Ramagundam	.. ..	.. 2×100 MVA 220/132 KV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1981-82
2.	Bommur	.. ..	.. Extensions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1980-81
3.	Shapurnagar		Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1978-79
4.	Nellore		.. 1×100 MVA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1978-79
5.	Ongole		Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1980-81
6.	Chandrayangutta		Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1980-81
7.	Gooty		.. 1×100 MVA & Extensions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1981-82
8.	Srisailam	.. ..	.. Extensions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1979-81
9.	Lower Sileru		Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1983-84
10.	Gazuwaka	.. ..	.. 1×100 MVA & Extensions								
<i>(d)</i>	132 KV Lines	.. ..	.. 879 Km.	45.0	191.0	223.0	250.0	215.0	..	..	..
<i>(e)</i>	132 KV Sub-Station		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>(f)</i>	<i>Railway Electrification:</i>										
	Lines	.. ..	.. 302 Km.	227.0	15.0	60.0	..	..	..	..	1978-80
	Sub-Stations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
II. NEW WORKS:										
(A) 400 KV Lines:										
1	Nagarjunasagar - Cuddapah	..	1,300.00	..	..	150.00	650.00	500.00	..	..
2.	Kothagudem - Nagarjunasagar	..	1,150.00	..	..	150.00	500.00	500.00	..	..
4.	V. T. S. - Nellore (220 KV Operation).	..	1,500.00	..	.	.	.	200.00	600	700
4.	R. T. S. - K. T. S. (220 KV Operation).	..	1,191.00	..	..	.	.	100.00	500	591
(E) 440 KV Sub-Stations:										
1.	Nagarjunasagar	..	775.48	..	..	14.00	196.70	522.55	42.43	..
2.	Hyderabad	..	724.25	..	..	11.00	87.00	135.70	490.55	..
3.	Cuddapah	..	615.91	..	..	17.00	150.00	416.90	32.01	..
4.	Kothagudem	..	769.64	..	..	8.00	204.70	506.00	50.94	..
	Ramagundam		603.95	..	..	8.00	249.90	324.00	22.05	..
(C) 220 K.V. Lines:										
1.	Srisaillam - Nagarjunasagar	..	235.00	..	..	185.00	50.00	..	..	..
2.	Hyderabad - Srisaillam (Stringing of second circuit).	..	170.00	..	..	..	..	25.00	100.00	45.00
3.	Srisaillam - Ongole (Stringing of second circuit).	..	180.00	..	..	..	..	30.00	100.00	50.00
4.	Kothagudem - Ramagundam (Stringing of second circuit).	..	243.00	..	..	5.00	235.00	3.00	..	..
5.	Cuddapah - Nellore (DC Line)	..	725.00	..	..	..	..	55.00	140.00	530.00
6.	Gooty - Cuddapah	..	610.00	..	..	..	..	5.00	140.00	465.00
7.	R. T. S. - Pochampad	..	350.00	..	..	..	25.00	80.00	245.00	..
8.	Chittoor - Renigunta - Nellore	..	535.00	30.00	75.00	150.00	280.00
Total (a+b+c)				548.00	2,378.30	3,478.15	2,612.98	2,661.00

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	(1)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
II. NEW WORKS:										
(A) 400 KV Lines:										
1. Nagarjunasagar - Cuddapah		240.00	240.00	1981-82
2. Kothagudem - Nagarjunasagar	..	211.00	..	..	..	..	211.00	..	..	1981-82
3. V. T. S. - Nellore (220 KV Operation)		260.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	260.00	1983-84
4. R. T. S. - K. T. S. (220 KV Operation)	..	220.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	220.0	1983-84
(B) 440 KV Sub-Stat vns:										
		<i>Capacity</i>								
1. Nagarjunasagar	1 x 300 MVA 400/220 KV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1981-82
2. Hyderabad	1 x 500 MVA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1982-83
3. Cuddapah	1 x 300 MVA	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1981-82
4. Kothagudem		Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1981-82
5. Ramagundam		Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1981-82
(C) 220 KV Lines:										
1. Srisailem - Nagarjunasagar	..	85 Kms.	..	..	..	85 Kms.	..	..	..	1980-81
2. Hyderabad - Srisailem (Stringing of second circuit).		150 Kms.	..	..	..	..	..	..	150.00	1983-84
3. Srisailem - Ongole (Stringing of second circuit).		140 Kms.	..	..	..	..	..	..	140.00	1983-84
4. Kothagudem - Ramagundam (Stringing of second circuit).		220 Kms.	..	..	..	220 Kms.	..	..	..	1980-81
5. Cuddapah - Nellore (DC Line)	..	180 Kms.	..	..	..	..	..	..	180 Kms.	1983-84
6. Gooty - Cuddapah	..	151 Kms.	..	..	..	..	..	..	151 Kms.	1983-84
7. R. T. S. - Pochampad	..	125 Kms.	..	..	..	..	..	..	125 Kms.	1982-83
8. Chittur-Renigunta-Nellore	..	190 Kms	..	..	..	..	..	80 Kms.	110 Kms.	1982-84

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
	<i>KV Sub-Stations:</i>										
1.	Nagarjunasagar	..	29.87	..	..	20.10	7.20	2.57	..	..
2.	Ongole	..	29.87	..	..	1.70	6.50	19.85	1.82	..
3.	Chittoor	..	29.87	..	..	8.00	18.60	3.27	..	..
4.	Gazuvaka	..	293.19	..	..	6.00	16.00	29.00	118.55	123.64
5.	Srisaillam	..	88.73	..	..	21.90	36.65	24.70	5.48	..
6.	Nellore	..	107.97	..	..	2.40	27.30	60.40	17.87	..
7.	Bommur	..	102.20	..	..	2.70	11.30	15.36	66.40	6.44
8.	Vijayawada	..	122.74	..	..	1.20	12.50	31.90	65.74	11.40
9.	Cuddapah	..	228.37	..	..	10.00	45.00	50.00	50.00	73.37
10.	Gooty	..	194.09	..	..	10.00	20.00	40.00	40.00	84.09
11.	Chandrayunigutta	..	137.26	..	..	1.00	13.00	27.80	85.06	10.40
12.	Kothagudem	..	31.60	..	..	5.20	23.05	3.35	..	..
13.	Ramagundam	..	151.63	..	..	4.50	30.25	22.56	82.50	11.82
			*Feeder equipment for Kothagudem 100 MVA transformer and Pochampad feeder.								
14.	Renigunta	..	203.79	..	..	..	15.00	37.66	140.00	11.13
15.	Pochampad	..	165.58	..	..	..	16.00	28.46	110.00	11.12
16.	32 KV Lines	..	2,633.00	..	..	113.00	165.93	250.00	720.67	1,383.40
17.	32 KV sub-stations	..	4,825.00	..	..	195.00	520.00	736.22	1,638.58	1,735.20
	TOTAL - II	..				950.70	3,362.58	4,861.25	5,755.65	6,123.01	
	TOTAL (I + II)	..				3,000.00	4,000.00	5,000.00	6,000.00	6,381.01	

STATEMENT IV.

TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION PROGRAMME FOR REDUCING LOSSES.

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Expenditure on equipment and works incurred for reducing Transmission losses												Remarks
	To end of 1977-78 actual	Percentage losses	1978-79 estimate	Percentage losses	1979-80	Percentage losses	1980-81 estimate	Percentage losses	1981-82 estimate	Percentage losses	1982-83	Percentage losses	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	1,190.00	22.65	500.00	22.5	700.00	22.00	850.00	21.00	1,000.00	20.5	1,000.00	20.00	(*)

*Measures to be taken up for reduction of T and D losses.

- (1) Erection of new 33KV/11 KV. Sub-Stations.
- (2) Erection of additional distribution transformers.
- (3) Erection of 11 K.V. inter linking lines.
- (4) Improvement to L.T. lines.
- (5) Erection of 11 K.V. capacitors and boosters.
- (6) Replacement of under loaded and over loaded transformers by suitable capacity transformers.

R URAL ELECTRIFICATION & DISTRIBUTION

(For pump set energisation, Village electrification and service connections).

Physical Programme/achievement.	Cumulative progress upto 31-3-1978	Number of pump sets/Tubewells energised during :				
		1978-79 (target)	1979-80 (estimate)	1980-81 (estimate)	1981-82 (estimate)	1982-83 (estimate)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(a) Programme of pump sets/ tubewells energisation under :						
(i) Normal State Plan funds for Rural Electrification. ..		10,000	18,000	23,000	28,000	28,000
(ii) R. E. C. normal Programme. ..		8,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
(iii) M. N. P.						
(iv) Services under Normal Distribution.			Included under (i) above.			
Total for (i) to (iv)		18,000	25,000	30,000	35,000	35,000
(v) S. C. A.		1700	..	..	..	..
(vi) Balance R. D. B.		300	..	..	..	..

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(vii) Institutional Finance like ARDC/ Participative finance by REC with Commercial Banks.	..	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	15,000	15,000
(viii) 100% V. L. C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (i) to (viii)	..	40,000	45,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Total by the end of the year	3,27,119	3,67,119	4,12,119	4,62,119	5,12,119	5,62,119	5,62,119
(b) Village electrification under (Nos)							
(i) Normal State Plan	..	850	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
(ii) R. E. C. Programme	..	755	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
(iii) M. N. P.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) S. C. A.	..	46	..	..	..	..	..
(v) Normal distribution programme.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (i) to (v)	..	1,651	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Total by the end of the Year	14,652	16,303	18,303	20,303	22,303	24,303	24,303
(c) Rural population benefited according to 1971 census by the end of year (in lakhs)	279.35	290.00	304.00	318.00	330.00	340.00	340.00

(d) End benefits by end of the year :

1. (a) Small Industries.	39.789	4,000	4,500	5,000	5,500	5,500
(b) Connected Load (MW)	443.97	40.00	54.00	60.00	66.00	66.00
2. Domestic & Commercial services.	14,14,859	1,53,000	1,62,000	1,71,000	1,80,000	1,80,000
3. St. light services.	16,850	2,300	2,600	3,000	3,400	3,400
4. Other connections	9,530	500	600	700	800	800
5. H. T. Services.	1,612	200	300	300	300	300
6. Harijan Basties.	N.A.	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Total (1 to 5)	14,82,640	1,60,000	1,70,000	1,80,000	1,90,000	1,90,000

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION & DISTRIBUTION

II. Financial allocations/expenditure on Rural Electrification

(Rs. crores)

Programme	1978-79 (approved)	1979-80 (estimated)	1980-81 (Estimated)	1981-82 (Estimated)	1982-83 (Estimated)
a. Outlay within normal State Plan for the RE work.	11.00	16.00	18.50	21.00	21.00
b. R. E. C. normal loan	4.50	} 10.00	} 10.00	} 10.00	} 10.00
c. M. N. P.	3.00				
<i>d. Distribution :</i>					
(i) Release of Indl. & Other services : (excluding Agri.)	5.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	9.00
(ii) System improvement & reduction of Distribution Losses.	5.00	7.00	8.50	10.00	10.00
Total for (a) to (d)	28.50	40.00	45.00	50.00	50.00
(e) Special Central Assistance under Six Point Formula.	3.17	..	..	..	..
(f) Balance R.D.B.	0.18	..	..	..	..
(g) Institutional finance like ARDC/Participative finance/REC with Commercial Bank.	3.97	10.00	10.00	7.50	7.50
h. 100% V.L.C.	1.00	..	..	..	..
Total (e) to (h)	8.32	10.00	10.00	7.50	7.50
Total (a) to (h)	36.82	50.00	55.00	57.50	57.50
i. Anticipated institutional finances for Agri. Pumps.	5.91	..	..	..	..
j. Anticipated REC balance funds.	4.55	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	47.28	50.00	55.00	57.50	57.50

POWER : INVESTIGATION AND SURVEYS

(Rs. In Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Total cost	Expenditure incurred upto end of 1977-78	Annual Phasing of outlay					Total 1978-83	Spillover if any beyond 1982-83
				1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
A. Continuing Schemes										
1.	Inchampally H. E. S.	20.74	14.31	2.00	..	..	..	..	2.00	..
2.	Pranahita H.E.S.	19.34	2.56	2.50	..	..	..	..	2.50	..
3.	Lower Godavari H. E. S.	21.63	2.37	2.50	..	..	..	..	2.50	..
4.	II Power House at Srisailam	5.60	0.67	1.00	3.50	3.50	..	..	8.00	..
5.	Other schemes viz., Kuntala, T. B. H. L. C., Upper Krishna, K. C. Canal etc.	70.56	33.69	2.00	3.00	2.00	..	..	7.00	..
Sub-total			53.60	10.00	6.50	5.50	..	..	22.00	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
B. New Schemes :										
1.	Polavaram Bar- rage H. E. S.	..	..	..	3.50	4.50	10.00	10.00	28.00	..
2.	Godavari South Canal HES etc.									
Total (A+B)		..	53.60	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00	..
				+50.00					+50.00	
				(For ad- vance ac- tion of new sche- mes)						

MAN POWER PLANNING AND REQUIREMENTS—ABSTRACT.

Si.	Category /type of skill	Manpower re- quired during construction		1978-79	No. re- quired during	1979-80	1980-81		1981-82		1982- 83				
		Peak require- ment	No. in position as on 31-3-78	No re- quired	Opn. & Maint. Phase	No. re- quired for Constn.	No. re- quired for O.&M.	No. re- quired for Constn.	No. re- quired for P.&M.	No. re- quired for Constn.	No. re- quired for Opertn.	No. re- quired for Constn.	No. re- quired for Opertn.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)		
1.	Managerial/Supervisory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Technical	..	..	1,031	1,031	1,043	354	1,024	600	954	744	822	868	909	1,115
	(b) Non-technical	..	..	286	286	273	49	246	90	223	128	215	164	223	207
2.	Skilled :														
	(a) Technical	..	..	1,015	1,015	740	513	806	901	654	1,112	616	1,333	622	1,746
	(b) Non-technical	..	..	1,147	1,147	1,050	617	924	1,200	859	1,772	896	2,342	936	2,931
3.	Semi-skilled ..	..	..	1,589	1,589	1,586	620	1,565	1,079	1,497	1,487	1,535	1,922	1,533	2,395
4.	Unskilled ..	..	..	6,203	6,203	5,294	1,121	5,204	2,044	5,119	2,838	5,185	3,639	5,318	4,602
5.	Others if any	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	11,271	11,271	9,986	3,274	9,769	5,914	9,306	8,081	9,269	10,268	9,541	12,996
PROJECT.—Lower Sileru Hyro Electric Scheme—(4×115 MW)															
1.	Managerial/Supervisory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Technical	..	..	231	231	67	58	Nil	58	Nil	58	Nil	58	Nil	58
	(b) Non-technical	..	..	34	34	10	4	Nil	4	Nil	4	Nil	4	Nil	4
2.	Skilled :														
	(a) Technical	..	..	456	456	71	100	Nil	100	Nil	100	Nil	100	Nil	100
	(b) Non-technical	..	..	251	251	96	18	Nil	18	Nil	18	Nil	18	Nil	19
3.	Semi-skilled ..	..	..	574	574	203	150	Nil	150	Nil	150	Nil	150	Nil	150
4.	Unskilled ..	..	..	2,094	2,094	378	160	Nil	160	Nil	160	Nil	160	Nil	160
5.	Others if any	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	3,640	3,640	825	490	Nil	490	Nil	490	Nil	490	Nil	490

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
PROJECT.—Kothagudem Thermal Power Station Ivth Stage (2x110MW).													
1. Managerial/Supervisory :													
(a) Technical	101	101	101	50	Nil	50	Nil	50	Nil	50	Nil	50
(b) Non-technical	48	48	48	2	Nil	2	Nil	2	Nil	2	Nil	2
2. Skilled :													
(a) Technical	56	56	56	..	Nil	..	Nil	..	Nil	..	Nil	..
(b) Non-technical	128	128	128	10	Nil	10	Nil	10	Nil	10	Nil	10
3. Semi-skilled	49	49	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Un-skilled	135	135	135	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Others if any
Total	517	517	517	62	Nil	62	Nil	62	Nil	62	Nil	62

PROJECT.—Nagarjunaagar Hydro Electric Scheme—1x110MW. . (Conventional Unit) :

1. Managerial/Supervisory ..	..											
(a) Technical ..	..	46	46	10	20	..	20	..	20	..	20	..	20
(b) Non-technical ..	..	7	7	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1
2. Skilled :	..												
(a) Technical ..	..	22	22	4	15	..	15	..	15	..	15	..	15
(b) Non-technical ..	..	17	17	4	2	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	2
3. Semi-skilled ..	..	66	66	10	13	..	13	..	13	..	13	..	13
4. Unskilled ..	..	157	157	20	16	..	16	..	16	..	16	..	16
5. Others if any	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	315	315	50	67	..	67	..	67	..	67	..	67

ПРОЕКТ.—*Vijayawada Thermal Station, Stage—I (2x210 M.W.).*

1. Managerial/Supervisory :

(a) Technical	..	..	307	223	307	112	307	224	150	224	..	224	..	224
(b) Non-technical	..	..	66	66	66	6	66	12	23	12	..	12	..	12

2. Skilled :

(a) Technical	..	..	307	306	307	192	307	384	70	384	..	384	..	384
(b) Non-technical	163	152	163	15	163	30	46	30	..	30	..	30

3. Semi-skilled	269	269	269	60	269	120	48	120	..	120	..	120
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4. Un-skilled	408	406	408	150	408	300	55	300	..	300	..	300
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5. Others (if any)
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Total	1,520	1,422	1,520	535	1,520	1,070	392	1,070	..	1,070	..	1,070
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ПРОЕКТ.—*Nagarjunasagar Pumped Storage H.E.S. Stage—I (4x100 M.W.).*

1. Managerial/Supervisory :

(a) Technical	..	..	112	Nil	58	..	112	39	112	79	..	79	..	79
(b) Non-technical	..	..	25	Nil	13	..	25	1	25	4	..	4	..	..

2. Skilled :

(a) Technical	..	..	172	Nil	85	Nil	172	30	172	60	..	60	..	60
(b) Non-technical	79	Nil	49	..	79	14	79	8	..	8	..	8

3. Semi-skilled	167	Nil	86	..	167	32	167	52	..	52	..	52
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4. Unskilled	346	Nil	214	..	346	26	346	64	..	64	..	64
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5. Others if any
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Total	901	..	505	..	901	132	901	267	..	267	..	267
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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)		
PROJECT.—Andhra Pradesh Power House at Balimela (2x30 M.W.).															
1. Managerial/Supervisory :															
	(a) Technical	..	..	34	Nil	15	..	34	..	34	..	18	11	3	11
	(b) Non-technical	..	..	5	Nil	2	..	5	..	5	..	2	1	2	1
2. Skilled :															
	(a) Technical	..	..	24	Nil	6	..	24	..	24	..	9	20	3	20
	(b) Non-technical	..	..	10	Nil	8	..	10	..	10	..	6	2	2	2
3. Semi-skilled															
..	..	..	..	41	Nil	14	..	41	..	41	..	30	26	5	26
4. Un-skilled															
..	..	..	..	52	Nil	10	..	52	..	52	..	26	22	6	22
5. Others (if any)															
..
	Total	..	..	166	..	55	..	166	..	166	..	91	82	21	82

PROJECT.—Nagarjunasagar Right Canal H.E.S. (2x30 M.W.).

1. Managerial/Supervisory :															
	(a) Technical	..	..	34	15	15	..	34	..	34	..	15	11	5	11
	(b) Non-technical	..	..	5	2	2	..	5	..	5	..	4	1	1	1
2. Skilled :															
	(a) Technical	..	..	24	6	6	..	24	..	24	..	12	20	2	20
	(b) Non-technical	..	..	10	8	8	..	10	..	10	..	4	2	3	2
3. Semi-skilled															
..	..	..	..	41	14	14	..	41	..	41	..	20	26	4	26
4. Unskilled															
..	..	..	..	52	10	10	..	52	..	52	..	26	22	6	22
5. Others (if any)															
..
	Total	..	..	166	55	55	..	166	..	166	..	81	82	21	82

PROJECT.—Donkarayi Power House (1x25 M.W.)

1. Managerial/Supervisory :

(a) Technical	..	..	18	Nil	7	..	18	..	18	..	3	7	..	7
(b) Non-technical	..	..	2	Nil	1	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
2. Skilled :	..	..										
(a) Technical	..	..	9	Nil	6	..	9	..	9	..	2	15	..	15
(b) Non-technical	..	..	6	Nil	3	..	6	..	6	..	3	2	..	2
3. Semi-skilled	..	..	20	Nil	10	..	..	..	20	..	3	10	..	10
4. Un-skilled	..	..	26	Nil	10	..	..	..	26	..	6	16	..	16
5. Others if any	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	81	..	37	..	81	..	81	..	18	50	..	50

PROJECT.—Bhadrachalam Thermal Station (2x210 M.W.). Stage-I

1. Managerial/Supervisory :

(a) Technical	..	..	287	Nil	Nil	..	40	..	100	..	203	..	287	112
(b) Non-technical	..	..	36	Nil	Nil	..	11	..	18	..	36	..	36	6
2. Skilled :	..	..										
(a) Technical	..	..	257	Nil	Nil	..	51	..	125	..	256	..	257	192
(b) Non-technical	..	..	193	Nil	Nil	..	30	..	55	..	182	..	193	15
3. Semi-skilled	..	..	339	Nil	Nil	..	58	..	170	..	339	..	339	60
4. Un-skilled	..	..	408	Nil	Nil	..	78	..	200	..	406	..	408	150
5. Others if any	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	1,520	..	..	..	268	..	668	..	1,422	..	1,520	535

	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
PROJECT.—Nagarjunasagar Pump Storage Scheme Stage-II (3 x 100) M.W.).														
1. Managerial/Supervisory :														
(a) Technical	58	Nil	Nil	Nil	..	..	..	..	58	..	58	20
(b) Non-technical	13	Nil	Nil	Nil	..	..	..	..	13	..	13	1
2. Skilled :														
(a) Technical	85	Nil	Nil	Nil	..	..	..	..	85	..	85	15
(b) Non-technical	17	Nil	Nil	Nil	..	..	..	..	17	..	17	2
3. Semi-skilled	87	Nil	Nil	Nil	..	..	..	..	87	..	87	13
4. Un-skilled	175	Nil	Nil	Nil	..	..	..	..	175	..	175	16
5. Others if any
Total	435	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	435	..	435	67

PROJECT.—Transmission Schemes.														
1. Managerial/Supervisory :														
(a) Technical	..	..	303	162	210	36	226	53	253	79	272	96	303	133
(b) Non-technical	..	..	124	82	82	3	85	4	98	6	112	7	124	10
2. Skilled :														
(a) Technical	..	..	229	133	153	80	173	120	184	175	206	215	229	295
(b) Non-technical	..	..	425	295	295	12	330	16	357	24	388	28	425	40
3. Semi-skilled	..	..	535	264	368	47	406	70	447	102	493	125	535	175
4. Un-skilled	..	..	1,943	1,239	1,329	106	1,462	158	1,608	231	1,766	283	1,943	391
5. Others if any	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	3,559	2,175	2,437	284	2,682	421	2,947	617	3,237	754	3,559	1,044

	(1)	(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
PROJECT.—Rural Electrification and distribution :													
1. Managerial/supervisory :													
(a) Technical	253	253	253	78	253	156	253	234	253	322	253	390	
(b) Non-technical	47	47	47	33	47	66	47	99	47	132	47	165	
2. Skilled :													
(a) Technical	46	36	46	126	46	252	46	378	46	504	46	630	
(b) Non-technical	296	296	296	560	296	1,120	296	1,680	296	2,240	296	2,800	
3. Semi-skilled	563	353	563	350	563	700	563	1,050	563	1,400	563	1,750	
4. Unskilled	2,780	2,162	2,780	689	2,780	1,378	2,780	2,067	2,780	2,756	2,780	3,445	
5. Others (if any) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	3,985	3,147	3,985	1,836	3,985	3,672	3,985	5,508	3,985	7,344	3,985	9,180	

INDUSTRY AND MINING PROJECTS OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs in laksh)

2071—48*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/Scheme	Status regarding approval	Date of start of project	Date of completion of project	Cost of the project		F.E. Component	APIDC investment	Expenditure upto 1973 74
					Original	Revised			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Salt Complex, East Godavari	Obtained	1978-79	1980-81	78.00	84.00	-	17.00	-
2.	Sivas Instruments & Gauges, East Godavari	Obtained	1977-78	1979-80	45.84	45.84	-	9.75	-
3.	Venkatrama Oil Industries, East Godavari	Do.	1977-78	1979-80	44.00	44.00	-	7.00	-

FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83.

Industry & Mining Projects—Outlays and Expenditure.

(Rs. in lakhs).

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/ Scheme.	Status regarding approval.	Fifth Plan expenditure 1974-78.	Proposed outlay.		Yearwise phasing (Outlay).					Employment.		
				Total.	F.E.	1978 (approved outlay).	1979	1980	1981	1982	Value of output during construction.	During operation.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(15)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
1.	Salt Complex, East Godavari.	Obtained		17.00		14.79	2.21					100	154
2.	Sivas Instruments & Guages, East Godavari.	Do.		3.75		5.75	4.0					60	98
3.	Venkatrama Oil Industries, East Godavari.	Do.	2.95	4.05		4.00	0.05					35	52

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	A.P. Automobile Tyres & Tubes Ltd., Guntur.	Do.	1972-73	1981-82	3300.00	3300.00	600.00	300.00	-
5.	AP Oils & Chemicals, Guntur	Do.	1977-78	1979-80	350.00	350.00	-	30.00	-
6.	AP Heavy Machinery & Engineering, Krishna	Do.	1976-77	1979-80	1500.00	1500.00	40.00	213.00	-
7.	Kolleru Papers Ltd., Krishna	Do.	1976-78	1978-79	323.00	397.00	-	39.40	-
8.	AP Fibers Ltd., Srikakulam	Do.	1976-77	1979-80	660.00	660.00	23.64	115.16	-
9.	Caustic Soda, Srikakulam	LI Obtained	1976-77	1980-81	1600.00	1600.00	132.49	142.74	-

4.	A. P. Auto- mobile Tyres and Tubes Ltd., Guntur.	Do.	25.06	274.94	..	50.00	24.94	..	100	100	..	280	432
5	A. P. Oils & Chemicals, Guntur	Do.	..	30.00	..	15.00	15.00	..	..	..	..	600	940
6.	A. P. Heavy Machinery and Engin- neering, Krishna.	Do.	89.33	123.67	..	66.60	57.07	..	..	..	..	350	515
7.	Kolleru Papers Ltd., Krishna.	Do.	23.51	15.89	..	11.17	4.72	..	..	..	..	1	40
8.	A. P. Fibres Ltd., Sri- kakulam.	Do.	38.40	76.76	..	12.12	64.64	..	..	..	..	1200	17.44
9.	Caustic Soda, LI Ob- Srikakulam. tained.		..	142.74	..	10.00	..	50	50	312.74	..	500	750

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	East Coast Salt & Chemicals Ltd., Srikakulam	Obtained	1976-77	1979-80	78.00	84.00	-	17.00	
11.	P.V.C., Srikakulam	LI Obtained	1976-77	1980-81	2600.00	2600.00	500.00	210.00	
12.	A.P. Refractories, Visakhapatnam	Obtained	1975-76	1979-80	509.00	509.00	90.00	50.00	
13.	Marine Electronics Ltd., Vizag	Obtained	1977-78	1979-80	100.00	100.00	45.00	20.00	
14.	Southern Transformers & Electricals Ltd., Chittoor.	Obtained	1976-77	1979-80	400.00	150.00	25.00	23.00	
15.	Sree Rayalaseema Paper Mills Ltd., Kurnool.	Obtained	1976-77	1979-80	4100.00	4100.00		312.00	

10.	East Coast Salt & Chemicals Ltd., Srikakulam.	Obtained.	8.03	8.97	..	5.00	3.97	..	..	..	..	100	154
11.	P.V.C. Srikakulam.	Obtained.	..	210.00	..	10.00	..	50	50	100	..	600	1000
12.	A. P. Refractories, Visakhapatnam.	Obtained.	9.62	40.38	..	20.00	10.00	10.38	..	..	..	260	396
13.	Marine Electronics Ltd., Vizag.	Obtained.	0.59	19.41	..	10.00	9.41	..	..	..	..	600	901
14.	Southern Transformers & Electricals Ltd., Chittoor.	Do.	4.02	18.98	..	6.98	12.00	..	..	..	..	250	394
15.	Sree Rayalseema Paper Mills Ltd., Kurnool.	Do.	237.90	75.00	..	75.00	..	..	..	..	..	1000	1577

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
16.	AP Carbides, Kurnool District	Obtained	1976-77	1979-80	623.00	623.00		55.64	
17.	Polytronics India Ltd., Hyderabad.	Obtained	1976-77	1977-78	35.00	35.00		4.00	
18.	Poddar Projects, Hyderabad	Obtained	1972-73	1978-79	200.00	200.00		20.00	
19.	Crokery Unit, Khammam	Not Necessary	1977-78	1979-80	50.50	50.50		7.55	
20.	Wood Carbonisation Unit, Khammam	—	1977-78	1979-80	25.00	25.00		16.00	
21.	Watch Unit, Mahaboobnagar	—	1977-78	1980-81	1244.70	1244.70	Yet to be decidee	100.00	
22.	Deccan Fibre Glass Ltd., Mahabubnagar	Obtained	1976-77	1979-80	960.00	1237.00	150.00	102.61	

16.	A. P. Carbides, Kurnool Dist.	Do.	27.29	28.35	..	21.35	7.00	..	..	160	240
17.	Polytronics India Ltd., Hyderabad.	Do.	..	4.00	...	4.00				90	139
18.	Poddar Projects, Hyderabad.	Do.	..	20.00	..	10.00	10.02		..	30	47
19.	Crockery Unit, Khammam.	Not Necessary.	..	7.55		7.55	..	..		25	35 ₀
20.	Wood Carbonisation Unit, Khammam.	..	..	16.00		8.00	8.00		..	25	36
21.	Watch Unit, Mahaboobnagar.		..	100.00	..	20.00	40.00	40.00		8850	1345
22.	Deccan Fibre Glass Ltd., Mahabubnagar.	Obtained.	29.00	73.81		40.00	33.81			150	250

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
23.	Natioal Capacitors Ltd., Medak	Obtained	1976-77	1979-80	165.00	165.00	72.00	16.00	..	
24.	Solid State Devices India Ltd., Medak	Obtained	1977-78	1979-80	335.00	335.00	140.00	40.00	..	
25.	Pochampad Solvent Oil Ltd. Karimnagar	Obtained	1977-78	1979-80	116.00	116.00		10.00	..	
26.	A.P. Rayons Ltd., Warangal	Obtained	1976-77	1979-80	2910.00	3200.00	109.12	117.70	..	
					Total	22352.04	22755.04	1957.25	1996.65	..

23.	Nationvl Capacitors Ltd., Medak.	Do.	..	16.00	..	6.00	10.00	..	..	..	..	50	74
24.	Soild State Devices India Ltd., Medak.	Do.	17.83	22.17	..	13.62	8.55	..	..	..	..	90	137
25.	Pochampad Solvent Oil Ltd., Karimnagar.	Do.	..	10.00	..	5.00	5.00	...	..	..	..	150	146
26.	A. P. Rayons Ltd. Warangal	Do.	52.02	65.68	..	22.98	42.70	..	..	..	..	450	742
Total			565.55	1431.10	..	474.91	373.07	150.38	200.00	232.74	..	8145	12508

ANNEXURE—II

STATEMENT 1M-I

A. P. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION—NEW PROJECTS IN MEDIUM TERM PLAN.

ABSTRACT

<i>Item</i>	<i>Total Cost</i>	<i>APIDC</i>	<i>Other equity</i>	<i>Long term Loan.</i>	<i>Foreign Exchange.</i>	<i>Subsidy</i>
1. Chemicals	25,125.00	1,752.50	6,909.50	11,364.00	4,978.00	121.00
2. Forest	1,352.00	135.00	400.00	437.60	343.50	35.00
3. Agro & Food Industries	1,620.00	157.00	480.00	520.00	377.00	86.00
4. Electronics	1,680.00	152.00	456.00	505.00	456.00	111.00
5. Electrical & Engineering	7,379.00	1,537.00	2,242.00	2,279.00	1,066.00	255.00
TOTAL	37,156.00	3,733.50	10,487.50	15,105.60	7,220.50	608.90

DETAILS OF NEW SCHMES

Sl. No.	Project	Total cost	APIDC	Other equity	L.T. Loan	F.E.	Subsidy.	Direct employ-ment.	Indirect employ-ment.	Location	Period (Month)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
CHEMICALS											
1.	Polyester Resins	85	9	26	42	8	..	70	200	Vizag	30
2.	Fibre Glass Reinforced Plastics.	200	20	60	80	20	20	1,000	1,000	Vizag	24
3.	2-Ethyl Hexanal	200	20	60	80	20	20	75	100	Nizamabad	30
4.	Pentaerythritol	85	9	26	50	..	..	70	70	Hyderabad	24
5.	Phenalia Foams	100	8	22	60	..	10	80	100	Pattancheeru (Hyderabad)	18
6.	Pesticides	100	8	22	60	..	10	300	300	West Godavari.	15
7.	Salt & Marine (2 complexes) Chemicals.	160	16	48	80	..	16	600	600	Krishna	18
8.	Vat Dyes & Disperse Dyes	150	15	45	75	..	15	200	200	Hyderabad	24
9.	Dye Intermediates	150	15	45	75	..	15	200	200	Medak	24
10.	Furfural and Finane	200	20	45	120	..	15	200	200	Kurnool	15
11.	Calcium Carbide Caustic Soda.	4,500	150	1,350	1,985	1,000,	15	3000	4,000	Srikakulam	48
12.	Polyester Fibre	3,000	100	900	500	1,500	..	600	1,000	Khammam	36
13.	Nylon Filament	3,000	100	900	1,000	1,000	..	600	1,000	Chittoor	36

14.	Melamine ..	1,100	100	300	400	300	..	400	500	Vizag	30
15.	Toluene Di Socyanate	1,000	80	240	330	350	..	400	400		36
16.	Aromatic Separation Unit	5,000	500	1,100	2,900	500	..	500	1,000	Vizag	48
17.	Castor Complex ..	685	68	206	361	50	..	538	600	Nalgonda	36
18.	Vinyl Acetate	600	60	140	350	50	..	300	600	Kurnool	36
19.	Acetylene Blck ..	500	40	125	305	30	..	250	500	Kurnool	36
20.	Silicons ..	300	25	75	150	50	..	300	600	Srikakulam	36
21.	Furfural from bagasse ..	500	50	150	280	20	..	130	260	Nizamabad	36
22.	Acetic Anhydride ..	120	12	336	67	5	..	50	100	Hyderabad	18
23.	Acetic acid ..	150	15	45	90	..	..	75	150	Kurnool	18
24.	Calcium Cynamide & Dicynamide.	200	20	60	110	10	..	100	200	Kurnool	24
25.	Starch & Glucose ..	170	12	33	105	20	..	240	500	Karimnagar	24
26.	Diketene ..	120	12	36	67	5	..	50	100	Hyderabad	18
27.	Ethyl Aceto Acetate ..	50	5	15	30	..	..	30	60	Hyderabad	12
28.	Carboxy Methyl Cellulose	75	75	225	45	..	..	40	80	Guntur	18
29.	Phosphorous Metal ..	200	16	50	134	..	..	100	200	Vizag	36
30.	Phosphorous Chemicals ..	150	15	45	90	..	..	75	150	Vizag	18
31.	H.T. Insulators ..	150	15	45	90	..	..	75	150	Khammam	18
32.	Manganese Metal & Manganese Sulphate.	120	75	375	75	..	..	216	400	Vizag/ Srikakulam	24
33.	Serbitols ..	60	65	175	36	..	..	60	120	Nizamabad/ Karimnagar	18
34.	Athelyne Oxide, etc. ..	150	15	45	90	..	..	75	150	Krishna/ Godavari.	24
35.	Magnesium Metal ..	60	6	18	36	..	..	60	120	Hyderabad	24
36.	Barium Chemicals ..	80	8	24	48	..	..	80	160	Cuddapah	18
37.	Precipitated Calcium Carbonate using waste fines of carbide unit.	40	4	12	24	..	..	40	80	Kurnool	12

CHEMICALS—(Contd.)

38.	Phthalates	..	60	65	175	26	..	..	60	120	Hyderabad	18
39.	2.4 D	..	75	8	22	45	..	..	70	140	Pattancheru	18
40.	Distilleries	..	50	5	15	30	..	..	50	100	Vizag/DG/ Guntur/ Chittoor/ Kurnool/ Nalgonda.	18
41.	Petroleum Coke	..	120	12	36	72	..	..	120	240	Vizag	24
42.	Graphite Electrodes	..	1,000	100	300	560	40	..	500	1,000	Vizag	36
43.	Faty Alcohols & Amines	..	80	8	24	48	..	..	80	160	Guntur	24
44.	Reactive Dyes	..	40	4	12	24	..	..	40	80	Prakasam	18
45.	Optical Whitening Agents	..	50	5	15	30	..	..	50	100	Chittoor/ Nellore.	18
46.	Formic Acid	..	60	65	175	36	..	..	60	120	Khammam/ Karimnagar.	
47.	Chlorates & Percolates	..	40	4	12	24	..	..	40	80	Nellore/ Chittoor.	18
48.	Surfactans based on Ethylene.	..	40	4	12	24	..	..	40	80	Hyderabad/ Guntur/ Prakasam.	18
TOTAL: CHEMICALS			25,125	1752.5	6009.5	11,364	4,978	121				

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
FOREST											
1.	Wood Carbonisation Unit for manufacture of Industrial Charcoal & Wood Tar.	82	8	24	44	..	6	200	800	Khammam 2 Vizag 1 Rayalaseema 1 4	12
2.	Activated Carbon ..	20	2	6	10.3	..	1.7	40	60	Adilabad	12
3.	Wooden Flooring Tiles ..	20	2	6	10.3	..	1.7	35	60	Adilabad/ Warangal.	12
4.	Egg Trays ..	100	10	30	30	23.5	6.5	50	200	Pattancheru	24
5.	Paper from Mestha ..	400	40	120	130	100	10	500	1,000	Srikakulam	24
6.	Paper from Sugar cane bagasse.	500	50	150	100	200	..	500	1,000	Nizamabad	24
7.	Particle Board from rick husk.	50	5	15	30	..	..	100	100	Nellore/ Krishna.	12
8.	Doors, windows & furniture	70	8	22	20	20	..	200	200	Hyderabad/ Pattancheru	24
9.	Hecogenin ..	110	10	27	63	..	10	100	600	Anantapur	36
TOTAL. FORESTS ..		1,352	135	400	437.6	343.5	35.9	1,725			

AGRO AND FOOD INDUSTRIES.

1.	Tomato Products ..	100	11	32	25	25	7	50	250	Hyderabad/ Krishna/ Kurnool.	24
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2.	Dehydrated Onion & Vegetables:	200	20	60	30	75	15	100	500	Hyderabad/ Medak/ Kurnool.	30
3.	Fruit Juice Beverages ..	20	2	7	10	..	1	30	150	Vizag/ Hyderabad/ Krishna.	9
4.	Fruit Products Complex	200	20	60	30	80	10	100	500	East Godavari/ Krishna.	30
5.	Baby Foods ..	100	10	30	40	10	10	50	250	Hyderabad	12
6.	Groundnut Products ..	50	3	12	10	20	5	40	200	Mahabubnagar/ Chittoor/ Anantapur.	18
7.	Instant Coffee ..	50	4	16	20	7	3	40	200	Vizag	18
8.	Tapioca Products ..	200	20	60	35	75	10	100	500	East Godavari/West Godavari.	24
9.	Maize Starch & Derivatives	600	60	180	300	45	15	200	1,000	Karimnagar/ Warangal/ Nizamabad/ Medak.	36
10.	Polypropylene Food Containers.	100	7	23	20	40	10	50	250	Hyderabad/ Medak.	24
TOTAL. AGRO & FOOD INDUSTRIES.		1,620	157	480	520	377	86				

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
ELECTRONICS											
1.	Rechargeable Batteries/ Power Packs.	80	8	24	16	26	6	100	50	Vizag/ Tirupathi.	36
2.	Ceramic Products/ Capacitors.	150	15	45	50	30	10	50	50	Kurnool	36
3.	Mica Products/Capacitors	250	24	72	80	60	14	300	100	Nellore/ Gudur.	24
4.	Glass Shells for Protube tubes.	500	45	135	150	155	15	500	150	Pattancheru/ Shamshabad.	24
5.	Process Controls/ Instruments.	60	5	15	15	20	5	60	30	Vizag/ Hyderabad.	24
6.	Fewer Electronics Complex	50	4	12	20	10	4	50	20	Hyderabad/ Vizag.	24
7.	Carbon Film & Body Resistors.	60	5	15	20	16	4	60	20	Hyderabad Tirupathi.	24
8.	Metal Oxide/Film Resistors	60	5	15	16	20	4	80	40	Jeedimetla/ Hyderabad.	24
9.	Hybride Circuits ..	50	4	12	12	18	4	50	20	Jeedimetla/ Kushaiguda.	24
10.	Switches & Electromechanical Components.	120	10	30	30	35	15	100	50	Pattancheru	24
11.	Television Receivers ..	60	5	15	25	10	5	200	100	Tirupathi/ Kakinada.	24

	ment Equipment.						5	200	100	Nellore	24
13.	Magnetic Heads	50	4	12	20	10	4	60	30	Tirupathi/ Hyderabad.	36
14.	Mini Computers/Data Processors.	60	5	15	16	16	8	80	40	Madanapalli	36
15.	Agro-Electronic Instruments.	40	4	12	10	10	4	50	20	Kakinada/ Rajahmundry.	24
16.	Analytical /Mining Instruments.	40	4	12	10	10	4	50	20	Vizag	36
<hr/>											
	TOTAL. ELECTRONICS	1,680	152	456	505	456	111	1,990			

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
ELECTRICAL & ENGINEERING												
PROJECTS:												
1.	Wrist Watches	..	1,544	347	933	231	18	15	1,400	4,000	Mahaboob-nagar.	30
2.	Industrial Jewels	..	250	51	49	..	150	..	600	1,200	Hyderabad/ Mahaboob-nagar.	24
3.	High Tensile Bolts & Nuts		200	40	39	76	30	15	600	1,500	Tirupathi	30
4.	Bi-Metal Saw Blades	..	300	60	58	102	80	..	600	1,500	Vijayawada	30
5.	Textile Spinning Spindles	..	200	40	38	92	15	15	600	1,500	Cuddapah	30
6.	Forged Hand Tools	..	200	40	38	112	..	10	800	2,000	Vizag	30
7.	H. T. & L. T. Circuit Breakers.		100	20	18	31	15	15	300	600	Medak	24
8.	Gaskets	..	100	20	19	36	25	..	200	500	Hyderabad	30
9.	Sewing Machine Needles		170	22	20	3	65	..	200	500	Hyderabad	24
10.	Engineering Steel Files	..	120	24	22	49	25	..	300	900	East Godavari	30
11.	Fuel Injection Equipment		500	100	95	190	100	15	1,000	3,000	Kurnool	30
12.	Induction Melting & Heating Furnaces.		100	20	19	46	5	10	200	500	Vizag	24
13.	Alluminium Extrusion	..	80	16	15	34	..	15	150	300	Tirupathi	20
14.	Automobile Axle Shafts	..	150	30	28	47	30	15	200	1,000	Warangal	30
15.	Alluminium Files	..	700	140	125	220	200	15	1,500	3,000	Kurnool/ Guntakal.	30

16. Floating Cranes	125	27	25	55	8	10	250	500	Vizag	30
17. Flourescent Lamps	200	40							Anantapur	
18. Tungsten Carbide	300	60							Hyderabad	
19. High Pressure Cylinders	400	80							Cuddapah	
20. Thin Walled Tubes	150	30							Medak	
21. Bicycle Plant	200	40							Mahaboob-nagar.	
22. Mica Paper	300	60							Nellore	
23. Graphite Electrodes	300	60							West Godavari.	
24. Gears	300	60	700	955	300	105			Tirupathi	
25. V Belts & Fan Belts	100	20							Medak	
26. Mechanical Brick & Tiles Unit.	150	30							Pochampad	
27. H.T.P.V.C. Cables (Multilink)	200	60							Anantapur	

ELECTRICAL & ENGINEERING.

TOTAL. — 7,379 1,537 2,242 2,279 1,066 255

VILLAGE & SMALL INDUSTRIES

Annexure-I (VSI-9)

VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES-DRAFT FIVE YEAR PLAN-1978-83 SUMMARY STATEMENT OF OUTLAYS/
EXPENDITURE.

(Rs. in lakhs)

		<i>Fifth Plan</i>			<i>Five Year Plan 1978-83 (Proposed)</i>						
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Industry</i>	<i>Out lays</i>	1974-78	1978-83		1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	
		<i>finalised</i>	<i>(Actual</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Capital</i>	<i>Foreign</i>	<i>Approved</i>				
		<i>in October</i>	<i>expenditure)</i>			<i>exchange</i>	<i>outlay</i>				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	Handloom Industry.	604.99	699.22	3,803.00	1,948.00	..	104.00	665.25	929.25	1,099.50	1,005.00
2.	Powerlooms ..	30.73	18.98	250.00	250.00	..	10.00	45.00	55.00	65.00	75.00
3.	Khadi and Rural Industries.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Small Scale Industries including L.I.D.C.A.P.	296.21	275.88	4,518.00	4,518.00	..	164.95	1,203.63	1,107.59	1,100.96	1,283.87
5.	Industrial Estates.	14.60	14.60	3.30	..	..	3.30	..	..	..	..
6.	Handicrafts ..	11.84	9.57	122.00	16.50	..	6.00	..	..	..	..

7. Sericulture ..	46.50	31.50	350.00	..	..	20.00	80.00	84.00	84.00	82.00
8. Coir Industry	8.33	5.23	24.00	..	..	2.50	..	..	..	..
9. Industrial Co-operatives.	8.64	7.19	136.00	..	..	8.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00
Total ..	1,021.84	1,062.27	9,206.30	6,732.50	..	318.75	2,025.88	2,207.84	2,381.46	2,477.87

ROADS.

Five Year Plan 1978-83.—Roads.

Item.	Category SH/MDR etc.	Total cost.	Fifth Plan outlay.	Expenditure up-to 77-78 in the case of spill over schemes.	Proposed outlay, 1978-83.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Chief Engineer (R&B)</i>					
1. Schemes for removal of deficiencies in the existing road net work.					
A.	<i>Missing Road links</i>	..	..	..	..
	(i) Spill over schemes	..	..	..	..
	S.H.	..	..	..	21.84
	M.D.R.	..	..	..	130.88
	(ii) New Schemes	..	..	..	..
	S.H.	..	..	..	..
	M.D.R.	..	100.00	..	50.00
B.	<i>Missing Major Bridges</i>	..	..	..	..
	(i) Spill over schemes	..	..	..	..
	S.H.	..	222.31	..	23.00
	M.D.R.	..	..	..	516.85
	(ii) New Schemes	..	..	..	..
	S.H.	..	200.00	..	100.00
	M.D.R.	..	350.00	..	175.00
C.	<i>Missing Minor Bridges</i>	..	..	..	..
	(i) Spill Over Schemes	..	..	..	..
	S.H.	..	..	..	11.47
	M.D.R.	..	..	..	21.99
	(ii) New Schemes	..	..	..	..
	S.H.	..	50.00	..	25.00
	M.D.R.	..	100.00	..	50.00
D.	<i>Improvements to Low Grade Schemes</i>	..	..	..	..
	(i) Spill over schemes	..	..	..	..
	S.H.	..	..	..	1071.88
	M.D.R.	..	..	..	..
	(ii) New Schemes	..	..	..	..
	S.H.	..	..	..	..
	M.D.R.	..	700.00	..	300.00
					2697.22

STATEMENT TR-I (TP-8)

(Rs. in lakhs)

OUTLAY.					Employment potential in Man-days.		
1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Un-skilled.	Skilled.	
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	Tech.	Non-Tech.
						(13)	(14)
..
5.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.84	3,97,095	..	..
17.820	48.92	29.00	18.79	16.35	23,79,660	..	..
8.00	10.00	13.00	12.00	7.00	9,09,100	..	..
66.95	48.00	42.67	41.69	..	16,21,085	..	..
64.50	135.78	117.52	99.82	99.23	37,68,870	..	..
..
16.00	20.00	26.00	24.00	14.00	7,29,200	..	..
28.00	35.00	45.00	42.00	25.00	12,76,100	..	..
2.00	9.47	..	..	..	83,639	..	..
7.00	9.54	5.45	..	..	1,60,351	..	..
4.00	5.00	6.50	6.00	3.50	1,82,300	..	..
8.00	10.00	13.00	12.00	7.00	3,64,600	..	..
168.65	285.51	229.18	183.00	208.54	1,14,96,984	..	..
46.00	60.00	80.00	74.00	40.00	32,17,800	..	..
397.97	697.17	616.65	518.28	467.15	..	..	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
II. Replacement
A. Weak Major Bridges
(i) Spill over schemes
S.H.	7.93
M.D.R.	61.44
(ii) New Schemes
S.H.	100.00	..	50.00
M.D.R.	50.00	..	25.00
B. Strengthening of Weak payments
(a) Single Lane Sections
(i) spill over schemes	31.00
S.H.
M.D.R.	368.71
(ii) New Schemes
S.H.
M.D.R.	550.00	..	275.00
(b) Double Lane Sections
(i) spill over schemes
S.H.
M.D.R.
(ii) New Schemes
S.H.
M.D.R.	100.00	..	50.00
C. Minor Bridges / Culverts :
(i) Spill over schemes
S.H.	14.00
M.D.R.	117.41
(ii) New Schemes
S.H.	100.00	..	50.00
M.D.R.
D. Submersible Bridges. Causeways dips with high level Bridges / Culverts.					
(i) Spill over schemes
S.H.	—
M.D.R.	7.00

(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
..
2.00	2.00	2.00	1.93	..	57,826	..	..
10.00	22.26	15.00	11.18	3.00	448,020	..	..
8.00	10.00	13.00	12.00	7.00	364,600	..	..
4.00	5.00	6.50	6.00	3.50	182,300	..	..
5.25	10.75	5.00	5.00	5.00	332,506	..	..
51.71	90.42	76.26	71.24	79.080	39,54,783	..	..
44.00	55.00	71.00	66.00	39.00	29,49,650	..	..
8.00	10.00	13.00	12.00	7.00	5,36,300	..	..
..
2.40	4.00	4.60	2.00	1.00	1,22,500	..	..
20.51	37.90	25.00	19.00	15.00	10,27,337	..	..
8.00	10.00	13.00	12.00	7.00	4,37,500	..	..
..
0.01	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.99	51,044	..	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(ii) New Schemes
S.H.
M.D.R.	150.00	..	75.00
III. Additional facilities to cater to Traffic needs.					
A. (a) Widening/Providing shoulders to roads for two lanes.					
(i) Spill over schemes
S.H.
M.D.R.
(ii) New Schemes
S.H.
M.D.R.
(b) Widening of two lane carriageway
(i) Spill over schemes
S.H.
M.D.R.
III.					
A. (b) (ii) New Schemes
S.H.	600.00	..	250.00
M.D.R.	400.00	..	140.00
(c) Providing hard shoulders 5 ft. wide on either sides of single lane carriageway.					
(i) Spill over schemes
S.H.
M.D.R.
(ii) New Schemes
S.H.	100.00	..	25.00
M.D.R.	50.00	..	26.00
B. Constructing Bye-passes :					
(i) Spill over schemes :					
S.H.	20.48
M.D.R.	38.39

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(ii) New Schemes :					
	S.H.	..	..	..	..
	M.D.R.	..	..	250.00	125.00
C. Replacement of Rail level crossings by over/under bridges :					
(i) Spill over schemes :					
	S.H.	..	..	..	..
	M.D.R.	..	..	..	76.87
(ii) New Schemes :					
	S.H.	..	..	50.00	25.00
D. Widening roads to fourlanes :					
(i) Spill over schemes :					
	S.H.	..	..	..	..
	M.D.R.	..	..	..	..
(ii) New Schemes :					
	S.H.	..	..	65.00	40.00
	M.D.R.	..	..	..	..
E. Improvement to Geometrics :					
(i) Spill over schemes:					
	S.H.	..	..	..	..
	M.D.R.	..	..	..	..
(ii) New Schemes :					
	S.H.	..	..	25.00	12.50
	M.D.R.	..	..	25.00	12.50
F. Miscellaneous works like raising of formation etc. :					
(i) Spill over Schemes :					
	S.H.	..	..	..	..
	M.D.R.	..	..	..	..
(ii) New Schemes :					
	S.H.	..	..	25.00	12.50
	M.D.R.	..	..	25.00	12.50
	Urban links—Spill over schemes	..	..	..	24.45
	Urban links—New schemes	..	..	100.00	50.00

(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
20.00	25.00	32.50	30.00	17.50	12,44,250	..	..
..
7.05	21.82	16.00	16.00	16.00	9,18,750	..	..
4.00	5.00	6.50	6.00	3.50	2,98,800	..	..
..
..
..	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	..	..	..
..
..
2.00	2.50	3.00	3.00	2.00	1,34,075	..	..
2.00	2.50	3.00	3.00	2.00	1,34,075	..	..
..
..
..
2.00	2.50	3.00	3.00	2.00	1,34,075	..	..
2.00	2.50	3.00	3.00	2.00	1,34,075	..	..
10.00	5.45	3.00	3.00	3.00	2,62,251	..	..
8.00	10.00	13.00	12.00	7.00	5,36,300	..	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
IV. EXPENSION OF EXISTING NET WORK.					
A. Strategic roads :					
<i>(i) Spill over schemes :</i>					
S.H.
M.D.R.
IV. A. (ii) New Schemes :					
S.H.
M.D.R.
B. Roads in Mining Areas :					
<i>(i) Spill over schemes :</i>					
S.H.
M.D.R.
<i>(ii) New schemes :</i>					
S.H.
M.D.R.
<i>(iii)</i>					
C. Roads in Backward Areas :					
<i>(i) Spill over schemes :</i>					
S.H.
M.D.R.
<i>(ii) New Schemes :</i>					
S.H.
MD.R.	400.00	..	145.00
D. Roads in Hill areas :					
<i>(i) Spill over schemes :</i>					
S.H.
M.D.R.
<i>(ii) New Schemes :</i>					
S.H.
M.D.R.

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----

..
..
..

25 00	30.00	35.00	30.00	25.00	15,55,270	..	..
..
..
..
..

1	2	3	4	5	6
F. Roads in Coastal Areas :					
<i>(i) Spill over schemes :</i>					
	S.H.	..	..	..	..
	M.D.R.	..	..	..	147.840
<i>(ii) New Schemes :</i>					
<i>(a) Fisheries Roads</i>					
	..	..	200.00	..	87.00
<i>(b) Coastal Roads</i>					
	..	..	100.00	..	100.00
G. Roads in areas served by special Projects like Irrigation Projects, Tourists Centres etc.					
<i>(i) Spill over schemes :</i>					
	S.H.	..	..	..	..
	M.D.R.	..	..	..	..
<i>(ii) New Schemes :</i>					
	S.H.	..	..	..	..
	M.D.R.	..	..	450.00	200
V. Tribal Sub-Plan :					
	Spill over schemes	..	..	..	440
	New Schemes	..	..	300.00	150
VI. Traffic Engineering Cell					
	..	..	100.00	..	100
VII. Research and Development					
	..	..	100.00	..	100
VIII. Tools and Plants					
	..	..	600.00	..	600
IX. Establishment					
	..	..	700.00	..	700
	Total	..	10,500.00	..	7,500

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
26.00	44.07	38.00	30.77	9.00	15,55,732	..	..
15.00	15.00	20.00	24.00	13.00	10,40,422	..	..
15.00	20.00	20.00	25.00	20.00	10,72,600	..	..
..
..
..
32.00	40.00	52.00	48.00	28.00	21,45,200	..	..
93.78	138.21	100.00	72.00	36.46	47,24,267	..	..
24.00	30.00	39.00	36.00	21.00	16,08,900	..	..
16.00	20.00	26.00	24.00	14.00	..	..	..
16.00	20.00	26.00	24.00	14.00	..	..	..
105.00	135.00	135.00	110.00	115.00	..	..	..
100.00	140.00	182.00	168.00	110.00	..	..	..
1,180.29	1,796.25	1,779.51	1,556.57	1,187.57	5,11,73,632	..	..

FIVE-YEAR PLAN 1978-83—ROADS.

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Item.</i>	<i>Category SH, MDR & etc.</i>	<i>Total cost.</i>	<i>Fifth Plan outlay.</i>	<i>Expenditure upto 1977-78 in the case of spill-over schemes.</i>	<i>Proposed outlay 1978-83</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
CHIEF ENGINEER (P. R.)					
V. Abstracts of Totals:					
1. Scheme for removal of deficiencies in the existing road net work:					
(ii) New Schemes.					
b) Costing less than Rs. 5 lakhs.	..	17,800.00	362.35	..	8,000.00
CHIEF ENGINEER (P. R.)					
Total Rural Roads of which:					
(i) M. N. P.	..	17,800.00	362.35	312.35	8,000.00
(ii) Other than M. N. P.	198.00	132.00	472.00

1978-79	1979-80	OUTLAY			EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL IN MAN-DAYS		
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Unskilled	Skilled	
						Technical	Non-Technical
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
100.00	1,900.00	1,900.00	2,000.00	2,100.00	666.45	690	430
100.00	1,900.00	1,900.0	2,000.00	2,100.00	666.45	693	430
66.00	106.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	39.2	..	..

ROADS

STATEMENT TR-3 (TP-15)

ROADS PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

(in K.ms.)

<i>Item</i>	<i>As on</i> 31-3-1977.	<i>As on</i> 31-3-1978.	<i>As on</i> 31-3-1979 (Anticipated)	<i>As on</i> 31-3-1983 (Target)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Chief Engineer (R. & B.)</i>				
1. Surfaced	26,958	30,876	30,917	31,317
2. Unsurfaced	1,803	2,930	2,930	2,530
3. Total	28,766	33,806	33,847	33,847
4. Rural roads out of total roads length (including other district roads and Village roads) of which:				
(i) M. N. P.				
(ii) Other than M. N. P.				
5. Roads other than rural roads (3-4) ..				

ROADS [STATEMENT—TR. 3 (TP. 15)
ROADS PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

(in Kms.)

<i>Item</i>	<i>As on</i> 31-3-1977.	<i>As on</i> 31-3-1978.	<i>As on</i> 31-3-1979 <i>Anticipated</i>	<i>As on</i> 31-3-1983 <i>Target</i>
CHIEF ENGINEER (P. R.):				
1. Surfaced	12,723	12,872	13,076	24,722
2. Unsurfaced	16,625	16,640	16,574	6,278
3. Total	29,353	29,512	29,650	31,000
4. Rural roads out of total roads length (including other district roads and village roads) of which ..				
(i) M. N. P.	248	332	472	12,182
(ii) Other than M. N. P. ..	29,105	29,180	29,174	18,818
5. Roads other than rural roads (3-4) .. ..	..	..	..	..

ROADS

STATEMENT TR- 4 (TP. 16)

ROADS—MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME—TARGETS & ACHIEVEMENTS.

CHIEF ENGINEER (P. R.):

1. *Target in the Plan 1978-83:*

(a) Length (Kms.)	..	..	..	..	..	1,850
(b) Total number of villages in the State	..	..	..	..	..	2,050
(c) Number of villages to be connected:						
(i) with a population of 1,500 and above	..	..	..	..	..	1,900
(ii) With a population between 1,000 - 1502						150
(iii) with a population below 1,000						..

2. *Achievements in 1974-78:*

(i) Length likely to be completed (Kms.)	..	..	..	..	..	348
(ii) Number of villages likely to be connected:						
(a) with a population of 1,500 and above	..	..	..	..	..	205
(b) with a population between 1,000 - 1,500	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) with a population below 1,000						..
(iii) <i>length likely to be in progress:</i>						
(a) for villages with a population of 1,500 and above	..	..	..	..	..	84
(b) for villages with a population between 1,000 - 1,500						..
(c) for villages with a population below 1,000						..

3. *Number of villages not connected with roads as on 31-3-1978*

(a) with a population of 1,500 and above	..	..	..	..	..	3,695
(b) with a population between 1,000 - 1,500						12,307
(c) with a population below 1,000						

4. *Roads taken up in 1978-79:*

(a) Length (Kms.)	..	..	..	..	..	144
(b) Number of villages likely to be connected:						
(i) with a population of 1,500 and above	..	..	..	..	..	50
(ii) with a population between 1,000 - 1,500	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) with a population below 1,000						..

HEALTH

APPENDIX-I (H)

FINANCIAL OUTLAYS - HEALTH PROGRAMMES

Sl. No.	Programme	Plan Period 1974-78		1978-83			Capital		Total
		Approved outlay	Expenditure	Spillover	New works	Total	New works	Continuing works	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<i>Director, Medical & Health Services :</i>									
(1)	Rural Health Programme	468.43	378.23	136.00	2364.00	2500.00	1532.73	43.03	1575.75
(2)	Control of Communicable diseases.	77.04	62.22	100.00	2500.00				..
(3)	Hospitals and Dispensaries	523.46	470.22	447.00	3873.00	4320.00	1701.00	122.04	1823.04
(4)	Medical, Educational and Research.								

APPENDIX - I (H) (HLH-14)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Programme	Revenue			Total	Phasing of outlays for				
		Staff	Equip- ment	Contin- gencies		1978-79 approved outlay	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
(1)	(2)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
	<i>Director, Medical & Health Services</i>									
(1)	Rural Health pro- gramme	342.69	193.23	382.23	924.25	136.00	529.79	548.66	616.26	669.29
(2)	Control of Commu- nicable diseases.	2300.00	200.00	..	250000	100.00	450.00	550.00	650.00	750.00
(3)	Hospitals and Dis- pensaries	998.78	998.78	468.40	2496.96	447.00	959.10	1095.10	1136.90	681.90
(4)	Medical, Educational and Research									

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<i>I. Rural Health Programmes :</i>									
1.	Spill-over construction	468.43	378.23	43.02	..	43.02	..	43.02	43.02
2.	Grants -in-aid for construction of incomplete buildings			..	47.18	47.18	47.18	..	47.18
3.	Construction of backlog PHCL. C.			..	157.50	157.50	157.50	..	157.50
4.	Construction of backlog staff quarters.			..	288.00	288.00	288.00	..	288.00
5.	Construction of backlog Sub-centres (CD)			..	223.25	223.25	223.25	..	223.25
6.	Construction of backlog sub-centres (MP)			..	219.25	219.25	219.25	..	219.25
7.	Construction of new PHCLC			..	63.00	63.00	63.00	..	63.00
8.	Construction of new staff quarters			..	37.80	37.80	37.80	..	37.80

I. Rural Health Programmes:

1. Spill-over construction	..	..	..	..	43.02	..	..	..	..
2. Grants-in-aid for construction of incomplete buildings	..	..	..	..	..	11.07	11.07	11.70	12.08
3. Construction of backlog PHCLC	..	..	..	..	..	39.00	39.00	39.00	40.50
4. Construction of backlog staff quarters.	..	..	..	..	..	72.00	72.00	72.00	72.00
5. Construction of backlog Sub-centres (CD)	..	..	..	..	..	55.75	55.75	55.75	56.00
6. Construction of backlog sub-centres (MP)	..	..	..	..	..	54.75	54.75	54.75	54.75
7. Construction of new PHCLC	..	..	..	..	..	15.00	15.00	15.00	18.00
8. Construction of new staff quarters.	..	..	..	..	..	9.00	9.00	9.00	10.80

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
9.	Construction of new Sub-centres			..	184.75	184.75	184.75	..	184.75
10.	Construction of/ new upgraded PHCs.			..	312.00	312.00	312.00	..	312.00
11.	Continuance of upgraded PHCs.			16.62	..	16.22	..	..	..
12.	Continuance of PHCs.			4.60	..	4.60	..	..	..
13.	Continuance of Sub-centres			5.00	24.00	29.18	..	..	..
14.	Drugs for Sub-centres.			62.30	249.20	311.50	..	..	..
15.	Opening of new Sub-centres			9.62	..	0.62	..	..	..
16.	Opening of new PHCs.			..	159.60	151.60	..	..	..
17.	Opening of new upgraded PHCs.			2.27	285.00	287.27	..	..	..
18.	Minor works.			0.67		0.67	..	..	..

9.	Construction of new Sub-centres	..	..	..	..	..	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.75
10.	Construction of new upgrated PHCs.	..	..	..	..	..	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
11.	Continuance of upgrated PHCs.	16.62	..	..	16.62	16.62	..	..	..	..
12.	Continuance of PHCs.	4.60	..	..	4.60	4.60	..	..	..	..
13.	Continuance of Sub-centres.	29.98	..	..	29.98	5.90	6.02	6.02	6.02	6.0
14.	Drugs for Sub-centres.	..	..	311.50	311.50	62.30	62.30	62.30	62.30	62.30
15.	Opening of new Sub-centres.	0.62	..	..	0.62	0.62	..	..	..	..
16.	Opening of new PHCs.	117.60	42.00	..	150.00	..	..	33.60	53.20	72.80
17.	Opening of new upgrated PHCs.	173.27	114.00	..	287.27	2.27	17.50	46.00	94.00	127.50
18.	Minor works	..	..	0.67	0.67	0.67	..	..	..	..

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(11)
19. Backlog provision of Drugs					..	70.16	70.16	..	..	..
20. Equipment and Furniture to Sub-centres.					..	22.23	22.33	..	..	..
21. Equipment for PHC.					..	21.00	21.00	..	..	..
					136.00	2354.00	2500.00	1632.73	43.02	1575.75
II. Control of Communicable diseases :										
1. National Malaria Eradication Programme	..	81.00	52.26	46.00	250.00	296.00	..	..	..	..
2. Urban Malaria (State Camp.)	..									
3. Smallpox and Expanded programme of immunisation		145.00	145.00	..	..
4. Cholera	..	7.70	5.70	4.80	72.00	76.00	..			..

19.	Backlog provision of Drugs	..	..	70.16	70.16	..	17.54	17.54	17.54	17.54
20.	Equipment and Furniture to Sub- centres.	..	22.23	..	22.23	..	22.23	..	..	..
21.	Equipment for PHC.	..	21.00	..	21.00	..	21.00	..	..	..
		343.69	199.23	383.30	923.85	136.00	529.79	548.00	616.26	469.29

II. *Control of Communi-
cable diseases :*

1.	National Malaria Eradication Prog- ramme	..	231.47	8.48	53.85	296.00	46.00	55.00	60.00	65.00	70.00
2.	Urban Malaria (State Camp.)	..									
3.	Smallpox and Ex- panded programme of immunisation	..	127.00	10.00	8.00	145.00	..	25.00	30.00	30.00	51.00
4.	Cholera	..	76.80	..	..	76.80	4.80	12.00	15.00	20.00	25.00

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(9)	(10)
5. T.B.	12.98	10.92	3.50	75.00	78.50	..	..	..	..	..
6. Filaria	17.20	11.60	11.03	63.00	74.03	..	..	..	..	..
7. Leprosy .. ..	..	..	..	280.00	280.00	..	..	..	..	..
8. Trachema	4.76	1.00	2.50	56.00	58.50	..	..	..	..	..
9. S.T.D. (V.D.) .. ..	..	..	..	10.50	10.50	..	..	..	..	..
10. Other Public Health Schemes	70.59	28.50	36.97	1,445.50	1,445.50	..	..	..	..	..
III. <i>Hospitals and Dispensaries :</i>										
(a) Hospitals (District, Sub-divisional, taluks etc. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Dispensaries (Rural and Urban)	523.46	470.22	447.00	3,873.00	4,320.00	1,701.00	122.04	1,823.04	..	..
IV. <i>Medical Education :</i> Medical Colleges Allopathic Post Graduate Departments										
VII. <i>Other Programmes :</i>										
1. Psychiatric Clinics	0.50	0.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

5. T.B.	..	78.50	..	..	78.50	3.50	19.00	18.00	20.00	22.00
6. Filaria	..	74.03	..	..	74.03	11.03	10.00	19.00	18.00	20.00
7. Leprosy	..	280.00	..	..	280.00	..	60.00	65.00	75.00	80.00
8. Trachema	..	58.50	..	..	58.50	2.50	10.00	13.00	15.00	18.00
9. S.T.D. (V.D.)	..	10.50	..	..	..	..	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
10. Other Public Health Schemes	..	1,245.50	200.00	..	1,445.50	36.97	200.00	400.00	500.00	345.00

III. *Hospitals and Dispensaries :*

(a) Hospitals (District, Sub-divisional, taluks etc. ..)

(b) Dispensaries (Rural and Urban) ..)

998.78 998.78 499.40 2,496.96 447.00 959.10 1,095.10 1,136.90 681.90

IV. *Medical Education :*
 Medical Colleges Allopathic Post Graduate Departments ..)

VII. *Other Programmes :*

1. Psychiatric Clinics

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
-										
<i>Director, Indian Medicine and Homeopathy.</i>							
6. Indigenous systems of Medicine and Homeopathy.		..	27.82	23.253	..	500.00	500.00	15.00	..	15.00
VI. Indigenous Systems of Medicine and Homeopathy (State Plan Schemes) :										
Medical Colleges		..	2.67	2.339	..	64.00	64.00	..	..	..
Indian Medicin Pharmacy		5.00	5.00	..	..	..
Hospitals/Dispensaries		..	23.81	19.680	..	391.00	391.00	..	..	..
Strengthening of the Directorate		..	1.324	1.234	..	25.00	25.00	..	..	..
Building Programme		15.00	15.00	15.00	..	15.00
<i>Centrally Sponsored Schemes.</i>										
P.G. Departments		..	11.75	9.992	26.45	44.00	70.45	..	..	..
Indian Medicine Pharmacy		..	2.50	..	..	6.40	8.00	..	..	..

*Director, Indian Medicine
and Homeopathy.*

6. Indigenous systems of Medicine and Homeopathy.	300.00	85.00	100.00	485.00	47.00	63.14	95.95	132.72	161.19
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*VI. Indigenous Systems
of Medicine and
Homeopathy (State
Plan Schemes):*

Medical Colleges ..	37.00	12.00	15.00	64.00	3.37	7.45	11.45	19.44	22.29
Indian Medicine Pharmacy ..	1.00	4.00	..	5.00	..	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Hospitals/Dispensaries	238.00	69.00	84.00	391.00	36.82	47.40	75.70	102.48	128.60
Strengthening of the Directorate. ..	24.00	..	1.00	25.00	2.81	3.29	4.80	6.80	7.30
Building Programme ..	..	..	..	..	4.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.00

*Centrally Sponsered
Schemes.*

P.G. Departments ..	57.65	3.20	9.60	70.45	15.81	12.33	13.31	13.95	15.00
Indian Medicine Pharmacy. ..	3.00	5.00	..	8.00	2.50	1.00	1.50	1.50	1.50

HEALTH.

APPENDIX—III (H)—(HLH—18)

STATEMENT SHOWING ESTIMATED NON-PLAN COMPONENT OF EXPENDITURE TOWARDS SCHEMES OF 1974-78.

ESTIMATED COMMITTED LEVEL OF EXPENDITURE (NON-PLAN EXPENDITURE) FOR 1974-78 PLAN SCHEMES AS ON PROGRAMMES.

(Rs. in lakhs)

*Programme :*I. *Director, Medical and Health Services :*

			1- 4-1978	1- 4-1979
1. Rural Health Programmes	..	..	78.23	92.98
2. Control of Communicable Diseases	..	..	81.48	99.48
3. Hospitals and Dispensaries	..	..	165.57	} 316.90
4. Medical Education and Research	..	..

II. *Director, Indian Medicine and Homeopathy :*

5. Indigenous Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy			29.00	53.00
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HEALTH

APPENDIX—

Health Programmes—Targets and achievements for States/Tribal areas separately

<i>Programme</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Achievements of physical targets (cumulative as on 1973-74)</i>	<i>Position at the end of Fifth plan i.e. position obtaining in 1977-78</i>	<i>Target fixed for the plan 1978-83</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>(I) Director, Medical & Health Services</i>				
<i>I. Minimum Needs Programme.</i>				
1. Primary Health Centres	415	420	42
2. Subsidiary Health Centres
3. Sub-Centres	1,245	1,346	739
4. Rural Hospitals	6	57
5. No. of PHCs covered under community health worker programme
6. Backlog of construction works pertaining to	..			
(i) PHCs : (a) Main buildings	194	105	105
(b) Staff quarters	320	320
(ii) Sub-centres buildings	893	893
Construction of backlog sub-centres	887	887
Construction of new PHCs	42	..
Construction of Staff headquarters	42	..
New Sub-centres	739	..
Upgraded PHCs	39	..

-IV (H) (HLH 19)

where sub-plan exists and Union Territories.

1978-79		Phasing for 1979-83				Remarks
Target fixed	Likely achievement	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
.
..	14	14	14	..
..
..	..	184	184	184	184	..
..	..	5	11	20	21	..
.
..	..	26	26	26	27	..
..	..	80	80	80	80	..
..	..	223	223	223	224	..
..	..	219	291	219	220	..
..	..	10	10	10	12	..
..	..	10	10	10	12	..
..	..	184	184	184	187	..
..	..	10	10	10	9	..

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
II. (ii) Hospitals and Dispensaries :					
1. District Hospitals	21	21	..
2. Taluk Hospitals	208	..
3. Dispensaries :					
(i) Rural	538	} 543 50 Dis- pensaries	} 160 50 Mobile Hospitals
(ii) Urban	160		
4. General hospitals and other Teaching Hospitals (000's)	26	27	3 Hospi- tals
III. Medical Education :					
1. Medical Colleges Nos.	8	8	..
2. Annual Admission No.	1,149	900	..
3. Annual Out-turn	1,065	..	..
4. No. of Post-Graduates
5. No. of Annual Admission in P.G. Departments	..	Nos	569	..	..
6. Annual Out turn of P.G. Department	378	..	..
7. No. of Dental Colleges					(Only one dental wing attached)
8. No. of Annual Admission to Dental Colleges	32	..	..
9. Annual Out-turn of Dentists	..		Not available		

(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
..
..
8	8	} 42 Dispensaries and 44-Mobile Hospitals are proposed for				
8	8	} the entire period.				
..	..	3 Hospitals proposed			..	..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..

to Osmania Medical College).

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
IV. Training Programmes :					
1. <i>Nurses :</i>					
(a) No. of Institutions	No. .. ..	.. ..	2	2	..
(b) Annual Admission	No. .. ..	.. ..	30+30	60	..
(c) Annual out-turn	No. .. ..	.. ..	60	..	..
2. <i>A.N.Ms.</i>					
(a) No. of Institutions	4	4	..
(b) Annual Admission	50+30+30+30	140	..
(c) Annual out-turn	140	..	..
V. Manpower Position					
(a) Doctors	3,520	3,724	..
(b) Dentist	50	108	..
(c) Nurses	2,734	2,911	..
(d) A.N.Ms.	977	..
(e) Lady Health Visitors	1,122	..
(f) Multi-purpose Health Workers	530	..
(g) Dais	2,500	..
(h) Community Health Workers	8,000	..
VII.					
2. No. of Psychiatric clinics	Thown in HLH-26 ¹		

HEALTH

<i>Programme</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Achievements of physical targets (cumulative) as on 1973-74</i>	<i>Position at the end of Fifth plan i.e. position obtained in 1977-78</i>	<i>Target fixed for the plan 1978-83</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
II. Director, Indian Medicine & Homeopathy.				
VI. Indigenous Systems of Medicine:				
1. No. of colleges/institutions	.. Nos.	5	4	4
2. Hospitals	.. Nos.	4	4	4
3. Dispensaries	.. Nos.	168	215	425
4. Number of Doctors :				
(i) I.S.M.	.. Nos.	319	381	705
(ii) Homeo	.. Nos.	85	121	279
(b) <i>Homeopathy</i> :				
1. Colleges/Ints	.. Nos.	3	3	3
2. Hospitals	.. Nos.	3	3	3
3. Dispensaries	.. Nos.	13	44	184

APPENDIX—IV (H) (HLH-19)—(Contd.)

1978-79		Phasing for 1979-83				REMARKS
<i>Target fixed.</i>	<i>Likely Achievements.</i>	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
4	4	4	4	4	4	
4	4	4	4	4	4	
251	251	295	339	382	425	
426	426	481	546	621	705	
145	145	171	202	238	279	
3	3	3	3	3	3	
3	3	3	3	3	3	
68	68	97	126	155	184	

HEALTH

Health Programmes—Targets and Achievements for States/Tribal areas sepa-

<i>Programme.</i>	<i>Unit.</i>	<i>Position at the end of Fifth Plan, i.e., po- sition obtaining 1977-78</i>	<i>Targets fixed for the Plan in 1978-83</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I. DIRECTOR, MEDICAL & HEALTH SERVICES:			
1. National Malaria Eradication Programme.			
(a) Rural units as per modified Plan of action.	No.	21 Dists.	22
(b) Urban Towns covered	No.	5 Dists.	8
(c) Sub-Units	No.	177	285
2. Leprosy Control Department.			
(i) Central Units	No.	2	1
(ii) SET Centre	No.	100	..
(iii) Urban leprosy Centres .. .. .	..	25	..
(iv) Reconstructive Survey Units .. .. .	..	4	..
(v) (a) Training Centres for Medical Officers.	..	..	..
(b) No. trained .. .. .	..	..	..
(vi) Temporary Hospitalisation wards .. .. .	..	15	..
(vii) No. of Central units upgraded .. .. .	..	4	..

Appendix V (H) (HLH-23)

where sub-plan exist and Union Territories.

Target Fixed	1978-79		Phasing for 1979-83				Remarks
	Likely achievements	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83		
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
21	21	1	The entire District is proposed in view of the formation of Second Dist. in Hyderabad.	
8	8	..	..	..	..
108	56	56	..	..	..
1	1	As per the instructions of Director of General of Health Services targets will be fixed every year	
59	59	..	..	..	..
10	10	..	..	..	..
..		
..		
5	5	
..	

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
3. Small pox & Expanded Programme of Immunisation:				
(i) Primary Vaccination	..	Lakhs	15.39	22.44
(ii) Revaccination	5% of the total Population.	
4. Tuberculosis:				
(i) District T.B. Centres	..	No.	21	..
(ii) TB Isolation beds	..	Do	3,110	..
(iii) BCG Vaccine supplied	..	Qty.	..	..
5. Cholera:				
Combat Teams	..	No.	8	..
6. V.D.				
(i) V.D. Clinics	24	..
(ii) VD Reference Laboratories
(iii) Survey teams
7. Filaria				
(i) Control Units	6	..
(ii) Survey Units	4	..
(iii) Rural Filaria Programme (Please specify in details in remarks column).	1	..
8. Training and employment of Multi-purpose works				
1. No. of Districts covered	..	No.	8	2
2. No. of trainees trained	530	1,50

(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
22 44	16 0	..	..	..	..	This scheme will be discontinued after
		
		..	..	..	..	1979-80 in view of the fact that the State has been declared as pfor incidents.
..	
..	
..	
..	..		Not avialable.			
..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	Shown in GN3
..	Not available	..	..	..	..
..	Not available	..	..	..	..
..	
..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	One R.F. Project at Sri-kakulam.
5	5	5	3	..	..	Proposed to implement the
550	550	550	400	..	..	scheme in all districts by 1980-81.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
3. No. of workers trained at lower level.		N5-	2,500	13,800
4. No. of A.N.Ms. employed (Please specify in remarks column the population A.N.M. ratio existing and anticipated step up of the ratio).		„	927	4,000
13. <i>Establishment of Paediatric Clinics;</i>				
(i) No. of new clinics set up under central programmes.		No.	1	..
(ii) Additional number expected to be treated.		No.	..	..
(iii) No. of clinics already existing ..		„
(iv) Patients treated by the existing clinics.		„	N.A.	..
14. <i>Prevention of blindness including trachome control programme</i>				
(i) Mobile Units set up ..		1	2	1
(ii) No. of patients treated by mobile units.	
(iii) PHCS. assisted	20	100
(iv) Additional number of patients treated at PHCs.	
(v) Patients treated at district hospitals.	
(vi) Ophthalmic departments in Medical Colleges upgraded.		..	1	1
(vii) Patients benefitted by upgrading of Ophthalmic units.	
(viii) District hospitals assisted	5	13

Note N. A. Not Available,

(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
3,000	3,000	3,800	4,000	..	..	To provide one Male and Female worker for 5,000 population.
1,200	1,200	1,208	1,500	..	..	A.N.Ms. required i.e., addition to the existing staff.
..	
..
..	
..	
1	1	1	1	..	..
..	..	..	N.A.	..	..
20	20	20	20	..	..
..	..	N.A.	..	..	..
..	..	N.A.	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	N.A.	..	..	..
5	5	5	5	3	..	

Health :

HEALTH PROGRAMMES—TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS FOR STATES

Sl. No.	<i>Programme.</i>	<i>Unit.</i>	<i>Position at the end of Fifth Plan i.e., position obtaining in 1977-78</i>	<i>Targets fixed for the Plan. 1978-83</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
II. DIRECTOR, INDIAN MEDICINE AND HOMEOPATHY.				
9. <i>Post Graduate Departments in Indian Systems of Medicine.</i>				
	(i) No. of existing P.G. Departments assisted	.. ..	2	4
	(ii) No. of PTs. upgraded	.. ..	..	..
10. <i>Indigenous Systems of Medicine Pharmacies.</i>				
	No. of Pharmacies cum Drug Testing Laboratories assisted.	.. ..	..	1

Appendix—V (H) (HLH 23)

TRIBAL AREAS SEPARATELY WHERE SUB-PLAN EXIST AND UNION TERRITORIES.

1978 79		Phasing for 1979-83				Remarks.
Target fixed	Likely achievements.	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982.83	
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
2	2	4	4	4	4	..
..
1	1	1	1	1	1	..

Health :

DETAILS RELATING TO HOSPITAL BEDS

Sl. No.	Agency/Nature of beds	General beds.		T. B. Beds.		Leprosy Beds.	
		Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	At State Headquarters ..	4,741	..	670	..	..	..
2.	District level ..	7,312	..	1,317	..	24	..
3.	Taluk level including P.H.Cs. & Dispensaries.	4,994	3,575	180	437	100	50
4.	Others (These run by Municipal Corporation and Corporate boies).	36	107	..	..	..	..
5.	Private agencies ..	6,001	886	448	67	1,062	..
	Total ..	22,995	4,568	2,615	504	1,186	50

N.A. - Not available.

/* Central Government Hospitals (Railway Hospitals)

/** Bed population ratio - (i.e. - Population served by one bed) is calculated on beds-
(Govt. and Local body Institutions only).

Others.		Total of all beds.	Patient days in (1,000)		No. of deaths among Inpa- tients.	Beds Position ratio. As on 1977-78 ¹	Target 982-83	
Urban	Rural		Inpa- tients.	Out- patients			Medical	Surgical
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
..	..	5,411	NA	NA	NA	NA	4,608	803
..	..	8,554	NA	NA	NA	NA	6,751	1,803
..	..	9,336	NA	NA	NA	NA	No such classification of beds is adopted in these institutions.	
1 x	x	143	NA	NA	NA	NA	..	..
5 547	6	9,017	NA	NA	NA	NA	..	..
547	6	32,461	NA	NA	NA	x x 2,030	..	..

Health :

Appendix-VII (H) (HLH-29)

STATEMENT SHOWING EXTENT OF ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT GENERATION AND PLAN OF BENEFITS TO WEAKER SECTIONS OF THE POPULATION.

Sl. No.	Scheme.	Estimated employment Generation						Flow of benefits to			
		1974-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Scheduled Castes.	Scheduled Tribes.	Other backward Classes.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
I. Director Medical and Health Service, Public Health Scheme.											
	Medical	..	621	73	900	968	1,036	928	..	..	..
	Public Health	..	124	20	400	486	572	485	..	..	..
	Others	..	486	11	100	150	180	163	..	..	..
Medical Schemes :											
	I. Medical	..	1,846	480	300	600	900	900	..	..	..
	II. Para-Medical	..	455	220	100	150	200	200	..	..	..
	IV Others	..	1,318	440	100	150	200	200	..	..	..
	M.N.P.	..	..	105	371	560	581	..	..	..	..

Remarks.— (*) It is a general out flow of medical and Health to the various medical institutions largely benefiting to the weaker sections of the people, such as those living in backward areas (i.e., Scheduled Castes- Scheduled Tribes) specifically the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are to be benefitted by schemes meant for them i.e., Medical Students.

(**) Further the Hospitals and Dispensaries will be opened or upgraded in backward areas and Scheduled Tribes areas etc.,

STATEMENT SHOWING EXTENT OF ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT GENERATION AND PLAN OF BENEFITS TO WEAKER SECTIONS OF THE POPULATION.

Sl. No.	Scheme.	Estimated Employment Generation.						Flow of benefits to		
		1974-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Scheduled Castes.	Scheduled Tribes.	Other Backward classes.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
II. Directo Indian Medicine and Homeopathy.										
	Indigenous Systems of Medicine.	2,286	2,672	3,083	3,519	4,005	4,591	552	184	1,104

BASIC STATISTICS.

1. Population (1971) Census :

Rural	..	..	..	35,100,181
Urban	..	..	..	8,402,527
Total	..	..	..	43,502,708

2. Areas (Sq. Km.) .. 276,754.
 3. Density of population (1971) Census .. 157 per Sq. Km.
 4. No. of Districts 21
 5. Estimated births, deaths and growth rates (S.R.S. estimates).

Year.	Birth rate.	Death rate.	Growth rate.
1974	34.72	15.41	..
1975	34.92	15.40	..
1976	33.86	14.57	..

6. No. of couples in the reproductive age groups as on October, 1977 83,93,954.
 7. No. of couples effectively protected at present .. }
 8. No. of couples likely to be protected at the end of Fifth Plan (1977-78) } 24.25 lakhs.

*Family Welfare:**Appendix-II (FW) (HLH-31)*

ALLOCATION AND EXPENDITURE DURING THE FIFTH PLAN FOR
FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMME.

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
1. Allocation ..	4,40,99,000	4,27,00,000	14,68,75,000	8,03,33,800
2. Provisional Expenditure. ..	..	..	..	..
3. Actual Expenditure ..	5,18,20,000	6,02,40,000	14,91,15,000	8,05,95,000

PROPOSED OUTLAY FOR THE PLAN 1978-83 AND ANNUAL BREAK UP

<i>Proposed outlay.</i>	<i>Annual break up</i>		
	<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Expenditure (Rs in lakhs.)</i>	<i>Capital.</i>
1978-79	..	10.60	..
1979-80	..	8.00	..
1980-81	..	11.50	..
1981-82	..	12.00	..
1982-83	..	11.00	..

PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS FIFTH PLAN

Year.	Voluntary sterilisation		I. U. D. S.		Conventional contraceptives and oral Pills.		
	Expectation of performance.	Achievement	Expectation of performance	Achievement	Expectation of performance	Achievements.	
						Nirodh	O. Ps.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1974-75	2,12,500	1,31,559	17,800	13,271	40.18	41,04,428	..
1975-76	2,94,200	1,65,163	26,300	17,762	74.45	49,81,755	8,348
1976-77	4,00,000	7,60,275	45,000	14,264	93.60	33,36,394	8,366
1977-78	3,50,000	1,39,143	73,300	10,924	228.90	23,23,224	8,914

EXPECTATION OF PERFORMANCE PLAN (1978-83)

Year.	Voluntary sterilisation.	I.U.Ds.	Conventional contraceptives and oral pills users.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1978-79	.. 3,02,000 (G.O.I) 4,00,000 (State)	45,500	Nirodh pieces O.P. Cycles.	1,08,33,120 34,320
1980-81	..	..	..	..
1981-82	..	..	..	..
1982-83	..	..	..	..

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SCHEMES.

(In lakhs)

Sl. No.	Scheme.	1974-78		1978-83	
		Target No. of beneficia- ries).	Achieve- ment.	Target (No. of beneficia- ries).	Achieve- ment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Immunisation of:					
(a)	Expectant mothers with tetanus toxiod	21.2	6.34	45.00	..
(b)	Children with D.P.T. vaccine (0-2 years)	39.00	17.84	62.60	..
(c)	Children with D.T. vaccine (3-6 years)	32.0	11.80	65.00	..
(d)	Children in Primary School.				
	1. Diphtheria tetanus vaccine. .. .. .	..	..	..	..
	2. Typhoid vaccine .. .. .	..	..	..	..
(e)	Children (0-6 years (No target with Polio vaccine for polio) .. .. .	..	6.13	..	..
(f)	Children with measles vaccine.	Not yet introduced.			
2. Prophylaxis against :					
(a)	Nutritional anaemia.				
	1. Mothers	16.00	17.62	65.00	..
	2. Children	16.00	12.26	65.00	..
(b)	Prophylaxis against blindness among children caused by vitamin A deficiency. ..	52.00	21.38	130.00	..

Year wise targets may also be given.

BUILDINGS PLAN (1978-83)

Sl. No.	Item.	Achievement as on 1-4-1978	In progress on 1-4-1978	Target for 1978-83	Outlay proposed for 1978-83
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Rural Family Welfare Centres.				
	(i) Main Centres ..	127	1	211	} 596.5 J (lakhs)
	(ii) Staff quarters ..	207	1	211	
2.	Rural Sub-centres.				
	(i) Health ..	..	..	..	..
	(ii) Family Welfare ..	1,204	6	(No assistance under Family Welfare Programme is available for construction of buildings for rural sub-centres).	
	(iii) Minimum Needs Programme. ..	..	..	..	..
3.	Training Schools (Multi-purpose workers) ..	..	..	..	..
4.	Training Schools (Supervisors promotional training). ..	..	..	..	..
5.	Regional Health and Family Welfare training centres ..	4	..	..	..

STAFF PATTERN AND No. OF POSTS.

Sl. No.	Scheme.	Category of staff.	No. of posts as per pattern.	No. of posts likely to be sanctioned on 1-4-1978.	Posts likely to be filled as on 1-4-1978.	Training status.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Rural Family Welfare centres.	..	416	..	..	..
2.	Urban Family Welfare Centres (144)	..	One M.O. (part-time) One M.O. (full time) 2½ workers.	} } }	to each centre.	
3.	Sub-centres	..	1,769	..	..	..
4.	District Family Welfare bureau	..	21	..	..	..
5.	Postmartum centres	..	24	..	..	..
5.	Education and information division	..	..	..	..	..

A. RURAL FAMILY WELFARE CENTRES AND SUB-CENTRES.

1. No. of C.D. Block.
2. No. of P.H.C. functioning as on 1-4-1978 - 417
3. No. of Rural family welfare centres functioning on 1-4-1978 - 416
4. No. of rural family welfare centres located in their own buildings as on 1-4-1978
129 P.H.Cs. (Annexure Quarters) 80 P.H.C. (2 works to be completed).
5. Target for new rural family welfare centres in plan.
6. No. of sub-centres functioning on 1-4-1978.
 - (i) Under health
 - (ii) Under family welfare
 - (iii) under minimum needs programme 1,769

B. UNDER FAMILY WELFARE CENTRES.

<i>Urban centres.</i>	<i>Function- ing as on 1-4-1978.</i>	<i>Targets for 1978-83</i>
Type- I .. .. .	.. .. . 108	} Re-organisation proposals are under consideration of Govt.
Type- II .. .. .	.. .. . 46	
Type- III .. .. .	.. .. . 92	

C. DISTRICT FAMILY WELFARE BUREAU.

1. No. of functioning of 1-4-1978 21
2. Target for plan (1978-83)

Appendix-VIII (FW)

POSITION OF SERILISATION BEDS (UNDER STERILISATION BEDS, POST-MARTUM AND VOL. STERILISATION - FACILITIES IN RURAL AND SEMIURBAN AREAS).

NO. OF STERILISATION BEDS.

Position on 1-4-1978.

Sl. No.	Scheme	No. of beds.	Target for Additional beds.	
			No. of sterilisation performed in 1977-78	Target for Addl. beds.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Sterilisation beds scheme	497	21,749	..
2.	Post-Martum	432	26,016	..
3.	Provision of Sterilisation facilities in rural and semi-urban areas	18	..	..

Appendix-IX (FW) (HLH-38)

TRAINING FACILITIES.

Position on 1-4-1978 Additional targets 1978-83.

1. Multi-purpose workers training schools.	}	..	..	There are no M.P.Ws. Training schools under M. P. W. Schemes. The four RHFPTCS are imparting training to the staff under the above scheme.
(i) No. of schools				
(ii) No. of seats ..	}	..	..
Multi-purpose workers - Supervisors training schools	}	..	..	Does not arise.
(i) No. of schools				
(ii) No. of seats	}	..	..
Regional health and family welfare training centres :—				
(i) No. of centres	..	..	4	
(ii) No. of seats	..	..	Does not arise.	

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

ANNEXURE 1—HWS 11

PROVISION AND EXPENDITURE IN THE FIFTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN AND OUTLAYS FOR THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN 1978-83—URBAN DEVELOPMENT. (Rs. in Lakhs)

Scheme	Fifth Five-Year Plan 1974-79 provision.	1974-78		FIVE-YEAR PLAN 1978-83								
		Approved outlay.	Expenditure.	Outlay			Phasing of Outlay					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	Spill over commitment.	New Outlay	Total	1978-79 Approved outlay.	Anticipated Expenditure.	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
I. SPECIAL OFFICER, M.C.H.												
1. Environmental Improvement of Slums:												
(a) M. N. P. ..	.. 104.00	67.00	84.24	..	375.00	..	75.00	..	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00
(b) Other than M. N. P.												
2. Urban Development Programme:												
Twin Cities improvements ..	495.00	345.00	101.52	..	1850.00	1850.00	320.00	..	340.00	370.00	390.00	430.00
II. DIRECTOR, MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION:												
Environmental Improvement of slums	114.70	114.70	108.52		705.00		202.00	202.00	125.00	125.0	125.00	128.00
(a) M. N. P. |	.. 221.65	30.55	30.55	..	250.00	..	8.20	8.20	60.00	60.00	60.00	61.80
(b) Remunerative Schemes |												

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE FIFTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN AND TARGETS FOR THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN 1978-83.

Programme	Unit	Cumulative achievement upto 31-3-'74.	1974-78		Target 1978-83	PHASING OF TARGET						
			Target	Achievement		1978-79		1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	
						Target	Likely Achievement.					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
I. SPECIAL OFFICER, MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF HYDERABAD :												
1. Environmental Improvement of Slums:												
(a) M. N. P.	No. of persons benefited.	1,785	30,000	30,000	2,30,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
(b) Other than M. N. P.												
2. Urban Development Programme Twin Cities Improvements.						100% Plan outlay.	17%	17%	18%	20%	21%	26%
II. DIRECTOR, MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION:												
1. Environmental Improvement of Slums. M. N. P.			1. Water Supply	Nil	3.94 KM.	3.94 KM.				Not susceptible for fixation.		
			2. Water taps	Nil	115	115						
			3. Roads	Nil	15.815 KM.	15.815 KM.						
			4. Latrines	Nil	673	673						
			5. Streetlights	Nil	50	50						
			6. Storm Water drains.	Nil	69.815 KM.	69.815 KM.						
			7. Sewers	.. Nil	Nil	Nil						

URBAN DEVELOPMENT.

ANNEXURE II—HWS 12

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN AND TARGETS FOR THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN 1978-83

Programme	Unit	Cumulative achievement upto 31-3-1974.	1974-78		Target 1978-83	PHASING OF TARGET					
			Target	Achievement		1978-79		1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
						Target	Likely Achievement.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
2. Loans to Municipalities. for remunerative schemes.	1. Fish & Mutton market.	Nil	Fish & Mutton market.	Completed				Not susceptible for fixation.			
	2. Shop rooms	Nil	Shop rooms	Completed							
	3. Mutton stalls	Nil	Mutton stalls	Completed							
	4. Boarding & Lodging houses.	Nil	Boarding & Lodging.								
	5. Auditorium-cum-Kalyana Mandapam.	Nil	Auditorium-cum-Kalyana Mandapam	Completed							
	6. Vegetable market.	Nil	Vegetable market.	Completed							
	7. Open Air theatre.	Nil	Open Air theatre.	Completed							

ESTIMATE OF EMPLOYMENT GENERATED IN THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN AND ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL DURING FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83.

Programme	Unit	Estimated employment generation 1974-78		ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL DURING FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83											
				1978-79		1979-80		1980-81		1981-82		1982-83			
				Skilled	Un-skilled.	Skilled	Un-skilled.	Skilled	Un-skilled.	Skilled	Un-skilled.	Skilled	Un-skilled.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)		
I. SPECIAL OFFICER, MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF HYDERABAD															
1. Environmental Improvement of Slums:															
(a) M. N. P.	1	1,429	5,828	1,429	5,828	1,786	7,285	1,786	8,742	1,786	10,199
(b) Other than M. N. P.
2. Urban Development Programme:															
*Twin Cities Improvements.	1,351	5,510	1,435	5,854	1,562	6,371	1,645	6,715	1,859	7,404

ESTIMATE OF EMPLOYMENT GENERATED IN THE FIFTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN AND ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL DURING FIVE YEAR PLAN— 1978-83.

Programme	Unit	Estimated employment generation 1974-78		ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL DURING FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83										
				1978-79		1979-80		1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		
				Skilled	Un-skilled.	Skilled	Un-skilled.	Skilled	Un-skilled.	Skilled	Un-skilled.	Skilled	Un-skilled.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
II. DIRECTOR, MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION:														
1. Environmental Improvement of Slums. M. N. P.	Water Supply, Sewerage, paving of streets and provision of community latrines in areas inhabited by S. Cs. particularly scavengers.	..	1,130	..	2,104	..	1,309	..	1,309	..	1,309	..	1,309	
2. Loans to Municipalities for Remunerative Schemes.	Construction of shops, markets, banks & stalls, etc.	..	320	..	85	..	629	..	629	..	629	..	629	

PROVISION AND EXPENDITURE IN THE FIFTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN AND OUTLAYS FOR THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN 1978-83

(Rs. in lakhs)

Scheme	Fifth Five Year Plan 1974-79 Provision	1974-78		FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83								
		Approved outlay.	Expen- diture.	Outlay			1978-79		Phasing of outlay			
				Spill over commit- ment.	New outlay	Total	Approved outlay	Antici- pated expendi- ture.	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
I. SPECIAL OFFICER, MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF HYDERABAD:												
<i>Urban Housing:</i>												
(a) Slum Clearance/Improvement	.. 35.80	35.80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Rental Housing	..	..	..	..	294.00	294.00	59.20	..	79.20	45.20	55.20	55.20
II. DIRECTOR, MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.												
<i>Urban Housing:</i>												
Slum Clearance Improvement	Nil	..	16.23	..	200.00	200.00	Nil	..	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
A.P.HOUSING BOARD												
1. Rural Housing :												
(a) Rural House-sites Scheme (MNP)	}	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Rural House-sites cum hut construction scheme (RMNP)												
(c) Village housing Project scheme-Total.												

HOUSING

ANNEXURE IV—HWS 14

PROVISION AND EXPENDITURE IN THE FIFTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN AND OUTLAYS FOR THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN 1978-83

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Scheme	Fifth Five Year Plan 1974-79 provision.		1974-78		FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83								
			Approved Expenditure.	Outlay	1978-79		Phasing of outlay						
					Spill over commitment.	New outlay	Total	Approved outlay	Anticipated expenditure.	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
2. Urban Housing :													
(a) Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme	
(b) Low Income Group Housing	244.01	244.01	68.14	1,015.41	1,083.55	56.32	130.00	173.33	216.66	260.00	303.33
(c) Middle Income Group Housing	209.89	209.89	19.74	397.01	416.75	40.00	50.00	66.67	83.33	100.00	116.67
(d) High Income Group Housing	..	874.71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(e) Slum Clearance/Improvement
(f) Land Acquisition & Development	290.00	290.00	..	833.00	833.00	70.00	100.00	133.33	166.67	200.00	233.33
(g) Rental Housing	166.70	166.70	..	20.00	26.67	33.34	40.00	46.67
(h) House Building advance to Government Servants
		874.71	743.90	743.90	87.88	2,412.12	2,500.00	166.32	300.00	400.00	500.00	600.00	700.00

HOUSING

PROVISION AND EXPENDITURE IN THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN AND OUTLAYS FOR THE FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83

(Rs. in lakhs)

Scheme	Fifth Five Year Plan 1974-79 Provision	1978-78		Five Year Plan 1978-83								
		Approved outlays	Expendi- ture	Outlay			1978-79		Phasing of outlay			
				Spill over commit- ment	new out- lay	Total	Approved. outlay	Anti- expendi- ture	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<i>Managing Director, Police Housing :</i>												
<i>Urban Housing</i>												
Police Housing ..	230.00	155.00	155.00	..	765.00	765.00	75.00	75.00	172.50	172.50	172.50	172.50

Physical Targets and Achievements in the Fifth Five, Year Plan and Targets for the Five-Year Plan 1978-83—

Programme	Unit	Comulative achievement upto 31-3-1974	1974-78		Target 1978-83	Phasing of Target					
			Target	Achieve- ment		1978-79		1979-80	1981-82	1981-82	1982-83
						Target	Likely Achievement				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
I. Special Officer, Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad											
<i>Urban Development :</i>											
Rental Housing	.. ..	..	204	204	2,065	213	213	413	413	513	
II. Director, Municipal Administration											
<i>Urban Development</i>											
Slum Clearance/ Improvement	No. of construction of houses	Nil	112	54	..	Nil	Nil	..	..	..	..
	Open developed plots	Nil	1,000	Nil	10,800	..	..	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700
<i>Rural Housing</i>											
(a) Rural House sites scheme (MNP)	}										
(b) Rural House Sites- cum-hut const. scheme (RMNP)		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Village housing projects scheme											
Total											

Physical Targets and Achievements in the Fifth Five-Year Plan and Targets for the Five-Year Plan 1978-83—

Programme	Unit	Cumulative achievement upto 31-3-1974	1974-78		Target 1978-83	Phasing of Target					
			Target	Achieve- ment		1978-79		1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
						Target	Likely Achievement				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<i>Urban Housing :</i>											
(a) Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme ..	Nos.	210	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Low Income Group Housing ..	Nos.	3,996	} 2,480	1,235	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Middle Income Group Housing ..	Nos.	974		145	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) H.I.G.H. ..	..	..	..	..	7,600	1,000	1,000	1,200	1,500	1,800	2,100
(e) Slum Clearance/Improvement ..	Nos.	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(f) Land Acquisition and Development ..	Acres	1,941.8	1,000	692.3	1,500	250	250	300	300	300	350
(g) Rental Housing ..	Nos.	184	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(h) House Buildings Advance to Government Servants ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(i) Police housing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(j) Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	5,564 & 1,941.8 Acres	2,480 & 1,000 Acres	1,380 & 692.3 Acres	7,600 & 1,500 Acres	1,000	1,000	1,200	1,500	1,800	2,100

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE FIFTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN AND TARGETS FOR THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN 1978-83

Programme	Unit.	Cumulative Achievement up to 31-3-74.	1974-78		Target 1978-83	Phasing of Target					
			Target	Achievement		1978-79		1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
						Target	Likely Ach.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
URBAN DEVELOPMENT											
<i>Police Housing.</i>	Police housing was not in the plan during this period.		846	496	2,966	294	294	668	668	668	668
			CIs.	SIs.	HCs.	PCs.	B.B.	Total			
1978-79	..	17	45	50	178	4	294				
1979-80	..	18	41	110	499	..	668				
1980-81	..	18	41	110	499	..	668				
1981-82	..	18	41	110	499	..	668				
1982-83	..	18	41	110	499	..	668				
								2,966			

Estimate of Employment Generated in the Fifth Five Year Plan and Estimated Employment potential during five year Plan 1978-83

Programme	Unit.	Estimated em- ployment genera- tion 1974-78		Estimated Employment Potential during Five Year Plan 1978-83									
				1978-79		1979-80		1980-81		1981-82		1982-83	
		Skilled	Unskilled	Skilled	Unskilled	Skilled	Unskilled	Skilled	Unskilled	Skilled	Unskilled	Skilled	Unskilled
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
I. SPECIAL OFFICER, M.C.H.													
2. <i>Urban Housing:</i>													
Rental Housing	Month Year.	..	..	96	391	172	700	172	700	211	856	211	856
II. DIRECTOR, MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.													
<i>Urban Housing:</i>													
Slum Clearance/ Im- provement.	No. of construc- tion of Houses.	169	169	—	Nil	..	130	..	130	..	130	—	130 for 240 days
<i>Rural Housing</i>													
(a) Rural House sites scheme (MNP)													
(b) Rural Housing cum-hut const. scheme (RMNP).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Village housing project scheme.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. <i>Urban Housing:</i>													
(a) S.I.H. Scheme	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) L.I.G.H.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) M.I.G.H.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) H. I.G.H.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

HOUSING :

ANNEXURE—VI—HW S 16.

ESTIMATE OF EMPLOYMENT GENERATED IN THE FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN AND ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL
DURING FIVE YEAR PLAN 1978-83

Programme.	Unit.	Estimated Employment generation. 1974-78		Estimated Employment Potential during Five Year Plan 1978-83.										
				1978-79		1979-80		1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		
		Skilled.	Un-Skilled.	Skilled.	Un-Skilled.	Skilled.	Un-Skilled.	Skilled.	Un-Skilled.	Skilled.	Un-Skilled.	Skilled.	Un-Skilled.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
(e) Land Acquisition & Development.														
(f) SC/Improvement														
(g) Rental Housing ..		3.61	34.85	1.45	11.66	1.94	15.55	2.43	19.44	2.91	23.33	3.39	27.22	
(h) Housing building advances to Government Servants.														
(i) Police Housing ..														
(j) Others ..														
Total	..	3.61	34.85	1.45	11.66	1.94	15.55	2.43	19.44	2.91	23.33	3.39	27.22	
URBAN HOUSING.														
(i) Police Housing.	..	1158	3652	560	1767	1286	4052	1286	4052	1286	4052	1286	4052	

STATEMENT SHOWING OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE IN THE FIFTH PLAN AND PROPOSED OUTLAY FOR THE NEXT FIVE YEAR PLAN—1978-83—SOCIAL WELFARE SECTOR.

(Rs. in lakhs).

2071—54*

Sl. No.	Programme.	Fifth Plan.		Five Year Plan (1978-83)			Phasing of outlays for.					
		Approved outlay (1974-78)	Expr. (1974-78)	Spill over.	New.	Total.	Capital.	1978-79 (approved outlay).	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES :

I. Education.

1.	Maintenance of Government Hostels.	114.63	141.781	2646.84	..	2646.84	..	144.00	401.69	579.06	659.82	862.27
2.	Construction of Hostel Buildings.	157.16	117.16	445.36	..	445.36	445.36	70.00	86.32	91.44	96.40	101.20
3.	Medical facilities for Hostel boarders.	4.00	..	50.10	..	50.10	..	6.00	8.55	10.20	11.85	13.50
4.	Supply of dresses to the boarders of S.W. Hostels.	67.00	49.92	384.50	..	384.50	..	20.00	87.00	81.50	92.50	103.50
5.	Scheme for coaching the S.C. boarders in hostels studying in 7th and 10th classes.	..	..	40.00	40.00	40.00	..	..	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50
6.	Incentive for increase of enrollment of S.C. children into schools.	..	..	42.00	142.00	142.00	..	2.00	26.00	33.00	38.00	43.00
7.	Sanction of non-residential Scholarships to S.C. children in Class I and II	..	..	465.00	..	465.00	..	79.00	88.00	92.00	99.00	107.00

S.C. students (III to X Classes).												
9.	Scholarships and stipends to S.C. students in I.T.Is.	29.00	28.99	97.50	..	97.50	..	7.00	20.75	22.00	23.25	24.15
10.	Instruments, Books etc. to S.C. students in poly-technics and I.T.Is.	..	..	53.50	..	53.50	..	1.50	11.50	12.50	13.50	14.50
11.	Scholarships to S.C. students in M.D., M.S., M.E., Etc.	1.50	0.75	53.50	..	53.50	..	0.75	11.25	12.50	13.75	15.25
12.	Supply of Nationalised Text Books to SC.. students.	53.00	47.00	187.00	..	187.00	..	24.00	35.00	39.00	43.00	46.00
13.	Public School Scholarships and reimbursement of fee to S.C. students in reputed Schools and convents and admission of bright S.C. students in reputed Schools and their attached hostels.	4.00	1.06	142.00	..	142.00	..	2.00	27.50	32.50	37.50	42.50
14.	Scholarships to S.C. Research scholars.	..	..	6.35	..	6.35	..	0.50	0.70	1.65	1.75	1.75
15.	Books for S.C. students in Colleges.	..	..	..	270.00	270.00	..	..	60.00	65.00	70.00	75.00
16.	Scheme for special coaching in General & Spoken English for P.G. Students belonging to S. Cs.	..	..	..	7.20	7.20	..	..	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
17.	Sanction of full mess charges to S.C. boarders in college attached hostels.	29.37	12.37	179.00	..	179.00	..	10.00	37.00	40.50	44.00	47.50

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
18.	Scholarships to the S.C. students for studies Abroad.	..	..	..	9.00	9.00	..	..	1.00	2.00	3.00	3.00
19.	Scholarships to S.C. converts to Christianity and Buddhism.	..	..	125.50	..	125.50	..	1.00	30.00	31.00	31.00	32.50
20.	Social Welfare Residential schools for boys.	..	..	..	495.00	495.00	..	..	101.50	118.00	124.50	151.00
21.	Social Welfare Residential schools for girls.	..	..	..	1110.50	1110.50	..	..	223.30	259.10	295.90	332.2
22.	I.A.S. Pre Examination Centres.	10.00	3.00	..	107.50	107.50	..	2.00	45.25	46.25	6.75	7.25	
23.	Training Programmes.	40.00	33.00	..	408.00	408.00	..	23.00	77.00	77.00	77.00	154.00	
	Total				7849.85	7849.85	..	453.75	1471.11	1471.11	1751.50	1888.77	2284.72

II. Economic Uplift :

1.	Share capital to S.C. Finance Corporation.	200.00	177.00	944.00	..	944.00	944.00	100.00	211.00	211.00	211.00	211.00
2.	Managerial subsidy to A.P. S.C. Finance Corporation.	5.00	3.00	15.00	..	15.00	15.00	5.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00
3.	Financial assistance to the allottees of surplus lands.	..	..	..	200.00	200.00	..	..	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
4.	Tailoring Training and Garment Production Centres.	..	..	68.00	..	68.00	..	0.50	19.50	14.50	16.00	17.50
5.	Promotion of Crafts and	..	..	37.64	..	37.64	..	0.50	7.77	8.91	9.91	10.55

6. Alternative occupations to the people engaged in unclean occupations.	..	..	24.00	..	24.00	..	0.90	4.00	5.50	6.50	7.50
7. Economic support schemes including Reahbilitation of S.C. bonded labour released.	16.00	28.29	250.00	..	250.00	..	18.00	58.00	58.00	58.00	58.00
8. Lease of coconut-trees, tamarind trees, fish ponds, quarries etc., to S.Cs.	..	..	..	100.00	100.00	..	..	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
9. Sinking of irrigation wells in assigned lands.	..	..	235.00	..	235.00	..	40.00	45.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Total			..	..	1873.64	..	164.50	421.27	424.91	429.41	433.55

III. HEALTH & HOUSING:

1. Community Services in SC Localities.	..	23.00	500.00	..	500.00	..	8.00	123.00	123.00	123.00	123.00	
							500.00	..	8.00	123.00	123.00	123.00

IV. SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES:

1. Old Age Pensions	..	..	..	800.00	800.00	..	..	175.00	190.00	205.00	230.00
2. Govt. Orphanages	..	..	..	62.00	62.00	..	..	12.60	15.40	15.50	18.50
3. Homes for the Aged & Disabled.	..	..	70.25	70.25	70.25	..	..	7.25	10.50	22.50	30.00
4. Homes for the Blind & Physically handicapped.	..	..	..	43.45	43.35	..	..	5.40	9.75	12.60	15.60
5. Grants to A.P.S.W. Fund for giving grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations.	..	..	..	100.00	100.00	..	..	40.00	20.00	20.00	20.00

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
6.	Economic Support Schemes for the Physically Handicapped.	..	5.00	150.00	..	150.00	..	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
7.	Special Schemes for implementation of Beggary Act.	..	..	125.00	..	125.00	..	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Total						1,350.60	..	55.00	295.25	300.65	330.60	369.10

V. ADMINISTRATION
& OTHER SCHEMES:

1.	Strengthening of Administration.	25.24	20.148	111.90	..	111.90	..	5.00	24.80	25.20	27.70	29.20
2.	Statistical and Evaluation Cell.	1.00	0.75	3.75	..	3.75	..	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
3.	Purchase of Vehicles to District Officers.	3.50	3.592	15.60	..	15.60	..	3.00	4.80	2.60	2.60	2.60
4.	Propaganda and Publicity.	..	..	..	4.00	4.00	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
5.	Community Halls	..	..	..	18.00	18.00	..	..	6.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
6.	Inter-caste Marriages	..	..	..	46.00	46.00	..	..	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00
Total						199.25	..	8.75	47.35	44.55	48.05	50.55

ABSTRACT

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Group</i>	<i>Total for 5 years.</i>	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
I. Education	7,849.85	453.75	1,471.11	1,751.50	1,888.77	2,284.72
II. Economic Uplift	1,873.64	164.50	421.27	424.91	429.41	433.55
III. Health and Housing ..	500.00	8.00	123.00	123.00	123.00	123.00
IV. Social Security Schemes ..	1,350.60	55.00	295.25	300.65	330.60	369.10
V. Administration and other Schemes ..	199.25	8.75	47.35	44.55	48.05	50.55
Total	1,17,73.34	690.00	2,357.98	26,44.61	2,819.83	3,260.92

SOCIAL WELFARE

APPENDIX S.W. II (SW-10)

STATEMENT SHOWING ESTIMATED LEVEL OF NON-PLAN COMPONENT
OF EXPENDITURE REACHED AT THE END OF 1977-78 AND 1978-79
SOCIAL WELFARE SECTOR.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Programme	Estimated committed level of expenditure Non-Plan expenditure as on	
		1-4-1978	1-4-1979
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Direction and Administration	70.79	92.03
2.	Compensation-Universities	1.32	1.74
3.	State Scholarships. (Non-Residential) ..	45.53	108.51
4.	State Residential Scholarships (Industrial Training Institutes)	8.29	11.31
5.	Post Matric Scholarships	116.30	151.19
6.	Scholarships and Stipends. (Poor and destitutes Orphanages).	46.00	95.65
7.	Supply of text books	9.76	12.65
8.	Book Banks	1.50	6.56
9.	Mid day meals	7.49	9.74
10.	Government Hostels	421.72	548.24
11.	Monetary aid for clothing	6.50	13.00
12.	Financial assistance to Scheduled Caste Advocates	0.15	0.20
13.	Vocational training Institutes	11.13	13.20
14.	Home for the Aged and Blind	4.13	5.31
15.	Orphanage	2.47	3.21
16.	Victoria Memorial Home	1.50	1.91
17.	Home for Beggars	0.45	0.59
18.	Promotion of intercaste marriage	8.00	10.00
19.	Old Age Pensions	70.00	100.00
20.	Sanitary amenities	38.40	50.00
21.	Monetary relief and legal aid to the victims of Atrocities (Scheduled Castes)	7.50	9.74
22.	Social Welfare Fund .. ..	..	20.00
23.	Financial assistance to A.P. Scheduled Castes Finance Corptoraion	95.61	95.61
	Total	974.54	1,360.64
	Lumpsum Provision	110.42	108.23
	Total Non-Plan	1,084.96	1,468.87

STATEMENT SHOWING ACHIEVEMENT AND PROPOSED PHYSICAL TARGETS
SOCIAL WELFARE SECTOR.

Sl. No.	Programme	Unit	Cumulative achievement at the end of IV Plan (1973-74)	Additions during V Plan (1974-78)	Proposed Target (1978-83)	1978-79		PROPOSED PHASING FOR				Remarks
						Target fixed.	Likely achievement.	1979-83				
								1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
BACKWARD CLASSES:												
Welfare of Scheduled Castes:												
I. EDUCATION.												
1.	Maintenance of Govt. Hostels and opening of new hostels.	Hostels	77	117	400	..	..	100	100	100	100	..
2.	Construction of buildings for Govt. Hostels for Scheduled Castes.	Buildings	13	103	338	58	58	70	70	70	70	..
3.	Medical facilities for hostel boarders ..	Boarders (in lakhs)	..	0.75	5.33	0.90	0.90	0.98	1.06	1.15	1.24	..
4.	Supply of dresses to the boarders of S. W. Hostels.	Do.	0.56	1.68	5.33	0.90	0.90	0.98	1.06	1.15	1.24	..
5.	Scheme for coaching the Scheduled Castes boarders in hostels studying in 7th and 10th Classes.	Centres	..	..	1,247	847	847	100	100	100	100	..
6.	Incentive for increase of enrolment of Scheduled Castes children in schools.	Students (in lakhs)	..	..	10.99	0.07	0.07	2.53	2.53	2.53	2.53	..
7.	Sanction of non-residential scholarships to Scheduled Castes children in Class I and II.	Scholarships	..	..	19.60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Sanction of non-residential scholarships to Pre-Matric Scheduled Castes Students (III to Classes).	Do.	..	..	33.67	4.35	4.35	6.24	7.09	7.77	8.22	..

9.	Scholarships and stipends to Scheduled Castes students in I. T. Is.	Do.	5,828	6,600	17,250	3,150	3,150	3,300	3,450	3,600	3,750	..
10.	Instruments, Books, etc., to Scheduled Castes students in Polytechnics and I. T. Is.	Beneficiaries	..	..	16,500	3,000	3,000	3,150	3,300	3,450	3,600	..
11.	Scholarships to Scheduled Castes students in M.E., etc. courses.	Scholarships	..	75	3,900	500	500	750	800	850	1,000	..
12.	Supply of Nationalised Text Books to Scheduled Castes students.	Beneficiaries	..	3.63	54.57	9.25	9.25	10.24	11.09	11.77	12.22	..
13.	Public School Scholarships and reimbursements to Scheduled Castes students in reputed schools and convents and admission of bright Scheduled Castes students in reputed schools and their attached hostels.	Scholarships	..	1,500	40,790	..	..	8,970	9,700	10,620	11,500	..
14.	Scholarships to Scheduled Castes Research Students	Do.	..	..	100	..	6	16	28	30	30	..
15.	Books for Scheduled Castes students in Colleges. (in lakhs)	Students	..	..	1,791	..	..	0.396	0.435	0.465	0.495	..
16.	Scheme for special coaching in General and spoken English for post-graduation students belonging to Scheduled Castes.	Centres	..	..	24	..	..	6	6	6	6	..
17.	Sanction of fullmess charges to Scheduled Castes boarders in College attached hostels.	Students	..	1,934	28,066	4,800	4,800	5,211	5,622	6,011	6,422	..
18.	Scholarships to the Scheduled Castes students for studies abroad.	Do.	..	..	8	..	..	2	2	2	2	..
19.	Scholarships to Scheduled Castes converts to Christianity and Buddhism.	Scholarships	..	..	Not fixed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20.	Social Welfare schools ..	.. Opening of schools.	..	..	648	..	..	162	162	162	162	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
21.	Training Programmes	Beneficiaries	..	13,633	40,000	1,840	1,800	8,000	8,000	8,000	14,160	..
22.	IAS Pre-examination training centre	Centre	..	1 Centre	1 Centre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. ECONOMIC UPLIFT:												
1.	Share capital to Scheduled Castes Co-operative Finance Corporation.	Share Capital	..	Share Capital	Share Capital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Managerial subsidy to A. P. S. C. Finance Corporation.	Staff scheme	..	Staff Scheme	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Financial assistance to the allottees of surplus lands.	Beneficiaries	..	..	Not fixed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Tailoring Training and Garment Production Centre.	Opening of Centres	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Alternative Occupations to the people engaged in unclean occupation (scavengers).	Familis	..	..	Not fixed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6.	Promotion of Crafts and Trades amongst Scheduled Castes.	Beneficiaries	..	..	2,570	44	44	631	631	631	6,333	..
7.	Economic support schemes including rehabilitation of Scheduled Castes bonded labour released.	Do.	..	5,426	Not fixed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Lease of coconut trees, tamarind trees, fish ponds, quarries, etc., to Scheduled Castes.	Do.	..	Not fixed.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Sinking of irrigation wells in assigned lands.	Do.	..	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. HEALTH & HOUSING:												
1.	Community Services in Scheduled Castes localities.	Beneficiaries	..	..	Not fixed.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

IV. SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES:

1. Old Age Pension	..	Do.	..	..	25,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Government Orphanages	..	Opening of orphanages.	..	..	18	..	..	6	4	4	4
3. Homes for the Aged and Disabled	..	Opening of Homes.	..	..	19	..	..	4	5	5	5
4. Homes for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.	..	Do.	..	..	10	..	..	3	3	2	2
5. Grants to A. P. S. W. Fund for giving grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations.	..	Grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Special Scheme for implementation of Beggary Act.	..	Opening of Homes.	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..

V. ADMINISTRATION & OTHER SCHEMES:

1. Strengthening of Administration	..	Staff scheme	..	..	192 posts	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Statistical and Evaluation Cell	..	Do.	..	..	Continuance of the present staff in the Evaluation Cell.						
3. Purchase of Vehicles to District Officers.	..	Jeeps	..	7	23	6	5	4	4	4
4. Propaganda & Publicity	..	Purchase of material.	..	..	Not fixed	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Community Halls	..	Construction of Halls.	..	..	18	..	..	6	4	4	4
6. Inter-Caste Marriages	..	Awards	..	..	Not fixed	..	..	..	..	..	..

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXTENT OF ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT GENERATION AND FLOW OF BENEFITS
TO SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES
SOCIAL WELFARE SECTOR.**

Sl.No.	Programme.	Estimated employment generation					Flow of benefits to		
		1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	Scheduled Castes.	Scheduled Tribes.	Other Backward Classes.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
I. EDUCATION :									
1.	Maintenance of Government, Hostels.	400	400	400	400	400	14%	4%	25%
2.	Scheme for coaching the SC boarders in hostels studying in 7th to 10th Class ..	..	1,122	1,322	1,222	1,422	14%	4%	25%
3.	Social Welfare Schools	..	486	972	1,458	1,944	14%	4%	25%
4.	I.A.S. P.E.T.C. ..	..	31	..	..	..	14%	4%	25%
II. ECONOMIC UPLIFT :									
2.	Tailoring Training and Gorment Production Centre	..	27	27	21	12	14%	4%	25%

IV. SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES .

1. Government Orphanages	..	36	24	24	24	14%	4%	25%
2. Homes for the Aged and Disabled.	..	40	50	50	50	50	4%	25%
3. Homes for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.	..	12	12	6	6	14%	4%	25%

V. ADMINISTRATION AND OTHER SCHEMES :

1. Strengthening of Administration	..	162	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Statistical & Administration Cell	..	Continuing Scheme	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Purchase of the Vehicles	..	7 Drivers	..	..	..	Promotional posts.	..	..

NUTRITION.

APPENDIX—N.II- (S.W.-16)

STATEMENT SHOWING ESTIMATED LEVEL OF NON-PLAN COMPONENT OF EXPENDITURE REACHED AT THE END OF 1977-78 AND 1978-79.

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Programme	Estimated committed level of expenditure, (Non-Plan) for 1978-79, as on	
		1-4-1978	1-4-1979
(1)	(3)	(3)	(4)
DIRECTOR, TRIBAL WELFARE :			
1. Special Nutrition Programme			
	(i) Pre-school children(0-6 years)	220.98	82.00
	(ii) Pregnant and lactating mothers		

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACHIEVEMENT AND PROPOSED TARGETS
(NUTRITION SECTOR).

Sl. No.	Programme.	Cumulative achievement at the end of 4th Plan 1973-74	Addition during Fifth Plan 1974-78	Target 1978-83	1978-79.		Proposed phasing for 1979-83.			
					Target.	Achievement.	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1981-82
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
DIRECTOR, TRIBAL WELFARE.										
1.	Special Nutrition Programme.	—No. of —Centres/	3102 2 06 300	No. of centres	3998 2 50 000	3998 2 50 000	3998 2 50 000	3998 2 50 000	3998 2 50 000	3998 2,50,000
	(i) Pre-school children (0-6 years).	—benefi- —ciaries.		No. of Bene- ficiaries.						
	(ii) Pregnant and nursing mothers	—		3,988						
				2,47,250						
			or	2,50,000						

COVERAGE ACHIEVED BY THE

Sl. No.	Programme/Scheme	Sector	0-6 Years				6-11 Years.			
			Ur-ban	Ru-ral	Tri-bal	Total	Ur-ban	Ru-ral	Tri-bal	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Special Nutrition Programme	(i) State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(ii) Care	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Mid day Meals Programme.	(i) State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(ii) Care	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT SHOWING THE No. OF BLOCKS COVERED IN TRIBAL AND DROUGHT PRONE RURAL AREAS.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the area</i>	<i>Total number of blocks in the State</i>	<i>Number of Blocks covered under feeding programme by the end of 1977-78</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Director, Tribal Welfare. :</i>			
1.	Tribal areas ..	250 Blocks	250 Blocks.
2.	Drought Prone Rural Areas	..	..
3.	Blocks where Scheduled Castes are in sizable numbers	..	..

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Number of cities with 1 lakh and above population</i>	<i>Total number of eligible wards in the selected cities.</i>	<i>Number of wards covered</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

Sl. No.	Programme.	Number of beneficiaries proposed to be covered during 1978-1983.											
		Urban.			Rural			Tribal			Total		
		S.C.	S.T.	O.	S.C.	S.T.	O.	S.C.	S.T.	O.	S.C.	S.T.	O.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
DIRECTOR, TRIBAL WELFARE.													
1.	Mid-day Meals Programme (6-11 Years).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Special Nutrition Programme.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(i) 0-6 years.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,50,000	..	..	2,50,000	..
	(ii) Pregnant and Nursing Mother.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1978E79.

Sl. No.	Programme.	Urban.			Rural.			RTribal.			Total.		
		SC.	S.T.	O.	S.C.	S.T.	O.	S.C.	S.T.	O.	S.C.	S.T.	O.
(1)	(2)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
DIRECTOR, TRIBAL WELFARE.													
1.	Mid-day Meals Programme (6-11 Years).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Special Nutrition Programme.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(i) 0-6 years.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,50,000	..	..	..	..
	(ii) Pregnant and Nursing Mothers.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note :—S. C.—Scheduled Castes. S. T. Scheduled Tribes. O. —Others.

DEVELOPMENT OF BACKWARD CLASSES FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1978-83) FINANCIAL OUTLAYS

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Programmes.	Five-Year Plan		Five Year Plan		Total	Capital	Phasing of outlays.					
		1974-78 Approved outlay.	Estima- ted. expr.	(1978-83) Spill over	New			1978-79 Approved outlay	Antici- pated. Expr.	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
DIRECTOR, B.C. WELFARE:													
1.	Maintenance and opening of Govern- ment hostels.	89.29	89.29	..	1,012.25	1,0122.25	..	69.50	69.50	137.10	202.65	268.20	334.80
2.	Increase of strength in the Existing Government Backward Class Hostels.	..	..	..	85.10	85.10	..	..	..	18.94	20.38	22.00	23.70
3.	Increase of rates of cosmetic charges	..	..	..	19.00	19.00	..	..	..	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75
	(a) Construction of Hostel Buildings	26.25	26.25	..	444.00	444.00	444.00	51.00	51.00	72.00	90.00	102.00	129.00
	(b) Repayment of Bank Loans	..	..	..	19.54	19.54	19.54	..	..	8.20	3.96	3.84	3.54
3.	Ashram Schools to fishermen and others.	..	..	..	63.50	63.50	..	2.50	2.50	9.50	12.50	16.50	22.50
4.	(a) Mess charges to students mana- ged hostels for college students.	..	..	..	402.00	402.00	..	..	..	77.00	91.70	101.57	131.70
	(b) Students managed hostels to Eco- nomically Backward Classes.	..	..	..	42.75	42.75	..	..	..	7.70	8.47	9.31	17.20
5.	(a) Sanction of full mess charges to professional & Post Graduate Students for listed Backward Classes.	..	..	..	229.50	229.50	229.50	..	..	54.20	55.90	57.60	61.80
	(b) Sanction of full mess charges to professional and post Graduate students belong to Economically Backward Classes.	..	..	..	121.55	121.55	121.55	..	..	27.50	29.65	30.50	33.90

6.	Supply of N.T. Books and note books to boarders of Govt. Backward Class Hostels and other B.C. students in the Schools.	3.09	3.09	..	76.00	76.00	..	2.75	2.75	15.00	17.00	19.00	22.25
7.	Supply of Clothing to the boarders in Government Hostels.	3.65	3.65	..	72.01	72.01	..	..	..	10.92	15.85	19.87	25.37
8.	(a) State Scholarships to I.T.I. students to listed B. Classes.	9.40	9.40	..	50.00	50.00	..	3.10	3.10	10.90	12.00	12.00	12.00
	(b) State Scholarships to I.T.I. Students to Economically B.Cs.	4.60	4.60	..	30.00	30.00	..	1.90	1.90	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.10
9.	(a) Post-matric scholarships to listed Backward Classes.	30.43	30.43	..	650.00	650.00	..	21.00	21.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	170.00
	(b) Post-matric scholarships to Economically Backward Classes.	12.60	12.60	..	123.00	123.00	..	9.00	9.00	25.00	27.00	30.00	32.00
10.	(a) Pre-matric scholarships to LBCs.	9.10	9.10	..	212.09	212.09	..	7.00	7.00	50.00	51.00	52.00	52.09
	(b) Pre-matric scholarships to EBCs	3.90	3.90	..	40.13	40.13	..	3.00	3.00	7.90	8.94	9.97	10.32
	(c) Extension of scholarships to students in 1st to Vth Class.	..	..	..	341.34	341.34	..	..	..	85.00	85.00	85.50	85.84
11.	Training in Dress making centres	..	..	..	14.00	14.00	..	..	..	5.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
12.	Special Coaching to LBCs for Group I & Group II services.	0.87	0.87	..	13.00	13.00	..	0.50	0.50	3.12	3.12	3.00	3.50
13.	Special Coaching to Engineering Students belonging to B.Cs. and Coaching in spoken & General English.	0.50	0.50	..	5.00	5.00	..	0.25	0.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.75
14.	Special Coaching Centre for IAS & I.P.S. and other allied services.	..	..	..	17.24	17.24	..	..	..	4.31	4.31	4.31	4.31
15.	Special Coaching for the B.C. Boarders in hostels studying in 7th and 10th Classes.	..	..	..	10.00	10.00	..	..	..	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
16.	Short term training programmes for implementation of skills and job opportunities including self employment.	8.10	8.19	..	75.00	75.00	..	6.00	6.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	18.00

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)		
17.	Provision of text books to professional and post-graduate students.	..	..	..	18.00	18.00	..	..	..	12.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
18.	Investment in A.P. B.C.C. Finance Corporation.	214.00	214.00	..	2,605.00	2,605.00	2,605.00	128.00	128.00	619.00	619.00	619.00	620.00		
	(b) Managerial subsidy to B.C. Coop. Finance Corporation.	2.00	2.00	..	20.00	20.00	20.00	2.00		2.00	5.00	5.00	5.00		
19.	Direct Economic support programmes for B.Cs. including rehabilitation of B.Cs. Bonded labourers released.	..	..	..	50.00	50.00	50.00	5.00	5.00	11.00	11.00	12.00	12.00
20.	Land Acquisition	..	..	..	1000.00	1000.00	..	..	..	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00
21.	Construction of Houses	..	..	..	192.00	192.00	..	..	..	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00
22.	Incentive for erecting structures in material.	..	..	..	60.00	60.00	..	..	..	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
23.	Special schemes for development of district occupational groups among B.Cs. like fisherman, Shephard, Rajaks, Barbers, Goldsmith etc.	..	..	..	50.00	50.00	..	..	..	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
24.	Civic Amenities	2.57	2.57	..	100.00	100.00	..	1.75	1.75	23.25	25.00	25.00	25.00
25.	Monetary relief and legal aid to the victims to atrocities on Backward Classes.	..	..	..	15.00	15.00	..	0.25	0.25	3.75	3.00	4.00	4.00
26.	Research evaluation and appraisal cell.	..	..	..	10.00	10.00	..	..	..	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50

27. Separate Dist. B.Cs welfare Officers for implementation of Welfare of Backward Classes.	..	..	..	90.00	90.00	..	0.50	0.50	22.50	22.00	22.00	22.00
28. Reimbursement of tuition fee and special fee.	..	..	..	25.00	25.00	..	..	..	6.25	0.25	6.25	6.25
29. Sanction of Irrigation wells in the lands assigned to B.Cs.	250.00	250.00	..	40.00	40.00	50.00	50.00	55.00	55.00
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Total	..	422.44	422.44	..	8653.00	8653.00	3489.59	355.00	355.00			

B. C. WELFARE

APPENDIX II (BC 7)

DEVELOPMENT OF BACKWARD CLASSES—FIVE YEAR PLAN (1978-83)—FINANCIAL OUTLAYS

(Rupees in lakhs)

S. No.	Programme	FIVE YEAR PLAN (1974-78)		Spill- over	FIVE YEAR PLAN (1978-83)			1978-79		PHASING OF OUTLAYS FOR			
		Approved outlay	Estima- ted Expendi- ture.		New	Total	Capital	Approved outlay	Antici- pated Expendi- ture.	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)

DIRECTOR, TRIBAL WELFARE:

I. Education:

1.	Supply of Books, dresses etc.	31.38	30.32	294.50	..	294.50	..	11.50	11.50	60.19	65.44	74.45	81.92
2.	Award of Scholarships (Pre-Matric)	28.63	24.57	250.00	..	250.00	..	14.00	14.00	46.29	54.38	63.46	71.87
3.	Hostels (including Midday Meals Programme).	35.26	29.72	980.00	..	980.00	..	39.65	39.65	182.52	195.99	209.97	351.87
4.	Ashram Schools	104.96	101.46	500.00	..	500.00	..	50.00	50.00	92.88	100.02	105.37	151.73
5.	Training programmes	7.14	5.39	150.00	..	150.00	..	5.20	5.20	26.85	31.17	35.51	51.27
6.	Cultural Talents	3.39	3.35	20.00	..	20.00	..	1.25	1.25	2.77	4.00	5.23	6.75
7.	Construction of buildings	9.00	27.60	200.00	..	200.00	200.00	10.00	10.00	35.29	38.24	44.12	72.35
8.	Scouting	13.71	13.31	100.00	..	100.00	..	3.40	3.40	16.30	20.20	23.70	36.60
9.	Post-Matric Scholarships (DNTs)	28.45	28.69	5.50	..	5.50	..	5.50	5.50	..	..	..	..

II. Economic Uplift:

1.	Minor Irrigation	55.15	65.92	450.00	..	450.00	..	53.07	53.07	83.79	88.50	95.74	128.90
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Agriculture (M. I. Works)	9.00	7.67	2.00	..	2.00	..	2.00	2.00	:	
3. Agriculture M. & S.	14.73	7.68	2.77	..	2.77	..	2.77	2.77
4. G. C. C. Ltd. (G. I. A.)	16.00	16.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Supply of livestock plough bullocks etc.	24.79	34.73	10.85	..	10.85	..	10.85	10.85	..	..	..	..
6. Schemes for Y. Y. S.	25.00	25.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Anti-Malaria operations	3.99	3.99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Financial assistance to APSTCFC (TRICOR).	38.50	40.50	884.38	..	884.38	884.38	58.65	58.65	184.08	195.00	215.00	231.65
9. Managerial Subsidy to TRICOR	..	..	25.00	..	25.00	25.00	1.00	1.00	3.00	4.99	6.66	9.02
10. Trade Assistance	1.92	1.92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SCHEMES FOR CULTIVATORS IN TRIBAL AREAS												
<i>Agriculture:</i>												
(a) Land Reclamation	9.00	7.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Tractor Ploughing												
(c) Short term inputs												
(d) Medium term inputs:												
(i) Plough bullocks	3.68	3.68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Agricultural implements	2.90	2.90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(e) Supply of electric motors	3.68	3.68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(f) Horticulture	1.48	1.48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(g) Plant protection measures	0.46	0.46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(h) Minor irrigation	31.63	32.63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(i) Subsidy for share capital contribution of Tribal to Co-operative Banks.	11.00	10.88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(j) Coffee Plantation	28.00	28.00	125.00	..	125.00	..	12.00	12.00	23.21	25.00	26.78	38.01

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
SCHEMES FOR LANDLESS IN TRIBAL AREAS:													
<i>Agriculture:</i>													
(a)	Development of assigned lands	3.17	3.17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b)	Short term inputs	1.72	1.72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c)	Medium term inputs	6.66	6.66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d)	Trade assistance	1.92	0.85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(e)	Animal Husbandry	1.13	1.13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SCHEMES FOR CULTIVATORS IN PLAINS:													
(a)	Short term inputs	1.81	1.81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b)	Medium term inputs:												
	(i) Plough bullocks	1.91	1.91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(ii) Agricultural implements	1.47	0.47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c)	Supply of Electric Motors	4.67	4.67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d)	Supply of Milch Animals	2.37	2.37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(e)	Share capital contribution of tribals to co-operative banks.	0.38	0.38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(f)	Development of land	5.14	5.14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SCHEMES FOR LANDLESS IN PLAINS:													
(a)	Trade Assistance	1.43	1.43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b)	Supply of Milch Animals	2.87	2.87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c)	Supply of Plough bullocks	0.96	0.96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d)	Training programmes	1.71	2.71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

III. OTHER SCHEMES:

1. Animal Husbandry Institutions, with buildings and staff quarters.	3.23	3.14	250.00	..	250.00	..	0.85	0.85	32.46	50.00	67.54	99.15
2. Medical Institutions with buildings and staff quarters.	2.00	1.32	350.00	..	350.00	..	5.96	5.96	72.54	81.33	90.13	100.04
3. Civic amenities (Community services)	5.00	5.00	350.00	..	350.00	..	5.00	5.00	71.66	81.67	91.67	100.00
4. I. T. D. As.	36.00	36.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Administration	7.22	4.43	50.00	..	50.00	..	4.35	4.35	7.93	9.43	12.37	15.95
TOTAL	634.01	622.17	5000.00	..	5000.00	1108.38	297.00	297.00	942.09	1045.13	1168.70	1547.08

B.C. Welfare :

Appendix-III. (B.C.9)

DEVELOPMENT OF BACKWARD CLASSES - ESTIMATED NON PLAN(—)COMPONENT OF EXPENDITURE TOWARDS SCHEMES OF 1974-78.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Programme.				Estimated committed level of expenditure (Non-Plan expenditure for 1974-78) plan schemes as on.					
					1-4-1978		1-4-1979			
					Total.	Capital.	Total.	Capital.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)					
DIRECTOR, TRIBAL WELFARE.										
	Direction and Administration	..	..	7.65	..	10.60	..			
<i>Education :</i>										
	Schools	..	..	49.00	..	49.00	..			
	Ashram Schools	..	..	98.02	..	87.74	..			
	Hostels	..	..	89.38	..	95.83	..			
	Supply of Books and Dresses etc.	..	..	11.50	..	11.50	..			
	Scouting	..	..	3.40	..	3.40	..			
	Promotion of cultural talents	..	..	1.25	..	1.25	..			
	Training pogrammes	..	..	5.20	..	5.20	..			
	Post Matric Scholarships to Denotified Tribes	..	..	10.52	..	10.52	..			
<i>Economic betterment.</i>										
	Minor Irrigation	..	..	32.65	..	1.82	..			
	Animal Husbandry	..	..	0.85	..	0.85	..			
	Cooperation	..	..	31.15	..	17.00	..			
	Development of Ayacut under Girijan Development Agency	..	..	0.50	..	0.04	..			
	Coffee Plantation	..	..	1.98	..	1.98	..			
<i>Health, Hoising and Allied Schemes :</i>										
	Hospitals and Dispensaries	..	..	3.16	..	3.46	..			
	Total	..	..	346.21	..	300.19	..			
CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES.										
	Post Matric Scholarships	..	..	2.50	..	2.50	..			
	Research and Training	..	..	3.00	..	3.00	..			
	Integrated Tribal Development Agencies	..	..	500.00	..	375.00	..			
	Girijan Development Agency	..	..	100.00	..	110.00	..			
	Total	..	..	605.50	..	490.50	..			

DEVELOPMENT OF BACKWARD CLASSES—FIVE YEAR PLAN (1978-83)(—)TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS FOR TRIBAL
AREAS SEPARATELY WHERE SUB PLAN EXISTS.

Sl. No.	Programme.	Unit.	Position at the end of the Vth plan (i.e. position obtained in 1977-1978).	Target fixed for the plan 1978-83	1978-79.		Phasing for 1979-83.			
					Target fixed.	Likely achievement.	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
I. EDUCATION :										
1.	Education Supply of Books, Dresses etc.	Students.	₹2,14,880	6,75,800	1,10,000	1,10,000	1,20,300	1,30,800	1,50,900	1,63,800
2.	Award of Scholarships (Pre-Matric).	Students.	37,337	2,07,000	41,400	41,400	41,400	41,400	41,400	41,040
3.	Hostels.	Hostels Boarders.	23 1,105	323 16,105	23 1,105	23 1,105	50 2,500	55 2,750	85 4,250	110 5,500
4.	Midday Meals Programme.	Centres Beneficiaries.	35 12,400	332 80,661	332 15,561	332 15,561	332 15,600	332 16,000	332 16,500	332 17,000
5.	Ashram schools.	Schools Beneficiaries.	67 5,297	167 11,297	67 5,297	65 5,200	20 1,200	20 1,200	30 1,800	30 1,800
6.	Training Programmes.	No. of Trainees.	1,065	15,096	596	596	2,685	3,117	3,551	5,147
7.	Cultural Talents.	Trainees.	208	225	25	25	40	40	60	60
8.	Construction of buildings.	Buildings.	26 Ashram schools 65 buildings in progress.	N.F.	N.F.	N.F.	N.F.	N.F.	N.F.	N.F.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
9.	Scouting.	Units.	353	250	50	50	50	50	50	50
10.	Post Matric Scholarships (D.N.Ts.)	Students.	5,614	1,100	1,100	1,100	..	..	..	..
II. ECONOMIC UPLIFT.										
1.	Minor Irrigation.	Acres.	N.F.	15,000	1,700	1,700	2,700	3,000	3,600	4,000
2.	Agriculture M.W.	Beneficiaries.	378	700	700	700	..	..	..	..
3.	Agriculture M. & S.	Do.	2,085	300	300	300	..	..	..	..
4.	G. C. C. Ltd. (G.I.A.)	S.S.	Staff S cheme	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Supply of Live stock plough bullocks etc.	Beneficiaries.	3,456	N.F.	NF..	N.F.	..	..	..	..
6.	Schemes for Y.Y.S. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Antimalaria Operations... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Financial assistance to APSTCFC (TRICOR).	Beneficiaries.	N.F.	N.F.	N.F.	N.F.	N.F.	N.F.	N.F.	N.F.
9.	Managerial Subsidy to APSTIC.	Staff Scheme.	..	S.S.	S.S.	S.S.	S.S.	S.S.	S.S.	S.S.
10.	Trade Assistance	Beneficiaries.	320	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SCHEMES FOR CULTIVATORS IN TRIBAL
AREAS :

Agriculture.

(a) Land Reclamation . . . }										
(b) Tractor ploughing. .. }	Beneficiaries.	10,180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Short term inputs. .. }										

(i) Plough bullocks.	..	.. Beneficiaries.	489	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Agril. Implements.	..	.. Do.	1,320	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(e) Supply of electric motors.	..	.. Do.	230	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(f) Horticulture.	..	.. Acres.	5,224	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(g) Plant protection measures.	..	.. Do.	475	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(h) Minor Irrigation .	..	.. Do.	N.F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(i) Subsidy to share capital contribution of tribal coop. banks.	..	.. Beneficiaries.	3,856	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(j) Coffee plantation.	..	.. Acres.	1,600	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000

SCHEMES FOR LANDLESS IN TRIBAL
AREAS.

Agriculture.

(a) Development of assigned lands.	..	.. Acres.	825	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Short term inputs .	..	.. Do.	1,769	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Medium term inputs	..	.. Beneficiaries.	222	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Trade Assistance.	..	.. Do.	336	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(e) Animal Husbandry.	..	.. Do.	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SCHEMES FOR CULTIVATORS IN
PLAINS.

(a) Short term inputs.	..	.. Acres.	1,590	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Medium term inputs :										
(i) Plough Bullocks .	..	.. Beneficiaries.	233	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Agricultural Implements.	..	.. Do.	391	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
(c) Supply of electric motors.	..	Beneficiaries.	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Supply of milch animals.	..	Do.	275	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(e) Share capital contribution of tribals to Co-operative Banks.	..	Do.	710	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(f) Development of land	Acres.	2,570	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SCHEMES FOR LANDLESS IN PLAINS.										
(a) Trade assistance.	..	Do.	320	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Supply of milch animals.	..	Do.	338	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Supply of plough bullocks.	..	Do.	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. OTHER SCHEMES :										
1. Animal Husbandry institution with buildings and staff quarters.		Institutions.	50 Institutions.	25 Institutions.	25 Institutions with buildings.	6 Institutions with buildings.	5 Institutions with buildings.	5 Institutions with buildings.	5 Institutions with buildings.	5 Institutions with buildings.
2. Medical institutions with buildings and staff quarters.		Institutions.	54 Institutions.	10 Institutions.	2 Institutions with buildings.	2 Institutions with buildings.	2 Institutions with buildings.	2 Institutions with buildings.	2 Institutions with buildings.	2 Institutions with buildings.
3. Civic amenities (Community services).		Community services.	N.F.	N.F.	N.F.	N.F.	N.F.	N.F.	N.F.	N.F.
4. I.T.D. As. Projects.	6 Projects.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Administration. S.S.	S.S.	S.S.	S.S.	S.S.	S.S.	S.S.	S.S.	S.S.

STATEMENT SHOWING EXTENT OF ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT GENERATION PLAN OF BENEFITS TO WEAKER SECTIONS OF THE POPULATION.

Sl. No.	Programme.	Estimated employment generation.						Remarks.
		1974-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Hostels (No. of posts in each hostel - 4)	92	Nil.	200	220	340	440	It is proposed to open 300 hostels in the Five Year Plan (1978-83)
2.	Ashram Schools (No. of posts in each Ashram School - 4)	368	Nil.	80	80	120	120	It is proposed to open 100 Ashram Schools in Five Year Plan (1978-83)
3.	Administration ..	42	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT SHOWING ACHIEVEMENT AND PROPOSED PHYSICAL TARGETS

S.No.	Programmes	Units.	Cumulative achievement at the end of fourth plan (1973-74)	Additions during fifth plan 1974-78	Proposed target 1978-83	1978-79		Proposed phsing for 1979-83.			
						Target fixed	Likely achievement	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
DIRECTOR, B.C. WELFARE:											
1.	(a) Maintenance and opening of Government Hostels.	Hostels	..	151	750	20 New hostels	20 New hostels	200	300	560	750
	(b) Increase of strength in existing Government Backward Class hostels.	Boarders	..	..	12,200	151 old hostels	151 old hostels	11,000	11,300	11,600	12,200
	(c) Increase of rates of cosmetic charges.	Borders	..	..	34,200	continuanace	continuanace	33,000	33,300	33,600	34,200
2.	(a) Construction of hostel buildings.	Buildings	..	45	600	100	100	110	120	130	140
	(b) Repayment of Bank loans	do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Ashram schools to fishermen and others.	Hostels	..	..	50	7	7	17	27	38	50
4.	(a) Mess charges to students of Managed Hostels for L.B.Cs.	Students	..	..	12,000	..	..	3,000	6,000	9,000	12,000
	(b) Student Managed Hostels to Economically Backward Classes.	do.	..	..	1,464	..	..	1,100	1,210	1,331	1,464
5	(a) Sanction of full mess charges to professional and post-graduate students belonging to L.B.Cs.	Students	..	..	3,000	..	..	2,600	2,700	2,800	3,000

	(b) Sanction of full mess charges to professional and post graduate students belonging to E.B.Cs.	Students	..	..	1,700	..	..	1,300	1,450	1,600	1,700
6.	Supply of Nationalised Text Books and note books to boarders of Govt. Backward Classes Hostels and Other Backward Class students.	do.	..	34,436	1,00,000	30,000	30,000	70,000	80,000	90,000	1,00,000
7.	Supply of Clothing to the boarders in Govt. Hostels.	Boarders	..	22,056	34,200	..	..	33,000	33,000	33,600	34,200
8.	(a) State Scholarships to I.T.I. students (L.B.Cs.)	Students	..	3,500	5,400	800	800	1,000	1,200	1,200	1,200
	(b) State Scholarships to I.T.I. students (E.B.Cs.)	Students	..	857	3,040	300	300	680	680	680	700
9.	(a) Post-matric scholarships to B.Cs.	do.	..	5,700	30,000	4,000	4,000	26,000	26,000	26,000	30,000
	(b) Post-matric scholarships to E.B.Cs.	do.	..	978	14,000	1,000	1,000	13,000	13,200	13,300	14,000
10.	(a) Pre-matric Scholarships to L.B.Cs.	do.	..	11,200	1,00,000	11,000	11,000	70,000	80,000	90,000	1,00,000
	(b) Pre-matric Scholarships to E.B.Cs.	do.	..	5,400	17,204	5,000	5,600	11,500	13,225	14,960	17,204
	(c) Extension of scholarships to the students in I to V Class.	do.	..	..	1,50,000	..	..	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,50,000
11.	Training in Dress Making Centres.	Centres	..	..	5	..	..	5	5	5	5
12.	Special Coaching to L.B.Cs. for Group I and Group II services.	do.	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13.	Special Coaching to Engineering Students belongint to B.Cs. and coaching in spoken and General English.	Trainees	..	50	300	50	50	300	300	300	300

B.C. WELFARE

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
14.	Special Coaching Centre for I.A.S. & I.P.S. and other allied services.	Candidates	..	..	100	..	..	100	100	100	100
15.	Special Coaching for the B.C. Boarders in hostels studying in 7th and 10th Class.	Centres	..	..	200	..	..	200	200	200	200
16.	Short term training programmes for implementation of skills and job opportunities including self employment.	Trainees	..	..	7,500	800	800	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,900
17.	Provision of text books to professional and post graduate students.	Book banks	..	..	12	..	..	12	12	12	12
18.	(a) Investment in A.P.B.C. Coop. Finance Corporation.	Beneficiaries	1,22,518	15,80,600	60,000	60,000	3,80,000	3,80,000	3,80,000	3,80,600
	(b) Managerial subsidy to B.C. Coop. Finance Corporation,	Corporation,	..	..	1 Corporation	1 Corporation	1 Corporation	1 Corporation	1 Corporation	1 Corporation	1 Corporation
19.	Direct economic support programmes for B.C. Bonded labourers released.	Beneficiaries	..	..	29,500	3,000	3,000	6,500	6,500	6,500	7,000
20.	Land Acquisition	..	do.	1,60,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
21.	Construction of houses	..	Houses	16,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
22.	Incentive for erecting structures in material.	Beneficiaries	20,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
23.	Special schemes for development of district occupational groups among backward classes like fishermen, shepherds, rajakas, barbers, and	..	do.	20,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000

25.	Monetary relief and legal aid to the victims to atrocities.	Beneficiaries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26.	Research evaluation and appraisal cell.	Cell	..	..	1	..	1	1	1
27.	Separate District Backward Classes Welfare Officers for implemmentation of schemes for welfare of backward Classes.	Staff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28.	Re-imbusement of tuition fee and special fee.	Students	..	..	10,000	..	2,500	2,500	2,500
29.	Sanction of irrigation wells in the lands assigned to Backward Classes.	Wells	..	..	5,000	800	800	1,000	1,100

NEXT FIVE YEAR PLAN - 1978-83

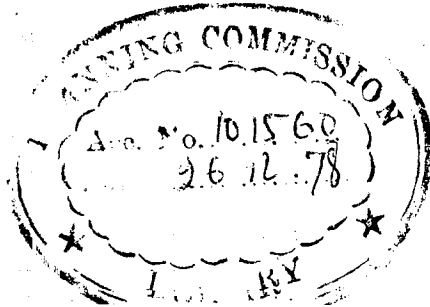
Statement E.O. 3. (Eral-5)

EVALUATION STUDIES CONDUCTED / PROPOSALS.

State : Andhra Pradesh

<i>No. of studies taken up during Fifth Five Year Plan.</i>	<i>No. of studies completed.</i>	<i>No. of reports published.</i>	<i>No. of studies proposed to be taken up; to be completed during next Five Year Plan 1978-83.</i>	<i>Subjects proposed to be covered.</i>
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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
13	10	4	9	



Some more studies will also be taken up with reference to the suggestions from the concerned Administrative Departments.

S.F.D.A.,
 House sites to S.Cs., S.Ts., and BCs
 Land Colonisation.
 Government Coir Units.
 Rural Water Supply,
 Ashram Schools,
 A.P.S.I.D.C.,
 Medium Irrigation Projects.
 Old Age Pension Scheme.