CHAPTER - VIII

DROUGHT MITIGATION PROGRAMMES
IN KURNOOL DISTRICT
The Problem of drought has a socio-economic conditions, income and standard of living between dry areas and Irrigated, and assured areas. The gravity of the problem has been identified by the Government of India and Andhra Pradesh and introduced drought mitigation programmes in the form of drought prone area programme (D.P.A.P). in drought affected areas. The main objective of this programme is to mitigate the incidence of drought on vulnerable sections of the community, to increase and stabilise production from agriculture and introduce Rural work programmes for creating rural employment through various construction works like de-siltation, Minor irrigation and roads.

In addition to these programmes the Government of India in co-operation with Government of Andhra Pradesh has introduced Integrated Rural Development Programme (I.R.D.P), Training of Rural Youth for self employment programme
(TRYSEM), Programme for small and marginal farmers for increasing agriculture production (PASMA) and participatory Rural Appraisal Programmes (PRA), under the above said programmes. The various programmes taken up under DPAP and IRDP are Providing carts, Bullocks, and Agricultural, Planting Mango, citrus, Ber, and Guava for development of Horticulture, Sericulture development, fisheries development, providing milch animals, cross breed cows, hifer carves, sheep, etc., for the development of Animal Husbandary and dugging of inwell bores, dugwells, Borewells, infiltration wells, shallow tube wells, surface bore bells, percolation ponds etc., under minor irrigation, soil conservation afforestation, dry forming, pastune development, and water shed development programmes, under these programmes about 96,679 beneficiaries are benefited from 1980-81 to 1993-94. During 1993-94 about 393.12 lakhs have been allocated for the development of district under intigrated Rural Development Programme and drought prone area programme for sectors like agriculture, Horticulture, Sericulture, Animal husbandary minor Irrigatrion, Social forstory, and Gemcutting business. The various banks that have came forward for the development of Rural areas under IRDP, and DPAP programmes and Rayalaseema Grameena Bank, State Bank of India, Syndicate Bank, Canara Bank, Central Bank of India, Corporation Bank, Union Bank of India, Vijaya Bank, Indian Bank, Indian Overseas Bank, Vysya Bank all
this Bank have contributed about 802.26 laksh credit to the small and marginal formers for the development of agriculture, Horticulture, Sericulture, Fisheries, Minor Irrigation, Animal Husbandary, and small scale Industries. Under the small scale industries Gem cutting and Polishing schemes have been introduced Kalluru, Kodumur, Ulindakonda, Veldurthi, Dhone, Nandikotkur, Banaganapalli, Panyam, Nandyal, Adoni, Aluru, Devanakonda, Koilakuntla, and Emmiganur. About 1330 candidates have been trained in Gem cutting and polishing scheme and have been provided with 2.55 lakhs cost of raw materials.

The other important small scale industries are carpentry, pottery, handloom, weaving, pobbloery, rope making, basket making, broom making, Brick making, Adda leaves, slab polishing and ready made garments about 2,265 are the benifishers with a loan facility of 344.75 lakhs and 81.75 lakhs subsidy. Under Mine Irrigation animal Husbandary, Sericulture, Fisheries, Horticulture, and Industries about 3995 people are beneficiaries by providing a loan of 486.2% 3 lakhs and subsidy of 198.63 lakhs. The mandals covered so far are Nandyal, Panyam, Mahanandi Gadivemula, Bandi Atmakur, Kurnool, Kalluru, Orvakal, Adoni, Peddakadubur, and Kowthalam. Similar benifits are being extended to the other Mandals of the district to eradicate poverty and develop socio-economic conditions for
better standard of living under DPAP, IRDP, TRYSEM, PASMA and PRA programmes in the district. The worst affected Mandals of the district are located on the western and the south western mandals. These Mandals are Holagonda, Aspari, Devanakonda, Krishna giri, Dhone, Peapuli, Tuggali, Pattikkonda, Maddikera, Aluru, Halaharvi, and Chippagiri. In these mandals the irrigation facilities are limited under prove to frequent droughts.

The long term solution to eradicate poverty in chronic drought affected areas is to checkup major Irrigation schemes in the form of diversion of Thungabhadra water and bring forth larger Ayacut area. Construction of surface water Tanks, Chegdams, Ferculation Ponds, fecelitation of existing talls may permit more water to be stored Inter linking of major tanks wherever physical teruive permits and diversion of exces flow waater from are take to other tank during monsoon period could permit to store more water the concept of water shed development for integrated resource utilisation and land use development would bring forth good results in the district. Soil conservation should be taken up as an important measured by construction of field bunds, and agrave pensing. opairy, Poultry, and Sheep raring would be an alternative source of income to the formers. The programmes have been taken up in each mandals by sellectting about 2 villages every year on priority basis to provide
subsidaries and loans for the development of Agriculture, Harticulture, Sericulture, Animal Husbandary, Minor Irrigation small scale industries etc., every year. The banks the leading Banks should come forward finance various schemes should under DPAP, IRDP, TRYSEM, PASMA and PRA for eradication of poverty and development of socio-economic conditions of the people living in the district.