CHAPTER III

RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN ANANTAPUR DISTRICT
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This chapter, divided into two sections deals with the rural development programmes undertaken in Anantapur district. In the first section of the chapter, schemes covered under Drought Prone Areas Programme are presented. In the second section, schemes covered under Integrated Rural Development Programme are presented.

Anantapur tops the list of drought susceptible districts of not only Andhra Pradesh but also India. The average annual rainfall of this district is 544 mms, the state's lowest. During the last three decades, on the average, the district has experienced drought once in every two years causing untold miseries to the human and cattle population. Only during 1974-75, the Government thought of tackling this perennial problem on a permanent basis. The result of this thought is the starting of Drought Prone Areas Programme. The efforts of the government were further strengthened by the International Development Association which came forward in implementing the Drought Prone Areas Programme in six districts of India out of which Anantapur is the first.

The aim of the programme was to improve farming practices and expand the range of supplementary rural acti-
vities to mitigate the effects of drought through integrated agricultural development and short-term famine relief programmes. The programme came into operation in the year 1975-76 with World Bank assistance and continued till 30th June 1981.

**Coverage under the Programme:**

Sixteen blocks in the district of Anantapur are covered by the Drought Prone Areas Programme. These sixteen blocks do not present any homogeneous land and water resource situations. A uniform strategy of development cannot therefore be evolved to suit all of them.

**Schemes for Development:**

The D.P.A.P. has undertaken the following schemes with a view to bringing about ecological balance and developing the necessary resources for the amelioration of the weaker sections.

1. **Minor Irrigation:**

   It has been scientifically proved that in a drought-prone district like Anantapur, where the availability of ground water is scanty, minor irrigation tanks can only help in improving the ground water level to enable the
farmers to draw water from their wells for the major part of the year. From the figures of targets and achievements mentioned, it is surprising to find that only 50% of the physical target both in terms of units as well as the financial outlay could be achieved. The authorities could complete only six irrigation tanks practically at the cost that was meant for the construction of double that number.

(b) Percolation tanks:

It was proposed during 1979-80 to have 29 such tanks throughout the district and thereby to create irrigation potential for roughly about 2500 acres of land. 87.81 lakhs was provided for this purpose. But, 1983-84 achievement report shows that only six such tanks could be completed at the cost of 50% of the total allocated amount. With these six tanks 1300 acres of land could be provided with some irrigational facilities and thereby 246 cultivators holding these lands are the beneficiaries.

(c) Tube Wells:

The Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation has undertaken the construction of 30 tube wells and completed them by the year 1980-81 and completed its target of 30 tube wells by 1980-81. The D.P.A.P. took two years to
complete 7 tube wells. During 1980-83 block plan it was proposed to provide 40 tube wells at the cost of Rs.32 lakhs. In fact 34 tube wells were drilled, but only in seven water could be found. It is claimed that about 500 acres of land has been provided with the irrigational facilities by the tube wells.

(3) Special Investigation Division:

It is important because before the construction of minor irrigation tank or percolation tank a detailed feasibility study is necessary. During the year 1980-83, 3.15 lakhs were provided for this purpose. But only Rs.1.39 lakhs was spent till March 1983-84.

(e) Ground water Department:

In Andhra Pradesh this department was started in 1971 and it gave much importance to Anantapur district as a drought prone area in the state for speedy implementation of minor irrigation scheme. This department was entrusted with technical evaluation of minor irrigation schemes for well sinking and providing pumpsets etc.

The department has intensified the groundwater investigation to find out the potentiality of the area and the feasibility for sinking of various types of wells. In Anantapur
district a separate branch office has been established in the year 1976.

During 1980-83, it was proposed to make an allotment of Rs. 8.25 lakhs for its various activities. During 1980-81, 81-82 and 82-83, the branch office has examined 496, 635, 1675 beneficiary plots respectively and rendered suitable advice for the development of ground water. During the same years 20, 15 and 33 exploratory-exum-production wells were drilled respectively. The expenditure made during the above mentioned period was Rs. 16.08 lakhs.

(f) Surveying and levelling operations:

The nature of expenditure is purchase of materials, instruments required for investigation of schemes proposed to be taken under D.P.A.P. During 1980-83, Rs. 1.89 lakhs was spent, and Rs. 2 lakhs is proposed to be spent during 1983-85.

The targets set for 1980-83 and the achievement in the irrigation resources is shown in the table 3.1.

2. Soil conservation:

Agriculture in Anantapur district is mainly dependent on rainfall which is usually scarce. The average annual rainfall is 544 mm. The topography of the land is undulating and
**TABLE - 3.1**

MINOR IRRIGATION SCHEME IN ANANTAPUR DISTRICT - TARGET AND ACHIEVEMENT (1980-83) (Rs. in lakhs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Target 1980-83</th>
<th>Actual 1980-83</th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No. of units</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>No. of units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Minor irrigation tank</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>56.12</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Percolation Tank</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>87.81</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Tube wells</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>32.00</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Special Investigation Division</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3.15</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Ground water Dept</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8.25</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Surveying and levelling operations</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.7</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

presents a desolate picture as a result of havoc caused by sheet erosion. It is common occurrence in these parts of the district that the land is covered with stones of 0' - 6" to 1' - 0" size with rockout crop with intervals. It is common practice that the ryots clear their lands of these stones and construct stone walls along the boundaries. The percentage of slope of the land in the district varies from 1% to 5%. The intensity of rainfall is roughly taken as 2" per hour. The rainfall is not only very low, but also erratic in distribution. The area receives most of its rainfall from South West monsoon which comes normally in the month of June and ends in October. With good rainfall in July, crops come up well in this month and start withering in the month of August due to the failure of rains and long dry spells. It is therefore of prime importance that necessary soil and water management practices and dry farming methods are adopted to conserve sufficient moisture stress to prevent crop failure. The soils of the district are predominantly red and loamy in texture covering an area of 8.96 lakhs hectares. Out of which an area of 7.35 lakhs hectares are in red soil tract and 1.61 lakhs hectares are in black soil area.

The dry lands are mostly uneven and undulating with 1 to 5% slope warranting soil conservation measures to protect
the top soil from severe erosion and moisture stress.

The activities taken up under this scheme were contour beindng, stone bunding, gully control works, land shaping and levelling, construction of farm ponds, conducting educational tour etc. The proposed outlay for this scheme during 1980-83 was Rs.72-90 lakhs. The actual expenditure incurred was Rs.33.80 lakhs.

3. Dry Land Farming:

In the absence of assured irrigation facilities in this district, the farmers are advised to take up suitable crops depending upon the type of soil. Hence dry land farming was given importance in this district. The schemes undertaken under this include large scale and small scale demonstrations, development of vegetable cultivation, demonstrations under the D.P.A.P. tank irrigation areas.

Large scale demonstrations would be an important feature of the extension programme. These demonstrations are one hectare each and would be organised in the cultivator’s holdings with a subsidy of Rs.500 towards inputs. A comprehensive demonstration would show to the farming community the benefits of applying the best available technology.

Small scale demonstrations would be organised in the holdings of the progressive farmers in a half hectare
holding with a subsidy of ₹200 towards inputs. These demonstrations would be laid out after discussions with the Research Scientists of Dry Land Research station, Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University, Anantapur.

Demonstrations under D.P.A.P. tanks and wells would be undertaken in order to educate the farmers to adopt suitable cropping pattern under tanks and well dug under the D.P.A.P.

To develop vegetable cultivation, the area under vegetables is to be increased to meet the growing demand of vegetable consumption. To increase the area some incentive is to be provided and hence demonstrations were organised. The proposed target for the dry land farming was ₹12.02 lakhs during 1980-83. The actual expenditure incurred on various activities under dry land farming was ₹3.70 lakhs during 1980-83.

Animal Husbandry:

The livestock available in the district is predominantly of non-descriptive buffaloes and Halliker breed cows in the southern taluks and a sparse distribution of gole in the eastern taluks. The animals had a poor milk yielding capacity and the green fodder was also not adequate. Therefore, dairy development was introduced under the D.P.A.P.
during 1975-76, based mainly on indigenous animals. Cross breeding with exotic breeds is envisaged under this programme alongside taking steps to produce green fodder simultaneously.

The following programme elements are included in Dairy Development Programme.

1. Organisation of milk producers' cooperatives
2. Supply of milk animals
3. Mobile veterinary units
4. Calf Rearing programme
5. Artificial insemination Programme
6. Fodder Development.

During 1980-83 an expenditure of ₹59.28 lakhs was incurred and in 1984-85 it was ₹34.47 lakhs. 127 milk cooperative societies were established. During 1980-83 an amount of ₹5.03 lakhs was spent towards operational charges. During 1980-83, an amount of ₹8.57 lakhs was spent on Mobile Veterinary units. Fodder has been developed in 14,930 hectares.

With the assistance of World Bank funds under D.P.A.P sheep development was envisaged as a part of animal husbandry programme in Anantapur district in order to provide supplementary income to the small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers who are continuously suffering on account of drought. The following programme elements are included in the sheep development:
1. Organisation of Sheep Growers Cooperative Societies.
2. Establishment of Unit Service Centres.
3. Training of Farmers.

During 1980-83 the proposed expenditure for sheep development under animal husbandry programme was Rs. 25.25 lakhs. During 1980-83, 1132 rams were distributed for breeding with an expenditure of Rs. 4.45 lakhs. Also 48 sheep cooperative societies were established during the same period and 1058 sheep were marketed by the societies and Rs. 14,597 were earned as profit. An amount of Rs. 0.39 lakhs was spent on this programme. Further, an amount of Rs. 0.05 lakhs was proposed for 1983-85.

During 1980-83 an amount of Rs. 1.23 lakhs was spent on introduction of frozen semen technique in sheep societies scheme. 530 sheep were inseminated and 336 lambs were born. Five wool complexes were established with an expenditure of Rs. 7.34 lakhs during 1980-83.

5. Sericulture:

It is an agro-based industry eminently suited to the region. It is capable of generating employment throughout the year to the rural people, particularly the weaker sections. Extension of sericulture industry in Anantapur where soil
and climatic conditions are suitable is of particular advantage.

Sericulture is one of the few agricultural crops which gives frequent return in a short period of 4 to 4 1/2 months from the date of plantation of mulberry. In a year 4 to 5 crops can be taken from same plantation for 10 to 15 years. The present acreage in the district is 47,945 acres.

Additional schemes were sanctioned to create more infrastructure like seed farms, grainages, Reeling units for production and supply of seed cocoons and commercial disease free layings to the agriculturists. By providing the above infrastructure under D.P.A.P. the acreage which was 1096 acres in 1972-73 rose to 48044 acres in 1982-83.

The total target fixed for sericulture development during 1980-83 was ₹.201-47 lakhs and the actual expenditure incurred during 1980-83 was ₹.186-21 lakhs.

6. Fisheries:

It is a well known fact that protein food like meat, eggs, and fish are essential for nutrition. But, fish is scarce in Anantapur district where natural conditions are adverse. Technical expertise and government efforts must step in on a large scale to rectify the situation. This was
the main justification for allotment of funds liberally and on a large scale for fisheries development in Anantapur district.

Anantapur has good potentialities in water sources for development of inland fisheries. The district has productive reservoirs like M.P. Reservoir, B.T. Project, U.P. Project, C.C. Project and 120 perennial and long seasonal tanks with water spread over an area of 14000 hectares.

To meet the shortage of fish seed in Anantapur district a major Fish Seed Farm was commenced with an outlay of ₹36.00 lakhs, in five annual phases commencing from 1980-81. During 1983-84 and 1984-85 it was proposed to complete the fish farm in all respects.

During 1980-83 the total amount allotted for the development of fisheries was ₹27.55 lakhs. But the actual expenditure was ₹14.80 lakhs during the same period.

7. Forestry:

The district of Anantapur bears degraded forests constituting 10% of the geographical area which are unfit for any productive use. In order to provide sustained land use and also increase the tree plantation to ensure self-sufficiency in wood production and ecological balance, it is proposed to intensify the Farm Forestry Programme by raising
seedlings for distribution to the public.

The programmes under forestry were executed from 1975-76, keeping in view the guidelines laid down in the appraisal report on the D.P.A.P and the guidelines given by the Government of India, Ministry of Rural Reconstruction, and the World Bank Review Commission from time to time.

(1) **Demonstration plants:**

In order to convince the farmers and the public about tree planting and its economies, demonstration plots will be raised on the lands belonging to small and marginal farmers preferably along the roadside. These demonstration plants will be raised and maintained at least for five years.

(ii) **Fore share planting:**

A large number of tanks remain dry either due to siltation breach or due to scanty rainfall with the rich clay content in the beds. The areas are ideally fit for raising *Acacia nilotica*.

(iii) **Shelter Belts and Wind Breaks:**

It is proposed to raise 150 Kms length of productive planting on field bunds to protect the fields against strong winds and thus help in improving the soil and moisture status of these areas and thereby agricultural production.
(iv) **Subsidy scheme to Grow Farm Forestry:**

This is a new scheme which provides subsidy and incentive to the farmers to keep a portion of land under tree crops.

(v) **Supply of Fruit Bearing Seedlings to weaker sections:**

It was proposed to purchase 1,20,000 fruit bearing seedlings for planting in the colonies of weaker sections.

The proposed expenditure for the development of forestry during 1980-83 was Rs.85.28 lakhs. The actual expenditure incurred was Rs.74.14 lakhs.

This scheme has made tremendous progress under the D.P.A.P in Anantapur district.

**Conclusion:**

Between 1972 and 1980 the D.P.A.P laid stress on Integrated Rural Development with a greater emphasis on the development of water resources and land development. After 1980's much stress is being laid on the optimum utilisation of ground water resources and livestock. After water, the thrust is on the development of livestock, which represents potential rural wealth.

**Integrated Rural Development Programme in Anantapur District:**

The objective of the scheme for the Integrated Rural
Development is to provide full employment through productive programmes in selected areas and the schemes are designed to generate additional employment and to raise the levels of income of the identified target groups of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, non-agricultural labourers, rural artisans and persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Backward classes and economically weaker sections including women, to enable them to cross the poverty line by generating additional income on account of the new assets acquired through the assistance given.

The study covers a period of two years i.e., 1982-83 to 1983-84.

The details of the number of units financed under each scheme, the subsidy released, and the institutional credit raised in all the blocks in the district during the year 1982-83 are furnished in Table 3.2.

(1) Agriculture:

Under the scheme of Land Development, 141 beneficiaries were covered. Out of 141 beneficiaries, 87 were small farmers and 54 beneficiaries were marginal farmers. Rs.1,75,488 loan was sanctioned and Rs.44,247 subsidy was given.

Under the scheme of Bulls and Bullock carts, 1134 beneficiaries were covered. Of these total beneficiaries
(1134) 709 were small farmers, 359 were marginal farmers and 68 were agricultural and non-agricultural labourers. Rs. 24,38,552 was sanctioned as loan and Rs. 10,09,603 was given as subsidy.

Under the scheme of Horticulture, 65 beneficiaries were covered. Of these 65 beneficiaries 43 were small farmers, and 22 were marginal farmers. A loan of Rs. 1,54,769 was sanctioned. Rs. 55,026 was given as subsidy.

Under the Crop Insurance scheme only 84 marginal farmers were covered. A loan of Rs. 3,410 was sanctioned and Rs. 2,956 was given as subsidy.

(ii) Minor irrigation:

Under the scheme of new wells, 717 beneficiaries were covered. Of these, 571 were small farmers and 146 were marginal farmers. Rs. 61,08,385 was sanctioned as loan and Rs. 21,07,915 was sanctioned as subsidy.

Under the scheme of deepening of wells, 463 beneficiaries were covered of these 463 beneficiaries, 318 were small farmers and 145 were marginal farmers. Rs. 15,45,620 loan was sanctioned for deepening of wells. Rs. 5,96,216 was given as subsidy.

Under the scheme of pumpsets, 337 beneficiaries were covered. Of these 337 beneficiaries, 219 were small farmers
and 118 were marginal farmers. Rs.13,19,749 was sanctioned as loan to purchase pumpsets. Rs.4,92,885 was given as subsidy.

Under the scheme of Bore wells, only 6 beneficiaries were covered. Of these, 5 were small farmers and 1 beneficiary was a marginal farmer. Rs.35,335 loan was sanctioned for the purpose of bore wells. Rs.12,665 was given as subsidy.

Under the scheme of In-well-Bores, 101 beneficiaries were covered. Out of these 101 beneficiaries, 86 were small farmers and 15 marginal farmers. Rs.3,80,512 loan was sanctioned for in-well-bores. Rs.1,28,703 was given as subsidy.

III. Animal Husbandry:

Under the scheme of milk animals, 299 beneficiaries were covered. Of these 40 were small farmers, 139 were marginal farmers and 120 were agricultural and non-agricultural labourers. A loan of Rs.6,33,639 was sanctioned to purchase milk animals. Rs.2,50,997 was given as subsidy.

Under the sheep scheme 1025 beneficiaries were covered. Of these 1025 beneficiaries 497 were small farmers, 452 were marginal farmers and 256 were agricultural and non-agricultural labourers. Rs.30,13,647 was sanctioned as loan for this scheme. Rs.16,42,937 was given as subsidy.
Under the scheme of poultry 33 beneficiaries were covered. Of these, 6 were small farmers, 11 were marginal farmers, and 16 beneficiaries were agricultural and non-agricultural labourers. Rs. 2,31,189 was sanctioned as loan under this scheme and Rs. 90,511 was given as subsidy.

Under the Piggery scheme 30 beneficiaries were covered. Of these, 2 were small farmers, 10 were marginal farmers and 18 beneficiaries were agricultural and non-agricultural labourers. Rs. 40,300 was sanctioned as loan and Rs. 30,350 was given as subsidy.

Under the scheme of Ram-Lamb Rearing, 154 beneficiaries were benefitted. Of these, 63 were small farmers, 47 were marginal farmers, 44 were agricultural and non-agricultural labourers. A loan of Rs. 4,70,777 was sanctioned for ram-lamb-rearing and Rs. 2,49,343 was given as subsidy.

Under the scheme of hyper-calf-rearing, 33 beneficiaries were covered. Of these, 18 were small farmers and 15 were marginal farmers. Rs. 47,140 was sanctioned as loan and Rs. 35,880 was given as subsidy.

Under the scheme of sericulture 1261 beneficiaries were covered. Of these, 1261 beneficiaries, 746 beneficiaries were small farmers, and 515 were marginal farmers. Rs. 55,12,507
was sanctioned as loan to assist these beneficiaries. Rs. 20,97,329 was given as subsidy.

Under social forestry scheme, 90 beneficiaries were covered. Of these 90 beneficiaries, 71 beneficiaries were small farmers and 19 were marginal farmers. A loan of Rs. 1,26,170 was sanctioned and Rs. 1,26,565 was given as subsidy.

Under the scheme of fisheries only 304 agricultural and non-agricultural beneficiaries were covered. A loan of Rs. 1,59,776 was sanctioned and Rs. 1,59,776 was given as subsidy under this scheme.

Under the scheme of TRYSEM, 581 beneficiaries from agricultural and non-agricultural labourers were covered. The loan amount sanctioned was not furnished here. A subsidy of Rs. 5,93,841 was given this scheme.

Schemes proposed during the year 1983-84.

1. Agriculture:

(a) Land Development: Out of the total geographical area of 47.20 lakhs acres in the district, there is 12.23 lakhs acres of barren and uncultivable lands, fallow lands and lands containing boulders and thorny groves. There are a large number of agricultural labourers and others belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled tribes, and Backward classes
who have been assigned Government waste lands and surplus lands. In order to enable them to bring the lands under plough and engage themselves in active cultivation it is necessary to assist them in the reclamation of the land to make it fit for cultivation. Hence it is proposed to provide a subsidy of ₹0.40 lakhs for 230 units. The institutional finance required is ₹0.76 lakhs.

(b) **Bullocks (Non-Descriptive):** There are several small and marginal farmers besides Agricultural Labourers in the district. In order to enable them to derive profitable returns from the land by way of timely cultivation as also to supplement their income through hire charges by marketing the agricultural produce and other products to the nearby village shandy, markets and market yards in urban and semi-urban areas, it is felt necessary to assist them by providing subsidy for purchase of bullocks. A sum of ₹1.79 lakhs as subsidy for 220 units is therefore proposed. The institutional finance required is ₹3.71 lakhs.

(c) **Bullock carts (conventional) and Tyre carts:** There are several small and marginal farmers for whom possession of bullocks and carts is a must. It would also fetch them adequate income by way of hire in transporting agricultural products to the market yards in urban and semi-urban areas.
A subsidy of ₹1.81 lakhs is proposed for 270 units of bullock carts (conventional). The institutional finance required is ₹3.59 lakhs. A subsidy of ₹1.76 lakhs is proposed for 135 units of tyre carts and the institutional finance required in this regard is ₹3.64 lakhs.

(d) Crop Insurance: Anantapur district is susceptible to severe drought conditions due to scanty rainfall. The farmers in the district are mainly dependent on rainfed and well-aided crops such as groundnut and paddy. Owing to frequent crop failures the Government of Andhra Pradesh have introduced crop insurance in 4 blocks initially viz., Kudair, Singanamala, Kadiri East, and Kadiri West blocks and later it has been extended to all the blocks. Subsidy of ₹0.30 lakhs is proposed for the year 1983-84 to meet 50% of the insurance premia, the maximum value of the insurable crop by the beneficiaries being limited to ₹2,000/-. 

II. Horticulture:
(a) Acid Lime and Citrus: There are large tracts of soils in all the blocks, particularly Tadpatri and Dharmavaram in the district which are best suited for raising citrus gardens. An amount of ₹2.75 lakhs is proposed towards subsidy for 178 units. The loan component is ₹6.15 lakhs.
(b) **Mango Gardens**: As already stated, there are large tracts of soils in the district which are best suited for raising gardens and fruit bearing trees. It is therefore proposed to assist the small and marginal farmers in raising mango gardens. This scheme would also rectify to some extent the ecological imbalance. 240 units are proposed at a cost of Rs. 5.96 lakhs of which the subsidy is Rs. 1.71 lakhs and the loan component is Rs. 4.25 lakhs.

(c) **Gauva**: There are large tracts of land mixed soils in this district which are suitable for raising Gauva plantation particularly in Kudair, Singanamala and Tadpatri blocks. The scheme will yield good returns to the small and marginal farmers from 7th year onwards. 85 units are proposed by providing a subsidy of 0.94 lakhs with the loan component at Rs. 2.46 lakhs.

(d) **Sapota**: In this district certain soils are suited for raising sapota gardens, particularly Tadpatri, Singanamala. It is proposed to benefit small and marginal farmers by providing 140 acres for 1983-84 and a subsidy of Rs. 1.50 lakhs and a loan component of 4.10 lakhs.

(e) **Pomegranate**: The soil conditions in Madakasira are best suited for raising pomegranate gardens. This would fetch good income to the small and marginal farmers. 45 acres are
proposed for 1983-84 by providing a subsidy of Rs. 0.30 lakhs. The loan component is 0.60 lakhs.

Contour Bunding:
(a) Earth bunding: The percentage of slope of the land varies from 1 to 5. Sheet erosion is taking a heavy toll of the area. This can be controlled by farming the contour bunds. Earthen bunds of 9 ft section are proposed to be formed. Contour bunds, besides preventing soil and water losses and measures applied to the lands, will help in the recharging of ground water. The cost of earthen bunding is estimated at Rs. 300/- per Hectare.

(b) Stone bunding: It is a common feature in some parts of the district that considerable areas are spread with boulders and stones of 1" to 6" size. In such cases where stones are readily available, the farmers prefer stone bunding to earthen bunding. It is proposed to construct stone bunds of 3 ft. section. The cost of stone bunding is estimated at Rs. 600/- per Hectare. Stone terraces occupy less space and last long.

2) Gully control works: There are a number of gullies in the area which need to be controlled from encroaching into cultivated lands. Retention dams may also be constructed across bigger gullies to reduce run off and to stabilise the gullies.
3) Land shaping and Levelling: Due to undulating topography with ridges and depression, uniform absorption of rain water by soil is difficult. It is therefore proposed to shape or grade the land to a uniform slope to facilitate uniform absorption of rain water. This item of work will be taken up wherever possible, as the depth of the soil of area is only 3" to 6". A lumpsum provision of Rs. 3,000/- per hectare is contemplated under this item.

4) Farm ponds: Farm ponds will be constructed to give life-saving irrigation during prolonged drought spells to save the crops. The utility of these farm ponds in these areas is doubtful in view of the high percolation rates of red soils. However, if suitable ceiling material is developed, these ponds will be useful and will serve the purpose for which they are intended. A lumpsum provision of Rs. 10,000/- per pond is earmarked under this item.

Educational Tours: To assimilate the developmental activities in other states and to explore the possibility of adopting useful and beneficial programmes in our district, it is proposed to send officers, Sub-Assistants, to other states and enable them to equip themselves with the latest techniques. A lumpsum provision of Rs. 15,000/- is made to fulfil the objective and to meet the expenses of travel etc.
III. Minor Irrigation:

(a) Dug Wells/(b) Bore wells: As a result of the investigation carried out by the Ground water Department, it is found that there is ground water potential for 24,000 acres more wells in the district. In a district like Anantapur where the rainfall is erratic and scanty, the need for exploitation of ground water potential needs to be emphasised. It is therefore proposed to finance 383 Dug wells and 48 Bore Wells at a total cost of ₹38.30 lakhs and ₹3.84 lakhs. The subsidy component involved in the programme being ₹12.46 lakhs and ₹1.28 lakhs respectively, the balance has to be raised as loans from the banks.

(c) Pumps sets: It is proposed to energise the wells by providing electrical motors or oil engines, as the case may be, to the small and marginal farmers so as to enable them to utilise the available water potential to the optimum. 388 units are proposed at a total cost of ₹19.73 lakhs of which the assistance by way of subsidy will be ₹6.52 lakhs and the balance of ₹13.21 lakhs raised as loans.

(d) Deepening of old wells: Successive droughts in the district have resulted in acute misery and impoverishment of the agriculturists consequent on the drying up of a good
number of underground water springs and the lowering of the sub soil water levels. It is therefore felt necessary to assist the small and marginal farmers to depend on the existing old wells. It is therefore proposed to finance 406 beneficiaries by a deepening of old wells at a total cost of Rs.14.22 lakhs of which Rs.4.67 lakhs would be by way of subsidy and Rs.9.55 by way of institutional finance.

(e) In-well-bores: The Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Rural Irrigation Corporation has taken up a massive programme of deepening 5000 wells by in-well bores. 295 units of in-well-bores at a total cost of Rs.13.27 lakhs are programmed during the year to assist the small and marginal farmers to deepen their existing wells by entrusting the execution of the work to the APSSC RIC.

III. Animal Husbandry:
(a) (i) Graded Murrah: (2 animals)
(ii) Cross-bred Cows: (2 animals)

It is proposed to finance 160 units of Murrah buffaloes and 110 units of cross-bred cows at a cost of Rs.8.00 lakhs and Rs.9.16 lakhs respectively to 270 beneficiaries in the cluster villages along the milk routes. The scheme is to supply 2 dairy animals. The subsidy element involved in the programme
is of the order of Rs. 2.55 lakhs in respect of Murrah buffaloes and Rs. 2.60 lakhs for cross bred cows, the balance being raised as loans from banks.

3. **Heifer calf rearing**: To ensure better production of milk qualitatively and quantitatively, it is proposed to finance 105 units of Heifer calves for rearing purpose. A provision of Rs. 2.52 lakhs towards subsidy and an equal amount as loan component is made to enable the beneficiaries to purchase concentrated feed at subsidised rate.

(b) **Sheep rearing** (Bellary variety): Anantapur district is known for its vast areas of pasture. Traditionally most of the farmers are conversant with sheep rearing. However, in view of the large number of sheep units financed during the previous years, the financing of these units during the year 1983-84 is not taken up under I.R.D.P. since there is a separate programme under L.P.P. Hence the subsidy for sheep units will be met from the funds of L.P.P.

(c) **Ram-Lamb Rearing**: It is a traditional practice with the agriculturists in the district of rearing ram lambs of 3 to 4 months till the animals attain the age of one year and sell them for breeding or slaughter. Rearing of ram-lambs will give quick returns. The small and marginal farmers and others belonging to weaker sections can be advantageously brought
in under this scheme since there are vast stretches of pasture lands available for grazing. It is therefore programmed to finance 180 units of Ram Lambs at a total cost of Rs. 6.48 lakhs of which Rs. 2.16 lakhs would be by way of subsidy and Rs. 4.32 lakhs by way of loans raised from banks.

(d) Poultry: (500 Birds): There is only one poultry marketing centre functioning at Anantapur. It is proposed to establish poultry units in all blocks since there is a good demand for marketing of eggs in this district. 295 units of 500 birds at a total cost of Rs. 59.11 lakhs is programmed for the year 1983-84, the subsidy component being Rs. 11.80 lakhs. It is also proposed to have one poultry complex with 500 birds unit in each block, with 20 beneficiaries identified by the Regional Joint Director of Animal Husbandry. The cost of construction of poultry sheds will be met from the Special Central Assistance. The beneficiaries selected for these poultry complexes will be sent for training in the Regional Poultry training centres at Cuddapah and Chittoor, for 3 months. The land would be purchased by the Executive Officer, Scheduled castes, Backward classes, service co-operative society at a nominal rate. Other infrastructural facilities such as drinking bore wells, providing poultry feed, supply of machines, the pullets will be provided by the ground water Department and Animal Husbandry Department respectively.
V. Fisheries:

A large number of fishermen who are economically backward are brought within the fold of Fisherman co-operative specially organised for bringing improvement among fishermen. It is proposed to assist these fishermen within the fold of societies with subsidy from I.R.D.P. There are about 25 fishermen co-operative societies in the District for which the Assistant Director of Fisheries have proposed for assistance under I.R.D.P during 1983-84 by way of supplying fish seed, Nylon yarn, Nylon nets and coracles at subsidised rate to these F.C societies for stocking in perennial and long seasonal sources for increasing fish productions. The total water spread area is about 7634.50 hectares for development of pisciculture. During the year 1982-83 under special scheme 4,00,000 fingerlings of 4" size were stocked, in the M.P.Reservoir. It is necessary to stock 4 lakhs major crop fingerlings every year from which the anticipated fish production will be about 100 M.T.

(a) Supply of fish seed to F.C.S: It is proposed to supply fish seed at a total cost of 2.04 lakhs to 24 F.C.S during the year 1983-84 by providing subsidy of Rs.1.02 lakhs and the balance amount of Rs.1.02 will be raised by way of loans from the banks.
(b) Supply of Nylon Nets to F.C.S and Individuals: There are about 10,000 fishermen in this district who are economically backward. Out of these, 2200 fishermen were organised into 27 F.C societies and the remaining fishermen who are not the members of the societies will have to be assisted in addition to the F.C.S. It is therefore proposed to supply 23 units of Nylon nets at a total cost of 1.02 lakhs. A subsidy of Rs.0.06 lakhs is proposed and the remaining 0.06 lakhs will be met by way of raising loans from the Banks.

(c) Supply of Nylon Yarn: There are good number of fishermen who know the art of weaving nets to suit their tastes if nylon yarn is arranged to be supplied to them. The nylon nets prepared by them would be strong and would last longer. It is therefore proposed to have 165 units of Nylon yarn at a total cost of Rs.1.64 lakhs out of which an amount of Rs.0.80 lakhs will be the subsidy and the balance of Rs.0.84 lakhs will be met from the Banks as loans.

(d) Supply of Coracles: There are perennial water sources like Mid Pennar Reservoir, B.T.Project, Upper Pennar Project and the seasonal tanks like Singanamala and Y.T.Cheruvu. Coracles which are bamboo framed basket type with a diameter of 9' to 10' and with 1 1/2' height and the bottom covered with
leather operation by oars, are essential for fishermen to
go to deep waters to operate nets and exploit fishery wealth.

During 1983-84 it is proposed to supply coracles to
5 F.C.S at a total cost of Rs.0.35 lakhs out of which the sub-
sidy component is Rs.0.17 lakhs and loan component is Rs.0.18
lakhs.

VI. Sericulture - Plantation and Equipment:

There is vast potential for development of sericulture
in the District as the soils and climate are best suited and
the crop returns yield maximum income, compared to other crops.
Mulberry cultivation and silk worm rearing is the most popular
activity especially in Hindupur, Penukonda, Kadiri, and Madaka-
sira taluks and it is gaining momentum in other taluks also.
Hence it is proposed to finance 1075 units for plantation and
541 units for equipment and 138 units for raising mulberry sheds
at a total cost of Rs.29.80 lakhs with the subsidy portions being
Rs.9.93 lakhs and the balance amount of Rs.19.87 lakhs being the
loan component, to be met by the banking institutions.

VII. Social Forestry: 1,00 Acre: The adverse effects of
drought and famine have resulted in the suffering and impove-
ishment of the vulnerable sections of the community. To
remedy the ecological imbalance as also to provide succour to
the agriculturists, it is proposed to finance 410 units of social forestry of 1.00 acre each for the year 1983-84 at a cost of ₹8.28 lakhs, of which ₹2.75 lakhs will be provided as subsidy and the balance amount of ₹5.53 lakhs will be raised as loans from bankers.

VIII. Subsidy for failed wells: 383 Dug wells are proposed for finance during the year 1983-84 but some of the wells may fail on account of inadequacy of water for successful irrigation. Provision is therefore made for payment of subsidy for 41 failed wells at ₹1,000/- each.

TRYSEM: Trysem is initiated in August, 1979 to equip the rural youth with the necessary skill and technology by imparting to them the necessary training in the trades, to enable them to seek self employment and to set up their own activity in the rural areas after completion of their training.

The training programme under Trysem activity in Anantapur District was introduced in the year 1980-81. 538 Rural Youth including 95 women were given training in various trades. 313 candidates who underwent training in Sericulture activity such as silk reeling etc., have been rehabilitated during the year 1981-82. 295 rural youth including 107 women were imparted training in various trades. Out of this 14 candidates have been rehabilitated.
Provision was made in the plan for 1983-84 for 40 candidates in each block who have already been selected within the cluster villages for imparting training in various trades under Trysem. It is proposed to provide ₹.48,000/- for 40 candidates under Trysem for 1983-84. Out of 40 candidates 20 belong to Scheduled Caste community and the rest belong to other economically weaker sections. In all the blocks in the district 640 candidates have been selected under Trysem for the year 1983-84 and provision is made for ₹.7,68,000/-