CHAPTER - III
Herbert Spencer talked of complexity differentiation and integration as applied to human society from the experiences of biology. This further led to the bio-organismic theories. The second stage is the functionalism. The basic assumption underlying this approach was the notion that all institutions, beliefs, values and morale of the society are an interrelated whole. So that the existence of any one item in the whole is dependent upon the others. Then came the systems theory where it is argued that the names, values, sentiments role structure institutions which are characteristic of a social system are not only interrelated but also mutually reinforcing they co-exist and support one another.

But the idea of integrated rural development does not owe its origin to these analytical foundations but to the need that a society should develop both its economic prosperity as also social well-being. Improving the quality of life was the essential idea. For this purpose the interactive measures of the two streams of
effort - through a number of projects - becomes a functional necessity. The rural people would want to increase their incomes and welfare amenities.

But it is not possible to leave this entire phenomenon purely to the generative forces and consign it only to individual attempts. Since the problem in the rural areas in India is the poverty of well over 378 million people due to the lack of economic opportunities, a direct state intervention to create these becomes a requisite of any policy. It becomes necessary to assist the weak and old people, the employment growth and accelerate the participation of all in the development of the economy. The climate should generate the greater utilisation of all the resources with a thrust on the amelioration of the conditions of the deprived sections. This has led to various experiences in bringing to the rural areas the package of all the services required for the needy. The attempt is not for the development of certain sectors only but to achieve a multi-disciplinary approach in a given area, for the benefit of the poorer sections. The benefit is based on local resources. The programme is for the development of the people. Herein lies that significance of integration and the totality of effort.
Need for concentration on weaker sections:

The immediate thrust is in concentrating on the weak sections of the community and achieve the impact on the family through the efforts of all the sectoral items dealing with both social welfare and economic improvement of these deprived sections. Earlier special attention was paid to the small farmers since they did not derive the benefit of the green revolution and were not active participants in the production of increased food grains. The handicap in the size of the holding was tackled along with the intensity of cultivation and improved technology. Some success was also achieved. But the efforts of the small farmers Development Agency programme were confined to the agriculture and allied sectors. The agricultural labourers, non-agricultural labourers, the rural artisans and craftsmen and the scheduled caste and tribes could not be covered. The assistance was also not comprehensive enough to be assured of the resultant incremental incomes. Even among the small farmers it inevitably happened that those who could afford relatively higher investment derived greater benefits. Hence in the process of improving the conditions of weaker sections, further refinement was necessary in
the specificity of the programme for growing assistance. It was considered necessary that avocations in the industrial and tertiary and serving sector should also be assisted. A more comprehensive list of projects touching on all the activities of a family is being designed to increase the incomes so that they may cross the poverty line.

Coverage and magnitude of the Programme:

It is in their concentration on the lower rungs of the poorer section and affording them full assistance, lies the significant feature of the current Integrated Rural Development Programme introduced with effect from October 2, 1980 this programme has covered all the blocks of India. It is contemplated that at least 15 million families should specifically be brought over the poverty line. While to begin with, it would cover 600 families per block, the number would gradually increase from year to year. Out of the 600, those seeking occupational patterns in industries, service and business will be 200. A maximum subsidy of ₹5000 is assumed per family so that with credit assistance of ₹10,000 a sizeable quantum to induce a permanent occupation would be possible.
In the current year, the assistance for purposes of subsidy will be of the order of 5 lakhs per block. This would increase to 6 lakhs in 1981-82 and from then onwards will be 8 lakhs for the rest of the plan period. The IRD blocks which were started earlier, the financial pattern existing earlier ranging from 12.5 lakhs to 26 lakhs would continue to finalise any works taken up. The amounts will be directly transferred to the new districts Rural Development Society. For these blocks from next year and for the new IRD blocks this year, 5 lakhs would be available on 50:50 (Centre and State) share basis. When the number of blocks in a district is less than 5, the total expenditure will be limited to 20 lakhs. The allocation of 5 lakhs per IRD block is further supplemented by the special allocation in the sectors themselves under social welfare, tribal welfare and the like. Since the National Rural Employment Programme (formerly known as the Food for works Programme) is also part of the planned programme, at present this allocation for creation of wage employment during the off season, would also be available for any supplemental incomes needed, at least about 1000 persons per block are sought to be given the required wage employment. These monetary allocations from various departments will add specificity
to the type of items required to be afforded to the weaker sections, while several other sectoral allocations will provide the infrastructure covering a wider range of developmental activities also.

Integration of Programmes and Sectors:

The integration is also sought to be achieved in all the target groups and special programmes being brought together under one administrative agency.

Drought Prone Areas Programme will pay attention only to the area and the infrastructure development and will assign the work of assisting the deserving individual beneficiaries to the IRD concept. Since the DPAP activities would also be under the purview of District Rural Development Society, duplication of efforts is avoided facilitating the utilisation of the available funds of the DPAP for infrastructure development and contributing to the ecological balance. In the DPAP, a better area management is being implemented, land shaping on water conservation principles, farm ponds in minor water conservation principles, farm ponds in minor water sheds for moisture conservation, and mixed cropping techniques are some of the special features of the IRD approach in the DPAP areas.
Another programme achieving the integration process is the command Area Development Programme, designed for the modernisation of the irrigation system and scientific utilisation of the water available. On the face of it, it looks that this programme is directed for greater agricultural production only. But this programme also has gradually developed the accent of greater attention to the deprived sections, particularly at the fag end of a distributary system. It also takes into account the needs of individual community and of the minor irrigation works including drainage illustrates this trend. In the command area, the block authorities take into account the special requirements of the weaker sections in the cropping patterns and farmers through the IRD assistance, certain field channels, land shaping and other land improvement programme are further assisted. The CAD does take special care to bring in the benefits of the technology to the weaker landlords. They are supplementing the agricultural activities with no farm projects also.

Above all, the integration should lie in the several sectoral activities having a synchronised performance for a common objective. The provision of IRD funds for subsidy components, indicate the sense of
direction of proposed activities. All departments have to catch up with the trend. The coordination has always been vital but the success of the present IRD depends on this. The framework of the Sixth Five Year Plan prepared in June 1980 brings out this thought. The infusion of extra funds alone may not carry us far, if all overlapping programmes are not made to coalesce functionally and generate a mass flow of development activity. It is for this reason that all the erstwhile special projects like SYDA, MFAL, IRDP, DPAP special amenities to scheduled castes, NREP are all being brought under one wing administratively and unified in IRD to make the scale and intensity of activities effective.

Identification of Weaker Sections:

A feature of the IRD approach is the identification of the poorer sections who need immediate and direct intervention of the state on a family wide basis. For this purpose bench mark survey of the persons hitherto listed as small farmers are being taken up and then net income and not the size of the asset would determine the more deserving that require immediate assistance.
A step in deciding on the type of assistance required is the assessment of the occupational pattern required by the beneficiary himself. This is obtained by direct question on the preference of the beneficiary himself with some options as part of the total enumeration while the final judgement needs to be exercised with reference to the natural resource endowment without being too restricted by environmental determinism, the expressed alternative preferences of the occupational patterns by the beneficiaries. These are an advantage to arrive at the economic activities to be inducted. An asset is being created for the beneficiary and skill formation is being encouraged through different training programmes. The innate capabilities and the possibilities for individual efforts to influence in the choice of economic activities by individual weaker families. The assessment and classification is simple and multivariate analysis is involved. On the total assessment and classification of the several occupational preferences, it could also transpire that they fall into some broad categories which are germane to achieve a geographical concentration. The large number of beneficiaries fortunately would not be baffling when all their preferences fall into manageable occupational groups. It is this direct contact and preferences of economic activity of
the individuals that is a noticeable feature in the IRD effort. The implementation becomes easier with attention to area-wise occupational groups. It may thus be seen that the programme is well conceived and organised on a sound basis. The Integrated Rural Development Programme is now an important element of the Sixth Five Year Plan of the various states in India. It would be therefore appropriate to outline the objectives and scope of the IRD programme at least of few states in the north and the south as contained in Sixth Plan.

INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN CERTAIN NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN STATES:

The Integrated Rural Development Programme was analysed by the several state governments into action projects, at the time of formulating their sixth plan (1979-83) drafts. The concept itself is taking shape as can be noticed by glancing into the development of the plan document of few states.

UTTAR PRADESH:

The Uttar Pradesh Government consider that the Integrated Rural Development Programme is a part
of social level plan. The special thrust is on execution of schemes yielding quick results, involve small investments, create avenues for employment, promote development. Conservation of natural resources and where possible produce consumption goods for the common man. Generally these schemes would cover agriculture, soil conservation, minor irrigation, dairy development, rural cottage industries and fishery development.

The plan formulation expects that the local-level planning and Antyodaya Programmes would be integrated with Integrated Rural Development and that the resources provided for these would be utilised for purposes of planning and development at the block and district levels. The accent is on weaker sections and the planning process as the medium for integration of the relevant projects for employment generation.

**MADHYA PRADESH**

A project like Horticulture Development in Madhya Pradesh highlights the many parts that make up this activity. The intention is to set up a separate section under agriculture with potentialities for extension work. Nurseries will be organised and marketing support
through co-operative Horticultural Societies will be given and also fruit preservation and canning centres will be established. Different types of horticulture including vegetable cultivation will be encouraged. This project takes into account the several requirements for better horticulture development and brings together the several elements for the efficient operation of a project.

BIHAR:

The Bihar Government's approach is that the removal of unemployment and under employment could be easier of achievement through area specific programmes rather than through macro level of planning. Such an area planning enables the selection of programmes suitable to that particular area as also the identification of the available and potential labour needing training in skills and the tying up identified labour with labour absorbing programmes. The area planning enables the integration of different programmes as also the identification of target groups on a family basis. The approach of Integrated Rural Development is evolving in this through process into either block level or sub block level area programme.
PUNJAB

Punjab has several types of Integrated Projects such as the Integrated cotton Development projects, Integrated use of Surface and ground water, Integrated Survey of Livestock, Integrated Buffalo Breeding and Soil Evaluation Programmes and Integrated Rural Development Programme for small industries. There are composite projects with all the elements taken together. They also provide money for the Integrated Rural Development Programme in the several sectoral programme as in dairy, horticulture and animal husbandary small scale industries and the like.

Punjab has developed an Integrated Rural Development Programme for the whole state echoing the growth centre approach. Under this programme 500 villages will be developed as focal points for rural development. Each one of these points will provide essential commodities and agricultural inputs, marketing yard, medical facilities, and veterinary hospitals. Each one of these focal points will serve a cluster of 25 villages within the radius of five miles. This IRDP is the provision of semi urban centres in the rural areas with facilities and amenities. A type of urban-rural continuum is being established now.
**MAHARASTRA**

Maharashtra government consider that after the early community development projects the idea of integration at the grass root level has been reintroduced in development administration with the advocacy of integrated development projects. The related project areas would have certain special problems which require implementation of a set of activities which have to be coordinated in space and time. It is the development of a spectrum of activities implemented as a set at the rural level that emerges out of this thinking.

**KERALA**

The Kerala government consider that certain regions in the state with unique physiographic and natural features have remained economically and socially backward though they are endowed with specific incomes. They could not receive adequate government support and disjointed and isolated attempts of development in the past did not help to mitigate their problems. These areas are now getting a comprehensive approach integrating the various aspects of development. In some ways it is a planning process that is being advocated with the idea of removing intra state disparities.
Karnataka Government consider that the earlier plans on rural development had a project and sectoral approach which did not lead to an overall development of the area nor to the benefit of the weaker sections of the society. The unemployment situation as also the characteristics of poverty vary from place to place even within the state depending upon the agro climatic situation and endowment of local resources. An attempt of Integrated Rural Development is to evolve specific detailed projects suited and render the programme area specific as also utilizes better the available local resources to achieve growth with social justice and full employment. Hence, one of the important modalities in this is to plan for integration of various programmes and establish appropriate linkages for fuller utilisation of local resources. Consistent with the plan objective and local needs. They conceive that the intention of the integrated rural development is to specifically benefit the target groups comprising small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans. It is considered that this approach will also substantially help the scheduled caste and scheduled
tribes families who are among the most disadvantaged sections of the population. An important approach is that with the formulation and implementation of district plans in the state the needed inter sectoral co-ordination as well as integration of various programmes will be better achieved. The IRDP would be a harbinger and a part of the area planning system.

Karnataka has an integrated programme for artisans. Apart from credit facilities at low interest rates their requirements of remunerative market and needed technology are to be met. This is a sequencing of requirements and developing independent action for each component. The integrated development of horticulture covers area development under selected crops, setting up of nurseries, providing extension staff establishment, a market net work including processing units. This project covers action in different geographical areas also to be synchronised with input and marketing management. The integrated development of western ghats is a total area development with different types of sectoral activities specially needed for the backward area brought together. There are Animal husbandary, horticulture, Agriculture irrigation, forestry, small scale industries and sericulture.
Village development forms the integral part of Tamil Nadu development programmes. Village is the centre around which the entire gamut of planned endeavour revolves for the villagers are the backbone of Indian society. The Community Development Programme designed for rural uplift has been accorded much importance in the state. The entire planning pattern is making a thrust on rural development. As a result of planned efforts to introduce new changes in the form and formulation of community development as also Panchayat development programmes. The rural population now reap the fruits of planning and new changes have taken place. For instance top priority has been accorded for supply of protected drinking water to as many villages as possible. The ground water cell, water supply and Drainage Board and Panchayat administration have been asked to take up this work on war footing and implement as time bound programme for water supply and rural health services. The villagers form the backbone of rural economy and there should not be any gap in the relationship between the administration and people. The success and failure of any scheme depends upon the active participation and involvement of the people in such programmes.
People's committees have been constituted in all Panchayat unions with the Divisional Development Officer as chairman. The local M.L.As and M.Ps are also included as members of the 12 member people's committees. Panchayats also have such committees and the chairman will be non-official and wherever necessary the village Munsiff may also be taken as a member. People's Advisory Committees have been constituted in almost all the Municipalities and also in the corporations of Madurai and Madras.

ANDHRA STATE:

Andhra State with an area of 2.75 lakhs Sq.Km. is the fifth largest state in India. Located centrally, the state is served by a net work of air, rail and road communications. Predominantly agricultural, the state is surplus in rice. Its principal cash crops include tobacco, cotton, chillies, sugarcane, groundnut, castor seed and jute which serve as useful raw material for the industry.

The state has rich deposits of minerals like coal, Iron ore, Manganese, asbestos, limestone, quartz, mica and dolomite to name only a few. It is also endowed
with abundant forest resources like bamboo and many varieties of timber. Andhra Pradesh which is generally known as the 'River State' of the Indian Union has vast potential and rich resources for the development of fisheries. Similarly it has extensive livestock resources. Yet it is known for its economic disparity, the Eastern part touching the Eastern west, is agriculturally rich. It is known as the 'rice bowl of India', while the north western region as Telangana and the South western part the Rayalaseema are poor. Rayalaseema is the poorest region.

A large part of the state is in the chronically drought affected areas. 76 taluks covering 47.5% of the state area and 34.7% of its total population have been notified as chronically drought affected taluks. 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.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh have kept the Integrated Rural Development Programme closely associated with SFDA, DPAP and CAD as was visualised by the government
of India. They however integrated the goal of self-sufficiency in production and social justice and full employment for the unemployed and under-employed in the rural areas. The integration is contemplated in four major sectors, agriculture, village and cottage industries, tertiary sector, employment and labour mobilisation.

There are 329 blocks in Andhra Pradesh, of them 252 blocks are covered under SFDA and DPAP. Out of the 252 blocks, Government of India have allotted 163 blocks to be taken for intense development. Out of the 75 blocks which are not covered by any of the special programmes in the state during 1979-79, the government have proposed 21 blocks to be sanctioned from out of the 300 blocks proposed by the Government of India. However, Government of India have sanctioned only 6 blocks during 1978-79 similarly during 1979-80, the Government of India have allotted 16 more blocks. Thus by the end of March 1980 as many as 190 blocks of the state were covered under IRDP. An account of the different Intensive Rural Development Programme taken up in Andhra Pradesh.
1. Drought Prone Areas Programme

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

The following is the list of districts and taluks notified as Drought Prone areas (Table 3.1).

So far the DPAP laid stress on Integrated Rural Development focussed on agricultural and allied sectors. Now the strategy of development aims at an optimum utilisation of the major resources viz., land, water and livestock.

Land as a source 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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Districts</th>
<th>Total No. of blocks in the District</th>
<th>Name of the Blocks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Anantapur</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Singanamala, Kudair, Tadipatri, Dharavaras, Chennakeshavapalli, Kalyandury, Kambadur, Rayadury, Kanakal, Pennakonda, Madhavasira, Kudari west, Kudari East, Uravakonda, Gooty, Hindupur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Chittoor</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Gangadhara, Nellore, Chittoor, Bangarupalem, Chandragiri, Pulicherla, Medanapalli, Tamballapal, Vayalpad, Chinnagottigallu, Punganur, Chowdepalli, Palmaner, Kuppat, Puttur, Karrentinagar, Nagir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Nalgonda</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Devarakonda, Chintajapalli etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Prakasam</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Giddalur, Bestavariyapet, Markapur, Yerragordapalem, Kanigiri, Veligondla etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Economic Directory of Andhra Pradesh, 1984
drain on the economy because the cattle population is excessive, causing over grazing and soil erosion. The DPAP aims at planning for integrated development on watershed basis. The watershed/sub-water shed being the most scientific selection of an area for a proper land-use management. The work involves protection of soils both arable and non arable, new agricultural croppings to fit in with precipitation, linked with proper supply of extension and other inputs and credit a careful programme of social forestry, afforestation and pasture development and animal husbandary development linked with overall feed and fodder production.

Small and Marginal farmers who contribute 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.

A Brief description of the scheme undertaken by DPAP Minor Irrigation:

Under the minor irrigation programme, surface irrigation and tank works have been taken up in the DPAP
districts. In addition percolation tanks have also been taken up in certain DPAP districts for exploitation of ground water. 6300 bore wells will be taken up on admissible subsidy basis.

**AGRICULTURE:**

Various schemes under soil conservation and crop husbandary have been taken up in certain DPAP districts. They are detailed below:

**Forestry:**

(i) **Tank Foreshore plantation:**

The extension forestry consists of raising Babul plantations in the tracks belonging to village Panchayats who have agreed to the forest department undertaking this work of resource generation and sharing the resources at the end of the following cycle with the forest department. 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.
(ii) **Raising Agara 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 was recovered from Sissal waste is used for shoe, car and floor polish. In the Drought Prone Districts of Anantapur and Chittoor, the results obtained are very much encouraging by implementing the programme, it will create good employment potential in the rural areas.

(iii) **Cattle pastures**

Though the need to provide grazing facilities to the rural cattle in the reserve forests was recognised, no special measures of improvement of pastures were undertaken, with the increase in cattle and sheep population and the degeneration of natural pastures in the forests, the improvement of grass lands, the reserved forests has become absolutely necessary. The results obtained so far were encouraging as the protection afforded and the conservation of moisture effect have set in motion the phenomenon of progression. The villages were happy to obtain palatable and nutritious green fodder for their cattle.
(iv) **Village fuel wood plantation**

The fuel and small timber plantations would yield fuel which was 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.

(v) **Farm Forestry**

The objective was to make the farmers and the rural communities plant trees which would contribute to general prosperity. The programmes were not only aimed at making the state self-sufficient in timber requirements but also improving the ecological and climate conditions.

(vi) **Animal Husbandary and Dairy**

The following programmes were taken up:

1. to provide assistance to weaker sections to obtain dairy, poultry, sheep units according to the recognised pattern.

2. to train the farmers in modern methods of livestock management

3. to provide facilities for breeding animals through use of frozen semen and supplying bulls in areas not covered by artificial insemination programmes
4. to provide mobile units to make animal health coverage available to villages where there are no institutions.

5. to establish fodder banks by exploiting forest hay

6. to provide massive inputs for fodder development by way of taking up fodder plots on minikit basis and developing community fodder farm.

Dairy development in the DPAP districts was taken up by the Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Corporation.

POULTRY:

For strengthening of existing poultry centres, establishment of new centres, and necessary infrastructure facilities, and for schemes financed by the Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation in the Drought Prone Areas Programme districts in Andhra Pradesh State Meet and poultry development corporation is supported with funds from DPAP.

(vii) Sericulture:

The programme under sericulture has since picked up considerably in the districts of Anantapur, Chittoor, Kurnool and Mahabubnagar and it is necessary to extend it to areas not covered under DPAP programme.
Small Farmers Development Agency:

The small and marginal farmers in the state are disproportionately large as compared to the land possessed by them. 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. During the fourth plan period, this agency came into existence. In all 16 districts in the state, are covered by S.F.D.A.

The S.F.D.A. prepares technically feasible and economically viable schemes, identify small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers, presents the schemes and recommends to the financing agencies in the area of operation, for necessary finance. These agencies are registered under the Public Societies Registration Act of the state. The district collector is the ex-officio chairman of the concerned S.F.D.A.

The rate of subsidy provided by the agency is 25% for small farmers and 33 1/2 % for marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. The agencies act as catalyst with skeleton staff drawn from four various disciplines such as Agriculture, cooperative and Animal Husbandary Departments.
The agency attempts to cover at least 50% of the farmers in the category of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and other weaker sections. The agency provides all the necessary support to the banks for entertainment of applications, their processing and utilisation of loan by the farmers.

Programme content:

1) **Agriculture**

Under Agriculture the programme was 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 etc.

2) **Minor Irrigation**

Under this programme the excavation of individual community irrigation, dug/borem dug-cum-bore wells, fitter points supply of oil engines and electric motors, lift irrigation scheme and surface water development schemes have been taken up.
(iii) **Animal Husbandary**

As a special case during the fifth plan period, the schemes under animal husbandary were permitted to be taken up in a limited way. The major programmes were supply of dairy animals, poultry animals, sheep units piggery etc.

**Command Area Development Programme**

The Command Area Development Department was formed during 1974 on the guidelines issued by the Government of India with the main object of maximising irrigation utilisation in the selected Command Areas and optimising the agricultural production. In Andhra Pradesh four command areas namely Nagarjunasagar Right canal, Nagarjunasagar Left Canal, Sriram Sagar Project and Tungabhadra Project complex with a total gross command areas of 1400 lakh hectares have been selected for intensive area development and modernisation of agriculture under irrigation.

The basic objectives of the command area development programme are to bridge the gap between the creation of irrigation potential and its utilisation and to promote higher water use efficiencies. To achieve this primary
item of physical work, the construction of field channels from the outlet to each individual holding within the outlet command is necessary. This has to be coupled with warabandi or rational supply of irrigation water to ensure equitable and timely delivery of water to each farmer.

**salient features of Command Area Development Programme**

1) **Integrated Water Management (Warabandi)**

The experience in most of the command areas has revealed that there is always abundant supply of water in the upper reaches of the system while the lower reaches have either no supplies or inadequate supplies. So according to this approach supplies are regulated in such a way that water is made available to all the minors under a major by suitably closing the minors in a pre-determined regulated way and to all the farmers chalk in a predetermined schedule specifying the day time and duration of supply to each farmer chalked in proportion to his land holding.

2) **Construction of field channels**

According to the government orders, the construction of field channels form part of the project work and also it forms part of the project cost.
3) **Conjunctive use of Ground Water**:

In the command areas also the areas prone to water logging are being identified so that corrective steps can be taken in time. So far about 40 villages in the command areas have been identified.

4) **Systematic land development**:

Systematic land development is an important function for efficient water utilisation to attend to this work. Engineering and Agricultural divisions with necessary staff are functioning at the project level. The systematic land development operation is organised through the A.P. State Agro-industries Corporation in which a separate Land development division for C.A.D. has been constituted.

5) **Agricultural Extension Programme**:

In order to educate the farmer in modern techniques of Agriculture for increasing production, intensive agricultural programmes known as "Training and Visits system" has been introduced in the four selected command areas to cover area of 12.60 lakh hectares.
6) **Strengthening of Soil Testing Laboratories and other miscellaneous items**

Soil testing plays an important role from the point of view of rational use of fertilisers and much importance has therefore been attached for strengthening the existing laboratories in the command areas.

7) **Irrigated dry cropping demonstration in command areas**

There has been a general feeling among the cultivators that I.D. cultivation in black soil areas will make the land unfit for cultivation over a period of time on account of development of salinity and alkalinity. To dispel this erroneous impression from the minds of farmers, demonstration schemes have been put into operation.

8) **Agricultural farms under Ayacuts**

Project Development and demonstration farms are functioning in the Command Areas to demonstrate agricultural practices.

9) **Farmers Training Centres**

These have been established in the command Areas to impart intensive training in modern agriculture.
10) **Ayacut Road Programme**

According to the agreement entered into with the World Bank, Roads programme covers a length of 1376 Kms. in Nagarjunasagar Project command area due to various reasons the programme could not be taken up as originally scheduled and this has been recently reformulated so as to complete it by 1987-88.

The Command Area Development Programme have been implemented uniformly in all the areas and therefore, whatever schemes are taken up, will benefit backward areas and the small and marginal farmers.

**Integrated Rural Development Programme**

There are 328 blocks in Andhra Pradesh, of them 252 blocks are covered under SFDA and DPAP. As many as 190 blocks of the state are covered under IRDP.

The objective of this programme is to provide full employment through productive programmes in a selected area. These schemes are designed to generate additional employment and to raise the income level of the identified target groups consisting of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, rural artisans and persons belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.
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-employed in the rural areas. The integration is sought to be achieved in 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. d) Labour mobilisation, training in skills and organised mobility to match up the labour with the opportunity.

PROGRAMME CONTENT:

A) Agriculture and Soil conservation:

Under this scheme 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.
2) **Horticulture**:

Under this, supply of seedlings such as coconut, citrus, raising of orchards are contemplated.

3) **Animal Husbandry**:

Under this programme, distribution of milch animals, sheep units, poultry units, piggery, calf rearing through cross breeding have been implemented.

4) **Minor Irrigation**:

This includes individual minor irrigation works such as dug wells, shallow tube wells, boring and deepening of wells, renovation of old wells, provision of pump sets, electric motors and diesel engines, pump houses and the cost of energisation.

5) **Agriculture**:

Under this scheme, raising of mulberry nurseries, grainages, rearing appliances, rearing sheds, equipment for silk rearing and training farmers are contemplated.

6) **Fisheries**:

Supply of boats, nets are included under this programme.
7) **Farm Forestry:**

Raising of nurseries and free distribution of plants are included under this programme.

Andhra Pradesh has three distinct regions. The coastal Andhra comprising rich agricultural land, the Telangana comprising the area which was formerly under Nizams and the Rayalaseema which comprises four districts namely Chittor, Cuddapah and Anantapur. The district of Anantapur is not only the most backward district of this region but happens to be the poorest in the whole state. Long back this district has been identified as Drought Prone and attracted various programmes under the DPAP and CAD for its development. A review of the IRDP has been given in the succeeding pages.