



Evaluation Study

No. 46

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

Issued by

THE EVALUATION WING OF
THE PLANNING & CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH
HYDERABAD

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ON THE
WORKING OF THE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS
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46. EVALUATION REPORT ON THE WORKING OF AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS IN ANDHRA PRADESH.

SECTOR ... AGRICULTURAL SECTOR,
IMPLEMENTING AGENCY ... DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE,
AREA OF OPERATION ... ANDHRA PRADESH.

INTRODUCTION:

1. With a view to ensure that resources and energies are not frittered away on a large number of schemes, and in order to evolve certain broad criteria for judging the usefulness or otherwise of the schemes so that only useful schemes in each sector of development are continued, it was decided that quick Evaluation of all Schemes in respect of major sectors like Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Co-operation, Industries, etc., should be under-taken before they are considered for inclusion in the Fourth Plan. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Sectors were selected for this purpose in the first instance. This study on the working of the Agricultural Schools in the State was accordingly undertaken late in 1968. The three Vocational Agricultural Schools located in the State at Yemmiganur in Kurnool district, Ghantasala in Krishna district and Suryapet in Nalgonda district have been studied in this report.

ORIGIN OF THE SCHEME:

2. The Director of Agriculture stressed in October, 1959, that the speedy development of Tungabhadra Project Ayacut would be effected if the Ryots who were ignorant of the methods of irrigated farming till then, were not educated properly in improved agricultural practices. The Director of Agriculture had then suggested the need for imparting training to young farmers so that they might disseminate the knowledge gained by them in the villages after the training and serve as foci for further spread of Agriculture in Tungabhadra Project Area. These proposals were

examined by the Government of Andhra Pradesh and orders issued in G.O. Ms. No. 1933, Agriculture (Agriculture-III), dated 25th August, 1960, for the starting of an Agricultural School at the Agricultural Demonstration-Cum-Research Farm, Yemmiganur for a period of one year in the first instance. The Agricultural School at Yemmiganur actually came into existence on 10th December, 1960.

3. In January, 1962, the Government of India forwarded a model scheme for the establishment of Vocational Agricultural Schools in the States and expressed that a few Agricultural Schools of the type envisaged in the said scheme may be started in the Third Plan. It was reported that this scheme commended by the Government of India was exactly on the lines suggested by the first Joint Indo-American Team for the setting up of Manjeri Type Schools obtaining in the former Bombay State. Based on the suggestion of the Government of India and the recommendations of the Sub-Committee of the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee on Education, the Director of Agriculture submitted proposals for the establishment of Agricultural Schools in this State. The recommendation of the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee on Education regarding the establishment of Agricultural School in Telangana Region reads as follows:—

“The Government may examine the working of the Agricultural School at Yemmiganur and the Manjeri Type of Agricultural Schools in Bombay and start such Agricultural Schools in Telangana Districts also”.

The Government after due examination of the proposals of the Director of Agriculture, issued orders for the starting of two Agricultural Schools in the State—one school at Ghantasala (Krishna district) and the other at Suryapet (Nalgonda district)—*vide* G.O. Ms. No. 2440, dated 27th November, 1963 and G.O. Ms. No. 1300, dated 29th April, 1964, respectively. The Gram Panchayat of Ghantasala donated 50 acres of land and the Venkateswara Krishi Vidyalaya, Suryapet handed over about 60 acres of land to the Agricultural Department for starting these schools at Ghantasala and Suryapet respectively. It is thus clear that the Agricultural School at

Yemmiganur was created at the instance of the Director of Agriculture prior to Government of India's recommendation, while the remaining two schools were started subsequently on receipt of Government of India's recommendation.

OBJECTIVES OF THE SCHEME :

4. The main objective of the scheme is to impart training in farming for the youth within the age groups of those seeking high school education, but having an agricultural back-ground such as sons of Farmers or persons who are brought up on farms in villages. An article published by the Agronomist-in-charge of the Yemmiganur Agricultural School in the Agricultural news letter of December, 1969, reproduced in *Appendix-A* highlights the role of these agricultural schools and the particulars of the training imparted in them. It will be seen that the trainees are given both classroom and practical training. Each trainee after the completion of the course undergoes a written examination and a certificate of completion of the course is awarded to him.

PLACES OF LOCATION AND DATES OF STARTING OF THE SCHOOLS :

5. The places of location and dates of starting these Agricultural Schools are furnished below:—

TABLE I

Sl. No.	Place of location of the School	Date of starting the school
1.	Agricultural School, Yemmiganur, Kurnool Dist.	10-12-1960
2.	do. Ghantasala, Krishna Dist.	29-6-1964
3.	do. Suryapet Nalgonda Dist.	30-6-1964

The school at Yemmiganur is expected to cater to the needs of the children of ryots in Rayalaseema, while those at Ghantasala and Suryapet are expected to cater to the needs of the children of the ryots in Circar and Telangana Regions respectively.

6. The duration of the training as already indicated is 12 months and the number of candidates fixed for training in each school is 25 per annum. The candidates are

given training in Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and allied subjects with a view to improving their knowledge in modern scientific methods of cultivation. The candidates seeking admission into these schools should have passed the III Form or its equivalent class and be qualified to be admitted into High Schools. The candidates should have farm background and possess landed property of their own or parents or guardians so that they may take to agriculture after training. The candidates must complete 18 years and should be below 26 years of age. A monthly stipend of Rs. 50 per mensem is paid to each candidate during the period of training.

FINANCING OF THE SCHEME:

7. At the time of sanctioning the scheme, it was stated that this scheme would be eligible for Central Assistance to the extent of 75 per cent in so far as non-recurring expenditure is concerned and 25 per cent of the recurring expenditure. This financing pattern will no longer be tenable during the Fourth Plan period, as only Block Loans and Block Grants will be available to the State during the Plan period 1969-74. Farmers Education is a centrally sponsored scheme, but as the Agricultural Schools are vocational in content and meant for the children of the farmers, no central assistance will be available for this scheme.

STAFFING:

8. The staff working in the three Agricultural Schools is indicated in the Table given below:—

TABLE 2

Sl. No.	Designation of the Post and the Scale of pay.	Number of posts in the school at			
		Yenimiganur Ghantasala Suryapet.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
1.	Farm Superintendents (Rs. 350-700)	..	..	1	1
2.	Agricultural Instructors (Rs. 230-400)	1	1	1	2
3.	A. H. Instructors (Rs. 250-425)	..	..	1	1
4.	Accountant-cum-Clerk (Rs. 125-200)	..	..	1	1

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
5.	U. D. clerks (Non-Security) (Rs. 80-150)	..	..	1
6.	L. D. Clerks (Security) (Rs. 80-150)	..	..	1
7.	Stockmen (Rs. 100-135)	..	..	1 (Vacant from the beginning)
8.	Fieldman (Rs. 80-135)	..	..	2 4 (2 vacant from the beginning)
9.	Veterinary Compounders (Rs. 70-120)	..	..	1 (vacant from December 1967)
10.	Poultry Attenders (Rs. 55-70)	..	..	1
11.	Peons (Rs. 50-65)	..	..	2 3

9. Besides the post of one Agricultural Instructor at Yemmiganur School, there are posts of one School Boy, and one Hostel Boy both paid from contingencies at the rate of Rs. 64 per mensem each. The Agricultural School at Yemmiganur is attached to the Yemmiganur Major River Valley Project Scheme Farm and as such the Farm has separate staff for the main scheme or Project Development Work. The staffing pattern as on date in the farm and the Budget for the farm, the Major River Valley Project Scheme and the Budget for the Agricultural Schools are indicated in Appendix 'B'. From the above table it is seen that the staff working in the Agricultural School at Yemmiganur which was started earlier is the barest minimum possible. The main reason for this appears to be due to the fact that the Agricultural School at Yemmiganur is attached to the Agricultural Demonstration-Cum-Research Farms.

10. The staffing pattern obtaining in the Agricultural Schools at Ghantasala and Suryapet which were started simultaneously is not identical. For instance, there are no posts of Lower Division Clerk (non-security) Stockman, Veterinary Compounder and Poultry Attender in the School at Ghantasala. Similarly, the Agricultural School at Suryapet has 2 posts of Agricultural Instructors

and 3 posts of peons while the school at Ghantasala has only one post of Agricultural Instructor and 2 posts of peons. From the records, it is gathered that one post of Agricultural Instructor, one post of Lower Division Clerk (Non-Security), two posts of Fieldman and one post of peon were created in September, 1964 to look after the Horticulture Section of the Farm at Suryapet. Barring these posts, the extra posts created in the school at Suryapet are one post of Stockman, one post of Veterinary Compounder and one post of Poultry Attender. Of these posts, the post of Veterinary Compounder was reported to have been kept unfilled from December, 1967, while the other two posts were kept un-filled from the beginning.

11. The Agricultural School at Ghantasala is located in a farm of about 21 acres, whereas the school at Suryapet is located in a farm of about 64 acres. The farm attached to the Agricultural School, Suryapet was running on loss from 1964-65 till 1967-68, as seen from the table below, though additional staff was sanctioned to it in September, 1964, while the Farm attached to the School at Ghantasala which was brought under cultivation in 1967-68 only has got some profit, which is nominal.

TABLE 3

Year	School at Suryapet.			School at Ghantasala.		
	Expenditure incurred on the Farm.	Receipts.	Profit (+) Loss (-)	Expenditure incurred on the farm.	Receipts.	Profit (+) Loss (-)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1964-65	3,345.72	210.88	(-) 3,134.84	..	..	..
1965-66	14,761.98	4,385.87	(-) 10,376.11	..	..	..
1966-67	12,696.68	1,805.23	(-) 10,890.45	..	..	..
1967-68	6,802.42	5,756.53	(-) 1,045.89	1,560.11	3,645.26	(+) 2,085.15

12. The farm attached to the Agricultural School, Suryapet has been incurring losses despite the fact that additional staff consisting of 1 post of Agricultural Instructor, one post of Lower Division Clerk (non-security), two posts of Fieldman and one post of peon

were sanctioned in September, 1964. The Director of Agriculture may consider ways and means of maximising the receipts *vis-a-vis* the expenditure in these school farms to the extent possible.

WORKING OF THE SCHOOLS:

13. The number of candidates trained in each of these schools and the expenditure incurred year-wise are given in the table below:—

TABLE 4 (A)
Agricultural School, Yemmiganur.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Number of candidates trained.</i>	<i>Pay & allowances of staff</i>	<i>Contingencies (Recurring and non-recurring.)</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1960-61	.. 22	591.77	9,527.15	10,218.92
1961-62	.. 23	1,710.00	3,075.22	4,785.22
1962-63	.. 20	1,668.26	3,818.97	5,437.23
1963-64	.. 14	2,056.44	4,161.05	6,227.49
1964-65	.. 22	3,137.68	9,981.21	13,118.89
1965-66	.. 23	3,595.30	12,846.15	16,441.45
1966-67	.. 15	N.F.	N.F.	..
1967-68	.. 23	N.F.	N.F.	..
Total	.. 162	12,769.45	43,509.75	56,279.20

TABLE 4(B)
Agricultural School, Ghantasala.

Year.	Number of candidates trained.	Pay & Allowances.	Contingencies.		
			Recurring.	Non-recurring	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1964-65 ..	23	17,155.11	5,493.06	6,626.74	29,274.91
1965-66 ..	22	19,969.80	6,694.35	1,040.10	27,704.25
1966-67 ..	24	25,237.50	10,225.26	2,230.28	34,023.05
1967-68 ..	11	26,736.02	5,226.61	2,479.62	34,441.25
Total ..	80	90,097.43	27,689.28	11,376.74	1,29,343.45

TABLE 4(C)
Agricultural School at Suryapet.

Year.	Number of candidates trained.	Pay & allowances.	Contingencies.		
			Recurring.	Non-recurring	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1964-65 ..	16	13,880.00	13,280.00	28,360.00	55,520.00
1965-66 ..	25	31,362.00	30,598.00	Nil.	61,960.00
1966-67 ..	25	34,454.00	37,640.00	Nil.	72,094.00
1967-68 ..	25	39,079.00	21,800.00	6,272.00	67,151.00
Total ..	91	1,18,775.00	1,03,318.00	34,632.00	2,56,725.00

14. The total number of candidates trained in the Agricultural Schools at Yemmiganur, Ghantasala and Suryapet from their inception till 1967-68 have been 160, 80 and 90 only respectively, while the expenditure incurred was of the order of about Rs. 0.56, Rs. 1.29 and Rs. 2.57 lakhs. Table-5 gives the year-wise average cost of imparting training to trainees in these schools. The recurring expenditure consists of the stipend paid to the students, farm expenses, rents of office and school buildings, allowances of watchmen, etc., while the non-recurring expenditure consists of the amounts spent for the purchase of cattle, equipment, furniture, construction of buildings, etc.

15. The number of candidates to be trained in each school during every year is 25. From table-4(A), it is seen that the school at Yemmiganur had full strength of the trainees during the year of its inception, while only 14 and 15 candidates were trained in the school during 1963-64 and 1966-67, respectively. There was thus a shortfall of 11 and 10 candidates respectively during these years. The number of candidates trained in this school during the other years varies between 20 and 23 which is encouraging. From Table-4 (B) it is clear that the number of candidates trained in the School at Ghantasala from 1964-65 to 1966-67 varied between 22 and 24, while the number trained in 1967-68, viz., 11 candidates is far below the number fixed by the Government. It is gratifying to note that the Agricultural School at Suryapet had full strength from 1965-66 to 1967-68. It was only in the year 1964-65 there were only 16 trainees which fell short of by 9 trainees. This might be due to the fact that the school started functioning from 30th June, 1964.

16. It was however noticed that there were only 2 candidates on the rolls on 31st August 1967, in the school at Ghantasala. This was so even after the Farm Superintendent issued a detailed circular to all District Officials requesting them to co-operate in achieving the targets and even after touring and contacting a large number of Panchayat Samithis, Progressive Farmers etc., in the district. In view of this poor response the Farm Superintendent and the Deputy Director, Masulipatnam requested the Director of Agriculture either for the closure of the

school or Ghantasala or for its transfer to another suitable place. Instead, the Director of Agriculture issued a circular [Roc. PR(2)/650/67, dated 16th December, 1967], to all Deputy Directors and District Agricultural Officers, etc., with copies to all District Collectors for rendering necessary help in procuring the required number of trainees. Press releases were also issued by the Director of Agriculture. Despite all this, the response was not encouraging in 1967-68, even though the Director of Agriculture was forced to allot quotas of recruitment of trainees to Deputy Directors of Agriculture in this regard.

17. A non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 28,360 was incurred by the Agricultural School at Suryapet during 1964-65. It was ascertained that the construction of a building including one hostel and a cattle-shed was started in 1964-65 and completed and handed-over to the authorities concerned in June, 1968 only. Its cost was reported to be about Rs. 70,000 which was transferred to the Public Works Department by the Director of Agriculture. Hence, the amount of Rs. 28,360 incurred under 'non-contingencies' does not represent the cost of construction of buildings. At no other school was such a huge non-contingent expenditure incurred. It is not known whether there was real need for such a huge non-contingent expenditure.

AVERAGE COST OF IMPARTING TRAINING TO CANDIDATES:

18. The amount incurred by the Government for imparting training to one candidate during each year in the 3 Agricultural Schools is worked out and given in the following table. For purposes of this study, the average cost for imparting training to one candidate was calculated taking into account only the recurring expenditure on salaries, contingent expenditure, etc.

TABLE 5

Average cost (without taking into consideration non-recurring) for imparting training one candidate during :

School at	Expenditure							
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ghantasala. ..	..	..	..	..	985.00	1,212.00	1,529.00	2,906.00
Suryapet . ..	..	..	..	..	1,700.00	2,478.00	2,884.00	2,435.00
Yemmiganur... ..	175.00	201.00	370.00	485.00	575.00	N.A.	N.A.	

19. The Farm Superintendent, Yemmiganur has not furnished separate figures under recurring and non-recurring contingencies. The figures in respect of Yemmiganur School had therefore to be roughly worked out on the assumption that $\frac{3}{4}$ of the expenditure shown in Column No. 4 of the Table 4(A) pertains to recurring contingent expenditure, while the balance of $\frac{1}{4}$ pertains to non-recurring contingent expenditure. The tabular statement above indicates the general trend of increase in the average cost. The average cost of imparting training to one candidate at Ghantasala has increased from Rs. 985 in 1964-65 to Rs. 2,906 in 1967-68. This steep rise in average cost during 1967-68 was mainly due to the fact that the number of candidates trained were only 11 in that year. The cost of a trainee at Suryapet in the year 1967-68 was Rs. 2,435, while the cost in 1964-65 was only Rs. 1,700. Compared to above the cost of trainee at Yemmiganur is negligible.

20. The Superintendents of the Agricultural Schools concerned were made responsible for the selection of candidates till December, 1967 (i.e.), till the instructions in Roc. P. R. (2) 650/67, dated 16th December, 1967, were issued by the Director of Agriculture. As the Superintendents did not cope-up with the work of selecting candidates and as these schools are intended to train farmers' sons in more than one District the concerned Deputy Directors (Agriculture) were made responsible for selecting suitable candidates. The number of candidates fixed for each school viz., 25 is distributed among the concerned districts as follows:—

Agricultural School, Ghantasala.

Deputy Director ..	.. Srikakulam ..	..	..	3 candidates.
Do.	Vizag ..	..	..	3 candidates.
Do.	.. East Godavari ..	..	..	3 candidates.
Do. ..	.. Krishna ..	..	..	4 candidates.
Do.	.. Guntur ..	..	..	4 candidates.
Do.	.. Nellore ..	..	..	4 candidates.
Do.	.. West Godavari ..	..	..	4 candidates.
			Total ..	25 candidates.

Agricultural School Yemmlganur.

Deputy Director	..	Chittoor	..	..	6 candidates.
Do.	..	Kurnool	..	..	7 candidates.
Do.	..	Cuddapah	..	..	6 candidates.
Do.	..	Anantapur	..	..	6 candidates.
				Total	<u>25</u>

Agricultural School Suryapet.

Deputy Director	..	Hyderabad	..	..	3 candidates.
Do.	..	Medak	..	..	2 candidates.
Do.	..	Mahboobnagar	..	..	3 candidates.
Do.	..	Warangal	..	..	3 candidates.
Do.	..	Karimnagar	..	..	3 candidates.
Do.	..	Nalgonda	..	..	3 candidates.
Do.	..	Khammam	..	..	3 candidates.
Do.	..	Nizamabad	..	..	3 candidates.
Do.	..	Adilabad	..	..	2 candidates.
				Total	<u>25 candidates.</u>

21. With a view to see the practicability of these instructions or how far they were actually implemented the break-up figures among the districts concerned in respect of the schools at Ghantasala and Suryapet have been gathered and tabulated below:—

TABLE 6-(A)

Agricultural School, Ghantasala.

Year.	Number of candidates belonging to							Total.
	Srikaku- lam.	Vizag.	East Go- davari	West Go- davari	Krishna	Guntur	Nellore	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1964-65 ..	1	Nil	Nil	1	21	Nil	Nil	23
1965-66 .	Nil	Nil	2	1	18	1	Nil	22
1966-67 ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	19	4	Nil	24
1967-68 } 1968-69 }	Not furnished							

TABLE 6-(B)

Agricultural School, Suryapet.

Year.	Number of candidates belonging to									
	Adila- bad.	Hyd.	Medak	Mah- boob- nagar.	Karim- nagar.	Wa- ran- gal.	Nal- gonda.	Kham- mam.	Niza- mabad.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1964-65 ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	15	Nil	1	16
1965-66 ..	Nil	2	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	20	1	Nil	25
1966-67 ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	24	Nil	Nil	25
1967-68 ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	24	Nil	Nil	25
1968-69 ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	22	2	Nil	25

22. It is evident from the above tables that a large number of the candidates admitted into these schools belonged to the district in which the school is located, while only an insignificant number of the candidates came from the neighbouring districts. There was no representation at all from certain districts from the inception of these schools. Hence, the main objective of establishing a single school in each region to cater to the needs of the children in that particular region has not been achieved in practice satisfactorily.

23. From the foregoing, it is clear that there is lack of adequate response from farmers to send their children to the school at Ghantasala. The average cost incurred to train a candidate in these schools except at Yemmiganur is on the high side.

24. Having come to these conclusions, it may be necessary to find out the reasons why the agricultural school at Ghantasala is not attracting adequate response. While several factors may have contributed to this, one or two major factors may be specially mentioned. It would *prima facie* appear that the school at Ghantasala was wrongly sited in an interior place in Krishna district. The school is located in a rich delta belt and it would appear that the farmers are not specially keen on sending their children for training in wet cultivation of crops for a whole year. The interior location of the school, lack of adequate facilities as well as the attitudes of the farmers themselves and their desire not to lose the services of their wards for a whole year are some of the reasons for the Ghantasala School not getting good response from the farmers. These observations are generally applicable to the two other schools also; and if the other schools have been successful in obtaining trainees and hold them, the credit should go only to the enlightened ryots who have sent their wards for such training. Similarly, the school at Suryapet could also have perhaps been better sited at Miryalaguda or Huzurnagar of Nalgonda district where water facilities from Nagarjunasagar Project Canals are available. Suryapeta is on the Vijayawada—Hyderabad Road and as such cannot be said to be an interior place. The number of trainees in this school has been satisfactory though the cost per trainee has been increasing from year to year. The working of the Yemmiganur School can also be said to be satisfactory.

25. Another valid reason for the lack of adequate response to the schools can be traced to the lack of adequate employment opportunities to the trainees after the completion of their training. In fact, it was made clear by the Director of Agriculture in his circular Roc. P.R. (2)/650/67, dated 16th December, 1967, that the certificates issued by the Agricultural Schools on successful completion of the training do not confer any extra advantage or eligibility for purposes of securing jobs. The syllabus prescribed in these schools could also be made more comprehensive so as to include important subjects such as tractor driving, assembling and dismantling of all improved agricultural implements, hybridization work, studies of mechanism of power and oil engines and their working, etc., so that the trainees, after the training is over, could secure jobs in the private sector. Some of the trainees themselves have pressed for such training.

DISCUSSION:

26. From a study of the Agricultural Schools, it is evident that the Agricultural School at Ghantasala is of late not getting adequate response from farmers' children. The working of the schools at Suryapet and Yemmiganur can be said to be satisfactory. The working of the agricultural school at Ghantasala was also satisfactory up to 1966-67 and it is only thereafter that the school has not been able to attract maximum number of trainees as per norms laid down by the Director of Agriculture. It is, however, creditable that the farm at Ghantasala made a profit of Rs. 2,085.15 in the year 1967-68. The farm land at Ghantasala is very fertile and with adequate irrigation facilities can become self supporting. In view of the poor response to the training at Ghantasala the Director of Agriculture should consider and initiate measures to ensure adequate response to the training programme at Ghantasala Agricultural School. The Evaluation Team's suggestion to ensure the satisfactory working of this school also has been separately indicated below:—

27. As a result of the evaluation study on Agricultural Schools, it has been felt that vocational training to be given to farmers sons over a period of one year is too long

and that this period of training can be conveniently reduced to a shorter period, say three months. The purpose of training given to the farmers' children is not to make them experts in the agricultural field but give them intensive training in the theory and practice of agriculture and for this a training of 2 to 3 months should do. The Director of Agriculture may therefore consider running such condensed courses in Agriculture for the children of farmers. It would also be useful if in addition to such condensed courses, the agricultural schools organise special short term courses ranging over periods of 15 to 20 days to impart specialised training in crops which have regional or local importance. Thus, for example, in a district like Chittoor farmers would be interested in their children obtaining knowledge of cultivation of sugar-cane and ground-nut apart from paddy the enthusiasm of the farmers' children could be mobilised for training course such as Virginia tobacco and green chillies. In a district like Cuddapah farmers would be interested in their wards learning the Agriculture of turmeric and betel leaves, etc. The informal enquiries of the evaluation officers with the cultivators and their wards have also confirmed this view. Keeping in view the general enthusiasm of cultivators and their wards for crop-oriented training, it is desirable that the Director of Agriculture considers the organisation of such short crop-oriented courses to farmers' children in the districts. These courses would be in addition to the regular condensed courses for periods of three months at a stretch. The short courses would be comprehensive and would include specialised courses such as 'Tractors', their operation and maintenance, Electric Motors and Pumpsets, their usage, handling and maintenance and such other new courses which would induct the benefits of new technology to the farmers' children. If short courses of this type keeping the utilisation point of view are organised by the Director of Agriculture, there will be adequate enthusiasm from the children of farmers. A list of such specialised short-term courses which could be introduced in the existing vocational training schools are indicated in *Annexure-A*. The short crop-oriented courses could be organised seasonally in the first instance in the existing vocational training schools (*i.e.*), when such crops are under cultivation in the district in which the school is located. The importance of audio-visual educational

training need not also be stressed in the vocational training of farmers' children. It is desirable that each agricultural school is furnished with adequate audio-visual educational equipment to ensure that farmers' children are given satisfactory training with such equipment.

GHANTASALA AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL:

28. One of the suggestions in connection with increasing the maximum number of trainees at Ghantasala would no doubt be to shift the training school if possible to a better place in the district, but before this extreme step is considered, it would be desirable to try the alternative of the condensed courses and short-term crop-oriented courses should be organised in the schools in addition to the above condensed courses. About 40 to 50 trainees could be given such training at a time and as many special courses as possible organised during a year. These trainees would have to be assisted by way of food and free accommodation during the period of such training and some suitable daily allowance may have to be sanctioned for them.

29. From the foregoing it is evident that these Agricultural Schools have not been functioning satisfactorily for some reason or the other. Farmers' Training and Education Centres are being run in the State. This is a centrally sponsored scheme and the Government of India have been attaching much importance to this scheme. The Government of India propose to open some more Farmers' Training Centres in the Fourth Plan. As the main aim of these schemes is to train farmers and their sons in High Yielding varieties programmes in order to improve food production, it is suggested that the Agricultural Schools may be converted into Farmers' Training Centres in case the farmer continue to function in a similar manner in the Fourth Plan period also.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

30. (i) The Agricultural Schools at Ghantasala and Suryapet were wrongly sited. (Para 23).

(ii) The staffing pattern obtaining in the three Agricultural Schools of the State is not uniform. (Paras 8-10).

(iii) The working of the Agricultural Schools at Yemmiganur and Suryapet can be said to be satisfactory.

The working of the School at Ghantasala was also satisfactory up to 1966-67 and thereafter the school has not been able to enrol the maximum number of trainees as per norms laid down by the Director of Agriculture. It is however creditable that the farm attached to the agricultural school at Ghantasala made some marginal profit during the year, 1967-68. (Paras 11, 14 and 15).

(iv) In view of the poor response to the training at Ghantasala, the Director of Agriculture should consider and initiate measures to ensure adequate enrolment of trainees in the Agricultural School at Ghantasala. One suggestion would be to shift the training school, if possible, to a better place in the district, but before such an extreme step is considered it is desirable to try the alternative of condensed courses and short term courses in the Ghantasala Agricultural School as suggested in the Evaluation Report. (Paras 26 and 28).

(v) The average cost of imparting training to each candidate in the Agricultural Schools at Ghantasala and Suryapet is comparatively high. (Para 19).

(vi) The main objective of establishing one Agricultural School in each region of the State has not been achieved satisfactorily. (Para 22).

(vii) It has been considered that the period of vocational training to farmers' children over a period of one year is too long and that this period of training can be reduced with advantage to a period of 2-3 months. (Para 27).

(viii) It has also been suggested that in addition to such condensed courses the agricultural schools should organise special short-term crop-oriented courses of training in agriculture for periods ranging between 15 to 20 days normally to impart specialised training in crops which have regional or local importance. The maximum period for a course could be three weeks. These courses would be in addition to the regular condensed courses indicated above. As many such courses as possible could be organised by the existing schools. (Para 27).

(ix) It has also been suggested that the trainees undergoing the short-term specialised courses should be assisted by way of food and free accommodation and that

some suitable daily allowance may be sanctioned to them. (Para 24).

(x) The syllabus prescribed for the trainees could be made more comprehensive so as to include important subjects like, Tractor Driving, Assembling and Dismantling of improved Agricultural implements, Hybridization work, the working and maintenance of oil power and oil engines etc., so that the trainees after the training may secure jobs in private sector. (Para 25).

(xi) Farmer's Training and Education Centres are being run in the State. This is centrally sponsored scheme. If the Agricultural Schools continue to function in the same way the Government in the Food and Agriculture Department may consider converting them into Farmer's Training and Education Centres in the Fourth Plan as the main aim of both these schemes is to impart training to farmers' and their children in order to improve food production in these days of Green Revolution. (Para 29).

ANNEXURE-A

GENERAL COURSES

1. Soils and soil testing and conservation programmes including reclamation of saline and alkaline soils and application of fertilizers.
2. Seed production of high yielding varieties.
3. Use of fertilizers compost making and green manuring.
4. Plant Protection: Manures.
5. Irrigation: Water requirements of crops, etc.
6. Vegetable cultivation.
7. Fruit cultivation.
8. Dry farming.
9. Tractor: Its operation and maintenance.
10. Water lifts: Electric motors and pump sets their usage handling and maintenance.
11. Package of practices of important crops.
12. Agricultural implements.
13. Crop rotations and multiple cropping (including fodder crops).

CROP-ORIENTED COURSES

1. Paddy,
2. Ground-nut,
3. Sugarcane,
4. Turmeric,
5. Citrons,
6. Banana,
7. Mesta,
8. Tobacco,
9. Crops of local importance in the district.

These crop-oriented courses would cover the entire gamut of Scientific Agriculture connected with the cultivation of that crop starting from Seed Stage to Harvesting and marketing of the crop.

A P P E N D I X - A

V. ROLE OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL,
YEMMIGANUR

The older generation of the farming community has been wedded to certain ideological manipulations in agricultural operations, some times with an undertone of dissatisfaction at the modern methods of farming such as introduction of iron ploughs, machinery, etc. Various deliberations have been made to wean away the diffused beliefs and the present programme is an outcome of such deliberations wherein great stress has been laid on educating the younger generation of the farming community who are most likely to become the progressive farmers in the years to come in modern agricultural methods. With the objectives of providing opportunities to farmers' sons to appreciate farming as respectable vocation, enable them to acquire skills necessary for improved Rural living and leadership and to emerge out as full-time progressive farmers in the years to come, vocational agricultural schools hitherto called as Farmer's sons Training Course were established in the State. The vocational agricultural school was started on the agricultural farm at Yemmiganur in Kurnool district in 1960.

Instructions both class-room and practical and general and technical are blended into one course and taught to the trainees exclusively by a qualified teacher of agriculture. The trainees will be given intensive training both in theory and practical on various improved methods pertaining to tillage, high yielding varieties, plant protection, fertilisation, seed material, fruit gardens and soil problems. They will also be taken on tour to the nearby Agricultural Research Stations and farms of progressive farmers to enable them to acquire knowledge of managerial and manipulative skills.

The duration of the training programme is 12 months starting from 1st of June of the current year to 31st May of the next year. Farmer's sons with some landed property, educated up to 8th standard and aged between 18 and 26 years alone will be admitted into this school. This course does not confer on the trainees any eligibility for employment in the Government Departments.

Towards the closure of the training course a written examination is conducted to evaluate its impact on the trainees. Each trainee will be awarded a certificate of completion of the training course.

182 farmer's sons have so far had training in this school. These trainees have gone back to their villages and adopted new methods and techniques in their fields. Thus they have been helpful in own efforts for increasing the agricultural production in the rural areas.

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(Source: Agricultural News Letter Volume II, December, 1969, No. VI published by the Director of Agriculture).

APPENDIX—B

Staff in the Project Division Farm at Yemmiganur.

1. Agronomist	..	..	..	..	700-40-900-50-1,100
2. Superintendent	..	..	..	..	400-25-650-30-800
3. Agricultural Asst. (R)	..	..	..	..	250-15-400-20-500
4. Farm Manager	..	..	..	..	Do.
5. Agricultural Assistant (I. Crops)	..	..	..	..	Do.
6. Agricultural Asst. (Chemistry)	..	..	..	..	225-14-365-17-450
7. Agricultural Asst. (T)	..	..	..	..	250-15-400-20-500
8. Field Man	..	..	..	..	90-4-130-6-160
9. Do.				..	Do.
10. Do.				..	Do.
11. Do.				..	Do.
12. L.D.C.	..	..	..	..	Do.
13. Store clerk	..	..	..	..	Do.
14. Typist	..	..	..	..	Do.
15. Peon	..	..	..	..	60-2-80-3-95
16. Do.				..	Do.
17. Do.				..	Do.
18. Twelve permanent Mazdoors	..	..	..	..	Total Pay & D.A. 101 per month.

Farm Budget allotment.

Pay of Officers	..	..	..	4,830.00
Pay of Establishment	..	..	..	23,900.00
Dearness allowance	..	..	..	16,800.00
Compensatory allowance	..	..	..	430.00
Travelling allowances	..	..	..	1,350.00
Contingencies	..	..	..	48,500.00

Major River Valley Project Scheme.

Pay of Officers	..	..	..	..	11,400.00
Pay of Establishment	..	..	..	..	19,900.00
Dearness allowances	..	..	..	..	15,000.00
Compensatory allowance	..	..	..	..	500.00
Travelling allowances	..	..	..	..	5,470.00
Contingencies	..	..	..	..	44,200.00

Agricultural School Budget Allotment.

Pay of Establishment	..	..	..	..	3,300.00
Dearness allowances	..	..	..	..	600.00
Travelling allowance	..	..	..	..	300.00
Contingencies	..	..	..	..	13,500.00

(data furnished by the Agronomist, Yemmiganur farm)

LIST OF OTHER EVALUATION REPORTS ISSUED SO FAR

By

THE STATE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

1. Study on the Working of the Scheme "The large and better utilisation of local manurial resources".
2. Study on the working of the Scheme "Housing Colonies for Harijans".
3. Study on the working of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme in Andhra Pradesh.
4. Study on the working of the Employment Information and Assistance Bureau in Rural Areas.
5. Study on the working of the State Seed Farms.
6. Study on the working of the Special Schools for adult women.
7. Study on the working of the Scheme "Crop Estimation surveys on Principal Food Crops in Andhra Pradesh."
8. Study on the working of the District Service Station, Chittoor.
9. Study on the working of the Fish Farms in Andhra Pradesh.
10. Study on the working of the New Well Subsidy Scheme in Andhra Pradesh.
11. Study on the working of the Beggar Home at Hanumakonda.
12. Study on the working of the Duck Extension Centres.
13. Study on the working of the Evening Classes scheme at the Hindustan Shipyard, Visakhapatnam.
14. Study on the working of the Apprenticeship Training scheme at the Hindustan Shipyard, Visakhapatnam and Allwyn Metal Works Hyderabad.
15. Study on the working of the District Shelters for Women in Andhra Pradesh.
16. Study on the working of the Poultry Development Centres in Andhra Pradesh.
17. Study on the working of the Gram Sevaks in Gollaprolu Block of East Godavari district.
18. Study on the working of the Minor Irrigation Programmes in Andhra Pradesh.
19. Study on the working of the State After Care Homes for Women.
20. Work study of District Veterinary Officers.
21. Study on the working of the State After Care Homes for Men.
22. Study on the working of the Industrial Estates at Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Warangal.

23. Work study of District Panchayat Officers.
24. Repeat study on the working of Duck Extension Centres in Andhra Pradesh.
25. Study on the working of Rural Industries Projects.
26. Study on the working of Pilot Projects for the development of Gramdan Villages.
27. Study on the working of National Consumer Service Scheme.
28. Work study of District Agricultural Officers.
29. Study on the working of the Urban Compost Scheme.
30. Study on the working of Rural Community Workshops.
31. Work study of Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies.
32. Work study of Taluk Statistical Assistants.
33. Study on the Employment Market Information Centres in Andhra Pradesh.
34. A quick Evaluation Study into the working and Achievements of the Andhra Pradesh State Council for Education of Women and Girls.
35. Study on the working of Gram Sahayak Training Centres in Andhra Pradesh.
36. Review on the Stock, working and Utilisation of Power Drills in Andhra Pradesh 1968.
37. Evaluation study on the working of Soil Conservation Programmes in Andhra Pradesh.
38. Evaluation report on the working of Intensive Agricultural District Programmes in West Godavari District.
39. Study on the working of the Horticultural Development Schemes in Andhra Pradesh.
40. Study on the working of Jute and Mesta Development Schemes in Andhra Pradesh.
41. Study on the working of Rural Electrification Programme in Andhra Pradesh.
42. Quick Evaluation Report on the working of Plant Protection Training Centre, Hyderabad.
43. Study on the working of the State Seed Farms in Andhra Pradesh.
44. Work Study of Assistant Directors of Industries.
45. A Quick Evaluation Study of certain aspects of Motor Vehicles Taxation etc., in Andhra Pradesh.

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