



BUILDING NEW ANDHRA

Progress of the First Plan

**PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
ANDHRA STATE**



I am very glad that our Planning and Development Department is bringing out a brochure on the eve of the Intra-State Seminar. India is marching forward and Andhra has not lagged behind. I find a new activity in all the National Extension Service Blocks, Community Development Blocks, and Community Project Blocks, wherever I have been in the last few months. It is our duty to enliven the people and by harnessing their energy and enthusiasm strike at new targets. In our country there is a tradition of looking to established authority as the great Provider of all comforts. We must break this ring and make the people feel that their individual and co-operative help is needed to build our national life, progress and prosperity. This would mean raising the standards of living, creating new sources of wealth, increasing productivity and expanding purchasing power.

We require finance. Governmental finances are limited. But if progress has to out-run the limited financial resources, the gap has to be filled by the voluntary labour of the big and the small contributed with purpose and will. Sramadan is the key to future progress and our Community Blocks are our centres whereat it can be pooled and utilized. We will cover the entire Andhra with these blocks in the next five years and let our discussions in the Seminar demarcate the way to fulfil the Second Five-Year Plan. Within our State we have good resources, good order and a tidy social scene. Let us March forward step in step.

KURNOOL,
2nd February 1956.

KALA VENKATA RAO,
Minister for Planning and Industries.

FOREWORD

MEN have many needs but not the means to meet them all. They have to make up their minds as to the things to be done first and how to do them. That is what exactly the Planning Commission have done for the country. They have determined the priorities and defined the stages in which the Plan should be carried out in order to raise the standard of living of the people and to open out to them opportunities for a richer and more varied life.

Planning is the seed of action. The seed has taken root. Some plants are already bearing fruit. Some are still growing. But for our financial limitations the seed could have been sown earlier in some cases and their growth accelerated. The results so far achieved in co-operation with the people are briefly indicated in this brochure. If we must have quicker and better results, there is every need for the people to act with greater co-operation and provide the necessary wherewithal for the speedy execution of the Plan.

The development of a country is closely linked with the self-development of its people. As our Prime Minister remarked "INDIA'S FIVE-YEAR PLAN SHOULD NOT BE REGARDED AS CONSISTING OF A SERIES OF PROJECTS AND WORKS RECOMMENDED FOR EXECUTION ALL OVER THE COUNTRY; THE PLAN IS SOMETHING MUCH VASTER—MIGHTY SCENE OF A NATION BUILDING ITSELF—ALL OF US WORKING TOGETHER TO MAKE THE NEW INDIA". A pattern of social and economic life has been placed before the country and foundations are being laid for a welfare State. Unless we succeed in bringing about a change in the outlook of the millions of families in the country-side and assist them in their efforts to build up a new life, rural India may not change so easily or so quickly on the lines we

so devotedly wish for. Unless this is realized and "Self-help and Co-operation" are applied to the maximum extent possible, our goal will remain still distant.

The brochure has been prepared largely with material furnished by the Heads of Departments. But for the co-operation and the personal care and attention given by Sri L. Baktavatsalu, Deputy Secretary (Planning) who has been ably assisted by the Progress Officer and the Assistant Director of Public Relations, the brochure could not have been produced in so short a time.

On the completion of the First Five-Year Plan period by the end of the current year, it is proposed to bring out a comprehensive review of our achievements under the First Five-Year Plan.

C. NARASIMHAM,
Development Commissioner
and
Secretary to Government

CONTENTS

	PAGE.
FOREWORD	i

PART ONE

GENERAL APPRAISAL OF THE PLAN

I. PERSPECTIVE OF PLANNING	1
II. THE STATE PLAN	3
III. PROGRESS OF THE PLAN	5
IV. PLANNING MACHINERY	9

PART TWO

PROGRAMMES OF DEVELOPMENT

I. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT—	
(1) AGRICULTURE	11
(2) ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	17
(3) DAIRYING AND MILK SUPPLY	19
(4) FORESTS	20
(5) CO-OPERATION	22
(6) FISHERIES	24
(7) RURAL WELFARE SCHEME	26
II. IRRIGATION AND POWER—	
(1) IRRIGATION	29
(2) POWER PROJECTS	32
III. INDUSTRIES—	
(1) INDUSTRIES	39
(2) COTTAGE INDUSTRIES	41
IV. TRANSPORT—	
ROAD DEVELOPMENT	47

	PAGE
V. SOCIAL SERVICES—	
(1) EDUCATION	49
(2) MEDICAL	51
(3) PUBLIC HEALTH	54
(4) HOUSING	58
(5) AMELIORATION OF BACKWARD CLASSES	58
VI. LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS	65
VII. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	67

PART THREE

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE ON PLAN SCHEMES

STATEMENT A—DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE UNDER AGRICULTURE	73
STATEMENT B—DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE UNDER ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	75
STATEMENT C—DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE UNDER DAIRYING AND MILK SUPPLY.	75
STATEMENT D—DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE UNDER FORESTS	76
STATEMENT E—DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE UNDER CO-OPERATION	76
STATEMENT F—DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE UNDER FISHERIES	77
STATEMENT G—DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE UNDER RURAL DEVELOPMENT	77
STATEMENT H—DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE UNDER IRRIGATION	77
STATEMENT I—DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE UNDER POWER	78
STATEMENT J—DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE UNDER INDUSTRIES	78
STATEMENT K—DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE UNDER COTTAGE INDUSTRIES	79
STATEMENT L—DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE UNDER ROAD DEVELOPMENT	79
STATEMENT M—DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE UNDER EDUCATION	80
STATEMENT N—DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE UNDER MEDICAL	80
STATEMENT P—DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH	81
STATEMENT Q—DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE UNDER HOUSING	82
STATEMENT R—DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE UNDER AMELIORATION OF BACKWARD CLASSES.	82
STATEMENT S—ACHIEVEMENTS IN COMMUNITY PROJECTS, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE BLOCKS.	83
STATEMENT T—ASSESSMENT OF ACHIEVEMENTS IN C.P.C.D. AND N.E.S. BLOCKS.	85

WITH THE PEOPLE

ALL IN STEP



↑ THE GOVERNOR AND SHRIMATI KUSUM TRIVEDI CUTTING OPEN THE BRIDGE AT TANGATUR, A PLACE WITHIN HALF A MILE OF CHITTOOR-KURNOOL ROAD

SRI B. GOPALA REDDY, CHIEF MINISTER ADDRESSING THE GATHERING ON THE OCCASION OF THE INAUGURATION OF BASIC AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL AT NANDYAL. ↓





↑ SRI N. SANJIVA REDDY, DEPUTY CHIEF MINISTER ADDRESSING THE VILLAGERS WHEN HE LAID THE FOUNDATION STONE FOR NAKKALAGANDI PROJECT DURING AUGUST 1954.

SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI, REVENUE MINISTER AT A KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION. ↓





↑ THE PLANNING MINISTER WITH THE BHARAT SEVAK SAMAJ WORKERS DOING ROAD WORK IN NANDYAL.

SRI G. LATCHANNA, MINISTER FOR SOCIAL WELFARE AMONG THE CADETS AT THE NATIONAL CADET CORPS CAMP HELD IN CUDDAPAH. ↓

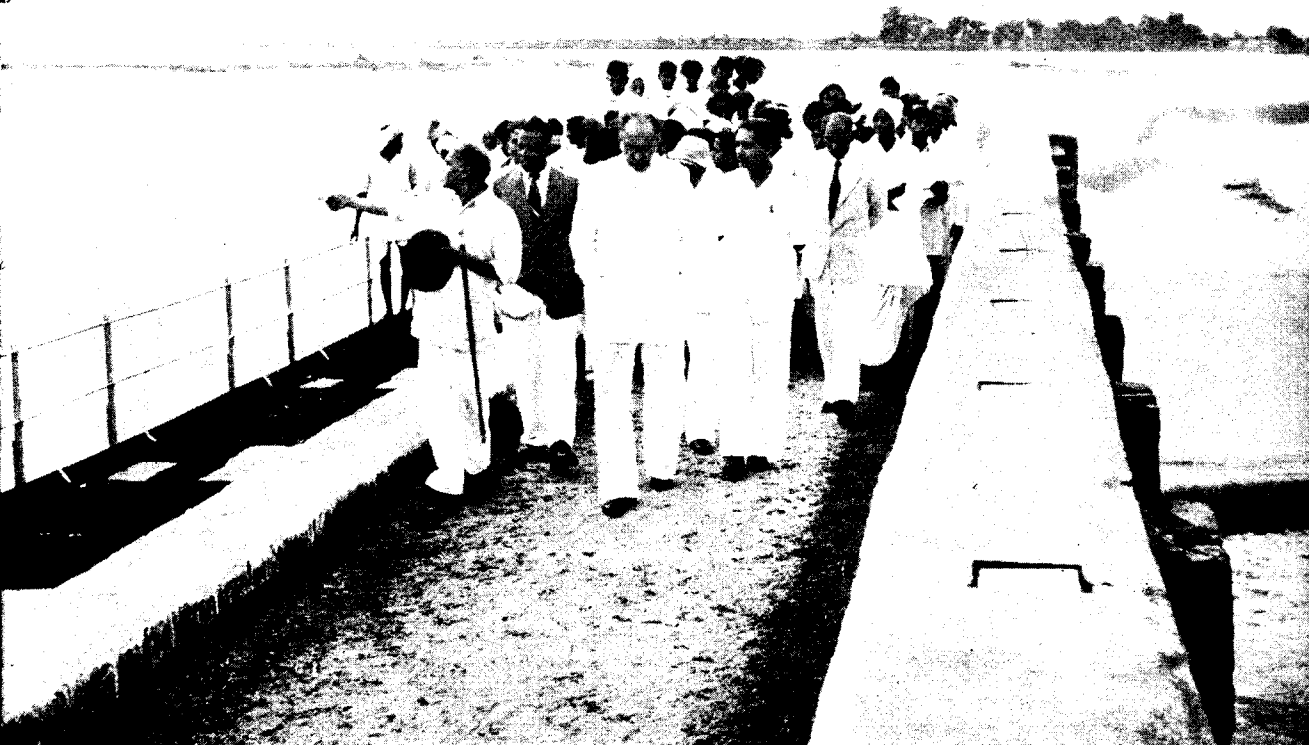




↑ SRI D. SANJIVAYYA, TRANSPORT MINISTER, LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE FOR AN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL AT DIGUVAMITA IN GIDDALORE NATIONAL EXTENSION BLOCK

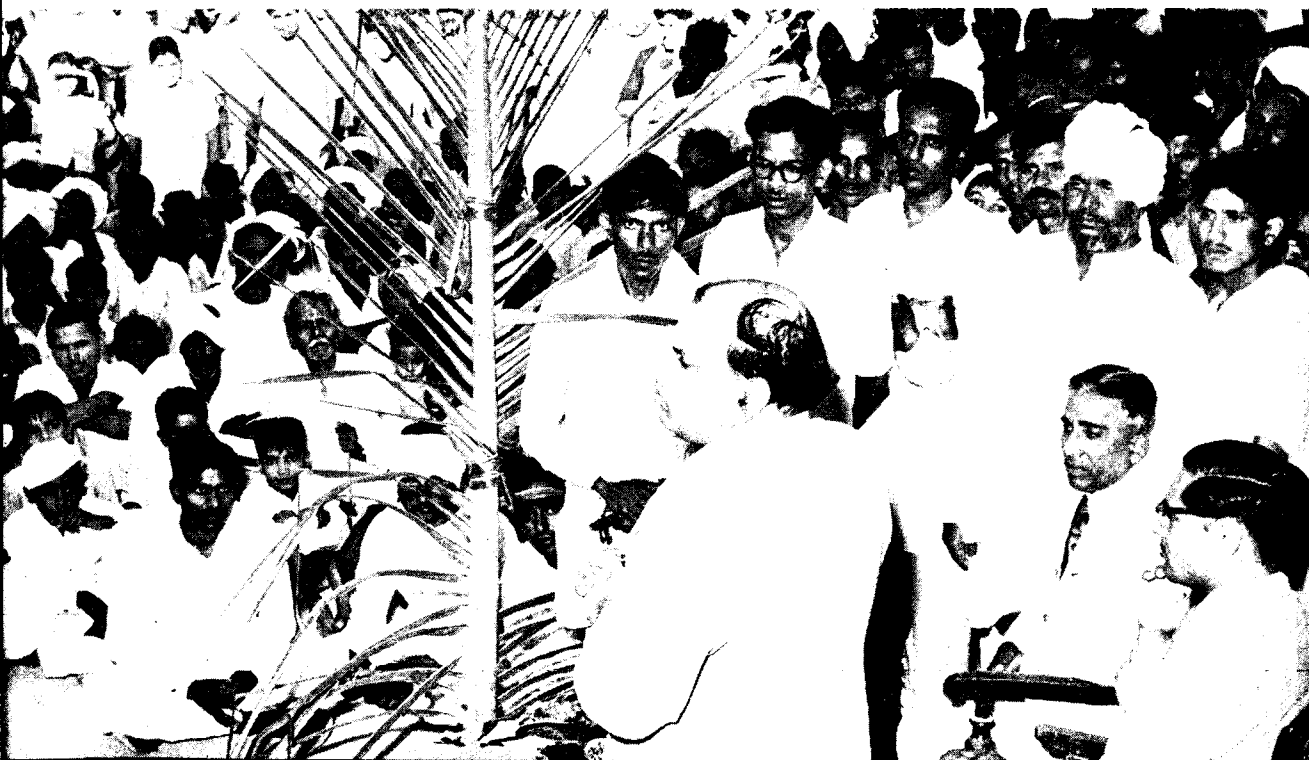
SRI A. B. NAGESWARA RAO, LOCAL ADMINISTRATION MINISTER SPEAKING AT A PUBLIC MEETING AT KURNOOL IN CONNECTION WITH THE SIXTH T.B. SEAL SALE CAMPAIGN. ↓





↑ SRI Y. N. SUKTHANKAR WITH CHIEF SECRETARY AT SUNKESALA ANICUL.

SRI SUKTHANKAR AND THE DEVELOPMENT COMMISSIONER WITH THE VILLAGERS OF NARNOOR ↓
(KURNOOL NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICES BLOCK).



Part One

GENERAL APPRAISAL OF THE PLAN

I. Perspective of Planning

INDIA became politically free in 1947 but her economy was still obsolete.

She inherited all the economic malaise to which a subject country is destined. The unprogressive Indian economy was characterized by unutilized or underutilized man power on the one hand and unexploited natural resources on the other. In fact the problem in India was poverty amidst potential plenty. And the Second World War had subjected it to further severe strain. But when freedom came, this hydra-headed and chronic problem of what is commonly called Indian poverty was hardly understood or largely misunderstood by the vast mass of India's teeming millions. To the common man, the earthy commonsense view of the term freedom was freedom from want and freedom from a deplorably low standard of life. He was no longer inarticulate but vociferous in his demands for a higher standard of life especially when the essentials of life were scarce. This was a period when food became the primary concern and a major pre-occupation of the nascent Government. Added to this, the vivisection of the country saddled the Government with the Himalayan task of rehabilitating the millions that were trekking to India from the other side of the country. In short, when India became independent she was in a period of very difficult economic transition full of uncertainty and

instability. It therefore became an act of faith with the Government to frame a comprehensive plan of national development.

This task of national development was indeed a stupendous one on account of the magnitude of the problem and the complexity of its nature. An integrated approach had to be made with a view to overall development of the country and this necessitated an intelligent and rational setting out of priorities. During the days when the common climate of thinking was towards a planned approach, the traditional hit and miss method had naturally to be discarded. The existing resources of the country had to be managed on behalf of all, by the representatives of all, and for the benefit of all. This required conscious collective decision of economic priorities in pursuit of a common objective of a higher standard of living.

The concept of planning is, however, not new to the country and dates back to the year 1938 when the Indian National Congress set up a National Planning Committee with Pandit Nehru as Chairman which compiled and published a valuable report to make the country planminded. The planning in India has, however, to be conceived within the frame-work of Indian Constitution. The Government of India, therefore, appointed in March 1950 the

Planning Commission to assess our resources and formulate a plan for their most effective and balanced utilization. Accordingly, a draft plan formulated in consultation with public opinion at all levels was published by the Planning Commission in July 1951 for the widest public discussion. The draft outline was examined in detail by the Centre and the State Governments and discussed in the State Legislatures and the Parliament. A large number of organizations representing industry, commerce, labour and farmers have also expressed their views about the draft outline. Even the educational institutions were

encouraged to express their opinions through a number of seminars and study groups which critically analysed the draft plan of the Planning Commission. Not an insignificant part was played by District Boards and Municipal Committees in these deliberations. Thus, a reliable cross section of public opinion was obtained and the nation was presented with the First Five-Year Plan, in the Parliament, in December 1952. This in the words of Prime Minister Nehru, represented "the largest measure of agreement among the different sections of the people."

II. The State Plan

THE National Plan which was originally of the magnitude of Rs. 2,069 crores was later reinforced by raising to Rs. 2,249 crores.

The main objectives of the Rs. 2,249 crores National Plan were, firstly "to rectify the disequilibrium in the economy caused by the war and partition of India and, secondly, to initiate the development of certain basic resources so as to lay the foundation of more rapid economic growth in the future." The Madras Plan, of which this State was a part during the first half of the Plan, was of the order of Rs. 141 crores. Many of the schemes that made up the the Five-Year Plan were a legacy and continuation of the Post-War Development Schemes. While a number of Post-War Reconstruction Schemes which were in force were thus dovetailed into the Five-Year Plan of the Composite State, other development schemes in operation and additional schemes which were considered essential for implementation in view of the new conditions brought about by a change in the political structure, were also brought into the Five-Year Plan for Madras. When the Andhra State came into existence on 1st October 1953, that is exactly half way through the First Plan, a tentative break up of the composite plan was worked out on the basis of schemes belonging to the Andhra segment which came to about

Rs. 54.71 crores. As a result of further discussions in February 1954, at New Delhi, the Planning Commission approved of a revised total provision of Rs. 58.66 crores. This was further enhanced by the Planning Commission to Rs. 69.42 crores so as to cover additional provisions for power projects, medium and small irrigation schemes and National Water-Supply and Sanitation Programmes for backward areas. If the Central Ministries' Programmes are included, the total size of the plan will be Rs. 75.90 crores. The Plan which the State inherited was not prepared by the Composite State with reference to the specific requirements of Andhra and could not in the very nature of things meet the needs of the new State.

The outlay of Rs. 69.42 crores has been distributed between the different sectors as follows:—

STATEMENT I.

Distribution of the Plan Provision.

	Five-year provision	Percentage to the total allotment.
	RS. (in lakhs).	
Agricultural and Rural Development—		
Agriculture	661.38	9.53
Veterinary and Animal Husbandry	49.13	0.70
Dairying and Milk Supply	14.23	0.20
Forests	16.45	0.24
Co-operation	47.70	0.69
Fisheries	20.95	0.39
Rural Development	95.27	1.37
Total	905.11	13.04

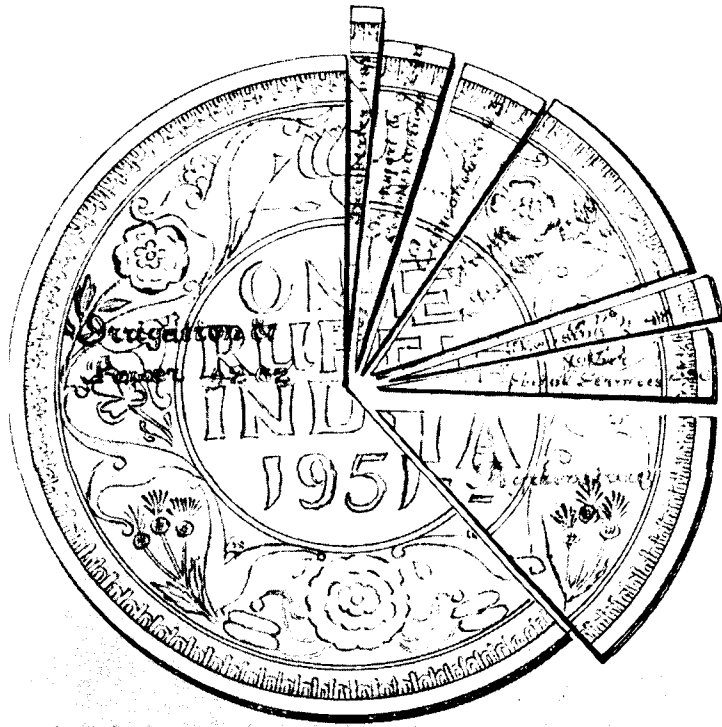
	Five-year Provision	Percentage to the allotment.
	RS. (in lakhs).	
Major Irrigation and Power Projects—		
Irrigation Projects ..	1,709·00	24·62
Power Projects ..	2,553·00	36·76
Total ..	4,262·00	61·39
Industries—		
Cottage Industries ..	46·34	0·66
Other Industries ..	50·74	0·71
Total ..	97·08	1·40
Transport—		
Road Development ..	248·36	3·58
Social Services—		
Education ..	302·75	4·36
Medical ..	115·60	1·67
Public Health ..	633·09	9·12
Housing ..	147·98	2·13
Amelioration of Backward Classes.	230·08	3·32
Total ..	1,429·50	20·59
Grand total ..	6,942·05	100·00

Power and Irrigation programmes have the highest precedence in the Plan and these two programmes account for Rs. 42·62 crores against a total of Rs. 69·42 crores which works to a percentage of 61. The next in importance is the Agriculture and Rural Development programmes which is nearly one-eighth

of the total provision. The balance of about a fourth of the total outlay is spread over programmes relating to Industries, Transport and Social Services. The provision for Social Services which cover a variety of programmes relating to Education, Medical, Public Health, Housing, Amelioration of Backward Classes falls short of the needs as great reliance must be placed on local effort and local contribution to bring them to any satisfactory level. Under Industries, only less than a crore has been proposed as the State is predominantly agricultural.

This order of priorities is natural because more than three-fourths of the people are dependent on land. Unless we help them to grow more and earn more, the momentum for progress will be lacking in our economy. Moreover, without a substantial increase in the production of food and raw materials, industrial expansion would be impossible. The large irrigation programme included in the Plan will stimulate agricultural development. Though the generation of electricity is an integral part of some of the irrigation projects, it is important in its own right. Electrification is not only vital for the revival of rural industries but also for the expansion of urban industry.

ANDHRA STATE



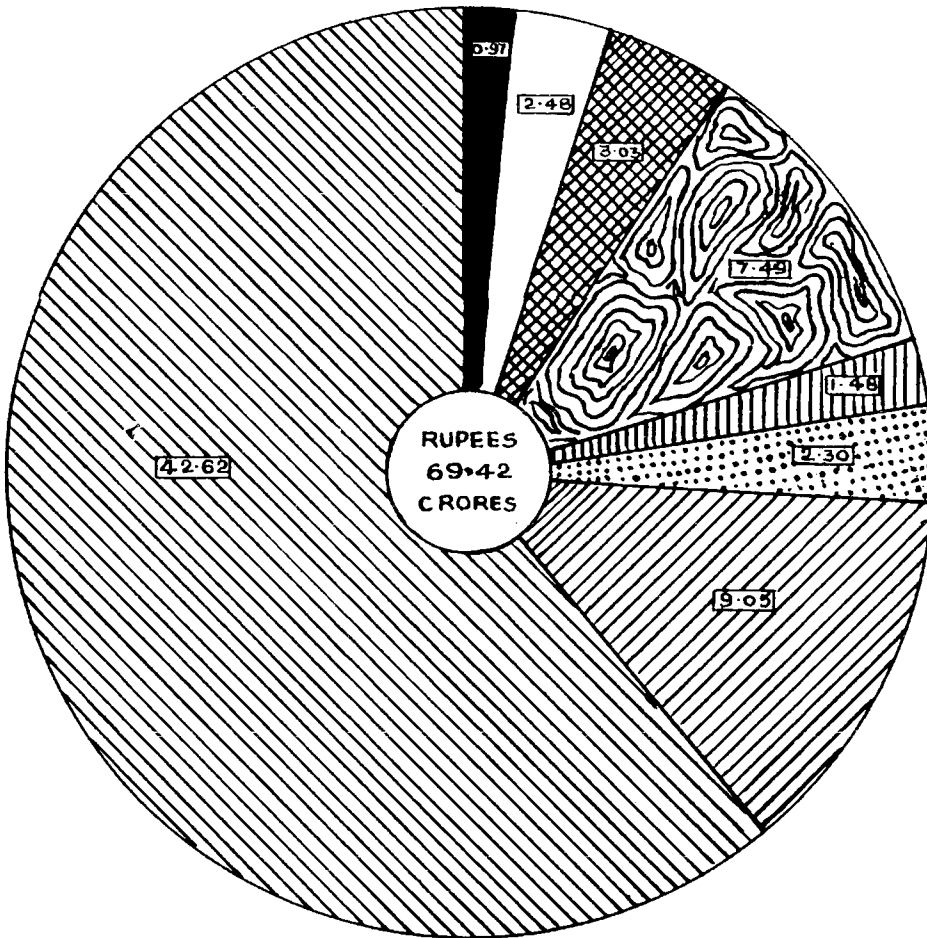
FIRST PLAN (1951 - 56)

RUPEES 69.42 CRORES

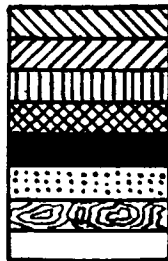
ANDHRA FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN

DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURE

RUPEES IN CRORES



- IRRIGATION AND POWER
- AGRICULTURE
- HOUSING
- EDUCATION
- INDUSTRIES
- OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES
- HEALTH
- TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS.



III. Progress of the Plan

IN the State Plan as it emerged in its final form after the partition of the State, the investment programmes in the public sector were estimated to cost Rs. 69.42 crores. Over the period of 4½ years of the Plan, expenditure on the various developmental activities amounted to a little over Rs. 52 crores or about 75 per cent of the Plan provision. The gap indicates the size of the programme remaining to be executed during the concluding six months of the Plan. During the first year of the Plan, Rs. 10.19 crores only could be spent. There was a slight shortfall during the second year when the amount of expenditure was only Rs. 9.89 crores. The period after the formation of the State saw a general spurt in the expenditure and the year 1953-54 registered an expenditure of Rs. 11.47 crores. The fourth year of the Plan saw a further increase in the expenditure and it amounted to Rs. 13.97 crores. During the current year also, the expenditure is expected to be round about 14 to 15 crores based on the half-yearly expenditure of nearly Rs. 7 crores.

The largest percentage of expenditure is under welfare of Backward Classes. Much progress could not be made under Co-operation and Fisheries, the percentage of expenditure to the total Plan

provision being 23.6 and 22.9 respectively. The progress of irrigation and power projects has been up to schedule. Out of Rs. 17 crores target under irrigation over Rs. 12 crores or 71.3 per cent has already been spent and the balance is expected to be utilized before the close of the plan period. Of the total outlay of Rs. 25 crores on the power projects about Rs. 22 crores or 85 per cent of the outlay has been expended up to the end of September 1955. The progress is also up to the mark under Roads and Dairying and Milk Supply.

The overall short fall under the Plan is mainly due to—

- (1) The formation of the State in the middle of the financial year 1953-54 and the inherent difficulties;
- (2) Belated additions to the break-up Plan of Andhra by Rs. 8.94 crores at the close of 1953-54 and by Rs. 6.77 crores by the close of 1954-55;
- (3) Certain administrative difficulties experienced in the sanction and execution of schemes in the early period of the formation of the State which are inescapable for a nascent State.

The actual working of some schemes has revealed certain difficulties in effective implementation of these schemes. They had, therefore, to be discarded and

STATEMENT II.

ABSTRACT OF EXPENDITURE ON FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN SCHEMES.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

<i>Head of Development.</i>	<i>Provision in the Plan.</i>	1951-52. <i>Actuals.</i>	1952-53 <i>Actuals.</i>	1953-54 <i>Actuals.</i>	1954-55 <i>Actuals.</i>	<i>Expenditure during half year ended the 30th of September 1955.</i>	<i>Expenditure up to the end of September 1955.</i>	1955-56 <i>Budget.</i>	<i>Percentage of column (8) to column (2).</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
I. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT—									
1 Agriculture	661.38	102.43	84.09	218.92	78.17	26.00	510.21	54.29	77.1
2 Animal Husbandry	49.13	8.87	6.54	6.78	7.15	2.76	32.50	7.21	66.1
3 Dairying and Milk supply	14.23	3.38	3.27	2.37	3.22	0.37	12.61	2.84	88.6
4 Forests	16.45	4.37	1.40	1.10	3.80	2.46	13.13	3.82	79.8
5 Co-operation	47.70	3.55	3.26	1.50	2.32	0.62	11.25	4.50	23.6
6 Fisheries	20.95	1.35	1.36	0.93	0.85	0.29	4.78	1.40	22.9
7 Rural Development	95.27	16.90	11.03	16.34	0.73	..	45.00	1.13	47.2
Total	905.11	140.85	111.35	247.94	96.24	33.10	629.48	75.29	69.5
II. MAJOR IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS—									
1 Irrigation Projects	1,709.00	211.00	244.00	166.60	328.48	268.84	1,218.92	342.36	71.3
2 Power Projects	2,553.00	365.00	332.00	480.00	725.67	267.72	2,170.39	662.54	85.0
Total	4,262.00	576.00	576.00	646.60	1,054.15	536.56	3,389.31	1,005.20	79.5

III. INDUSTRY—

1 Cottage Industries	..	..	46.34	3.99	7.84	4.17	4.56	0.54	21.10	1.09	45.5
2 Other Industries	..	..	50.74	8.61	8.33	8.11	4.34	2.42	31.82	7.81	62.7
Total	..	..	97.68	12.60	16.17	12.23	8.90	2.97	52.92	8.90	54.5

IV. TRANSPORT—

1 Roads	..	..	248.36	82.23	60.10	34.83	25.18	7.12	209.46	17.68	84.3
Total	..	..	248.36	82.23	60.10	34.83	25.18	7.12	209.46	17.68	84.3

V. SOCIAL SERVICES—

1 Education	..	..	302.75	44.94	51.01	46.34	46.80	25.45	214.54	74.75	70.8
2 Medical	..	..	115.60	16.66	14.91	22.09	26.75	9.78	90.19	46.43	78.0
3 Public Health	..	..	633.09	78.37	96.47	64.90	60.52	26.73	326.99	153.38	51.6
4 Housing	..	..	147.98	24.06	18.85	19.61	24.17	3.60	90.29	32.07	61.0
5 Welfare of Backward Classes	..	..	230.08	43.84	43.93	52.43	54.70	16.10	211.00	57.25	91.7
Total	..	..	1,429.50	207.87	225.17	205.37	212.94	81.66	933.01	353.88	65.3

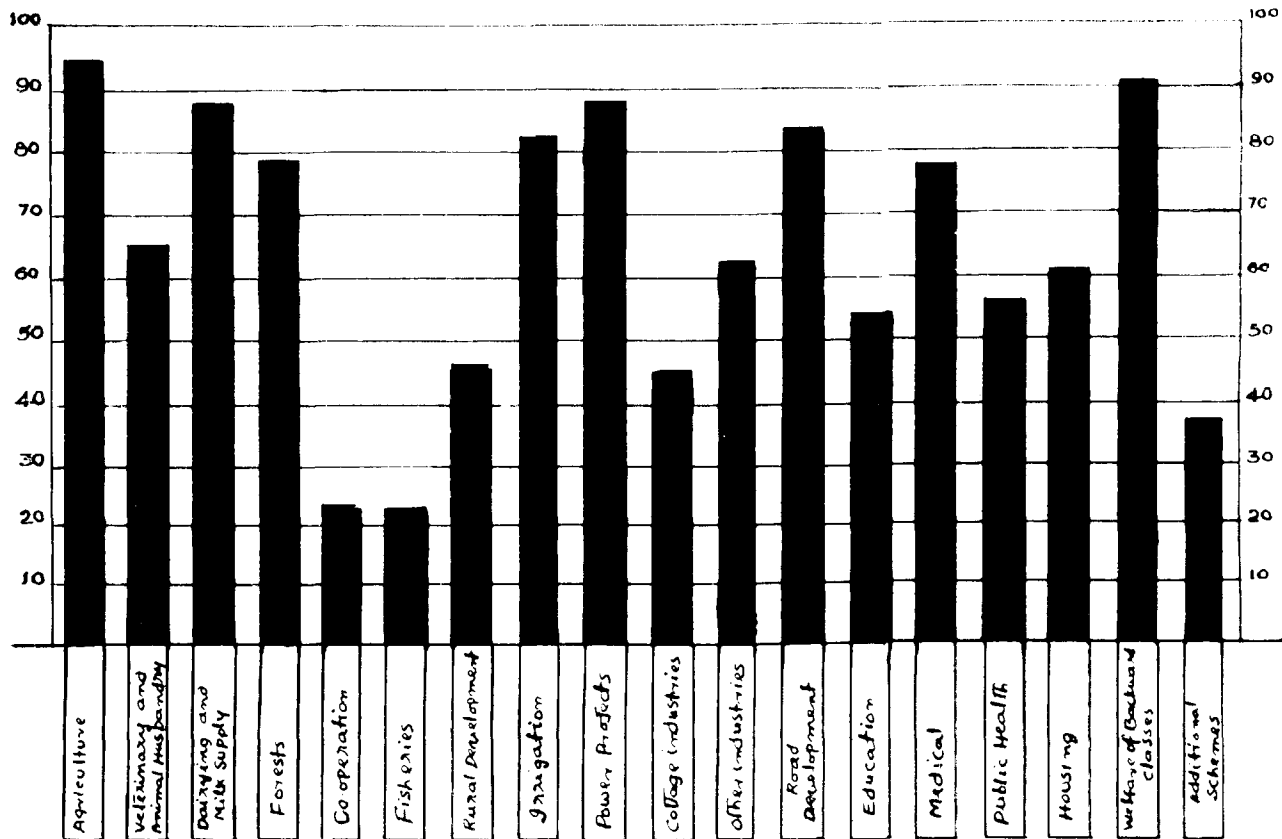
VI. Grand Total	6,942.05	1,019.55	988.79	1,147.02	1,397.42	661.41	5,214.19	1,471.15	75.1
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more practical and useful schemes brought in. Hence a revision and readjustment of the Plan schemes was undertaken and now the State Plan is fixed at Rs. 68-06 crores and sent to the Planning Commission for approval.

The expenditure incurred under each head of development during the 4½ years of the Plan period together with the percentage of expenditure to the Plan provision will be found in Statement II.

FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN

PERCENTAGE OF EXPENDITURE UP TO SEPTEMBER 1955 TO ALLOTMENT

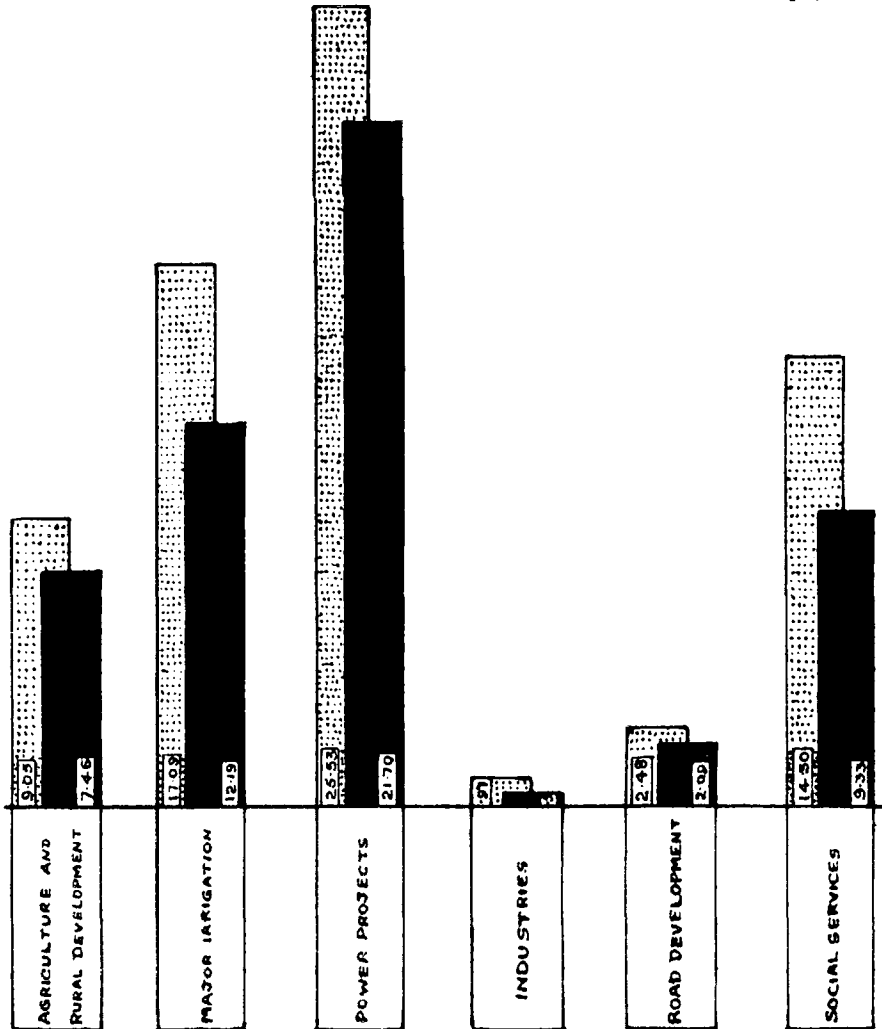




ANDHRA

FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN

ALLOTMENT AND EXPENDITURE UPTO 30-9-1965.

RUPEES IN CRORES.



REFERENCE
 **ALLOTMENT**
 **EXPENDITURE UPTO 30-9-1965.**

IV. Planning Machinery

PUBLIC co-operation and public opinion constitute the principal force and sanction behind planning. A democracy working for social ends has to base itself on the willing assent of the people and not the coercive power of the State. This leads to the application of the principle of co-operation in all phases of social activity and in all the functions which bring together individuals for the pursuit of common purposes. The people have to co-operate among themselves and with the various agencies responsible for the formulation and execution of the Plan. In the way any programme is conceived, offered and carried out, action by the agencies of the Government must be inspired by an understanding of the role of the people and supported by practical steps to enlist their enthusiastic participation. Where the administration and the people feel and act together the programme gains in vitality and significance.

To ensure this, a well-knit planning machinery has been organized in the State. At the Block and the District levels the Block Planning and Development Committees and the District Planning and Development Committees are functioning. The main duties of the District Committees are to advise on all aspects of planning, development and welfare work. It consists of Dis-

trict Officers, M.Ps., M.L.As., Chairmen of Municipal Councils and other non-officials representing special interests. The Collector is the Chairman of the Committee.

In the interests of detailed deliberation and efficient execution, the District Planning and Development Committee divides itself into suitable sub-committees for paying special attention to particular subjects. Due to the wide variety of subjects and the general atmosphere prevailing at the meetings, the constructive workers were not able to participate fully in the proceedings and offer their views. To secure the active participation of these non-officials small consultative committees of non-official organizations are functioning.

The functions of the Block Committee are mainly to formulate plans and review the progress of the works in the blocks from time to time. It consists of about 25 members who include M.Ps., M.L.As., and representatives of panchayats, multi-purpose co-operative societies, agriculturists and Bharat Sevak Samaj and a few persons not exceeding six from among Harijans or Scheduled Tribes and public workers active in the uplift of these classes or in the field of prohibition.

At the State level, there are three committees functioning. The State Planning and Development Committee

consisting of all Secretaries to Government except Law, with Chief Secretary as Chairman and Secretary, Planning and Development, as Secretary, co-ordinates the activities of development and watches the progress of schemes in their implementation. This Committee will obtain periodical reports on the progress of the Plan, review them, and make suggestions for alterations in the programme in the light of the changing circumstances.

The State Advisory Committee for Planning consisting of officials and non-officials of which Chief Minister is the Chairman, Minister for Planning and Industries is the Deputy Chairman, 4 M.Ps., 4 M.L.As., 11 persons to represent special interests, Chief Secretary, Development Commissioner and Secretaries, Public Works and Transport, Finance and Industries, Co-operation and Labour are members, is the chief consultative body to advise Government on the appropriate questions of planning, such as its content, the phases in which it should be executed and the role of non-official agencies in the implementation of the different development programmes. This Advisory Committee may constitute sub-committees, if necessary for specific purposes.

The Committee of Council of Ministers for Planning and Development consisting of all Ministers with the Development Commissioner as the Secretary of the Committee deals with

all important matters relating to the Five-Year Plan, e.g., Irrigation and Power Projects, Community Projects, National Extension Service, Reform and Reorientation of the administrative machinery so as to enable it promptly and efficiently to fulfil its functions in regard to development. In order to facilitate prompt decisions being taken and to have vigilance over execution of the schemes and to keep the official machinery up to the mark, the Committee will meet as frequently as necessary and will *inter alia* watch the progress of all important schemes and take decisions on the proposals placed before it by the State Planning and Development Committee. The conclusions of this Committee will be treated as final and will have the same force as the decisions of the Council of Ministers.

The successful implementation of the Plan programmes will largely depend on systematic co-ordination at all levels of administration engaged in developmental activities. This is sought through the District Planning and Development Committees where all the District Officers engaged in planning work are brought together for speedy disposal of business. Similarly the activities of the different Heads of Departments are co-ordinated at the monthly co-ordination meetings of the Heads of Departments convened by the Development Commissioner. As indicated earlier, at the State level such co-ordination is brought about by the State Planning and Development Committee.



THE RASHTRAPATI AT THE PLANNING EXHIBITION ORGANIZED BY THE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT AT KERNULI



THE PRIME MINISTER ENQUIRING ABOUT THE ART PRODUCTS IN THE ANDHRA GOVERNMENT PLANNING EXHIBITION AT KERNOOOL.



SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STATE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE.

Part Two

PROGRAMMES OF DEVELOPMENT

1. Agriculture and Rural Development

I. AGRICULTURE

THE largest portion of the natural resources of India consists of land and by far the largest proportion of its inhabitants are engaged in the exploitation of land. In any scheme of planned economic development of the country, therefore agricultural reorganization and reform hold a position of basic importance. While the several parts of the nation's economy are mutually inter-dependent and they must all receive their proper share of attention from the economic planner, the success of the whole Plan will vitally depend on the results achieved in making the most advantageous use of the land and labour resources engaged in agriculture. In this sense the importance of agriculture is both basic and vital. These remarks about Indian economy by the Planning Commission will be equally apt for our State's economy.

The schemes for agricultural development of the State are, generally speaking, a continuation of the Grow More Food Campaign Schemes. The State formulated 31 schemes for the agricultural development in the State at an estimated cost of about Rs. 6.61 crores. Of this, about Rs. 5.1 crores or 77.1 per cent of the allotment has been spent up to the end of September 1955.

While success of any plan for the economic development of the country will largely depend on the optimum utilization of its land and labour resources, the formulation of schemes of the First Five-Year Plan had to be conceived against the background of acute shortages of foodgrains and essential raw materials like cotton and jute brought about by the war and partition. All efforts had, therefore, to be concentrated in removing these shortages by increasing production. The programme for such increase in output of various crops has a direct bearing on the provision of good and improved seeds, proper manures including chemical fertilizers.

IMPROVED SEEDS.

The use of improved seeds is the easiest method of improving production. Production and distribution of improved strains of paddy, millets, pulses, and green manure were undertaken. Against a target of 40,943 tons for the plan period, 29,175 tons of seeds were distributed.

CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS.

Manured lands are expected to yield 30 per cent more than lands which have not been so treated. There is, however, not enough manure to go round and

increased use has, therefore, to be made of the chemical fertilizers. To popularize the use of fertilizers, the Agricultural Department undertook distribution of sulphate of ammonia and superphosphate. The fertilizer was sold for cash and also issued to ryots on loans granted under the intensive manuring scheme to the extent of Rs. 35 per acre subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 per individual. The target of 2,50,841 tons fixed for the plan period has already exceeded, and a quantity of 270,507 tons was achieved by 30th September 1955. Under the scheme of subsidized sale of phosphatic manures, superphosphate was purchased and sold to cultivators at subsidized rates, but the scheme was wound up in 1952-53 consequent on the decontrol of fertilizers. During the period the scheme was in operation 5,173 tons of phosphatic manures were distributed. Besides these, the Co-operative Department distributed 87,337 tons of chemical fertilizers during the same period against a target of 93,000 tons for the plan period.

COMPOST.

To augment supply of compost towards manure, municipalities and panchayats were assisted to convert street rubbish and night-soil into compost by giving subsidy. The scheme has not yet been started in some of the major panchayats and has not gained popularity around some of the larger municipalities. Only 315,847 tons could, therefore, be produced against the targeted 529,400 tons of the plan period. In order to achieve better results, it is proposed to provide loans

to municipalities for the purchase of lorries for arranging the transport of night-soil compost at reasonable rates.

RURAL COMPOST.

A scheme for preparation of compost from waste organic matter and cowdung was in operation till 1952-53 in rural areas. An amount of Rs. 0.4 lakh was utilized up to 1952-53 after which the Government of India stopped their aid for the scheme. However, the work under rural compost is being pursued by the Agricultural Department as a normal activity. Against a target of 96,314 tons of rural compost, 121,007 tons was achieved.

MINOR IRRIGATION.

In order to provide increased irrigation facilities, the following schemes were taken up:—

(1) *Hiring of departmental pumpsets.*—The power lift irrigation is comparatively cheaper, gives assured and timely irrigation to crops, acts as an insurance against the failure of monsoon, can cover more acres in quicker time, and is more efficient than other means of lifting water. The Agricultural Department has, therefore, implemented a scheme for the supply of pumpsets to ryots on hire. Rs. 14.56 lakhs have been spent up to September 1955. Fourteen thousand five hundred and forty-one acres have already been covered by the scheme against the programmed coverage of 12,410 acres for the Plan period.

(2) *Distribution of Oil Engines and Electric Motors.*—Under the scheme, oil engines are purchased out of loan amount from the Government of India and distributed to ryots from whom the entire cost with interest is recovered on an instalment basis spread over a period of three to five years. The target for the Plan period under this scheme is 1,200 units to cover an area of 15,546 acres but with 1,147 units supplied, an increased coverage of 16,775 acres was obtained.

(3) *Installation of filter point Tube-Wells.*—The scheme is designed to exploit underground water resources at shallow depths by sinking filter points with a view to raising crops like groundnut and cotton in rice fallows and supplement irrigation facilities for sugarcane crop and paddy nurseries. The entire cost of filter points is taken as loan from Government of India and given to the ryots from whom the whole cost is recovered in annual instalments extending from three to five years. One thousand one hundred and fifty-nine filter points covering an area of 9,392 acres, were installed against a programme of 1,420 filter points to cover 11,992 acres for the Plan period.

(4) *River Pumping Scheme.*—Installation of high horse-power pumping units on the banks of perennial rivers and streams help in utilizing waters now running waste for bringing as much high level areas as possible under assured crop production on a permanent basis. A small unit was tried in Chittoor district for some time.

(5) *Boring of deep wells.*—Diesel engines and electrical-driven power drills were hired out to the public desirous of putting down deep bore-wells for agricultural irrigation purposes. The Industries Department have also supplied Air Compressor Blasting Unit for deepening wells. Six power-drills and one Blasting Unit were under operation.

(6) *Well-subsidy Scheme.*—A subsidy of Rs. 500 per well representing 50 per cent of the cost of construction of a well subject to a maximum limit of five wells per agriculturist is granted in the first instance as a subsidy loan, and it is converted later into subsidy after the successful completion of the well. An amount of Rs. 72.11 lakhs has been expended up to 30th September 1955. Twenty-six thousand four hundred and forty-three wells have been sunk irrigating 28,551 acres. Fourteen thousand one hundred and three tons of additional food-production have been realised through the scheme.

(7) *Tank Improvement Schemes.*—About 1,200 works of repairs and improvements to tanks, supply channels, etc., costing generally below Rs. 1.0 lakh but with immediate food production value were taken up out of which 1,077 works are nearing completion. These are financed from out of loans and grants from the Government of India. A sum of Rs. 105.29 lakhs has been spent up to 30th September 1955 under this scheme.

(8) *Small Irrigation Schemes.*—These schemes generally cost less than Rs. 10 lakhs and are designed to increase

irrigation facilities in favourable areas. There were 99 such works under various stages of execution at the beginning of the plan period to irrigate a total extent of 110,000 acres at an aggregate cost of Rs. 183.08 lakhs. These schemes are financed both by grant and by loan sanctioned by Government of India. Consequent on the reduction of the quantum of financial assistance the schemes were stopped in 1952 as a result of which only schemes already sanctioned prior to June 1952 are being continued. Up to 30th September 1955, 53 schemes have been completed costing Rs. 106.70 lakhs.

(9) *Special Minor Irrigation Programme.*—The State Government embarked on a programme of construction and repairs to Minor Irrigation Works for which loan assistance was offered by Government of India. Under this programme, 292 schemes were taken up from 1953-54 of which 155 have already been completed at a cost of Rs. 45.91 lakhs.

MECHANICAL CULTIVATION.

To encourage mechanized cultivation in the State, schemes were formulated for reclamation by hiring and distribution of tractors and bulldozers, on hire purchase system. One hundred and fifty units of tractors and bulldozers were in operation and between them covered an area of 83,912 acres against the target of 115,596 acres for the Plan period. The sale of tractors under hire-purchase system was quite a success in the State. Against a target of 97 units,

201 units were sold and the area covered was 76,224 acres against the targeted 38,000 acres.

With the decontrol of pipes and fittings, the scheme for their distribution by the Department was wound up during 1952-53. During the period the scheme was in operation, three lakhs and sixty thousand feet of pipes were distributed.

SOIL CONSERVATION.

An important cause of the loss of arable land is erosion of the soil through the action of the sun, wind or rain or through rivers and streams. In hilly areas, one way to reclaim eroded land is by 'terrace cultivation'. Where slopes are less steep, "contour bunding" is advisable. Soil conservation measures such as contour bunding, gully plugging, contour cultivation, etc., suited to each locality were in operation in the red soil and black soil areas of Anantapur and Kurnool districts. The target of 6,590 acres fixed for the Plan period has already been exceeded, the achievement at the end of 4½ years being 7,038 acres.

AGRICULTURAL TRAINING.

Trained men in adequate numbers to carry the results of research conducted on Government Research Farms, to the actual tiller are indispensable in any scheme of agricultural development. With this object in view, 181 demonstration maistries and 12 fieldmen have been trained against the targeted 200 maistries and 12 fieldmen. The

fieldmen so trained attend to the supply of seeds, manures, and implements to ryots besides supervision of production and collection of seeds from seed-farms and conducting demonstrations.

SUGARCANE PRODUCTION.

Two Schemes were in operation. They were the Sugarcane Research Scheme at Anakapalli and the Sugarcane Development Scheme for which a special staff was employed in the major and important sugarcane growing areas to do intensive propaganda and to improve the yield of the crop and quality of jaggery. The scheme also included running of a Liaison Farm in the vicinity of the sugar factory at Samalkot to conduct trials and to fix up varieties of cane suited for crushing in different seasons. Against a provision of Rs. 5.11 lakhs under the scheme, Rs. 3.45 lakhs were spent up to the end of 30th September 1955. The working of the scheme resulted in an increased production of 2.96 tons cane in the development area.

COTTON.

A Cotton Extension Scheme was launched and out of an additional production of 70,509 bales aimed at for the last three years of the Plan period, 53,371 bales have been achieved up to 30th September 1955 and the expenditure under this scheme amounted to Rs. 0.66 lakh.

PLANT PROTECTION SCHEME.

Much damage is caused to plants by insects which live on them and prevent their full growth and by pests like field rats. It is estimated that 10 per cent of production is lost by these insects, pests and diseases and another 10 per cent through bad storage arrangements. The State had, therefore, to take up a scheme to control pests and diseases on different crops by application of insecticides and carrying out remedial measures on pests and stored grains. Insecticides were sold under the scheme on 50 per cent subsidy basis up to 31st March 1953 and 25 per cent subsidy during 1953-54. As plant protection work had gained immense popularity the subsidy was withdrawn from 1st April 1954. An amount of Rs. 9.53 lakhs was spent on this scheme.

SPECIAL SCHEME.

Araku Valley.—The scheme was first conceived in 1944 for immediate growing of potatoes and English vegetables for supply to the army during the war. When the need ceased, the scheme was switched over to the general development of Agency areas. The colonization aspect of the scheme was subsequently dropped and it was decided that the activities of the various Departments functioning at Araku Valley should continue as part of a general scheme for the development of Agency areas. The main objects of the scheme are:—

- (1) Eradication of Malaria.

(2) Protection of the rights of hillmen and improvement of their general condition.

(3) Importation of plainsmen for colonizing the surplus areas; and

(4) Improvement of methods of cultivation.

Against a programmed expenditure of Rs. 13.24 lakhs under the major head Agriculture, Rs. 9.48 lakhs have been spent up to 30th September 1955.

Among the chief developmental activities that were turned out in the agency area, mention may be made of a model agricultural farm to educate the hillmen in modern methods of cultivation, a model poultry farm to propagate the exotic breed and a small dairy farm to supply milk to the inmates of the colony. As the climatic conditions are extremely favourable for rearing silk-worms an experimental sericulture farm has been opened by the Industries Department.

TUNGABHADRA AREA CROPPING PATTERN.

With the letting in of water in the Tungabhadra Project area, various schemes have been put into operation for the improvement of the ayacut and for carrying out propaganda on the cropping pattern for the area. Three new schemes were included in the First Five-Year Plan during 1955-56. Out of these, one scheme relates to the establishment and equipment of a

Tractor Workshop at Holagondi. This is in progress. The second scheme aims at the employment of propaganda staff for doing propaganda in the Tungabhadra Project area. The full complement of the staff has now been employed and intensive propaganda on the cropping pattern to be adopted in the area is being done. Arrangements are also being made to stock seeds and manures for sale to the cultivators during the ensuing season. Preliminary steps have been taken for the establishment of a Research-cum-Demonstration Farm at Yemmiganur. The necessary land has been taken over by the Department and arrangements are being made to bring the land under cultivation during the current season itself, with a view to demonstrating the cropping pattern to the agriculturists in the neighbourhood.

The State on the whole made a very satisfactory progress in the production of foodgrains through the several schemes undertaken by it under Grow More Food, small irrigation and land improvement schemes, well subsidy schemes, supply of improved seeds and fertilizers. The food production of 40.69 lakhs tons at the beginning of the Plan period will increase to 44.60 lakhs tons by the end of 1955-56. The food economy in the State is not only stabilized but the State is also in a position to supply the requirements of other States to some extent and even export fine varieties of foodgrains abroad.



↑ MATURED SUGARCANE CROP IN SIRIVADA (EAST GODAVARI). ↓

JAPANESE METHOD OF CULTIVATION IN PANULAPADI. ↓

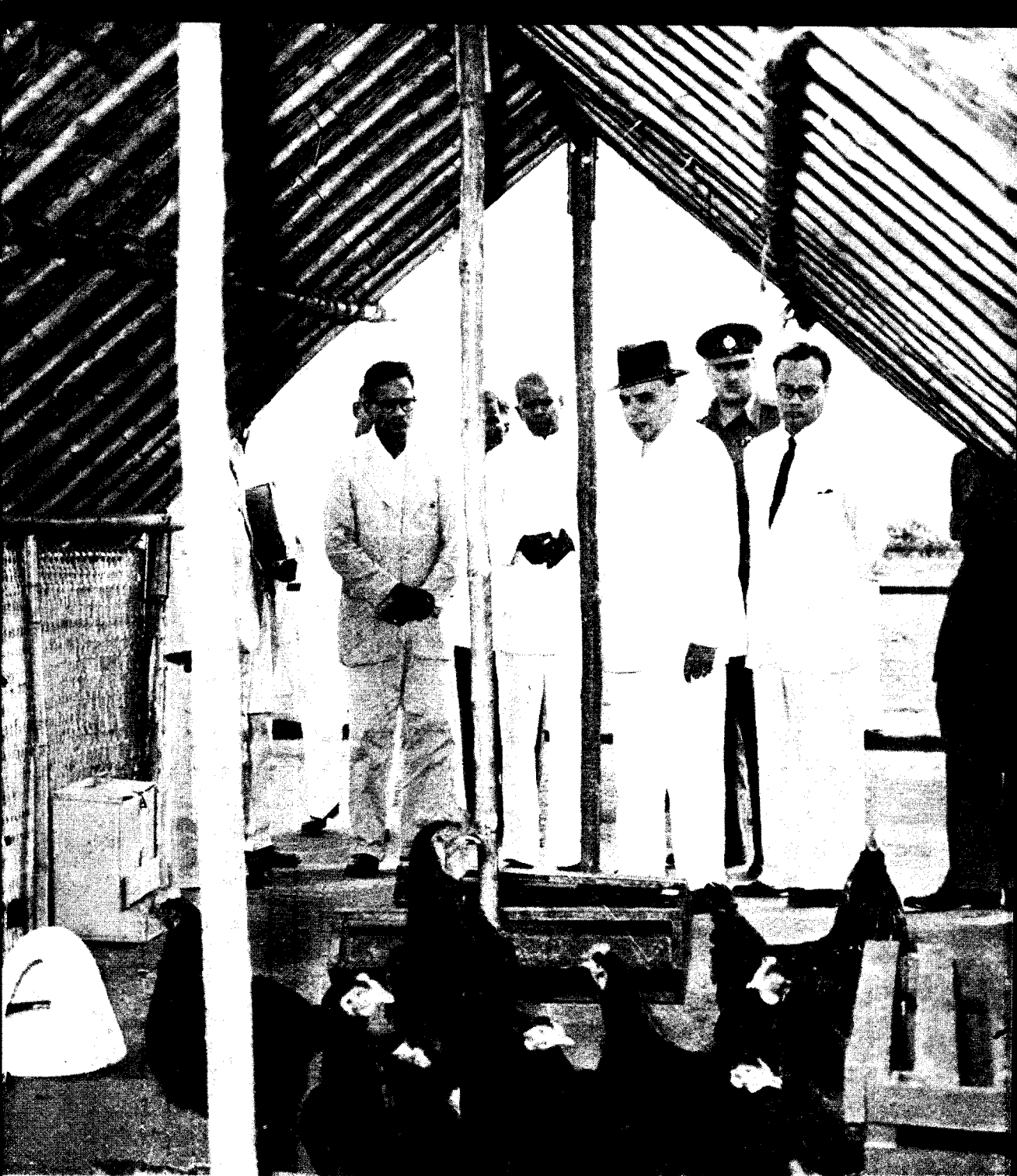




MURRAH BUFFALO.

CATTLE SHOW IN RODDAM N.E.S. BLOCK.





THE GOVERNOR AT THE POULTRY CENTRE, NANDYAL.

2. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The part played by the cattle in unmechanized Indian Agricultural economy cannot be underestimated. The fact that livestock contributes about 1,000 crores to the national income emphasises the importance of livestock in Indian economy. This excludes the value of the animal power for draught purposes in Agriculture and Transport. To a majority of vegetarians, milk and milk products constitute the mainstay of animal protein. Of the 150 million cattle in India 7 million are in this State, constituting 4.7 per cent. The State has 5 million or about 12 per cent of the 43 million buffaloes in the country. Measures for upgrading the cattle and removing useless and inefficient animals should, therefore, form a major plan in the agricultural and economic development of the country. The improvement of cattle involves, firstly the selection of high class animals, and their utilization for upgrading the large number of nondescript cattle; and secondly provision of an adequate quantity of well balanced feed, efficient management and protection against diseases.

BREEDERS ASSOCIATION FOR ONGOLE.

An association has been formed to improve the Ongole breed of cattle and to look after the interests of the breeders. There are at present 765 members in the association who are actual breeders of Ongole cattle. The association arranges for marketing the cattle owned by the members and to get cattle food, etc., at concessional rates. Rupees

twenty thousand have so far been spent under the scheme.

DISTRIBUTION OF MALE-BREEDING STOCK.

Improvement of livestock can be effected by the introduction of improved breeding stock. With this end in view during 1953-54 this State purchased at a cost of Rs. 30,000 eight Hallikar bulls, eight Ongole bulls, and six Murra buffalo bulls and distributed them to people interested in livestock breeding. The custodians are required to maintain them properly for a period of three years in accordance with the instructions of the Department and effect 180 services during the period, after which they become owners of the bull. This is subject to the condition that a stipulative number of services should be effected for breeding purposes even thereafter.

ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION OF CATTLE.

To overcome the shortage of breeding bulls in upgrading the stock one Artificial Insemination Centre is already functioning at Guntur and two more centres one at Rajahmundry and another at Bapatla have been sanctioned for being started during 1955-56. An amount of Rs. 41,000 has been spent under the scheme.

KEY VILLAGE SCHEMES.

The Key Village Schemes aim at introducing scientific method of breeding, feeding and disease control in selected areas. Each Key Village

Centre will consist of three or four villages having altogether 500 cows over three years of age. In these areas breeding will be strictly controlled and confined to three or four superior bulls specially marked out and maintained by the farmers for the purpose. The unapproved bulls will be removed or castrated. Other essential features of cattle development, viz., maintenance of records of pedigrees and milk production, feeding and disease control, will receive full attention at every centre. The technique of artificial insemination will also be utilized in these areas as it will accelerate progress and reduce the requirements of bulls.

In the State, there are two key village centres with two artificial insemination centres attached and two more key village centres with two artificial insemination units were sanctioned to be opened at Chilakalurpet of Guntur district and Panyam in Kurnool district. Before the end of the Plan period, there will also be two bull-rearing farms wherein bull-calves born in key village areas would be purchased and reared for further use in the entire key villages.

VETERINARY INSTITUTIONS.

The benefits of improved breeds and better feeding are obscured by the cattle falling a prey to epidemics. Besides causing a large number of deaths, contagious and other diseases, reduce the vitality and the working efficiency of the animals considerably. It was, therefore, decided to have a Veterinary Institution for each taluk to prevent and control veterinary diseases. Seven

institutions have already been opened and the opening of four more has already been sanctioned. Thus, of the 12 dispensaries programmed for the Plan period, 11 would have been opened before the close of the Plan period. Rupees fifty thousand have so far been spent under the scheme.

ERADICATION OF RINDERPEST.

Of all the diseases that affect Indian cattle, rinderpest is responsible for about 60 per cent of cattle mortality. The Government of India have, therefore, formulated a scheme for the eradication of rinderpest by large scale vaccination with the newly evolved lapinised vaccine. In this State the scheme was started in all the six districts south of the river Krishna from 1st October 1954 and by 30th September 1955 over 17 lakhs of animals were vaccinated. The Madras Rinderpest Act which provides for prosecution for refusing vaccination and breeding has been enforced in these districts.

TOURING BILLETS.

The scheme envisages the starting of one touring billet for each taluk to ensure adequate facilities for veterinary aid and protective treatment of cattle. Each billet will have a stock-man compounder or Veterinary and Live-stock Inspector. Twenty-four billets were programmed for the First Plan Period. Nine billets have already been opened and three more have been sanctioned. So far, an amount of Rs. 2.85 lakhs has been spent against the provision of Rs. 3.88 lakhs.

DAIRY-CUM-BULL FARM, VISAKHAPATNAM.

The farm was originally started in 1948 for producing 5,000 lb of milk per day, but due to paucity of land for cultivation of fodder crops and grazing fields, the target could not be reached. The farm was completely re-organized by elimination of unproductive and uneconomic cattle and arrangements have been made for acquisition of more area for the farm. At present the farm is supplying about 2,000 lb of standardized and toned milk to the public of Visakhapatnam. This is the first project of its kind in South India.

SHEEP AND GOAT DEMONSTRATION UNITS.

Three sheep and goat demonstration units have been started with a view to carrying on propaganda and demonstration in the improved methods of shearing and grading of wool. These units are functioning at Anantapur, Kakinada and Nellore each of them having jurisdiction over three districts.

The programmes under Animal Husbandry have been estimated to cost Rs. 49.13 lakhs for the entire Plan period of which Rs. 32.50 lakhs or 66.1 per cent of the provision has so far been spent.

3. DAIRYING AND MILK SUPPLY

For a country like India with a large vegetarian population milk is a very important food. Despite this fact and the large number of milch animals in India, dairying is in a backward condition and has not received the attention it deserves. The average yield of milk per cow in India is 413 pounds which is about the lowest of any country in the world.

Of the 70 million milch animals in India over four millions are in this State, but the supply of milk to urban area is unsatisfactory both in quantity and quality. This is mainly due to lack of organized production in the surrounding villages, difficulties of transport, production of milk in urban areas under insanitary conditions and at high prices and its distribution by a host of middlemen. The Co-operative Milk Supply Societies in the State had to contend

against powerful odds viz., distribution of milk by private vendors at lower prices and rapidly increasing use of imported skimmed milk powder.

Two schemes, viz., (1) Urban milk supply scheme and (2) interest-free loans to milk supply societies and interest bearing loans to purchase equipment, were in operation in the State to improve milk-supply in the urban areas. The Government have provided special staff of 11 Senior Inspectors and 10 Junior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies and 10 Dairy Assistants to supervise Milk Co-operatives and to ensure the quality of milk supply. During the current year a special scheme of intensive milk supply in the Municipal Towns of Kurnool and Guntur has been started. Under the intensive milk supply scheme there is provision for appointment of special staff and for

equipment such as cold-storage, pasteurization plants, vans, etc., costing over Rs. 1 lakh for each town including loan assistance. Upto 30th September 1955 Rs. 9.62 lakhs have been disbursed as loans to milkmen and agriculturist members of Dairy Co-operatives for the

purchase of milch cattle. The Co-operatives are now distributing 5,645 madras measures per day and it is expected to go up to 10,150 madras measures per day by the end of the Plan period.

4. FORESTS

Forests play a vital role in India's economy. They are an important source of fuel and also of raw materials useful for domestic and other industrial and agricultural purposes. They also provide materials for defence and communications as well as grazing for cattle. Forests help in the conservation of soil fertility and play an important part in the maintenance of the water regime of the land. The total extent of forests in Andhra State is 14,500 square miles which works out to 23 per cent of the land area as against 33-1/3 per cent prescribed in the National Forest Policy. The schemes under this Head of Development are formulated to take over the Panchayat forests, forest reservation, afforestation, concentrated plantations, scientific methods of management and provision of forest roads.

MANAGEMENT OF PANCHAYAT FORESTS.

An area of 2,000 square miles of class III reserved forest spread over the entire State was taken away from the control of Forest Department and placed under the management of Village Panchayats 30 years ago. But the system of

management under the Panchayats proved a failure. The forests were subjected to over exploitation resulting in serious deterioration and denudation. It was, therefore, decided to restore these forests to the control of Forest Department for rehabilitation. The total area of 2,000 square miles was taken over and the work was completed during the first year of the Plan. The allotment of Rs. 2.53 lakhs under this scheme was spent fully.

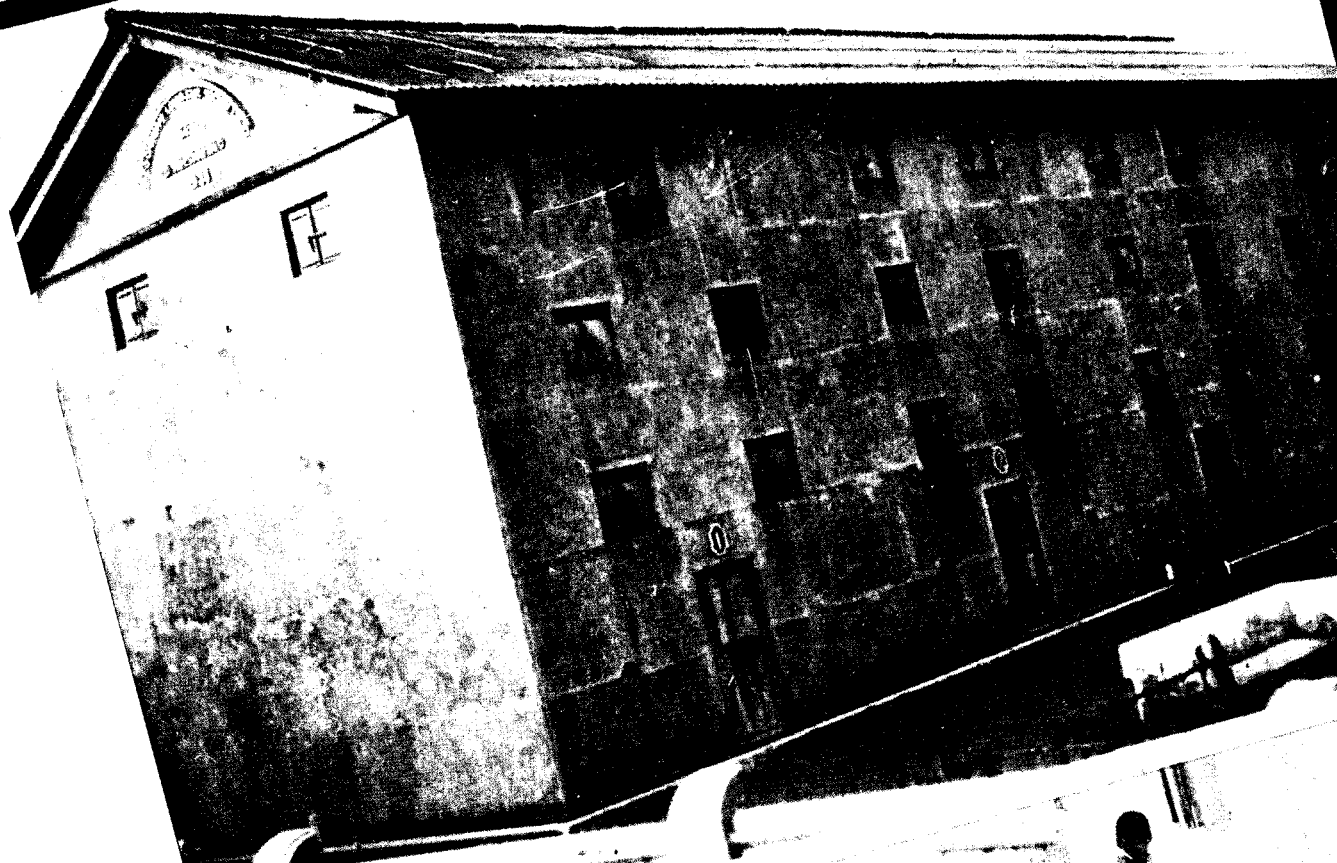
FURTHER FOREST RESERVATION.

With a view to preventing sand drift into villages and cultivated land nearby and to increase the forest area, suitable areas on the left bank of the River Pennar in the Cuddapah district were selected and planted with Prosopis Juliflora and other suitable species over a length of 18 miles and 2 chains width. An area of 315 acres was planted during the first 4½ years of the Plan at a cost of Rs. 0.48 lakhs. Of these plantations an area of about 64 acres near Proddatur was devastated by smugglers during 1953. This area has since been replanted.



MADRAS GOVERNOR ADMIRING AN ONGOLE BULL.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY GODOWN IN EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT. ↓



PRODDATUR MILK CO-OPERATIVE SUPPLY. ↓



FOREST REGENERATION.

This scheme is intended for reafforestation of demuded areas in the Panchayat and Estate forests and suitable areas in the reserved forests with the object of preventing soil erosion and improving the productive capacity of the forests. Plots of 100 acres each have been selected in suitable localities in forest areas and planted with fuel and other species. Regeneration in small areas under the contour trenching method and planting of cashew where casuarina has failed in Nellore South division have been taken up under the scheme. An area of 15,00 acres was planted up to 30th September 1955 at a total cost of Rs. 2.68 lakhs. It is proposed to raise plots over an area of 1,680 acres during the second half of the current year at an estimated cost of Rs 0.52 lakh.

EXTENSION OF CASUARINA.

With the increase of population in big towns in Andhra State there is a pro rata increase for firewood. To meet the demands within the State and of areas outside the State especially Madras City, casuarina plantations have been raised along the coastal districts over an area of 1,509 acres in Visakhapatnam, Guntur and Nellore districts during the first 4½ years of the Plan at a cost of Rs. 2.76 lakhs.

WORKING PLAN CIRCLE.

Due to the dislocation of normal working during World War II, it was found necessary to revise the working plans for reserve forests. Besides, new working plans had to be prepared for the panchayat and estate forests taken over by the

Department. During the first 4½ years of the Plan period working plans have been prepared for Anantapur, Adoni, Cuddapah South, Guntur, Nellore South and North Divisions. The working plans in respect of departmental forests of Kurnool East and Godavari Lower divisions are almost completed and the drafting is under progress. Working plans for an area of about 4,850 square miles have been prepared during the 4½ years, at a cost of Rs. 2.89 lakhs.

FOREST ROADS.

The Nallamalais were not readily accessible for motor transport, and consequently they have not been fully and properly worked. A scheme for the improvement of road system was, therefore, taken up for execution during 1954-55 and roads over a length of 23 miles were constructed at a cost of Rs. 1.60 lakhs. It is proposed to construct roads over a length of 12 miles during the second half of 1955-56 at a cost of Rs. 0.79 lakh. The development of road system in the forests of agency tracts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and East Godavari districts was essential to transport the valuable forest produce from the Agency areas. It was, therefore, proposed to construct roads over a length of 53 miles during 1955-56 at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.76 lakhs. The work was taken up in August 1955 and about Rs. 0.20 lakh was spent up to 30th September 1955.

The total outlay on schemes under Forests was of the order of Rs. 16.45 lakhs of which Rs. 13.13 lakhs or 79.8 per cent was spent during the 4½ years of the Plan period.

5. CO-OPERATION

The principle of co-operation is indeed basic to rapid social and economic development under democratic conditions. The substance of mutual aid which is the basis of co-operative organization, and the practice of thrift and self-help which sustain it, generate a sturdy feeling of self-reliance which is of basic importance in a democratic way of life. In a regime of planned development, co-operation is an instrument which while retaining some of the advantages of decentralization and local initiative, will yet serve willingly and readily the overall purposes and directives of the Plan. The co-operative form of organization is now an indispensable instrument of planned economic action.

The broad features of the co-operative development in the State under the First Plan are—

- (1) Increasing credit facilities,
- (2) Provision of storage facilities, and
- (3) Training personnel to man the movement.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT.

Re-organization of Rural Credit Societies.—Credit societies are by far the most numerous and their activities were proposed to be expanded so as to serve 50 per cent of the villages and 30 per cent of the population. It was also intended to convert the existing Rural Credit Societies into multi-purpose societies within a period of two years. With this end in view, the Government

sanctioned subsidy to the Central Banks to enable them to appoint additional staff required for effective supervision at the rate of one for every 20 societies. The scheme was, however, discontinued with effect from 1st February 1953 by which time the target of 50 per cent of the villages has been reached, but the target of 30 per cent of the population was yet to be attained. On this scheme, Rs. 1.96 lakhs has been spent against the target of Rs. 2.08 lakhs.

Provision of cheap loans to ryots in Rayalaseema.—The growth and working of co-operatives in Rayalaseema have all along been rendered difficult by the relatively backward agricultural and economic conditions of the tract. The co-operative movement has not shown the same vigour, robustness and health which generally characterize the co-operatives in the more prosperous deltaic districts. In appreciation of this position the Rayalaseema Co-operative Enquiry Committee recommended that short-term loans through Central Co-operative Banks and long-term loans through Land Mortgage Banks should be given to the ryots in Rayalaseema at reduced rates of interest. Following this recommendation, Government provided subsidies to the Central Land Mortgage Banks and Co-operative Central Banks at one per cent on the loans passed on to the agriculturist members. Under the scheme, long-term and short-term loans reach the borrower at four and five per cent respectively. The scheme was discontinued with effect from 31st March 1955 in the case of Central



A KAMBI WEAVERS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY IN THE KERNOOI N.E.S. BLOCK



THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO THE BRICK MAKERS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY AT NAINGOHI (CELEBPATI)

Banks and 30th June 1954 in the case of Central Land Mortgage Bank, though long-term loans already issued by the Central Land Mortgage Bank continue to carry the subsidised rates of interest till they are fully repaid. The subsidies disbursed to the Banks on this account amounted to Rs. 2.06 lakhs. In addition, the Primary Land Mortgage Banks in Rayalaseema received Rs. 0.09 lakh towards the cost of supervisory staff.

Provision of Modern storage facilities.—The organization of marketing co-operatives is vital both for its direct and indirect benefits. With credit and marketing co-operatively organized all over the country, the success of the present initial plan will be more adequately assured. The State has, therefore, formulated a scheme to assist Marketing Co-operatives and Rural Credit Co-operatives by way of loans and subsidies for construction of godowns in important mandir-centres and auxiliary godowns in central villages which constitute an integral part of Co-operative Marketing of agricultural produce. During the period ended 30th September 1955, State aid was given to the extent of Rs. 2.70 lakhs; 31 godowns were built at a total cost of Rs. 4 lakhs and five more godowns were in different stages of construction.

CO-OPERATIVE TRAINING.

The success of co-operatives ultimately depends upon their ability to perform their functions efficiently, and to the satisfaction of the members of the community. Being a movement essentially dependent on the ability of persons

in humble walks of life who are often amateurs in the handling of business operations, the need for training and education is greater than for those who have ample resources and business experience. Many of the managerial and supervisory functions call for specialized knowledge and skill. The co-operatives ought to recruit qualified men, and get the existing staff adequately trained. At the time of the formation of Andhra State, there were four Regional Co-operative Training Institutes at Coimbatore, Tanjore, Rajahmundry and Anantapur and a Central Co-operative Institute at Madras. While the Regional Institutes confined themselves to the training of employees needed by the Co-operative Institutions, such as Supervisors, Bank clerks, and Accountants, etc., the Co-operative Central Institute provided training to Inspectors of Co-operative Societies employed in the Co-operative Department. After the formation of Andhra State, it was found that the needs of the State could not be adequately met unless arrangements were made for the training of the officers of the Department within the State itself. Accordingly, the Central Co-operative Institute was formed at Tirupathi which commenced training classes from 1st October 1954. The first batch of 36 Junior Inspectors completed training by 30th June 1955 and the second batch of 37 Junior Inspectors are now undergoing training in the Institute.

The two training institutes at Rajahmundry and Anantapur are imparting training to the non-official personnel seeking employment in

various co-operative institutions. Two courses of training are run by these Institutes—one of nine months for employees of Central banks, Urban banks, etc., and the other a short-term course of six weeks in two series for employees of non-credit co-operatives. About 150 candidates are trained in the two institutes annually in the long-term course and about 170 candidates in the short-term course. In all, over 1,570 candidates were trained at these two institutes during the period ended 30th September 1955.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Central Committee of the Co-operative Training and Education, constituted by the Reserve Bank of India and the Government of India, the three institutes were upgraded in respect of staff with effect from 1st July 1955, i.e., with Deputy Registrars as Superintendents and Co-operative Sub-Registrars as Lecturers. With financial assistance from the Committee,

it is also proposed to pay stipends to deserving non-official trainees and to meet the travelling allowance during practical training. Against a Plan provision of Rs. 1.40 lakhs for the scheme, a sum of Rs. 1.01 lakhs was spent upto 30th September 1955.

The programmed expenditure on Co-operation during the Plan period is Rs. 47.70 lakhs, but only Rs. 11.2 lakhs or about 23.6 per cent of the Plan cost only has been spent up to 30th September 1955. The shortfall may be explained by the non-implementation of two schemes, viz., Co-operative Agricultural Colonization Societies for Ex-service men and formation of Labour Contract Forest Coupe Co-operative Societies at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.28 lakhs and the very poor performance under Co-operative Farming Schemes for Civilians and Harijans due to financial limitations. Under the last scheme only Rs. 0.8 lakh have been spent till now against the programmed expenditure of Rs. 20.78 lakhs.

6. FISHERIES

Fisheries in India, though very underdeveloped contribute annually about Rs. 10 crores to the National income. Rich in proteins, vitamins and mineral salts fish is a valuable protective food. The development of fisheries is, therefore, one of the most promising means of improving the diet of the people. The Andhra State has a long coast line of 600 miles with continental shelf of an average width of 20 miles and the fishing grounds are very extensive and productive. There are

more than 300 fishermen villages on the coast with a population of more than one lakh engaged in the fishing industry. Total acreage of water that can be exploited for fishing is about 85 lakhs acres comprising 77 lakhs acres of marine, 4 lakhs acres of estuarine, and 4 lakhs acres of inland waters. The Fisheries Plan of the State is of the order of Rs. 20.95 lakhs and most of the schemes are only a continuation of the Grow More Food Schemes. The Plan provides mainly for improving the

catch, increasing the production of fish in Inland waters, better preservation of fish and quicker transport of fish to the marketing centres.

Improvement of Indigenous Craft and Tackle.—The existing craft and tackle used for fishing in the seas are too primitive resulting in poor catch, incommensurate with the labour input. The only way to improve the catch is by the use of modern mechanized craft, but the local fishermen are too conservative for the change. It is, therefore, found necessary to mechanize indigenous craft itself, as an alternative so as to enable the fishermen to reach the fishing grounds earlier, fish for long hours and return early for the market. The mechanized craft would also reduce their dependence on weather conditions. One Motor lugger was constructed under the scheme and transferred to Kakinada in July 1953, but was declared unfit for intensive commercial fishing by Mr. Paul Ziener the F.A.O. Naval Architect.

The Government also sanctioned the scheme for mechanization of indigenous craft with the five marine diesel engines received as gift under the Technical Co-operation Aid. One boat has already been mechanized and utilized at Kalingapatnam for demonstration of mechanized fishing to the fishermen. The mechanization of the second boat is under way and the three other engines will also be fitted shortly. On this scheme Rs. 0.11 lakh has been spent against the programmed expenditure of Rs. 1.39 lakhs.

Deep-sea fishing.—To tap the rich fisheries wealth of the deep seas off the

State, this State has only one vessel, i.e., M.F.V. 'Kakinada.' This was under repairs for a long time and as it is not suitable for intensive commercial fishing it is proposed to dispose it. Up to 30th September 1955 an amount of Rs. 0.97 lakh has been spent against the provision of Rs. 2.23 lakhs.

Intensive seed collection and distribution.—About 1,600 pounds of fish can be got from each acre of water spread by judicious stocking with various species of quick growing carps. The Department has selected the most productive areas and has been stocking them with quick growing fish seed. Propaganda also is being made among members of the public to take to pisciculture. Over 1.5 crores of fish seed was collected so far, and stocked in both the departmental and private waters. An amount of Rs. 1.90 lakhs has been spent against the target of Rs. 3.93 lakhs.

Salt Subsidy Scheme.—Only 20 per cent of the fish catch is marketed as fresh fish. Lack of proper communications and quick transport facilities hinder the disposal of the catch when they are fresh. Added to these, marine fisheries are seasonal in our State. During fishing season there is generally a glut. The bulk of the catch has, therefore, to be preserved before it is marketed. In fish landing places in the State, some are beach-dried and the rest are salted and dried. To induce fishermen to cure fish under hygienic conditions in the Government fish curing yards the Government used to supply duty-free salt to the curers but with the abolition of the salt-tax this concession was lost. But under the

Plan the Government have sanctioned a scheme for the supply of salt at subsidized rate which resulted in a good lot of fish being saved from spoilage. Eight thousand five hundred and fifty-four maunds of salt were issued to fishermen and 76,593 maunds of fish have been cured in the State-owned fish curing yards. The expenditure incurred under the scheme so far is Rs. 0.90 lakh against the provision of Rs. 1.61 lakhs.

Fish preservation.—A 20-ton ice plant with 50 tons storage capacity has been received as gift under the Technical Co-operation Aid. But it is proposed to instal this at Visakhapatnam and run it during the Second Five-Year Plan. A sum of Rs. 0.31 lakh has been spent on the scheme against the provision of Rs. 0.99 lakh.

Provision of quick transport facilities.—Many fishing centres have little or no communications to the marketing centres and large quantities of fish get spoiled due to lack of adequate and quick transport facilities. Two vans have been introduced to provide for quick transport, of which one is an insulated van gifted to the State under the Technical Co-operation Aid in 1954. This will be operated as soon as the approval of Government of India is obtained. In

the other van fishermen are carried with their catches on payment of prescribed fares from the fish landing centres to the consuming centres. About 230 tons of fish have been transported against a target of 1,150 tons and an amount of Rs. 8,990 was collected towards the fares. Only Rs. 0.11 lakh have been spent against the programmed Rs. 6.20 lakhs. The heavy shortfall is accounted for by the fact that the scheme was not in operation in the State for more than two years.

Supply of yarn to the fishermen.—The soaring prices of yarn during the post-war period was beyond the reach of the fishermen; they were unable to buy new nets and to renovate the old ones. The Government, therefore, supplied yarn at subsidized rates which was discontinued from 31st March 1953 consequent on the decontrol of yarn. The expenditure under the scheme was Rs. 0.46 lakh against the programmed Rs. 4.50 lakhs.

Of the Plan provision of Rs. 20.95 lakhs the expenditure up to 30th September 1955 was only Rs. 4.79 lakhs. The heavy shortfall is largely due to some of the unsuccessful schemes and discontinuance of certain others during the middle of the plan period.

7. RURAL WELFARE SCHEME

The Rural Welfare Scheme, having its aim as the around development of the villages in certain selected firkas and to make them self-sufficient in all their

normal needs, was in operation in fifty-three firkas at the time of the formation of the State. A sum of Rs. 95.27 lakhs was ear-marked for expenditure on this

scheme during the First Plan period. The scheme was subsequently merged with the National Extension Service and the Community Projects Schemes, in 47 firkas during April 1954, and five firkas in October 1954. The Rural Welfare Scheme is now in force only in one firka, namely, Araku Valley in the Visa-

khapatnam district. The expenditure incurred on this scheme so far was Rs. 45.00 lakhs. The poor expenditure was due to the merger of the scheme in the National Extension Service and Community Projects Schemes in the middle of the Plan period itself.

II. Irrigation and Power

I. IRRIGATION

IN India, as in other countries, rivers have had a powerful influence on national and local life. Successful agriculture in most parts of the country is not possible without the use of river waters. The large land resources of India cannot be put to productive use without a simultaneous development and use of the water resources. In fact, an integrated development of the land and water resources of India is of fundamental importance to the country's economy. Irrigation, or the artificial application of water to crops is an old art in India; in many parts it began with agriculture itself.

Andhra State is rich in its water resources by its very geographical position in the map of the country. Two of the biggest rivers of the country—the Godavari and the Krishna—pass through the State. Besides these, there are a number of medium-sized rivers like Nagavalli, Vamsadhara, Tungabhadra and Pennar. Together with the 29 smaller rivers and streams the State possesses a rich water potential and is aptly called 'The River State.' These rivers of the State yield 150 million acres feet of water of which 50 million acres feet are likely to be utilized by the neighbouring states of Bombay, Mysore and Hyderabad. At present

the State's utilization is less than 20 million acres feet, the remaining 80 million acres feet emptying into the sea.

The Irrigation Plan of the State is of three categories—major, medium and minor. The progress under minor irrigation projects has been outlined in the earlier section under 'Agriculture'.

Major projects.—The six important major irrigation projects taken up for execution during the First Plan period are—

- Krishna Barrage Scheme;
- Tungabhadra Low Level Canal Project;
- Rallapdu Project (II Stage);
- Romperu Drainage Project;
- Upper Pennar Project; and
- Bhairavanitippa Project.

Of these three are intended to benefit the Rayalascema area and they will help to some extent, to remove the spectre of famine from this area.

Krishna Barrage Scheme.—Krishna Barrage on the River Krishna at Vijayavada costing Rs. 284 lakhs was sanctioned in December 1953. The disaster caused by the unfortunate breach at the Krishna Anicut in September 1952 accentuated the need for this project. Besides ensuring safety to the existing

anicut and the Krishna delta as a whole, this Barrage will supply water to an additional extent of 1 lakh acres in the Krishna delta spread over Krishna and Guntur districts. With this regulator, a road bridge is also combined to connect the Grand Northern Trunk Road. The works on Krishna Barrage are in good progress. Well sinking, concrete flooring and aprons in the length of the piers taken up have been completed. Four spans of the scouring sluice, seven spans of the regulator, the screw bridge of the Krishna western main canal and reinforced cement concrete roadway for six spans have all been completed. The works are programmed to be completed by May 1957. An amount of Rs. 99.56 lakhs has so far been spent.

Tungabhadra Project.—The Tungabhadra Low Level Canal was taken up by the Composite State in 1944. Consequent on the partition of the State and the merger of Bellary with Mysore, this project also had to be divided between Mysore and Andhra and a Control Board had to be formed to be in charge of the common works and to settle general questions affecting both the States. The Low Level Canal is designed to serve an area of 248,500 acres on the right side (Andhra-Mysore). The Tungabhadra Dam is India's largest stone masonry dam. The canal is intended to benefit the arid tracts of Alur, Adoni, Pattikonda and Kurnool taluks of Kurnool district bringing under irrigation an area of 1.56 lakhs of acres. The project is expected to be completed in all respects by June 1956. So far as works lying solely in Andhra territory are concerned, 94 per cent of the earth work excavation of Low Level

Main Canal has been completed. Out of the 74 numbers of masonry works such as aqueducts, under-tunnel escapes, etc., 46 have been completed. Similarly, under the Kurnool Branch Canal which is 30 miles in length, 74 per cent earth work excavation has been completed and out of 65 masonry works on this branch canal 14 have already been completed. The work on the major and minor distributaries is almost completed while the localization of ayacut under the main canal and the Kurnool branch has been completed. One unit of tractor organization is at work in Alur and Adoni taluks to help people to reclaim their lands rapidly and bring them under cultivation. A total area of about 75,000 acres has been got ready for irrigation this year in Andhra area.

The ultimate benefit of this project is the production of 66,000 tons of food-grains and 40,000 tons of commercial crops. Besides, the hydro-electric side of the project will produce ultimately 66,000 volts of power which can best be utilized for lift irrigation, cottage industries, rural electrification and the like in Bellary, Anantapur, Kurnool and Cuddapah districts. Of the total provision of Rs. 719.00 lakhs under this project Rs. 693.68 lakhs have been spent up to 30th September 1955.

Rallapadu Project.—The works on the Rallapadu Project have been in various stages of progress. Earthwork excavation has been completed for the main canal. In the regular portion masonry has been raised to level +102 and in the glazed portion levels have been raised

variously up to +100. The work is programmed to be physically completed by the end of this year, but the fixation of regulator shutters will take some time due to lack of steel for the purpose. This project on river Manneru when completed will irrigate 8,000 acres in the Nellore district. The programmed outlay on this project is Rs. 50.00 lakhs of which Rs. 43.91 lakhs have been spent.

Romperu Drainage Project.—This scheme was begun in 1946 to improve the existing drainage in the Krishna Western Delta and to afford relief to the submersion of the lands in the delta. The project is nearing completion. The additional ayacut of 10,000 acres contemplated under the project has been divided into six blocks and works for providing irrigation facilities to five of them have been completed. Marginal lands already relieved of submersion are also under irrigation. The programmed expenditure on the project is Rs. 98 lakhs of which Rs. 57.12 lakhs was spent up to 30th September 1955.

Upper Pennar Project.—The project consists in the construction of a storage reservoir across river Pennar near Perur village in Dharmavaram taluk, Anantapur district and the excavation of a main channel 18 miles long on the right side of the reservoir, for irrigation of about 6,000 acres. This was taken up for execution in 1951 and is expected to be completed during the current year. An amount of Rs. 50.71 lakhs has already been spent on this project.

Bhairavanitippa Project.—This consists in the formation of a reservoir, across the Hagari or Vedavathi of an annual

storage of 200 m.c.fh. (capacity 1,500 m.c.ft.) by throwing a dam just above the Bhairavanitippa village in Kalyandrug taluk of Anantapur district, and the excavation of the right side canal 19 miles long and the left side canal 26 miles long will benefit 8,000 acres. The area proposed to be brought under cultivation lies in the Rayadrug taluk and Kalyandrug taluk of Anantapur district. It will, on completion, bring an additional yield of 1,500 tons of foodgrains per year. Though this project was sanctioned by the Composite State in 1951 itself, the execution could not be started pending conclusion of an agreement with Mysore in regard to the area liable for submersion under this project, in the Mysore State. The problem was vigorously pursued by the Government and it was in August 1954 that a satisfactory agreement was reached between the two States and the execution started in December 1954. The scheme will be carried over to the Second Plan period for completion. Till 30th September 1955, Rs. 13.13 lakhs have been spent against the programmed outlay of Rs. 102 lakhs.

MEDIUM PROJECTS.

With a view to affording permanent relief to areas subject to frequent famine and to increase the employment opportunities, the Government of India set apart in 1954 a loan of Rs. 40 crores for taking up medium sized irrigation projects in the States. The share of this State was fixed at Rs. 5 crores and under this scheme, the following 17 projects were taken up by the State to benefit 155,700 acres.

Serial number and name of the scheme.	District to be benefited.	Area to be benefited. (acres.)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 K. C. Canal Improvement	Kurnool and Cuddapah	100,000
2 Nagavalli right side channel	} Srikakulam	29,800
3 Narayanapuram Anicut		
4 Vegavathi Anicut		
5 Secthanagaram Anicut	} Visakhapatnam	1,200
6 Gambhiramgadda Reservoir		
7 Bandakattu Channel remodelling	West Godavari	2,700
8 Nakkalagandi Reservoir	} Nellore	4,200
9 Paleru Reservoir		
10 Upputeru Lower Anicut		
11 Kalangi Reservoir	} Chittoor	5,600
12 Mallimadugu Reservoir		
13 Siddalagandi Reservoir		
14 Lower Sagilleru Project	} Cuddapah	6,600
15 Panchanadi Reservoir		
16 Vidyanarayanawamigudi	} Anantapur	5,600
17 Chennarayawamigudi		

All the 17 medium projects excepting the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal improvements and Narayanapuram anicut are expected to be completed by the end of

the plan period. Of the programmed outlay of Rs. 5 crores, expenditure up to 30th September 1955 amounted to Rs. 220.81 lakhs.

2. POWER PROJECTS

Extension of electricity is basic to the development of the State and will constitute the foundation of future progress particularly in the industrial field. The major irrigation programmes included in the Plan while stimulating agricultural development will also generate electricity as an integral part. Rural electrification is particularly important and must be fully assisted.

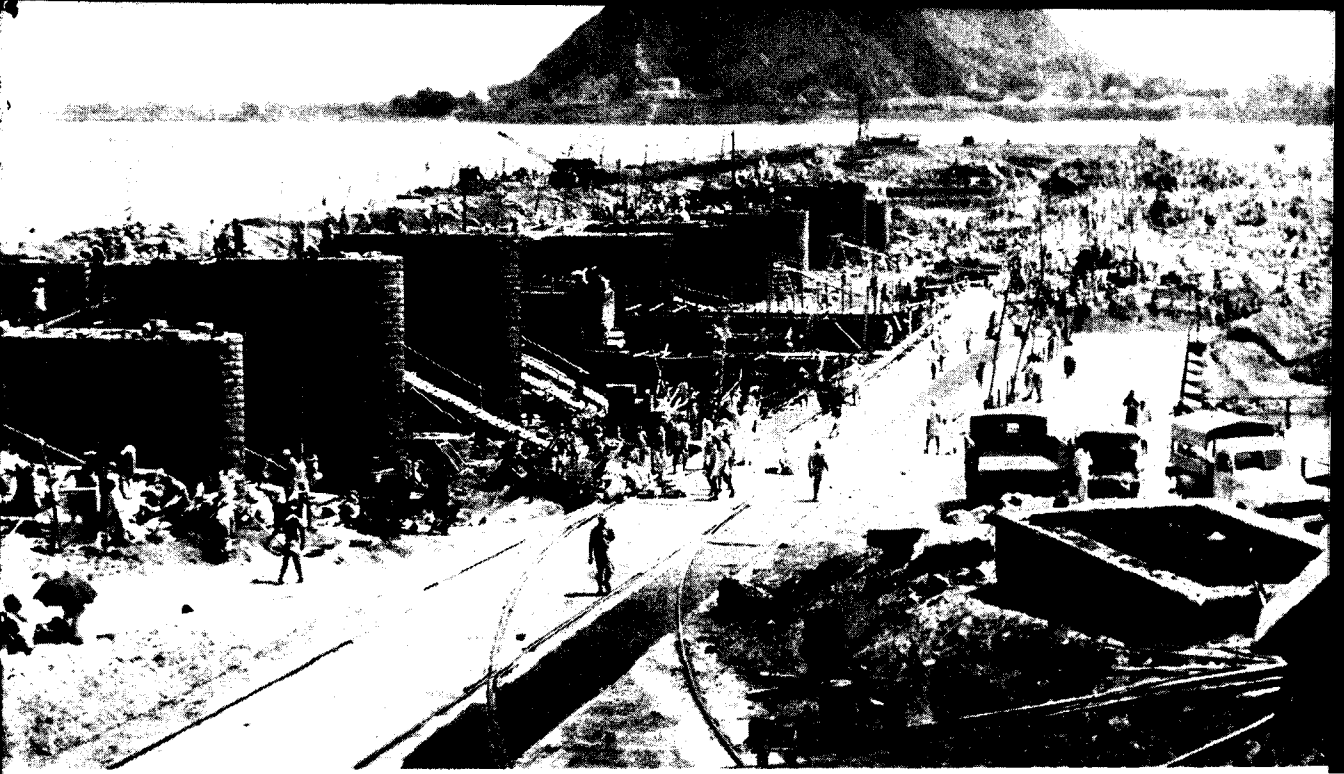
Andhra State has been backward in the matter of electrical development, though its power resources are vast and substantial. With an area of over 60,000 square miles which is about 5 per cent of the whole of India, and with a population of over 2 crores which is about eighteenth of the country's total, Andhra State has 15 per cent of India's water resources which are capable of



↑ A PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE LEFT FLANK EARTHEN BUND OF THE BHIRAVANTIPPA PROJECT

A CLOSE VIEW OF TUNGABHADRA ANICUL. ↓





AERIAL VIEW OF THE REGULATOR-CUM-BRIDGE OVER THE KRISHNA.

yielding over one million kilowatts of power. Till recently there has been only meagre thermal power in the State and the generation costs have been naturally requisite for industrial advancement was heavy. Cheap hydro-power, a pre-lacking and this has set the state in turn backward in industrial development. The per capita consumption of electricity, which is an index of prosperity, is at present only of the order of 5 units which is very low compared to 16 and 44 of the advanced states like Madras and Mysore respectively.

Prior to the commencement of the plan period, i.e., April 1951, the total installed capacity in the State was 21,400 KW. comprising 16.25 MW. of steam and 5.15 MW. of diesel and oil sets. The number of villages and towns electrified was 205. Apart from the power available from the generating stations existing in the State, hydro-power is being purchased from the neighbouring states to the extent of 2.7 MW from Mysore and 3.4 MW from Madras.

With the formation of the Andhra State, the plan of the State was revised and recast to form a coherent and compact plan taking into account the special needs of the new-born state. For this purpose, the State was divided into four power zones, namely, Machkund, Tungabhadra, Nellore and Chittoor, each zone constituting its own source or sources of supply. The revised plan as finally approved by the Planning Commission consists of the following six schemes and amounts to Rs. 2,553 lakhs:—

- Machkund Hydro-thermal Scheme;
- Tungabhadra Hydro-Thermal Scheme;

- Nellore Thermal Scheme;
- Chittoor District Scheme;
- Tungabhadra Common Works; and

Scheme for expansion of power facilities for increasing employment opportunities.

Machkund Hydro-Electric Scheme.—The scheme is designed to harness the waters of the Machkund river which forms the boundary between Andhra and Orissa States and develop power on the right bank of the river near Duduma falls where a drop of 850 feet is available. The first stage of the scheme provides for an installed generating capacity of 51,000 KW and the ultimate installed capacity is 102,000 KW.

The project is taken up for execution under an agreement between Madras, now Andhra, and Orissa States, the capital outlay and power output being shared in the ratio of 70: 30 respectively. Under the same agreement the Government is responsible for the construction, operation and maintenance of all works connected with the project. The main civil and electrical works of the project like camps, roads, diversion dam, tunnel pond dam, flume channels, tunnels, power house building, outdoor transformer yard, tail race, etc., have all been completed. The main 132 KV trunk transmission lines from Machkund in the north to Ongole in the south with a 66 KV inter-connecting line to Nellore have also been completed. The five major 132 KV sub-stations, viz., Nellimarla, Simhachalam, Bommur, Bhimadole and Gundala are in operation. Work is in

progress on two more major hydro sub-stations in the area, viz., Tadepalli and Ongole.

The first generating unit of 17,000 KV capacity at Machkund was commissioned recently and power from it was switched on to Andhra State on 19th August 1955, by Rashtrapathi Dr. Rajendra Prasad. The second generating unit has also been commissioned in December 1955 and the third unit will follow shortly.

Machkund Hydro power is now available from Srikakulam in the north up to the distant Nellore district in the south, thus covering the entire coastal belt of Andhra State. Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam and Nellore steam stations and Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam, Kakinada and Rajahmundry diesel stations which functioned as the pilot generating stations in the Machkund power zone to cater to and develop load till Machkund Hydro-Electric Power is available, are to be only stand-by stations from the commencement of Machkund power. But, till the completion of the Jalaput Dam at Machkund by December 1957, to form the main storage reservoir, the rated output of three generating units will not be continuously available throughout the year and the steam stations will have to firm up the hydro power till then by working for about six months in the year. Later, they would act as stand-by to hydro plant.

The actual expenditure incurred on the scheme is Rs. 1,515 lakhs up to 30th September 1955 out of a total plan

provision of Rs. 1,590 lakhs. This project is being financed entirely from State funds.

Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Scheme.—The scheme envisages developing of the firm power of 32,000 KW from the irrigation waters let down from the Tungabhadra dam into the irrigation canal on the Andhra-Mysore side. The power is proposed to be developed at two power houses, one at the foot of the dam and the other at Hampi 14 miles down below the dam. Consequent on the formation of Andhra State and the transfer of 7 taluks of Bellary district to Mysore, the project has become a joint venture of the Andhra and Mysore Governments and is under the control of the Tungabhadra Board. The two Governments, Andhra and Mysore, share tentatively the capital outlay on the project and the benefits therefrom in the ratio of 80:20 respectively. Agreement between the two Governments as regards the allocation of expenditure and power will have to be entered into. The first stage of the scheme included under the First Five-Year Plan envisages four generating units of 9,000 KW each, two at Dam power house and two at canal power house.

Temporary and permanent camps and buildings required, have been completed. The work on the power houses, tail race and forebay, etc., is in good progress. The machines have all been ordered and received at site. The 66 KV double circuit lines from Dam Power House to Hampi Power House and from Hampi Power House to Bellary have been completed.

The scheme is expected to be commissioned towards early in 1957. The project feeds Cuddapah, Kurnool, Anantapur and Chittoor districts in Andhra State from Bellary sub-station.

The total amount spent on the project up to 30th September 1955 is Rs. 192 lakhs out of a total plan provision of Rs. 321 lakhs (Andhra share). The revised cost of the common works according to the latest estimates amounts to Rs. 700 lakhs out of which Andhra share is Rs. 560 lakhs.

Tungabhadra Hydro-thermal Scheme: The scheme involves the construction of a power transmission grid connecting Bellary sub-station with the consuming centres in Anantapur, Kurnool, Cuddapah and Chittoor districts.

The 66 KV lines under this scheme from Bellary to Guntakal, Gooty, Cuddapah and Renigunta and from Gooty to Kurnool have all been almost completed. The work on the grid sub-stations is also in good progress. The entire transmission and distribution system is expected to be ready by the end of the year when the Tungabhadra hydro-power is expected to be available.

The Tungabhadra Power zone is at present fed by the pilot diesel stations at Kurnool, Nandyal, Cuddapah, Proddatur, Anantapur, Tadpatri and Kadiri aggregating to about 5,000 KV of installed capacity. Also the Jog and Sivasamudram hydro supplies feed this area to the extent of 2,000 KW at Bellary and 700 KW at Hindupur. The total amount spent on the scheme up to 30th September 1955 is Rs. 302 lakhs out of a plan provision of Rs. 330 lakhs.

Nellore Thermal Scheme.—The scheme is to generate and supply power to the extent of 5,000 KW for use in Nellore district. The first stage of the scheme has almost been completed and the power plant consisting of two 2,500 KW transportable sets with oil fired boilers was commissioned in October 1950 and is in service since then. In the original scheme 2 numbers 1,500 KW sets were proposed to be transferred from Vijayawada Power House to Nellore. In the revised scheme, it is proposed to inter-connect Vijayawada and Nellore power stations through a 66 KV line from Ongole to Nellore and to instal a coal fired boiler of 60,000 lb. hour capacity at Nellore. This is due to the technical difficulties in transferring 1,500 KW sets from Vijayawada. The inter-connection proposed in the revised scheme enables Nellore district to receive Machkund-Hydro supply.

The Nellore-Ongole 66 KV line has almost been completed. The 66 KV line from Gudur to Nayudupeta has also been completed. Works on other transmission lines and sub-stations are in progress. Orders have been placed for the coal fired boiler of 60,000 lb. hour capacity and this is now under erection.

A sum of Rs. 63 lakhs has so far been spent on the scheme out of the total plan provision of Rs. 93 lakhs.

Chittoor District Scheme.—This scheme has been sanctioned with a view to serving the needs of Chittoor district which being a part of the Mettur system prior to the formation of Andhra State, was receiving hydro-supply from

Mettur system in the Composite State. After the formation of Andhra State, power to a maximum of 3,400 KW is being purchased from Mettur system for distribution in this district. To meet the future loads of the district and to facilitate inter-change of power the scheme envisages inter-connection of this zone with Nellore and Tungabhadra. One pilot diesel station of 730 KW capacity was put into operation at Madanapalli and another of 4,000 KW capacity is being commissioned at Renigunta to tide over the power shortage till Tungabhadra hydro-power is available. Work on a number of 11 KV lines and distribution lines is in good progress in the district. Work on the major transmission lines and sub-stations is in progress. The total amount so far spent on the scheme up to 30th September 1955 is Rs. 59 lakhs out of a plan provision of Rs. 91 lakhs.

Scheme for expansion of power facilities for increasing employment opportunities.—Under this scheme, the Central Government have granted a loan assistance of Rs. 128 lakhs for eleven rural extensions in the State for increasing employment opportunities. Seven diesel generating stations and four major distributions covering about 120 villages in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Anantapur, and Chittoor districts are included in these schemes.

Three diesel stations at Bhadrachalam, Tekkali and Kadiri have so far been commissioned. Work on others is in good progress.

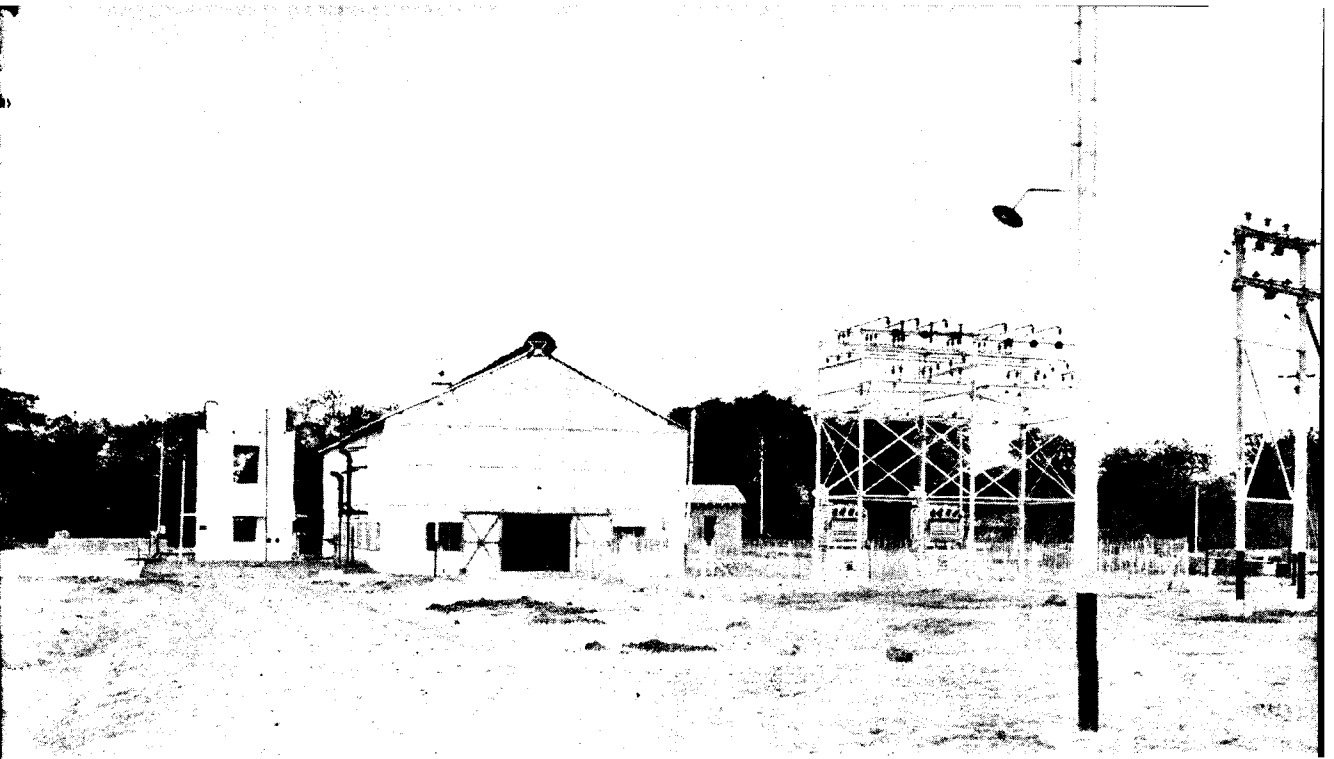
A sum of Rs. 40 lakhs has been spent up to the end of 30th September 1955 out of a total loan assistance of Rs. 128 lakhs. The balance amount is proposed to be fully spent before the plan period.

The total cost of the First Five-Year Plan is Rs. 2,553 lakhs and a sum of Rs. 2,170 lakhs has been spent up to 30th September 1955 which forms 85 per cent of the total plan amount. The plan amount will be fully spent during the balance half of 1955-56.

The progress achieved in the First Five-Year Plan is quite remarkable and it may be said that the electrical development has particularly accelerated since the formation of Andhra State.

In view of lack of hydro-power in the State, the target date for commissioning Machkund was advanced by one year. Building up of distribution net work and rural electrification have been carried out at a quicker pace and a grid system developed for the State.

At the end of the plan, a further generating capacity of 47.7 MW (hydro and thermal) would be brought into operation. Five thousand and seven hundred miles of transmission and distribution lines also would be in operation. A total number of 710 towns and villages would be receiving electric supply. The per capita consumption in the State would rise to 10 units. A system of electrifying rural and important towns like taluk headquarters remote from existing power lines by installing small diesel stations, is introduced in the plan period.



NANDYAL DIESEL STATION.

The First Five-Year Plan has to its credit the commissioning of Machkund Project, the first hydro-electric project of Andhra, which marks a new era in the electrical development by commencing hydro generation and the commissioning of 132 KV transmission lines, the first highest voltage in South India. The Andhra grid is taking shape with high

tension 132 KV and 66 KV transmission lines and 33 KV and 11 KV distribution lines running across the State from Ichapuram in the north to Rayalaseema down south. With all this, the First Five-Year Plan for power projects may be said to have formed just a foundation for further development in the State, in the Second Five-Year Plan.

III. Industries

1. INDUSTRIES

THOUGH special emphasis has been laid on Agriculture and Rural development and necessary basic services like irrigation and power, industrial development is of equal importance to the State, notwithstanding that the large scale industry has been left by and large to the central sector as supplementary to the efforts of private enterprise. The First Five-Year Plan has not envisaged any major industries in the public sector but consists of a number of schemes which relate to the training of skilled workers, etc., research in oil technology, block glass manufacture and a few small scale industries.

Polytechnics.—For development of industries, skilled workers in various crafts and trade and subordinate auxiliary engineering personnel are required in large numbers. Two polytechnics at Kakinada and Vuyyur which impart industrial education have been functioning from the beginning of the plan period. They have made substantial progress in the field of industrial education. The total number of admissions to the various diploma and certificate courses during the years were 276 in 1951-52; 240 in 1952-53; 291 in 1953-54; 335 in 1954-55; and 627 in 1955-56.

With a view to enable fishermen children passing out of the fisheries elementary schools to get a special train-

ing, a training course of one year's duration in the following subjects has been opened in the Andhra Polytechnic—

- (1) Manure Fishing and Navigation.
- (2) Inland Pisciculture.
- (3) Fisheries biology.
- (4) Boat building and net-making.

Twelve drillers were also trained out of 18 programmed in the plan.

Permanent buildings were constructed at a cost of Rs. 16.74 lakhs for the Andhra Polytechnic at Kakinada. The Polytechnic at Vuyyur is located in the buildings of the A.G. Technological Association, Vuyyur and there is a proposal to shift this polytechnic to a centrally situated industrial town. These polytechnics have been provided with equipment worth Rs. 6.89 lakhs. Rs. 23.01 lakhs were spent up to 30th September 1955, against a plan provision of Rs. 40.81 lakhs.

Oil Technological Institute, Anantapur.—An Oil Technological Institute at Anantapur was established with the sole object of carrying out research in oil technology and training candidates in the field of oil technology to meet the growing needs of vegetable oil in the South. Research schemes on the improvement of oil milling methods and utilization of cotton seed oil are some of the items of research which have been undertaken by this institute. Four research papers have so far been published

and two papers are ready for publication. A diploma course in oil technology of three years' duration was started but was discontinued due to very poor response from candidates. A permanent building on the lines of the most modern technological laboratories of the Department of Agriculture, Government of United States was constructed at a cost of Rs. 3.00 lakhs and is well equipped at a cost of Rs. 4.63 lakhs with all facilities for conduct of advanced applied and theoretical research in oil technology.

Block Glass Factory, Gudur.—In Chittoor district, there are about 10,000 families manufacturing glass beads, the whole of which is marketed in North India. These workers were totally dependent on supplies of raw glass from North Indian factories. Therefore a Block Glass Factory has been established at Gudur and has gone into production. It is expected to produce about 500 tons of block glass every year which will meet the requirements of all the glass bead workers of Andhra.

Rupees 1.53 lakhs were spent up to 30th September 1955 against the plan provision of Rs. 1.06 lakhs.

Besides the plan schemes, the Government have taken up certain major schemes outside the plan, which are given below—

The Andhra Paper Mill, Rajahmundry a private concern, went into liquidation. In order to develop paper industry, the mill was purchased in 1948 by the Government and was improved at a cost of Rs. 25 lakhs. The present capacity of the mill is 2,000 tons of paper per year. It is proposed to increase its production capacity to 8,000 tons a year.

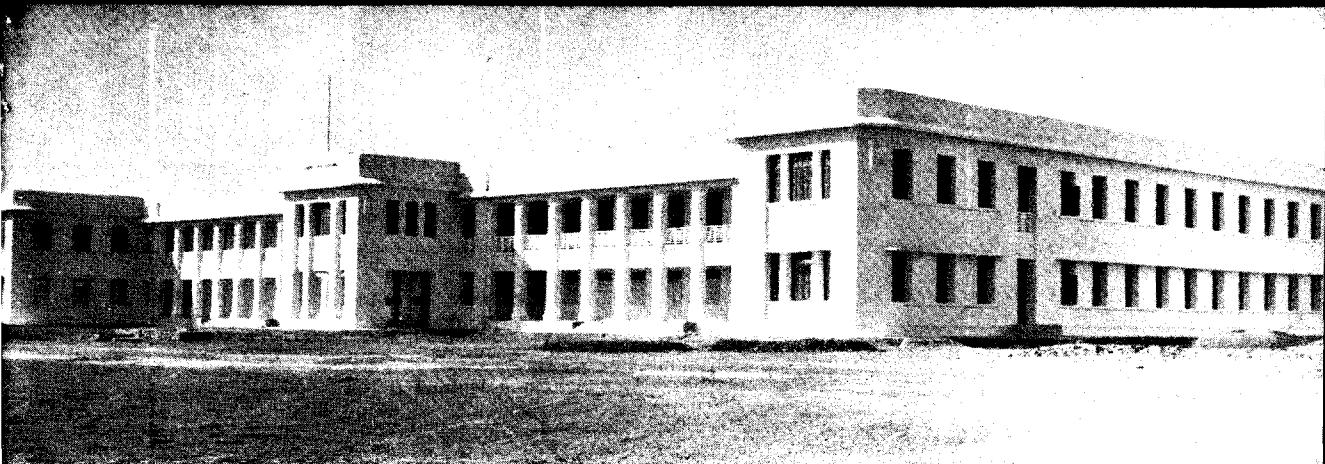
There is a Government Ceramic Factory at Gudur and it is at present manufacturing sanitary and crockery wares.

Small scale industries.—The importance of small scale industries in the predominantly agricultural economy of this country needs no over emphasis. The directive principles of State policy in the Constitution of India laid down that the operation of the economic system should not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment. What is required for economic development in a democratic country is a diffusion of sources of power and instruments of production, which release new springs of energy among the people and make them participate actively, in however small a sphere, in the function of a planned economy. This can be achieved to a large extent through small scale industries which provide subsidiary or alternative occupations and utilize local raw materials or cater to local markets. As many of the small scale industries are urban and are owned and run by small proprietors who are conversant with the techniques of production, they are an important source of employment to the middle classes. Rapid development in this field is essential to solve the problem of unemployment and the State has sanctioned the following schemes in August 1955:—

I. Service Schemes—

(1) Scheme for the manufacture of Scientific Glass apparatus at Gudur.

(2) Scheme for shifting of the pottery training centre, Rajahmundry, to the



ONE OF THE WORKSHOP UNITS OF ANDHRA POLYTECHNIC, KARIMNAGAR.

SAMALKOT POTTERY TRAINING CENTRE.



site of the ceramic service centre at Rajahmundry.

(3) Starting of a training-cum-production unit for stoneware and earthenware products at Vizianagaram.

(4) Establishment of a training-cum-production unit for stoneware and earthenware products at Anakapalli.

(5) Establishment of training-cum-production unit for the manufacture of crayons and other plaster products.

(6) Establishment of six production-cum-training centres in Blacksmithy at Srikakulam, Eluru, Guntur, Kurnool, Cuddapah and Nellore.

(7) Establishment of a production-cum-training centre for moulders at Vijayawada, and

(8) Establishment of six production-cum-training centres in carpentry at Srikakulam, Guntur, Kurnool, Cuddapah and Nellore.

II. *Partly training and partly commercial schemes—*

(1) Establishment of a production-cum-training centre for ceramic-ware at Dronachalam.

(2) Production-cum-training centre for tanning and manufacture of footwear at Eluru.

(3) Setting up of a model leather goods manufacturing unit at Vijayawada.

(4) Starting of a model tannery in Anantapur district, and

(5) Establishment of a production-cum-training centre in carpentry at Visakhapatnam.

III. *Commercial Schemes—*

(a) Starting of a tile-training-cum-production centre at Pendurthi.

(b) Establishment of a saw mill-cum-timber seasoning plant at Rajahmundry.

(c) Establishment of a factory for the manufacture of stoneware pipes at Rajahmundry

(d) Establishment of two general purpose workshops one in Cuddapah and the other in West Godavari, and

(e) Establishment of a production centre for the manufacture of belts, nuts and rivets at Visakhapatnam.

The total outlay under this Plan amounts to Rs. 50.74 lakhs of which Rs. 31.82 lakhs were so far spent.

2. COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

The Cottage Industries play an important part in rural development. They flourished well in the past and formed the backbone of the Indian economy. As in other parts of India, the cottage crafts in this State also received a setback due to the competition of large-scale industries and several other factors of which the principal factors were the lack of finance with workmen and

limited market created for them by the mill goods. If agriculture is to be rationalized, means for absorbing surplus workers who will be in large numbers have to be found. Thus there will be a need for solving a vast human and economic problem in rural areas which can best be tackled through schemes of village and rural industries.

In the past there was no organized system of training for village artisans. For the greater part, crafts were chosen on the basis of caste and skills were passed on from one person to another. These methods proved inadequate against the competition which village crafts had to face, so that new products came into the village market and tended to replace the old. With tools of new types coming into increasing use, for instance, in agricultural operations, the demand for the services of local artisans has further diminished. Great emphasis has, therefore, to be laid on training programme. The Plan accordingly provides for a few training programmes besides regular cottage industries schemes.

SURVEY OF COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

The Composite Madras State undertook on 1st July 1952, the survey of Cottage Industries in certain districts of the State and completed the survey on 30th November 1953. The Krishna, Guntur districts and Adoni taluk in the Kurnool district of Andhra area were surveyed. This information assists the State Government to formulate well-thought out schemes for the development of cottage industries.

TRAINING.

Bangle and Bead Industry.—To give a fillip to the indigenous glass bangle and bead industry, four glass bangle and bead training centres have been opened at Gudur in Nellore district, Simhachalam in Visakhapatnam district, Renigunta in Chittoor district and Guttur in Anantapur district. Training is given for a period of one year in the

improved methods of manufacture of glass bangles and beads. The Block glass which is the chief raw material required for the glass bangle and bead industry is supplied from the Government Block glass plant at Gudur.

Coir Industry.—Coconut husk is produced in considerable quantities in the coastal districts of the Andhra State but almost the whole of it is wasted as the people are not familiar with the proper methods of extraction of fibre. A Coir Industrial School has, therefore, been run at Baruva in Srikakulam district from 1949, to impart training in all aspects of coir industry from the stage of retting husk to the manufacture of mats and mattings.

The strength of the school is 30 and a stipend of Rs. 12 per mensem is paid to each student. The certificates issued by this institution are recognized by the Education Department as a sufficient qualification for appointment as pre-vocational instructors in rope making.

The Coir Industrial School is at present located in a building belonging to the old customs house situated in the foreshore of Baruva. Construction of permanent buildings for the school has been taken up for execution at an estimated cost of Rs. 50,000.

A soaking and retting centre also has been started at Antarveddi, Razole taluk, East Godavari district. A yarn unit will be attached to it shortly.

Leather Industry.—In order to train the local tanners in improved methods of tanning, flaying, etc., and in the manufacture of leather goods, two peripatetic

tanning demonstration parties have been started. One is now at Chemkupati in Guntur district and the other at Adoni in Kurnool district. Each party is stationed generally for a period of one year at each centre. Twelve students are usually admitted for training at each centre and a stipend for Rs. 12 per mensem to each student is paid. Ninety-two students have so far received the training.

Pottery Industry.—Andhra is rich in clay but little attempt has been made to utilize it properly. A training centre was started to train the potters in improved techniques of pot-making and in the manufacture of ceramics. A Ceramic Institute was established at Gudur to supply trained personnel of supervisory grade for training the potters. The construction of Ceramic Service Centre which would supply factory-made clay mixtures and glazes of the standard type to the small manufacturers of ceramic products has been completed and it is expected to go into production as soon as arrangements for water and power supply are completed.

MARKETING.

One of the major problems affecting the development of cottage industries is the absence of an effective marketing organization. The artisan fails to get the best price for his goods being unable to advertise his wares properly. Two regional museums one at Anantapur and another at Rajahmundry have been started to remove this handicap to some extent. A sales emporium is attached to the museum at Anantapur and cottage industries products are sold.

GOVERNMENT KHADI SCHEME.

Hand spinning of yarn and hand-loom industry together go to make up khadi industry. Hand spinning provides subsidiary and useful occupation both for men and women in villages as well as in towns. It has been practised as a subsidiary occupation from time immemorial. It more or less died out after the advent of cotton mills but it has been revived as a result of the "Swadeshi" movement sponsored by Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation. The All-India Spinners' Association and Khadder Propagandists have been largely responsible for developing this industry. Hand spinning requires little capital, training or technical skill and can therefore be undertaken even by the poorest. It can be taken up and left off at any stage.

The Khadi Scheme was originally formulated in 1946-47 as a part of the comprehensive plan which the Madras Composite Government had in view to make the villages self-sufficient economic units. A sum of Rs. 1 crore was allotted for its promotion out of the special fund of Rs. 4 crores contributed for village uplift. The scheme consisted of two parts—Intensive and Extensive. The Intensive part was designed to be worked in certain selected centres and the Extensive part was for paving the way for introduction of the Intensive scheme in due course.

The main object of the Intensive Khadi Scheme is to attain self-sufficiency in cloth in terms of khadi in villages included in the centres by producing sufficient cloth for the entire population. Charkas and implements are supplied to

the spinners at cost price which will be recovered in instalments. Cotton is also supplied to those who are in need of it at cost price and a subsidy of Rs. 2-8-0 per charka is granted. The spinners are expected to utilize the yarn they produce for the clothing needs of their families first and to sell surplus yarn to Government. The yarn purchased is converted into cloth.

The Intensive scheme was introduced in four centres, viz., (1) Kota-uratala in Visakhapatnam, (2) Santhanuthalapadu in Guntur, (3) Yerragondapalem, and (4) Koilkuntla in Kurnool. There are 19 sub-centres under these four centres serving 221 villages. These centres with stocks and staff have been handed over to the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board in May 1955.

Under the Extensive Khadi Scheme, the charkas are supplied to self-spinners at half the prices of charkas. Spinners are also supplied with other implements and cotton, wherever necessary at cost price and facilities are provided to enable them to weave their yarn into cloth. Subsidy is given to self-spinners as in the case of intensive scheme. This scheme has also since been transferred to the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board.

Rupees 10.41 lakhs was spent up to 30th September 1955 against the provision of Rs. 6.9 lakhs in the Plan.

SIR VISWESWARAYYA'S SCHEME.

This aims at bringing about intensive development of small scale or rural industries in every village in the State in order to increase production and income

from them, besides encouraging the growth of the spirit of self-help, initiative and ambition in the rural population by affording them an opportunity to acquire higher operative knowledge, skill and practice in industries. The scheme was introduced in Nellore taluk but did not prove successful owing to poor quality of staff.

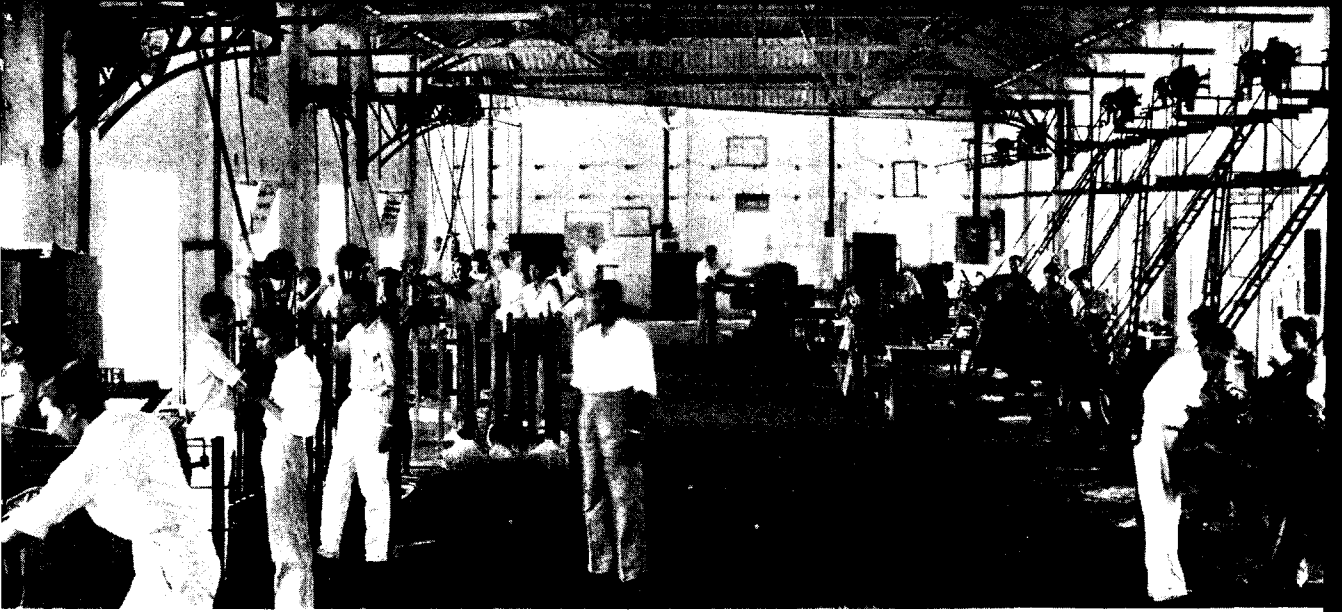
SCHEME FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF BASIC AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES.

The scheme for development of basic and village industries was introduced in the State. It consisted of three parts. The first related to supply of raw materials at cost price to village artisans, the second to distribution of improved tools and implements to village artisans and the third to open a model centre for village industries in Gopannapalem. The first two parts were abandoned from about April 1953 and only the third is being continued.

SUBSIDIZED SCHEMES.

Co-operative societies.—To give momentum to the activities of the cottage industries co-operatives in the State, subsidies are given to deserving societies for purchase of equipment, appliances, etc., and for meeting establishment and contingent charges. The payment of subsidy is subject to condition that 50 per cent of it should be met by the society concerned. The plan provided Rs. 0.80 lakh for payment of subsidies to be met entirely by the State Government. Against this, a sum of Rs. 0.19 lakh has been spent.

Palm-gur Industry.—With the introduction of prohibition, the tappers have



MECHANICAL ENGINEERING STUDENTS OF MUYUR POLYTECHNIC AND TRAINEES OF INDUSTRIAL TRAINING CENTRE AT WORK ON MACHINES, LATHES, ETC.

KAKINADA COIR TRAINING CENTRE. MAKING ROPE.



been thrown out of employment. To provide alternative employment for the ex-tappers, the Government permitted the tapping of palm-trees for manufacture of jaggery. Licences for this purpose were issued only to ex-tappers who formed themselves into palm-jaggery co-operatives. The jaggery produced by these persons in earthen pots by old methods is crude and it is not readily marketable. Therefore a special staff of one Deputy Palm-gur Organizer and nine Palm-gur Instructors to give training to ex-tappers in the improved

methods of manufacturing jaggery with improved appliances, etc., has been employed. A special staff of 27 Senior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies has been appointed to supervise the working of the societies. Eight thousand, one hundred and ninety-six ex-tappers against the target of 27,540 tappers received training in improved methods of manufacturing refined jaggery.

The expenditure on the cottage industries Plan schemes up to 30th September 1955 was Rs. 21.11 lakhs against the provision of Rs. 46.34 lakhs.

IV. Transport

ROAD DEVELOPMENT

ROADS are a service for all forms of development, whether of agriculture trade or industry. Taking the area of the country and the population into consideration, the total mileage of roads in existence at present is admittedly short of requirement. After the advent of railways, development of roads did not receive adequate attention until the constitution of the Central Road Fund in 1929. The modern motor transport requires roads with easier curves, wider formations, stronger crusts and smoother surfaces. The traffic on the road is steadily increasing and the weight and range of transport vehicles is appreciably greater than it used to be.

The Nagpur Report on the Post-war Road Development of 1943 (the Nagpur Plan) visualised the development of roads, in a period of 10 years, of a total mileage of hard surface roads from about 64,000 miles to 122,000 miles of low type roads from about 112,000 to 207,500 miles and the improvement of existing roads wherever necessary, so that the road system would cater for anticipated traffic needs for the next 20 years. The development of the National Highways under the Five-Year Plan is closely linked with the improvement of State roads.

In the Andhra State, the Road Development Plan is of the order of

Rs. 248.36 lakhs. Three schemes, viz., State highways, Other roads, and Tools and Plant were formulated and have been in progressive implementation during the plan period.

State Roads.—This scheme contemplates the development of all roads in charge of the State Government for which a plan provision of Rs. 126.15 lakhs has been made. The targets put forth under the scheme are formation of 25 miles of new roads, upgrading a length of 194 miles of existing roads to better standards, provision for construction of bridges and culverts at a cost of Rs. 47.50 lakhs and for execution of other improvement work like strengthening of culverts, etc., at a cost of Rs. 26.07 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 116.58 lakhs has been spent on this scheme up to 30th September 1955 and the plan provision in full is likely to be utilized before March 1956. Against the target stated above, 25½ miles of new roads were formed, a length of 178 miles of roads was upgraded, bridges and culverts estimated at Rs. 36.83 lakhs were constructed as also other works costing Rs. 4.09 lakhs were completed by 30th September 1955.

Other Roads.—The local bodies would not be able to make any headway if the cost of implementation of the Post-war Road Development Programme is

to be met from their own resources. The State Government have been providing to each District Board partial or full grants, depending upon the importance of the scheme and the financial position of the Board concerned. An amount of Rs. 67.21 lakhs has been provided as the State's share of expenditure on this scheme. The scheme contemplated to form 1,690 miles of new roads, upgrading 477 miles of existing roads to better standards, construction of bridges costing of Rs. 18.00 lakhs and execution of other improvement work at a cost of Rs. 8.15 lakhs. Paucity of finances on the part of the District Boards impeded the progress of the scheme; such of the schemes as could be brought to a safe stage were undertaken with Government grants. The achievements under this scheme are, the formation of 659 miles of new roads, upgrading by metalling of 313 miles of roads, construction of bridges and culverts costing Rs. 48.03 lakhs and necessary improvements on roads costing Rs. 6.93 lakhs.

Tools and Plant.—Under this scheme it was proposed to acquire necessary machinery and tools for the efficient execution of works. A provision of Rs. 55 lakhs has been made in the Plan under this scheme of which Rs. 35.57 lakhs has so far been spent. A separate transport and machinery division with a workshop has been recently established at Vijayawada and steps are being taken

to start a Soil's laboratory similar to that in the Madras State.

National Highways.—National Highways are main Highways serving predominantly the roads running through the length and breadth of India which together form a system connecting major ports, foreign highways, Capitals of States and including highways for strategic movements for the defence of India. Prominent among the works undertaken in this centrally financed schemes are the black-topping of stretches of Madras-Calcutta Road and Benaras-Cape Comorin Road from Kurnool to Mysore frontier and constructing five bridges to be found in the above National Highways. The outlay in these works on the National Highways total up to Rs. 193 lakhs and the work is in various stages of progress.

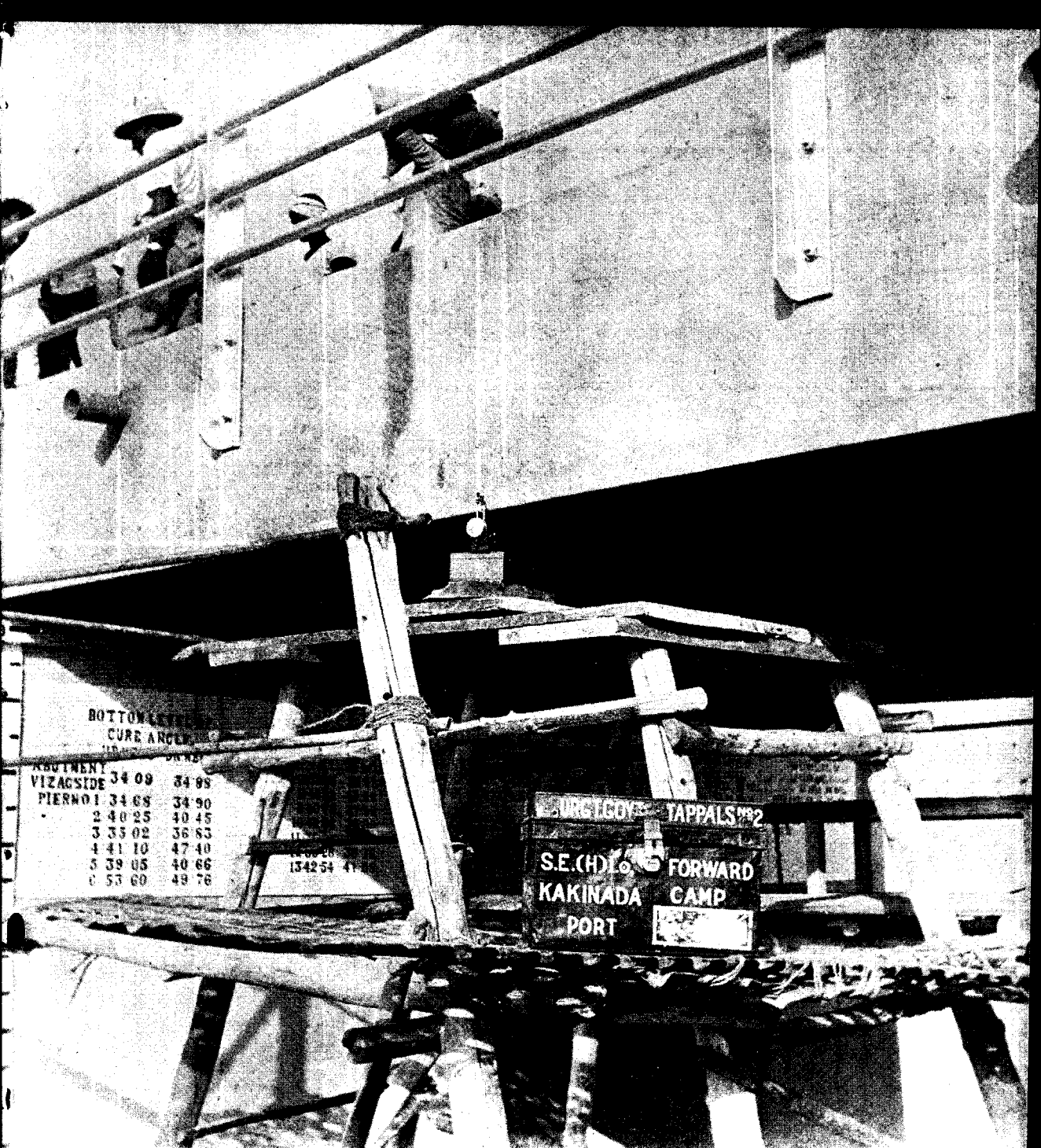
The Government of India have also approved schemes for development of roads other than National Highways to the tune of Rs. 100.16 lakhs, important among these are—The formation of roads (1) from Dornal to Srisaïlam, (2) from Maredumalli to Chintur and (3) from Chintur to Kunavaram. Of these the first scheme gives access to Srisaïlam, the important place of pilgrimage. The last two give an outlet to the vast agency tracts of East Godavari district and also open up a route to another important pilgrimage centre, Badrachalam. The work on the above scheme is well under progress.



↑ TEST LOADING OF ONE OF THE PIERS OF THE UDDUTERI BRIDGE IN KRISHNA DISTRICT.

PILLAPERU BRIDGE ON THE KANIGIRI-BADVEL ROAD IN NELLORE DISTRICT. ↓





BOTTOM
CURE ANGLE

ARMYMENT	34 09	34 08
VIZAGSIDE		
PIERNO 1	34 68	34 90
	2 40 25	30 45
	3 33 02	36 83
	4 41 10	47 40
	5 39 05	40 66
	6 53 60	48 76

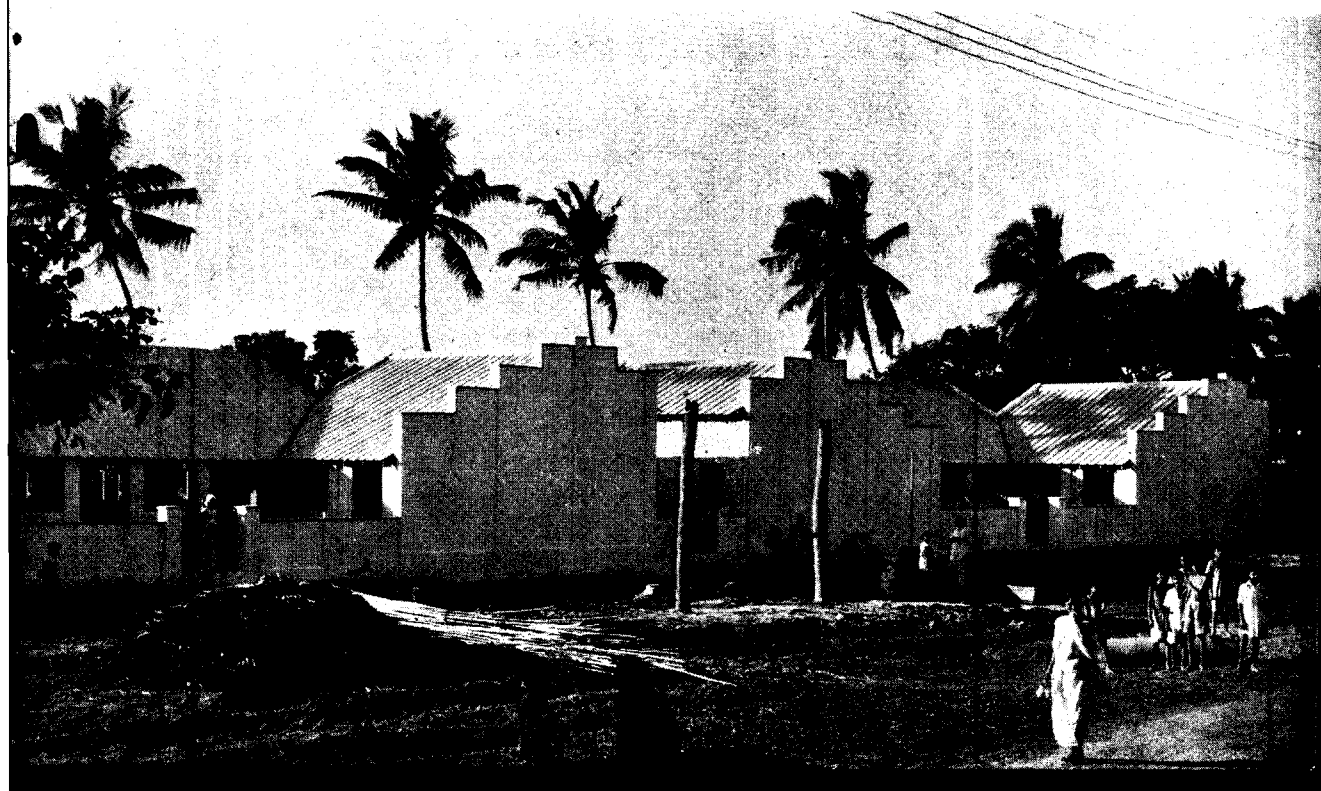
SURTEGOY TAPPALS No 2
S.E.(H) PORT
KAKINADA CAMP
FORWARD

TEST LOADING OF ONE OF THE SPANS OF THE CHAMPAVATHI BRIDGE IN VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT.



↑ CHILDREN ASSEMBLED AT THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, KANALAPALLE.

SOMESWARAM ELEMENTARY SCHOOL BUILDING. ↓



V. Social Services.

1. EDUCATION

EDUCATION is of basic importance in the planned development of a nation and in a democratic set up, the role of education becomes crucial, since democracy can function effectively through intelligent participation of the masses in the affairs of the country. The development schemes of the State under 'Education,' during the First Five-Year Plan were only a continuation of the Post-war Development Schemes formulated before 1951.

I. Primary and Basic Education.—When the country became independent barely 30 per cent of the children of age-group 6-11 were in schools of one kind or other. This was a deplorable state of affairs to a country which believed in and out to build a democratic social order. In this State there were about 16 lakhs of pupils in the primary and other schools during 1951-52. The First Plan has provided for improving the existing system of primary education and expanding the basic system which is the accepted pattern for children of age-group 6 to 14. During the Plan period it has been proposed to open 1,592 schools—1,071 primary and 521 basic schools in the school-less centres. Of these, only 910 schools could be opened up to 30th September 1955 as there were some restrictions in opening new elementary

schools. With relaxation of these restrictions, it is expected that the progress will be much better before the close of the Plan period. Of the programmed expenditure of Rs. 1,82.80 lakhs under primary education, Rs. 1,23.10 lakhs have so far been expended.

II. Secondary Education.—For some years past there has been persistent criticism of the existing system of secondary education—its unilinear character—its literary bias and its declining standards. Its objectives, it was and is felt, are narrowly conceived and for the majority of pupils it seems to lead to a dead end for they are fitted neither for higher education nor owing to the comparative absence of vocational training at the secondary stage, for a career. To remove some of the manifest difficulties of the system 13 Secondary schools were selected in the State during 1954-55 for diversified course through introduction of vocational training so as to enable them to be fit for a vocation at the end of the secondary stage. Another 13 centres are proposed to be taken up under this scheme during the current year. Against the allotment of Rs. 1.59 lakhs an expenditure of Rs. 0.97 lakh has so far been incurred.

In order to reorient the Secondary Education, the Secondary Education

Commission has made certain other recommendations. To implement them the following schemes are taken in the State:—

Establishment of multi-purpose schools.

Improving the existing facilities for teaching science in 15 High schools.

Improvement of teaching in 90 existing high schools.

Improvement of school libraries in 15 multi-purpose schools.

Introduction of Craft Education in 20 middle schools.

Training of Craft Inspectors at the Government Training College.

Improvement of Government Training College for Women at Rajahmundry.

Conducting refresher courses.

University Education.—The demand for Secondary Education after the advent of independence has led to a proportionate demand for higher education especially technical education. The State has, therefore, taken up the improvement of the Engineering Colleges at Kakinada and Anantapur at an estimated cost of Rs. 43.46 lakhs for the Plan period of which Rs. 32.18 lakhs have already been spent up to 30th September 1955; 970 students were trained against the programmed 960.

To serve the needs of the Rayalaseema area, a separate University was established at Tirupathi in 1954.

Special Schools.—To help the deaf, the dumb and the blind to become

useful citizens and to lessen the burden on their guardians, two schools for such defectives have been established in the State. Grants are also given to private schools for the defectives under the scheme. The expenditure under the scheme up to 30th September 1955 works to Rs. 1.02 lakhs against the Plan provision of Rs. 3.01 lakhs.

Training.—The expansion of Primary and Basic Education is dependent on the availability of adequate number of properly trained personnel with knowledge of improved technique and methods. Fifty additional classes in non-basic training and 12 basic training schools were started in 1950-51 but they could not meet the needs in full. Fourteen new Basic schools have, therefore, been proposed in the Plan of which eight schools were established by March 1955 and three more opened in 1955-56. The expenditure incurred up to 30th September 1955 was Rs. 38.25 lakhs which has already exceeded the Plan provision of Rs. 33.33 lakhs.

The availability of suitable literature for promotion of basic education needs no over-emphasis. Preparation of such literature with a provision of Rs. 0.20 lakh has been undertaken.

A post-graduate training course in Basic Education was also introduced and a model basic school of the Senior grade in the Government Basic Training School was opened at Pentapadu. An expenditure of Rs. 0.35 lakh was incurred against the Plan provision of Rs. 0.47 lakh.

Adult and Social Education.—With a view to eradicate illiteracy it was

proposed to maintain and open adult schools and to train adult literary workers. Seven courses of 45 days each for the workers are held every year in each centre where 40 persons are trained per course. Two thousand and seven hundred schools were programmed for the Plan period of which 2,187 schools have already been opened. An expenditure of Rs. 18.19 lakhs have so far been incurred under the scheme against the Plan provision of Rs. 28.86 lakhs.

Schools-cum-Community Centres.—To serve as social and cultural centres of village communities, where villagers can meet informally to exchange views and ideas, 13 primary schools in the State were taken up in 1954-55, for improvement as Schools-cum-Community centres. Of the provision of about Rs. 0.20 lakh for these Schools-cum-Community centres a sum of Rs. 0.11 lakh has been spent in providing the institutions with gramophones, records, harmoniums and materials for dramatization and dance. During the current year, 13 more schools will be taken up for development as Schools-cum-Community centres.

Other activities.—A State Central Library with Audio-Visual Education Department has been established in a rented building at Visakhapatnam which is proposed to be shortly shifted to Guntur. During the current year, it is proposed to start an integrated library service also, under which there will be a Central Library with 50 branch libraries having a reading room and a box containing 30 to 40 books lent by Central Library by rotation. A provision of Rs. 0.47 lakh has been made in the Plan towards grants to aided libraries of which Rs. 0.41 lakh was spent up to 30th September 1955. A vocabulary research unit has also been established and propagation of Hindi in non-Hindi speaking areas has also just begun.

Scheme for the relief of educated unemployed.—At the instance of the Government of India, opening of single teacher's schools was started in 1954-55 in order to relieve educated unemployment. The scheme is in progress. Out of a total number of 2,199 schools to be opened, 1,541 schools were opened and an expenditure of Rs. 3.63 lakhs was incurred up to 30th September 1955.

2. MEDICAL

The Medical Plan aims at all round improvement of medical facilities, though they are not adequate enough to meet the needs of the State. The loss of clinical facilities at Madras with the partition has accentuated the acute shortage of medical facilities of the State. The Plan, however, aims at improving to the extent possible such curative services as

are absolutely necessary and can be provided for within the available financial resources. It relates mainly to the improvement of hospitals, training of doctors and auxiliary personnel and the reorganization of medical facilities.

Andhra Medical College and King George Hospital.—Land required for

expansion of the King George Hospital has been acquired. The construction of laundry, disinfectant and steriliser unit, Twin operation theatre and block with a lecture hall on ground floor, paying patients wards in the second floor, nurses' quarters and two medical blocks of 80 beds each has been completed. One of the medical blocks was named after the President of India, who opened it on the 20th August, 1955 and the other which is nearing completion is proposed to be converted into Pediatric ward of 100 beds. The construction of mortuary on modern lines is now in progress. The bed strength of the King George Hospital is 877 and it will be increased to 1,000.

The number of students admitted at present in the Andhra Medical College is 110. After the completion of all the building programmes the target of 100 additional students would be reached by the end of the Plan period.

The post-graduate degree and diploma courses have been introduced in the College and steps are being taken to make the College and the King George Hospital into a full-fledged post-graduate teaching centre by augmenting their equipment and staff.

Against a provision of Rs. 33.10 lakhs an expenditure of Rs. 31.46 lakhs was already spent.

Guntur Medical College.—A new Pathology block at an estimated cost of about Rs. 14.00 lakhs and a hostel for 50 lady students were constructed. The Pathology Block was occupied in June 1955 and the hostel in May 1955. The construction of a gas-house and wells is

well under progress. Lecture galleries, Assembly hall, hostel for men students, garages, cycle sheds, raising of the present compound wall and gateways, a corridor and stewards' quarters have since been taken up for construction.

The number of students admitted in the College is 55 a year. The College is being fully equipped to cater to the needs of students and clinical courses of studies were started from 1st July 1955.

Rupees 15.13 lakhs were spent up to 30th September 1955 against the Plan provision of Rs. 41 lakhs.

District Headquarters Hospitals.

The old Headquarters Hospital, Eluru, provided accommodation for 50 beds only. To provide for increased in-patient patients, a new headquarters hospital with a bed strength of 250 has been completed and has also been occupied. The expenditure up to 30th September 1955 on the scheme has exceeded the Plan provision of Rs. 12.70 lakhs by Rs. 3.50 lakhs. The bed strength of the Government General Hospital, Kurnool, has also been increased from 140 to 200 beds.

TALUK HEADQUARTERS HOSPITALS.

The improvements to the following 13 Government Headquarters Hospitals, have been carried out:—

- (1) Srikakulam,
- (2) Ramachandrapuram,
- (3) Parvathipuram,
- (4) Nuzvid,
- (5) Nandigama,

- (6) Bapatla,
- (7) Udayagiri,
- (8) Atmakur,
- (9) Proddatur,
- (10) Hindupur,
- (11) Rayadrug,
- (12) Nandyal, and
- (13) Adoni.

Improvements to Government Hospitals and Government dispensaries have also been taken up. The improvements to the Government Dispensary at Badvel has been completed while those to the dispensaries at Kovvuru and Gurazala and the Government Hospitals below are in progress:—

- (1) Palakonda,
- (2) Peddapuram,
- (3) Narasannapeta,
- (4) Kadiri,
- (5) Tirupathi,
- (6) Palamaner, and
- (7) Madanapalle.

The Plan provision of Rs. 9.32 lakhs was spent even before the end of 1954-55 and the expenditure incurred up to 30th September 1955 was Rs. 15.03 lakhs.

SPECIAL TREATMENTS.

A Tuberculosis Hospital with 44 beds was established at Nellore with the help of the Nellore State Welfare Fund and it is being improved. Ninety in-patients are being treated. A donation of Rs. 40,000 was accepted from Sri T. Rami Reddi for construction of a ward of 40 beds.

Provincialization of Local Fund Medical Institutions.

The policy of Government to provincialize medical institutions of Local Bodies with a view to improving these institutions and to relieve partly the Local Boards of the expenditure on maintenance of these institutions, was pursued during the Plan period. Accordingly five Local Fund Institutions have been provincialized so far at a cost of Rs. 1.56 lakhs.

Rural Medical Relief.—The promotion of positive health among the people, more particularly in the rural areas which have not been adequately served by medical services both preventive and curative is most imperative. Thirteen Primary Health Centres excluding six centres in the Community Projects were opened during the period. These centres serve the rural population with curative and preventive relief and provide also maternity and child health measures. An expenditure of Rs. 3.44 lakhs was incurred up to 30th September 1955.

AUXILIARY PERSONNEL.

There is a dearth of auxiliary medical personnel and with the expansion of medical facilities in the State the need for such personnel is more keenly felt. Training for required number of additional compounders every year is being given. Against the target of 275 persons to be trained, 200 were trained up to 31st March 1955. To meet the demand of Maternity Assistants (midwives) and nurses in the rural and urban areas, it has been programmed to train 165 midwives and 125 nurses. Against these targets, 33 midwives and 25 nurses were trained up to 31st March 1955.

3. PUBLIC HEALTH

Health is fundamental to National progress in any sphere. Good health implies not only physical fitness but also proper adjustment of man to his physical, mental and social environment.

The existing health services in most of our towns and villages are inadequate. But in view of the paucity of medical personnel, equipment and financial resources, only most urgent and pressing health problems were sought to be taken up. In the Public Health plan of the State, special emphasis has been laid on protected water-supply schemes, antimalarial measures and health propaganda and publicity besides the training programmes. The Plan provides for an expenditure of Rs. 633.09 lakhs of which Rs. 326.99 lakhs were spent up to 30th September 1955.

TRAINING.

Health Visitors.—Prior to the formation of the State the Central School for Health Visitors at Madras was serving the needs of the Andhra area also. To meet now the growing demand for Health Visitors in Andhra a centre was established at Visakhapatnam in December 1954 to train 12 candidates annually.

Sanitary Inspectors.—To afford field training facilities to the students of the Sanitary Inspectors' class at Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam, a Health Unit at Simhachalam covering an area of 35.69 square miles with a population of about 24,400 was established and is functioning since 4th April 1953. This has now been upgraded on the lines of Poonamalli

Unit at Madras to cover a population of 40,000. The Health Centre with two extensions now under progress will serve as a training ground in Rural Sanitation to student Sanitary Inspectors and also to the Medical Officers, medico-undergraduates in the Andhra Medical College, Nurses, Health Visitors and Maternity Assistants taking their training in the institutions at Visakhapatnam. An expenditure of Rs. 0.31 lakh was incurred up to the end of 30th September 1955 against a Plan provision of Rs. 0.65 lakh.

Water-supply and Sanitation.—Provision of protected water supply is one of the primary needs to better the health conditions of the population both in Urban and Rural areas. In the State Plan, Rs. 184.47 lakhs for Urban water-supply and drainage schemes Rs. 280.00 lakhs for Rural Water Supply Schemes have been provided.

This State has 35 Municipalities and 71 Major Panchayats of which 24 towns only have protected water supply. At the beginning of the Plan these were capable of supplying water at the rate of only 10 gallons per head per diem. During the Plan, it was proposed to improve the existing water supply system in nine towns and provide protected water supply afresh for seven more towns. Three drainage schemes for execution and eight for investigation for the Plan period were also proposed. In all 16 Water-supply and three Drainage Schemes have been proposed. These are now under various stages of construction. Water Supply Schemes of Guntur and

Kakinada are expected to be completed by March 1956. The others will continue in the Second Plan period. A sum of Rs. 110.65 lakhs was spent up to 30th September 1955 against a Plan provision of Rs. 184.47 lakhs.

The provision made in the Plan represents only the Government share of the expenditure on the schemes and excludes municipal share as well as loans advanced by Government to Municipalities to finance their share of cost. As most of the Municipalities are not in a position to meet their cost, the Government have obtained a loan of Rs. 100 lakhs under National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme from the Government of India, to assist the Municipalities by way of loans for implementing 15 Water-supply and three drainage schemes.

Besides the above schemes, a comprehensive scheme for improvement of water-supply to Visakhapatnam has been formulated to serve a population of 2,25,000 at 25 gallons per head per day. A loan of Rs. 25 lakhs has been obtained from the Government of India for executing the scheme.

Rural Water-supply.—Want of protected water-supply in villages is largely responsible for spread of infectious and contagious diseases in the Rural areas; in certain parts of the State, the villagers have to go two or three miles to get water.

In 1948-49, the Composite Madras Government drew up a Five-Year Programme for Rural Water-supply after the completion of the Ten-Year Programme formulated in 1937-38.

The programme of the last two years of the Five-Year Programme were brought into the Plan. For the subsequent three years of the Plan period, a fresh programme of Rural Water-supply for the remaining three year period was drawn up and included in the Plan. The Rural Water-supply Schemes provide for:

- (a) Provision of new draw wells;
- (b) Conversion of step wells into draw wells and reconstruction of old wells;
- (c) Deepening of existing wells;
- (d) Construction of bore wells; and
- (e) Installation of pumps or infiltration galleries with wells or reservoirs.

Six thousand six hundred and ninety-four wells were sunk against a programme of 24,665 and 1,517 wells are under execution. Rupees 175.30 lakhs were spent against a Plan provision of Rs. 280 lakhs.

In 1954-55 it was decided to take up new works under the centrally sponsored National Water-supply and Sanitation Programme, which provides both for Water-supply and Sanitation arrangements. Four taluks, viz., Visakhapatnam of Visakhapatnam district, Palnad of Guntur district, Kadiri of Anantapur district and Pattikonda of Kurnool district, were selected for implementation of the new scheme. Three hundred wells and 10,000 private house latrines are to be executed in each block of 100 villages by the end of the Plan period.

Anti-malaria Scheme.—The eradication of malaria is a long range problem.

It has been proposed to provide for malaria control in all endemic areas of the State including the highly endemic areas in Agency tracts and in the multi-purpose projects. At the formation of the State, 19 schemes serving a population of 11.8 lakhs were functioning in 3,011 villages. Fifteen new schemes have been started with assistance from National Malaria Control Programme for the benefit of 1,463 villages. These operations have been extended to the previously untreated Agency areas and others. Elwinpeta, Parvatipuram, Seethampeta, Salur and Ramachandrapuram etc., Agency areas have been brought under control operations. Kurnool East and Kurnool West Control Units have been organized with sub-centres at Nandyal, Markapur, Combam, Pattikonda and Owk. As a result of these operations, malaria in large tracts have been effectively brought under control. An expenditure of Rs. 34 lakhs was incurred up to 30th September 1955 against a Plan provision of Rs. 67.12 lakhs.

OTHER SCHEMES.

Rural Sanitation Unit.—A nucleus of Public Health Engineering Organization with an Executive Engineer (Public Health) and ancillary staff has been established to evolve cheap designs for private house latrines and public latrines and designs for fresh water wells suited to rural conditions. These designs are printed and distributed to local bodies, Collectors, Project Officers and Block Development Officers in this State. Rupees 0.08 lakh was spent up to 30th September 1955 against a Plan provision of Rs. 0.35 lakh.

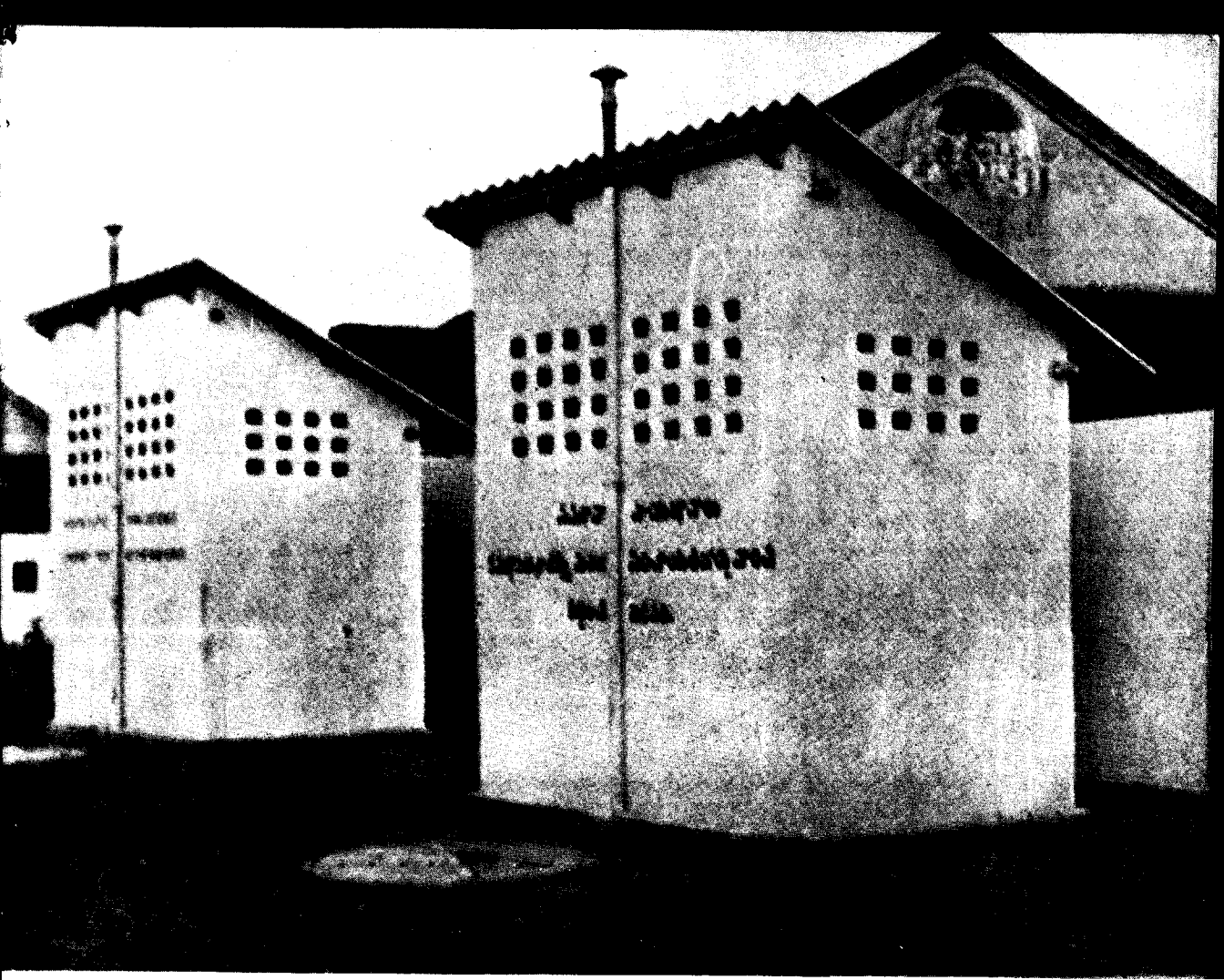
Nutrition Research.—A Regional Nutrition Unit with headquarters at Anantapur was formerly carrying out diet and nutrition surveys in the area besides carrying out health education in nutrition with a van specially equipped with cinema projectors, films etc. The Unit was combating mal-nutrition prevailing among the low income groups by distribution of vitamin supplements and skimmed milk powder. Demonstration of correct methods of cooking, preserving the nutritive value of the foods were also held. The unit has moved to Kakinada-Peddapuram Project area in the East Godavari district. It has been carrying out field surveys connected with Beri-Beri Research scheme under implementation in Visakhapatnam area. An expenditure of Rs. 1.34 lakhs was spent up to 30th September 1955 against the Plan provision of Rs. 1.92 lakhs.

Health Propaganda and Publicity.—Health Propaganda and Publicity plays an important role in prevention of diseases. A Health Officer with ancillary staff is employed to carry on health education by means of publicity van equipped with cinema projector and films. A film library is also established in the Central Office of the Director of Public Health for loaning films to Local Bodies for health education in their areas. Preparation and printing of pamphlets, posters other Public Health literature, etc., on various subjects are also envisaged in the Plan. These will be sold to the Local Bodies at cost price for their propaganda and publicity.

Expansion of Health Services.—Six Primary Health Centres in Kurnool



MANDAPELA PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE.



SEPTIC TANK WATER SEAL PUBLIC LATRINE.



WAR WITH MOSQUITOES IN GESS-POOL.

district and six in Guntur district opened under Post-war Reconstruction Scheme have been functioning since the inception of the plan period. The staff employed are engaged in carrying out intensive public health work. New units programmed could not be started in view of the financial stringency of the State. Rupees 2.02 lakhs was spent up to 30th September 1955 against a Plan provision of Rs. 11.81 lakhs.

Measures for control of epidemic diseases.—For the prompt control of incidence of epidemics of cholera etc., five additional jeeps were provided in 1954-55 to the District Health Officers so as to ensure quick mobility for the control staff to reach the infected villages in time. Six jeeps have just been supplied for replacing the old vehicles which have become unserviceable. On this scheme Rs. 1.88 lakhs has been spent.

National Filaria Control Programme.—Under the National Filaria Control Programme, a pilot project for surveying the filaria incidence with a view to define the areas of filaria endemicity and for treating filaria patients was established at Mandapeta in East Godavari district. It comprises two survey units and one control unit. Over three lakhs of population will be benefited by the Project.

The supply of Hetrazan tablets, transport equipment from Government of India (Technical Co-operation Assistance) has been received in part and the preliminary intensive survey work is in progress.

B.C.G. Vaccination Campaign.—The B.C.G. Vaccination Campaign with

three field teams was inaugurated by the Governor in October 1954 at King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam. The teams work under the supervision of a Medical Officer of the rank of Assistant Director of Public Health. The campaign has already covered the whole of Visakhapatnam district, including the municipal towns of Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram and Bheemunipatnam. The work is in progress in Sr. Kakulam district. In 1955 three additional teams were started, the six units will test about 112 lakhs of vulnerable population covering the whole State and afford protection to negative reactors. So far over 14 lakhs of persons were tested and about 5 lakhs of negative reactors were vaccinated. The monthly target for each team is 30,000 tests and it is being achieved. The scheme is popular both in urban and rural areas.

Yaws Control Campaign.—With the assistance of UNICEF, the yaws control campaign with four mobile teams was inaugurated in the Agency Tracts of Nugur and Bhadrachalam in East Godavari district in August 1954. It visited 769 villages in the taluks of Nugur, Bhadrachalam and Polavaram, examined about 1.7 lakhs of persons for yaws and treated 12,553 cases with peccillin (PAM). Over 95 per cent of all residents of the 769 villages in the area were examined by the Medical Officers attached to the teams and were treated wherever necessary. The Koyas who are usually affected by the disease are treated in their own homes. This is the first time for the disease to be treated with modern therapy. A sum of Rs. 0.83 lakh was spent up to 30th September 1955 and another sum of

Rs. 0.44 lakh will be spent before the close of the year. Assistance is obtained from the Government of India under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in rural backward areas.—Eight Maternity and Child Health Centres have been established to afford maternity and child health services to

the rural areas. Each of these centres has three subsidiary centres, wherein one Maternity Assistant and an ayah attend to maternal relief. In addition to this staff, there is a Health Visitor who supervises the Maternity and Child Work in these sub-centres.

A sum of Rs. 0.14 lakh has been spent up to 30th September 1955.

4. HOUSING

With rapid increase in population and a concomitant shift from the rural to urban areas the problem of both rural and urban Housing came to the forefront. While rural houses were sub-standard, the unprecedented urbanization has worsened living conditions deplorably. Rents began to sky rocket out of proportion to the capital outlay. The Government effort to control them was not a success. Requisition of house properties by both Central and State Governments, during and after the war to accommodate their offices as well as officers and in some cases for allotment to private citizens led to a further contraction of building activity of private landlords and this aggravated the acute shortage of houses in the urban areas.

The State's schemes of Co-operative housing have, however, helped in some measure the solution of the problem in Urban Housing. Under these schemes long-term loans to middle and upper middle classes were provided for construction of dwelling houses through Housing Co-operatives. Up to 30th September 1955, Rs. 88.6 lakhs under urban housing and Rs. 1.68 lakhs under rural housing were utilized. One thousand four hundred and ninety-seven houses in urban areas and 126 houses in rural areas were built and 745 houses in urban areas and 45 in rural areas were in the process of construction. The target under these schemes was only 1,517 houses in urban areas and 212 in rural areas for the entire Plan period.

5. AMELIORATION OF BACKWARD CLASSES

The evolution of the social structure during centuries of feudalism in regions which were not then developed by communications led to the existence of certain under-privileged or specially

handicapped groups. These are the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, groups which were hitherto known as criminal tribes, and other groups who can be considered to

constitute the weaker section of the population and who are socially, economically and educationally backward.

The constitution has made special provision for the needs of the Backward classes, for it was widely felt that ultimately it is the measure in which their social and economic progress is realized which would provide an acid test for the progress of the country as a whole.

Backward Classes in Andhra include Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes. The Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes are spread all over the State and Scheduled Tribes live in certain forests and hilly regions of the State.

SCHEDULED CASTES.

Socially the Scheduled Castes were not merely the lower strata of the population, but were out-castes, oppressed and down-trodden. Economically, they were the poorest in the land condemned to a miserable life of hard monotonous and ceaseless toil such as hewing wood, cutting stone, carrying heavy loads even as beasts of burden, not to mention scavenging, which was considered too low and filthy for any caste. They were despised and looked upon as being "so low as to be unfit to be physically touched." The Composite Madras State started ameliorative measures to uplift these castes even so early as 1920 which at the beginning dealt with material, political and educational aspects of the problem. It was left to Mahatma Gandhi, the father of the Nation to

tackle the socio religious activity of untouchability, which was really the crux of the problem. Further Article 17 of the Constitution of India has abolished untouchability and has forbidden its practice in any form. Yet the lot of these castes cannot be improved unless measures calculated to improve their social, economic and religious conditions are carried out.

There are about 27 lakhs of Scheduled Castes. The ameliorative measures contemplated under the Plan fall under four categories namely, Education, Sanitary amenities, provision of house-sites, removal of civil disabilities.

Education.—Realizing that educational advancement is the forerunner of all progress, special stress is laid on educational advancement.

The policy of the Government has all along been to endeavour, as far as possible, to get the Harijan pupils admitted into schools already existing in the locality and to open separate schools for them only in places where there are no schools at all and in places where, owing to caste prejudices or other causes, the existing schools are not easily accessible to them. Fifty-one new Harijan Welfare Schools have been so far opened during the Plan period, bringing the total of such schools to 465. In order to induce the pupils to attend these schools, they are served with mid-day meals in the schools. They are also supplied with books, and slates. Two High schools are also run for the Harijans, one at Masulipatnam and the other at Dokiparru in Krishna district.

The strength of the Harijan Welfare Schools is 31,686 and a sum of about Rs. 13 lakhs is spent every year on the maintenance of these schools.

Education in elementary schools whether under public or private management, is imparted free of cost to Harijans, whatever be the income of their parents. In the case, however, of High Schools and Colleges, the full fee concession is limited to those, the income of whose parents does not exceed Rs. 1,200 in the case of High School pupils and Rs. 1,500 in the case of College students. The institutions are paid compensation for the fees foregone by them and a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs is spent every year for this.

Scholarships, both residential and non-residential are granted to Harijans to meet the cost of books, special fees and boarding and lodging charges. About 72 thousand scholarships have so far been granted.

Three hundred and three Harijan hostels are run by private agencies who are subsidized at the rate of Rs. 150 a year per inmate. Subsidy of about Rs. 12 lakhs is made to these hostels every year. Government are also running hostels for the Harijans. There were 4 hostels at the beginning of the plan and 19 more have since been added. One thousand six hundred eighty-six Harijan boys and girls are receiving boarding and lodging facilities in these hostels and an annual expenditure of Rs. 3.87 lakhs is involved in the maintenance of the 23 Government hostels.

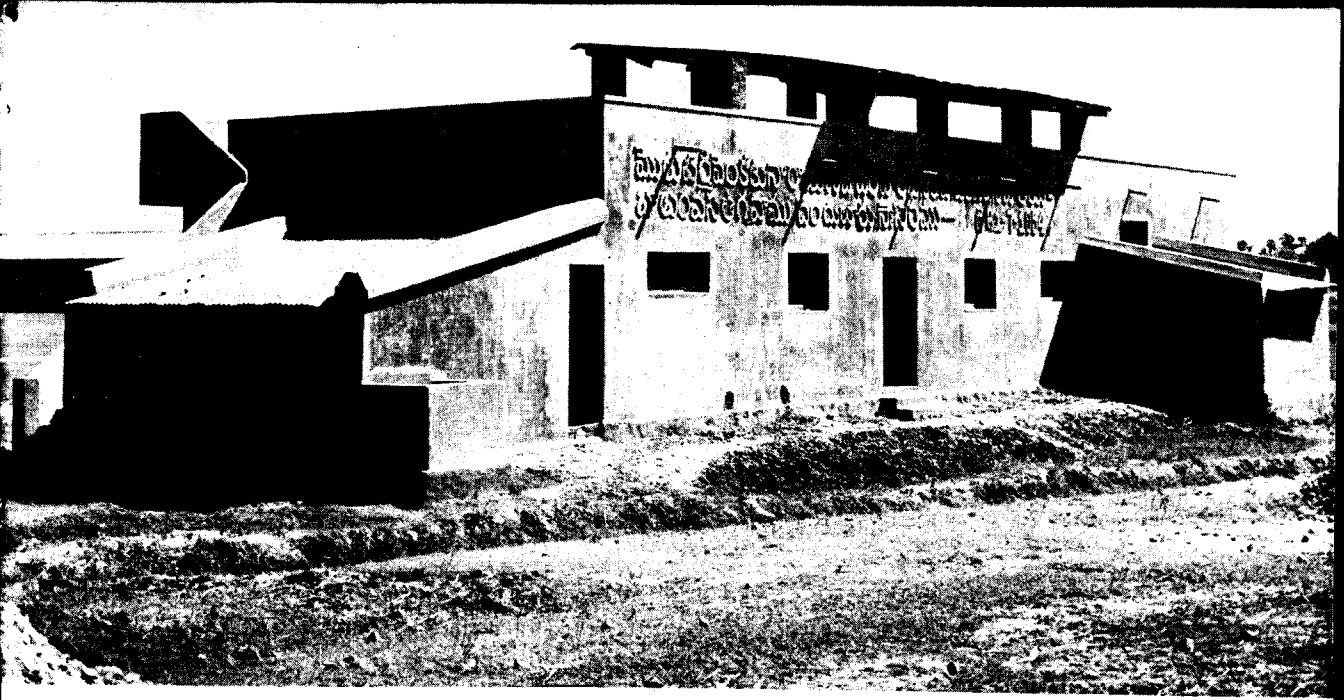
Public Health.—Provision of house-sites: One of the main disabilities under

which the Harijans in the rural areas have been labouring is that they do not own the houses or huts they live in. Even when they put up huts of their own, they seldom own the land on which the huts are built. They are thus liable to be evicted at any time. The Government have, therefore, given a high priority to the scheme of providing house-sites to the Harijans in the programme of ameliorative work. Vacant land at the disposal of Government, if suitable, is transferred to 'village site' and distributed in plots among those who need them. But, as suitable Government land is limited in extent, the Government have often to acquire large extents of private land under the Land Acquisition Act by paying compensation. About 42 thousand house-sites have so far been provided to the Harijans.

Sanitary amenities.—Harijans generally live in remote places unconnected by roads and pathways and their surroundings are generally insanitary. They are, therefore, provided with sanitary amenities, such as provision of pathways, bath rooms, latrines, etc., wherever necessary. An expenditure of Rs. 1 lakh has so far been incurred.

Assignment of lands.—Wherever Government lands are available, they are assigned to the landless poor, free of cost. Field labour co-operative societies are also formed and these societies are either assigned or leased lands for cultivation.

Removal of civil disabilities.—Scheduled classes suffer largely in the social structure of the society as they are treated as untouchables. In order to remove



↑ DENDULUR HARIJAN HOSTEL.

A CONTENTED YENADI COLONIST WITH A PAIR OF BULLS, PLOUGH, ETC. ↓



this disability, the Government in the Composite State enacted two laws, viz., Removal of Disabilities Act and the Temple Entry Authorization Act. These are in force in Andhra State also. But the penal provisions in the Acts have not produced the desired change in the people. In order to bring out this change, 30th day of every month is celebrated as the 'Harijan Day' throughout the State in which officials and non-officials including Harijans take part in the celebrations.

The Government of India are giving grants-in-aid from 1954-55 for eradication of untouchability and a grant of Rs. 1.69 lakhs was made in that year and the State Government contributed Rs. 0.30 lakh to it. The above amount of Rs. 2 lakhs was utilized in organizing cosmopolitan dinners, celebrations of Harijan days and conduct of social works by students. Eight hundred and eighty-eight students belonging to other Backward Classes and forward classes living in Scheduled Caste Hostels were paid boarding grants from out of the above grant. Posters and cinema slides were also exhibited explaining the evils of untouchability. For 1955-56, Government of India made another grant of Rs. 2.05 lakhs which would be utilized for schemes calculated to eradicate untouchability.

BACKWARD CLASSES.

Backward Classes other than the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and those who were once called criminal Tribes number about 70 lakhs and they are spread all over the State. The only ameliorative measure carried out to improve the lot of these classes is in the

direction of education which is also confined to the grant of residential and non-residential scholarships limited to the students in colleges and payment of subsidy to private Boarding homes for these classes. About 8,400 scholarships were granted and subsidy to about 800 pupils in subsidized hostels at the rate of Rs. 150 per year per pupil was sanctioned.

EX-CRIMINAL TRIBES.

Yenadis, Yerukulas, Sugalis, Katheras, Nirashikaris, etc., in this State were once controlled by the provisions of the "Criminal Tribes Act" which has since been repealed for the reason that the Indian Constitution has accepted the principle that no man can be considered guilty unless he is proved to be so in a court of law. These are now called the ex-Criminal Tribes. They are mostly concentrated in the districts of Guntur, Nellore, Chittoor, Anantapur and Kur-nool. They are nomadic in character and have no settled life.

Some of these communities are settled at Bitragunta, Seethanagaram and Siddapuram and controlled by the police. The Settlement at Bitragunta was released from the control of the police. There is a proposal to transfer the other three settlements to the control of Social Welfare Department.

To enable them to have a permanent habitation, lands are assigned free of cost and seeds, etc., are also supplied free of cost. Interest free loans are granted to them for purchase of bulls and agricultural implements. Five Women Welfare Centres have been started to take care of their women and children. The State Government have

been spending annually about Rs. 1.25 lakhs for the welfare of these classes. The State availed of Rs. 10,300 in 1953-54 and Rs. 1.81 lakhs in 1954-55 from the Central grant. For 1955-56, Government of India have allotted Rs. 2 lakhs to this State.

Two colonies have so far been started with central aid in Chittoor district—Melachoor and Jayanti colonies.

Melachoor colony.—About 50 Yanadi families have been settled in this colony which is about 7 miles from the Yerpedu-Venkatagiri Road. About 100 acres of land overgrown with shrub jungle was cleared, parcelled out and given to the settlers. Each family is provided with two acres of wet and three acres of dry land and an irrigation tank was repaired at a cost of Rs. 12,500 in 1952-53. Each family has been provided with improved agricultural implements. Nearly half of them have bandies and bulls for agricultural use. Decent huts have been constructed by them with a nominal grant of Rs. 50. These colonists have taken to agriculture very keenly and they are feeling contented and happy.

The colony is coming up into a model colony with a park and a radio, a school, a women welfare centre, a drinking water well and other sanitary amenities. A multi-purpose co-operative society was formed to execute some of the works.

Jayanti Colony.—This is also a Yenadi Colony with about 37 families. This colony is situated about a mile and odd from the Madras-Bangalore road at 113th mile. All the families have good wet lands under an irrigation tank which

was repaired at a cost of about Rs. 15,000. Bulls have been supplied to them on loan. They have been provided with decent huts partly from grant and partly from voluntary labour and contribution. There is a school and a road in the colony.

SCHEDULED TRIBES.

The Constitution has cast a special responsibility on the Central and State Governments to advance the living conditions of the Scheduled Tribes who live in forests or hilly regions, deprived of all modern amenities. In the Andhra State the Scheduled Tribes are scattered in an area of 6,500 square miles declared as scheduled areas over the districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East and West Godavaris. There are 33 communities of Scheduled Tribes besides Chenchus in the Nallamalai Hills of the Kurnool and Guntur districts.

Some measures were taken to improve the life of the Scheduled Tribes even before the First Five-Year Plan period. A legislation was enacted in 1917 to prevent the non-tribals from acquiring the lands of the Tribes. The hilly tract was opened up with some pathways and roads. Dispensaries and schools were set up at convenient centres. But all these were sporadic in nature and they were not adequate enough to promote their welfare. Therefore, the Composite Madras Government set up a team of experts with Sri R. S. Malayappan, I.A.S., as Chairman to explore the various possibilities of improving the lot of the tribes. The team drew up a ten-year programme for the development of the scheduled areas. The plans were generally accepted by the Composite

Madras Government and they are being implemented in Andhra. A comprehensive programme has been formulated for the development of the scheduled areas. The Government of India have also been giving grants-in-aid under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution for the uplift of these tribes and the central aid is increased from year to year. The special programmes drawn up for the amelioration of the Scheduled Tribes cover practically all fields of developmental activities. The following gives the amount spent on the ameliorative measures from 1951-52 and the central aid utilized for the purpose:—

Year.	Rs. in lakhs.	
	Total amount spent.	Central grants in aid.
1951-52 ..	8.87	2.56
1952-53 ..	11.36	4.27
1953-54 ..	13.82	5.11
1954-55 ..	13.28	6.89

Education.—There are at present four secondary schools and 392 elementary and higher elementary schools in the scheduled areas and ten elementary schools for the Chenchus. Tuition is given freely in all the institutions. By opening free boarding homes, giving mid-day meals, clothing etc., the pupils were induced to take to education. Eleven boarding homes and eight subsidized hostels have been established in the scheduled areas which benefit 848 pupils. An amount of Rs. 8.90 lakhs has been spent on these schemes.

Agriculture.—The Scheduled Tribes are not used to settled cultivation and fertilization of land. Shifting or Podu-cultivation is generally resorted to by

them. Hillmen have, therefore, been trained as fieldmen to do propaganda and demonstrate cultivation on modern lines.

A demonstration-cum-exploratory farm has been started at Rampachodavaram in the Agency area of East Godavari district. An extent of 250 acres of land has been reclaimed under central grant-in-aid scheme, at Sarabhannapalem in Visakhapatnam Agency.

Land colonization.—In order to make the hillmen live a settled life the team of experts have drawn up 34 colonization schemes. Of these, four to settle 287 families in an extent of 2,814 acres in East and West Godavari districts have been started. Four more colonization schemes in Tajangi, Mampakinchuvani-palem, Gujjumnam,divalasa and Kud-dapalli will be taken up this year.

Fisheries.—Under this Plan, a scheme for development of fisheries has been started in the agency areas of the East and West Godavari districts where facilities are available.

Animal Husbandry.—Cattle wealth in Scheduled area is poor though the area is rich in pasture. Ongole bulls, Sindhi cows, Murrah buffaloes, Berkshire pigs, rams and ewes, leg-horns and Rhode islands were distributed among the hill tribes. A Special District Veterinary Officer, two touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and six Livestock Inspectors were employed to improve the cattle wealth of the Scheduled area.

Communications.—Due to unevenness of the terrain and thick jungle growth, the Scheduled areas lack good communications which is a great handicap to the development of the areas. The

hillmen are, therefore, cut away from the plainsmen and this has largely contributed to their aloofness and stunted development.

Roads covering a length of over 58 miles have been formed at a total cost of Rs. 35.33 lakhs.

Health.—Malaria is endemic in the agency areas; only the degree of endemicity varies from place to place. Anti-malarial measures have, therefore, been carried out. Yaws is another fell disease, like malaria, eating into the vitals of the hill tribes, irrespective of age and sex. Yaws control measures are adopted in the Polavaram, Ellavaram and Krishna-devipeta agencies at present.

Owing to mal-nutrition also, the hillmen are subject to various diseases. To combat this deficiency among the infants and mothers, milk supply, distribution of vitamin tablets, etc., through maternity and child welfare centres are undertaken. Two maternity centres have been opened. Five hospitals and 15 dispensaries with two mobile or itinerating units are functioning.

Protected water-supply is provided under the Rural Water-supply Scheme at a cost of Rs. 3.49 lakhs.

Women Welfare.—Women Welfare centres at six places have been opened. The women are taught domestic economy and clean habits, and the children are trained on proper and healthy lines. Maternity care is also provided at these centres by providing a Maternity Assistant.

Radios.—In order to bring hillmen in closer contact with the activities outside their sphere, seven sets were instal-

led and 16 more are proposed to be installed before the end of the First Plan period.

Posts and Telegraphs.—In addition to the existing post and telegraphs facilities in agency areas, it is proposed to provide post and telegraph facilities at five places during 1955-56 at a cost of Rs. 0.16 lakh.

Co-operatives.—Three co-operative stores have been opened in the agency areas of East Godavari and West Godavari districts for the benefit of hill tribes. The depots purchase minor forest and hill produce collected by the hill tribes and arrange for the sale at favourable prices. They also sell provisions and consumer goods to the hill tribes at reasonable prices. The co-operative endeavour to prevent exploitation of this most backward social group living in remote areas and to improve their economic conditions special staff of Senior Inspectors for supervising the work of the depots has been appointed and the societies are given subsidies for meeting administrative expenses.

Chenchus.—In the Nallamalai Hills of the Kurnool district and Guntur district live a race of tribals called Chenchus. They live on collection of minor forest produce in the hills, without resorting to any settled cultivation. They are constantly subjected to Malaria and Yaws diseases. Mal-nutrition is their general condition. The amelioration of the Chenchus has been attended by the Forest Department. Twenty schools have been provided for them so far. There is a hospital at Peddacheruvu and a co-operative society for the Chenchus.

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS



AGRICULTURE
15 SCHEMES
RS.1.23 LAKHS



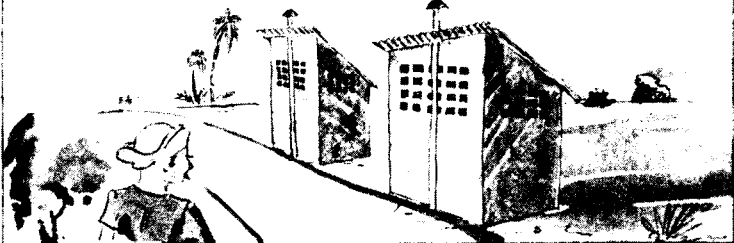
DRINKING WATER
508 SCHEMES
RS.20.98 LAKHS



VILLAGE ROADS
605 SCHEMES
RS.43.93 LAKHS



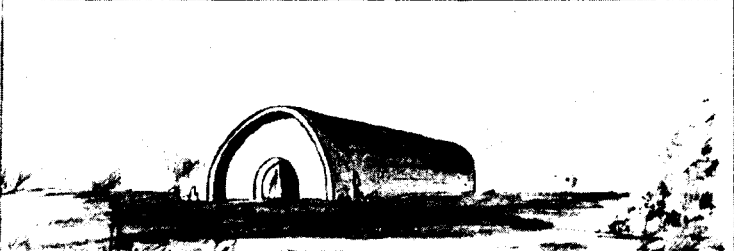
SCHOOLS & DISPENSARIES
624 SCHEMES
RS.69.38 LAKHS



RURAL SANITATION
82 SCHEMES
RS.4.46 LAKHS



COMMUNITY CENTRES & LIBRARIES
210 SCHEMES
RS.14.94 LAKHS



GODOWNS
15 SCHEMES
RS.1.44 LAKHS



↑ ROAD WORK IN PUSAPADGI (BAPATLA TALUK) UNDER LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS SCHEME.

MUNICIPAL DISPENSARY, ANAKAPALLE, CONSTRUCTED UNDER LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS. ↓



VI. Local Development Works.

THE Local Development Works Programme which constitutes the preparatory stage for National Extension Service was inaugurated in April 1953. The main object of the programme is to create interest in as wide a section of the community as possible, and to draw forth local initiative and the resources of the people for small permanent construction works of common utility mainly in the countryside, for the execution of which the people themselves will be prepared to contribute either in cash or in kind or through voluntary labour, to the extent of 50 per cent of the cost of the works. Against the 50 per cent people's contribution, local bodies can contribute up to a maximum of 25 per cent. In the case, however, of works in panchayat areas, the village panchayats concerned can contribute up to a maximum of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. The nature of works that can be taken up under the programme are—

(1) Drinking water-supply schemes.

(2) Permanent works for improvement of agriculture (including those relating to soil conservation, improvement of irrigation canals and tanks and such other items as may be considered necessary by Collectors in consultation with District Agricultural Officers).

(3) Permanent works for improvement of rural sanitation.

(4) Village roads including small bridges and culverts.

(5) Improvement to school or dispensary buildings where such institutions already exist and are inadequately housed.

(6) Construction of godowns for storage of goods, provided the benefit accrues to the public generally.

(7) Similar schemes of common utility which are likely to improve conditions in the country side or benefit the community as a whole.

The works cover the ordinary requirements of a village and include any scheme which aims at the improvement of the countryside. The maximum central grant payable for a work is limited to Rs. 10,000.

A sum of Rs. 15 crores was allocated by Government of India in the National Plan for the programme and the share of the grant to this State is indicated below:—

Year.	Grant allotted to this State
	RS.
1953-54	14,75,200
1954-55	34,00,000
1955-56	66,00,000

The following schemes are expected to be completed by the end of the Plan period with the aid of the above grants:—

<i>Schemes</i>	<i>Cost.</i> RS. IN LAKHS.
(1) 15 Agricultural Schemes ..	1·23
(2) 503 Drinking water Schemes	20·98
(3) 605 Village Roads ..	43·93
(4) 624 Schools and Dispensaries	69·38
(5) 82 Rural Sanitation Schemes.	4·46
(6) 210 Community Centres and Libraries	14·94
(7) 15 Godowns	1·44

The progress of expenditure was rather poor during the year of inception of the programme, i.e., 1953-54. Some momentum was, however, gained in the next year and yet the progress was not up to the mark. During the current year, as a result of several measures carried out calculated to simplify procedural matters it is expected that entire grant of Rs. 66 lakhs will be utilized in full, particularly as the Collectors are taking all measures to ensure that the grants allotted to their districts are earned in full.

VII. *Community Development.*

IT is an inescapable fact that the rural community is not a fraction or a part but almost the whole of India. So, no programme for National Development will be complete without a plan for rural development. Rural life is an organic whole and not cut into segments and the approach has, therefore, to be a co-ordinated and comprehensive one covering the entire field. To ensure this, the Planning Commission has drawn up an all embracing programme of Community Development.

Community Development is "the method and rural extension is the agency through which the Five-Year Plan seeks to initiate, a process of transformation of the social and economic life of the villages." The central objective of Community Development is to secure the fullest development of the material and human resources of the area. This would obviously cover all facts of rural life. In rural areas intensive work is taken up for agricultural development, for social education, for improvement in the health of the population and for introduction of new skills and new occupations so that the programme as a whole can help to lift the rural community to higher levels of organization and arouse enthusiasm for new knowledge and better standards of life. The Community Development programme is thus a multi-faced, multi-purpose

course and runs along the entire gamut of social, moral, cultural and economic life of the villager.

The basic principles of the Community Development movement are that (1) every family should have a plan of improvement not merely in agriculture but also in cottage and small scale industries, (2) every family should be made fit to become a member of at least one co-operative society in its own right, (3) every family should utilize a portion of their time for voluntary work for the benefit of the community, and (4) every village should have an active women's and youth movement so that there may be sustained usefulness of the Community Development programme. In short, the emphasis is on physical effort and change of outlook so that the mountain of inertia may be removed and the community energized for individual and collective betterment.

In May 1952, the Government of India decided in consultation with the State Governments to launch the Community Development programme in selected project areas all over India. The Kakinada-Peddapuram area of the East Godavari district and the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal area of the Cuddapah and Kurnool districts were chosen in this State and the two Community Projects were inaugurated on 2nd October 1952. The programme period of

these projects which was originally fixed as three years has since been extended by one year. The estimated expenditure on each project is Rs. 65 lakhs. The country's resources were, however, not of the order by which a comprehensive programme covering the entire country and of the magnitude contemplated in the Community Projects could be undertaken. The Government of India therefore decided to launch alongside the Community Development Projects a programme which is somewhat less intensive in character and integrated both under one comprehensive service called the National Extension Service which was inaugurated in certain selected Blocks all over India on 2nd October 1953. Due to the formation of the State on 1st October 1953, this State had to start it late and 22 National Extension Service Blocks and two Community Development Blocks allotted were consequently inaugurated on 4th April 1954. The inter-relation between the Community Development programme and the extension service is that in both the programmes, agricultural extension work is a common factor in its widest sense, including animal husbandry, fisheries, co-operation and subsidiary and cottage and small scale industries. But in the former, the works programme is more comprehensive. Thus a development block which has received attention under the extension programme can be subsequently taken up under the Community Development programme, the pace of which depending on available resources and the response of the people. The provision for each National Extension Service

Block is Rs. 7.5 lakhs—Rs. 4 lakhs under loans and Rs. 3.5 lakhs under 'other than loans'. The centre's share of the 'other than loans' expenditure is Rs. 2.25 lakhs. The provision for a Community Development Block is Rs. 15 lakhs—Rs. 7.49 lakhs under loans and Rs. 7.51 under 'other than loans.' The centre's share of the 'other than loans' expenditure is Rs. 4.58 lakhs.

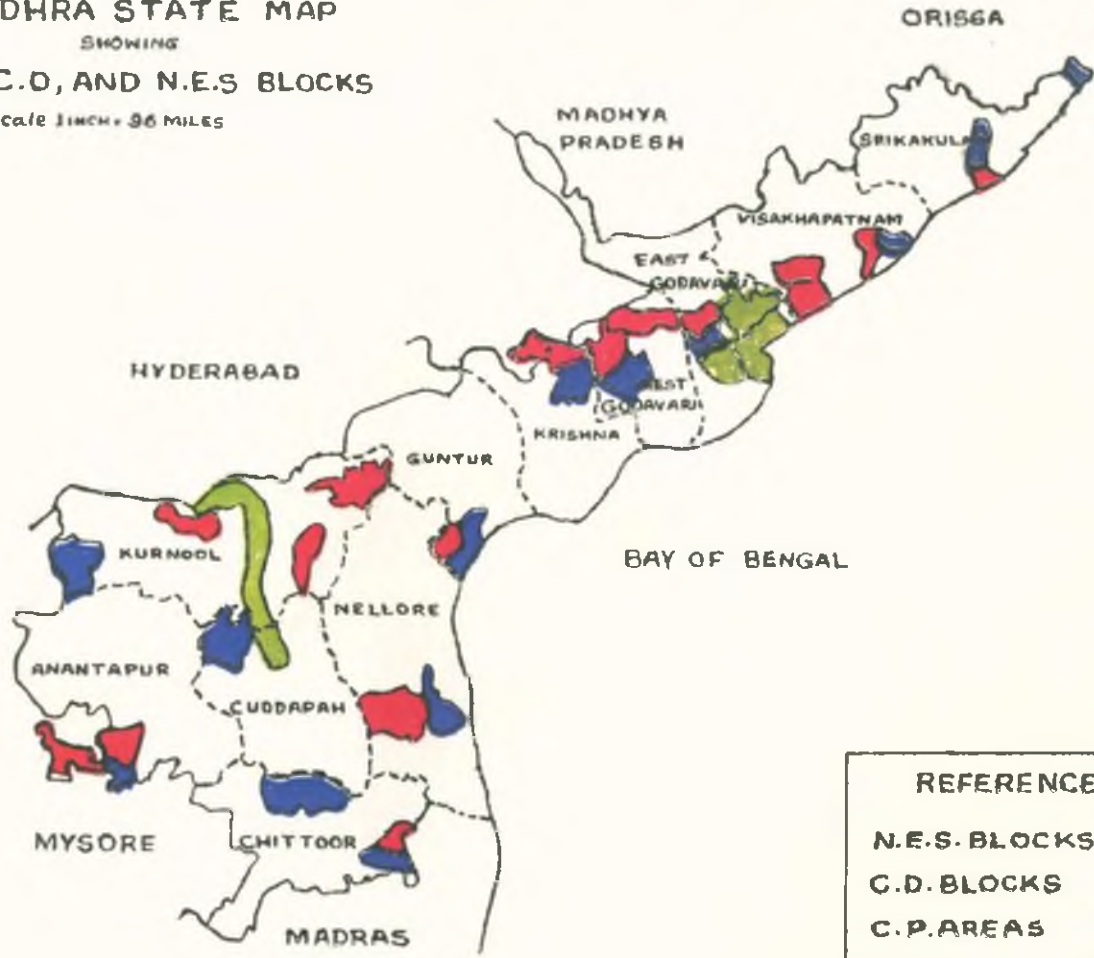
Five more National Extension Service Blocks were inaugurated on 2nd October 1954, thus making the total number of blocks 27. Of these, 11 were selected and converted into the Community Development Blocks with effect from 1st April 1955. And so, by 30th September 1955 the State had two Community Projects, 13 Community Development Blocks and 16 National Extension Service Blocks covering an area of 9,626 square miles and 37.5 lakhs of population spread over 2,567 villages. Details of coverage of these blocks is given in the Statement No III.



PROGRESS OF WORK AND EXPENDITURE.

A brief review of the progress made is given in the following paragraphs:—

Community Projects.—The progress in the field of agriculture was substantial. Of the major activities in the field of agriculture, mention may be made of the distribution of 169,434 maunds of improved seeds and 481,585 maunds of fertilizers, holding of 170,426 agricultural demonstrations—varietal, cultural and manurial, bringing of 26,918 acres of land under fruits and vegetables, planting of 244,298 trees and reclamation of 57,678 acres. A

ANDHRA STATE MAP
SHOWING
C.P, C.D, AND N.E.S BLOCKS
Scale 1 INCH = 96 MILES



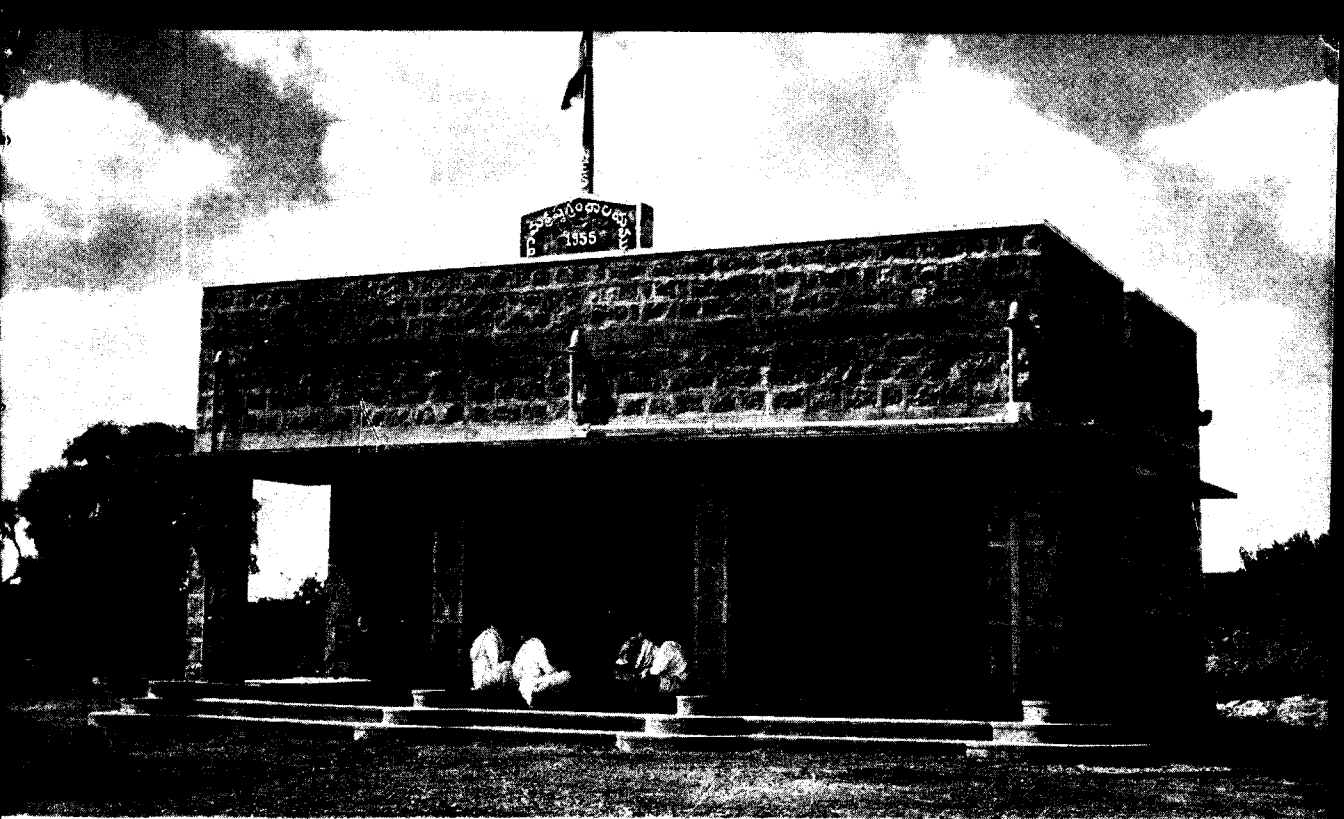
REFERENCE	
N.E.S. BLOCKS	
C.D. BLOCKS	
C.P. AREAS	

**BUDGET PROVISION
RUPEES 130.00 LAKHS**

Investigation 43.11
Administration 8.31
Special Education 5.84
Communications 21.08
Agriculture & Animal Husbandry 14.35
Education 7.08
Rural Arts & Crafts 7.75
Personal 17.76
Health & Rural Sanitation 15.88

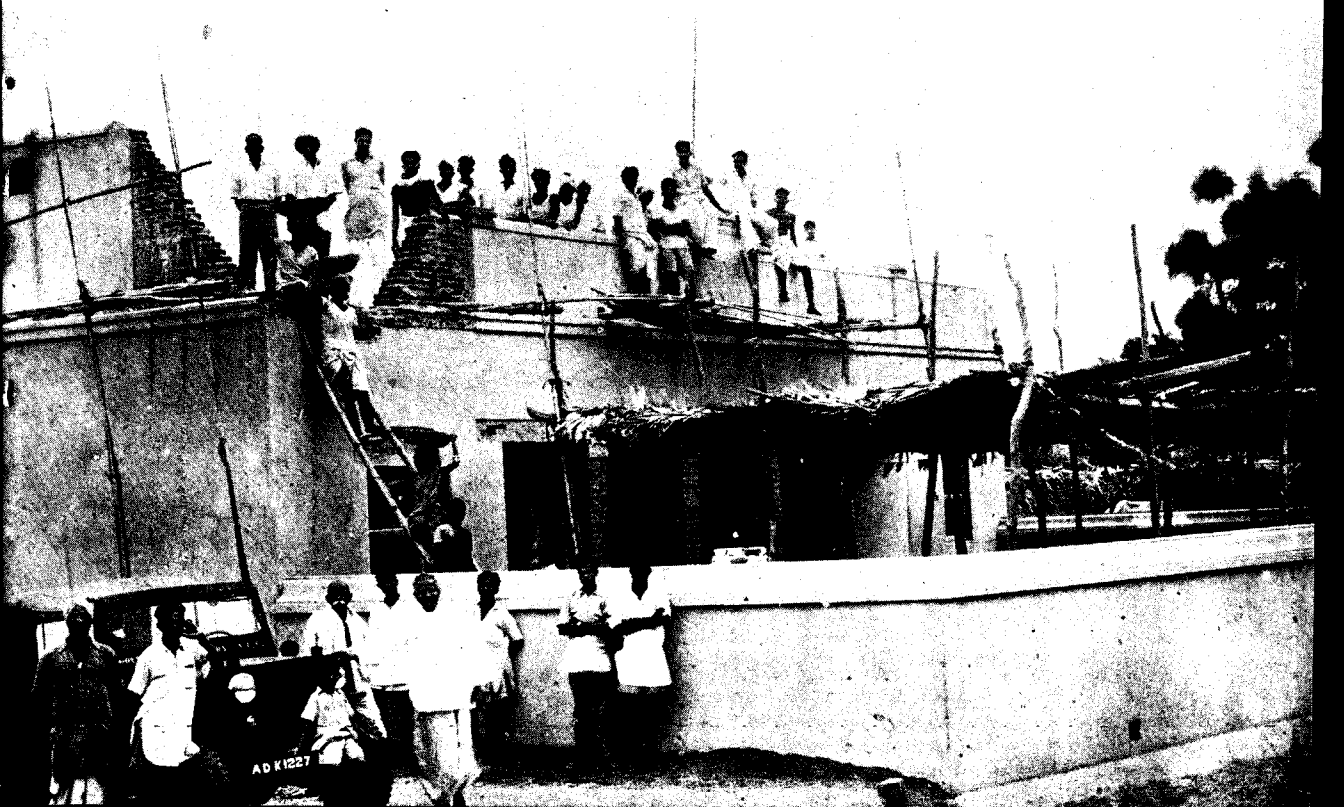
**EXPENDITURE UPTO SEP.55
RUPEES 61.36 LAKHS**

Investigation 10.37
Administration 8.22
Communications 8.28
Health & Rural Sanitation 4.41
Education 3.75
Special Education 1.31
Agriculture & Animal Husbandry 8.51
Rural Arts & Crafts 0.99
Personnel 15.23



↑ COMMUNITY HALL AND LIBRARY, KORISAPADU, ONGOLE BLOCK.

PEOPLE CONSTRUCTING THEIR OWN SCHOOL IN TIRUVURU BLOCK, KRISHNA DISTRICT. ↓





AN ADULT SCHOOL IN BHIMADOL, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK.

large number of minor irrigation works such as construction and repair of wells and tanks, installation of pumping sets etc., were also undertaken, bringing an additional area of 35,899 acres under irrigation.

As regards animal husbandry 513 pedigree animals were supplied and 5,403 exotic birds distributed. Eight thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine animals were also castrated. Three artificial insemination centres and four key village centres were also started.

Improvement of communications was a prominent feature in these areas. One hundred and forty-two miles of pucca roads were constructed and 780 miles of kacha roads were either constructed or improved.

Substantial progress was made in the field of health and rural sanitation also. Five hundred and thirty-one new drinking water wells were constructed and 2,404 old wells were got renovated. One thousand seven hundred and forty-one rural latrines were constructed and 41,581 yards of drains formed. Seven primary health centres were also started in the two Community Project areas.

Progress in the field of education and social education was marked by the opening of 114 new schools, conversion of 358 ordinary schools into basic type, starting of 296 adult literacy centres, training of 6,134 adults, establishment of 1,308 units of people's organizations and 910 community centres.

During the period, 46 demonstration-cum-training centres were started and 191 and 1,058 persons were given basic and refresher training respectively. Ninety-one new co-operative societies

were started and 14,347 new members were enrolled.

An amount of Rs. 68.93 lakhs was spent for which a total of Rs. 38.85 lakhs was realized from the people as voluntary contribution in cash, labour and materials.

Community Development Blocks.—The review under Community Development Blocks includes the achievement of two Community Development Blocks from 4th April 1954 and the achievement of 11 Community Development Blocks from 1st September 1955. Material progress was made in the field of agriculture as is seen by the distribution of 92,530 maunds of improved seeds and 257,110 maunds of fertilizers; 34,606 agricultural demonstrations were held, 16,966 acres were brought under the cultivation of fruits and vegetables and 3,85,872 trees were planted, 54,815 acres were reclaimed and 5,497 additional acres were brought under irrigation. The salient features under Animal Husbandry were supply of 364 pedigree animals, distribution of 4,513 exotic birds and castration of 3,990 animals. One Artificial Insemination Centre was started during the period.

As regards Health and Rural Sanitation, 471 new drinking water wells were constructed and 1,585 old wells were renovated besides constructing 1,787 rural latrines and forming 1,70,300 yards of drains. Two primary health centres were started during the period.

In the sphere of Education and Social Education, 218 new schools were started and 213 were converted into their basic equivalent. One hundred and ninety adult literacy centres were started and

5,469 adults were made literate besides developing 1,980 units of people's organizations and starting 1,286 community centres.

Material progress was also made in the field of communications. One hundred and thirty-six miles of pucca roads were constructed besides forming and improving 428 miles of kacha roads.

Under arts and crafts, 27 demonstration-cum-training centres were started and 338 persons were given basic and refresher training.

During the period 57 co-operative societies were started and 8,437 new members were enrolled.

Government expenditure amounting to Rs. 12.16 lakhs was incurred in these blocks and voluntary contributions valued at Rs. 15.67 lakhs were realized.

National Extension Service Blocks.—The principal accomplishments in these blocks were distribution of 1,41,031 maunds of improved seeds and 4,78, 613 maunds of fertilizers, holding of 38,600 demonstrations, bringing of 18,777 acres of land under fruits and vegetable cultivation. Provision of irrigational facilities was made to 17,191 acres and 28,500 acres were reclaimed.

Extension work under Animal Husbandry resulted in the supply of 461 pedigree animals, distribution of 12,857 birds and castration of 18,919 animals.

In the sphere of Health and Rural Sanitation, 378 new drinking water wells were constructed besides renovation of 3,123 wells. Two thousand and fifty-one rural latrines were constructed and 2,41,135 yards of drains were formed.

Material progress was made under Education and Social Education by the opening of 278 new schools, conversion of 319 ordinary schools into the basic type, starting of 612 adult literacy centres, training of 17,984 adults, developing 2,829 units of peoples' organizations, and starting of 3,038 community centres.

Village communications were also developed by the construction of 1933 miles of pucca roads, and formation and improvement of 449 miles of kachaa roads.

Seventeen demonstration-cum-training centres were started and 426 persons were given basic and refresher training. Under co-operation 352 new societies were started besides the enrolment of 45,843 new members.

The total expenditure on these blocks was Rs. 40.85 lakhs, and Rs. 39.86 lakhs was realized as people's contributions.

TRAINING.

The programme of rural development envisaged in the Community Development Programme is so vast in its scope and objective that it can only succeed with the help of carefully selected and suitably trained personnel.

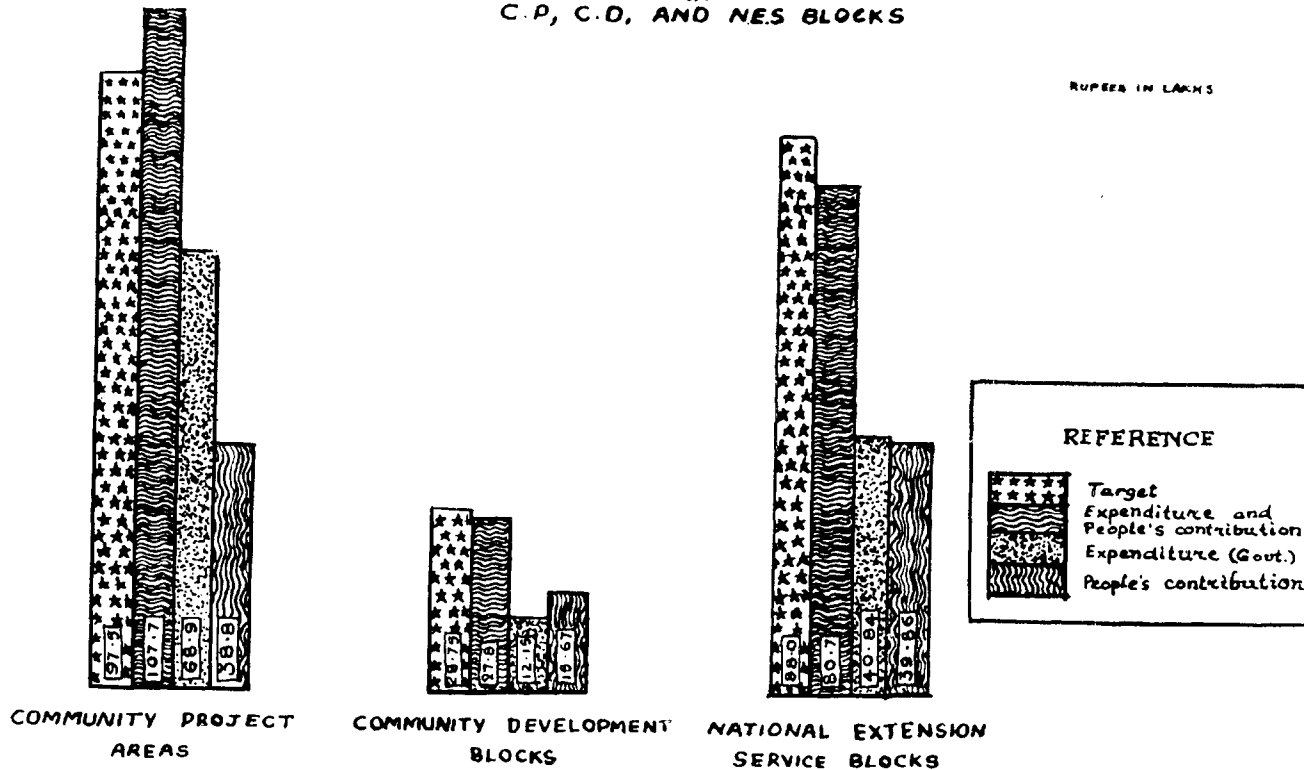
In the State, three Extension Training Centres are functioning at Samalkot, Kalahasti and Gopannapalem, the former two being double shift centres and the last a single shift one. These centres will train in all 270 candidates every six months. For imparting training in basic agriculture three agricultural wings are attached at the rate of one to each







ROAD LAYING BY VILLAGERS IN KURNOOL-CUDDAPAH CANAL COMMUNITY PROJECT AREA.

EXPENDITURE AND PEOPLE'S CONTRIBUTION UPTO 30-9-'55 IN C.P., C.D., AND NES BLOCKS

RUPEES IN LAKHS



REFERENCE

	Target
	Expenditure and People's contribution
	Expenditure (Govt.)
	People's contribution

of the three Extension Training Centres. In addition, three basic agricultural schools have been opened at Nandyal, Bapatla and Anakapalle. The basic agricultural schools and wings will train 540 candidates every year. A Home Science wing has been established in the Extension Training Centre at Samalkot designed to impart training to 20 Grama Savikas. There is no train-

ing centre for Block Development Officers in this State. They are deputed to the Development Officers Training Centre at Himayatsagar. The social education organizers of the State are also trained at the training centres in other States, viz., Himayatsagar (Hyderabad) Gandhigram (Madras) and Nilokheri (Punjab).

STATEMENT III.

COMMUNITY PROJECTS—1952-53 SERIES.

Area, population, number of families and number of villages.

Name of the Block. (1)	Area (square miles) (2)	Number of Villages. (3)	Number of fam.ies. (4)	Population. (5)
Kakinada-Peddapuram Project	605.19	247	145,540	650,000
Kurnool Cuddapah Canal Project	1,022.20	223	77,554	334,769
Total ..	1,627.39	470	223,094	1,034,759

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS 1953-54 SERIES.

Vayalpad	80200	126	39,370	190,097
Ichapuram	87.28	52	19,001	78,761
Total ..	889.28	178	58,371	268,858
1 Amadalavalasa	100	157	17,900	90,423
2 Pendurthi	119.96	49	15,957	76,499
3 Rajanagaram	130.23	29	17,333	-0,369
4 Bhimadole	319.50	89	23,135	114,067
5 Nuzvid	335	85	19,426	107,227
6 Ongole II	378.78	73	35,228	165,758
7 Venkatachalam	240.60	58	14,002	64,167
8 Pallipat	137.57	58	16,620	83,482
9 Jammalamadugu	612.38	132	26,128	118,001
10 Alur	613.55	94	22,350	121,180
11 Hindupur	184	40	14,318	70,855
Total ..	3,171.57	864	222,397	10,92,018

NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE BLOCKS—1954-55 SERIES.

1 Sabbavaram	..	..	..	..	138-00	86	11,484	85,919
2 Polavaram	..	..	..	..	250-00	114	23,156	93,451
3 Kurnool	..	..	..	..	299-37	46	12,501	57,009
4 Giddalur	..	..	..	..	116-13	33	12,227	63,728
5 Roddam	..	..	..	..	269-43	41	11,707	48,776
Total	..				1,072-93	320	71,125	3,48,813

NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE BLOCKS—1953-54 SERIES.

1 Srikakulam	..	..	..	..	98-39	52	15,827	75,854
2 Kotauratla	..	..	..	..	120-24	55	18,461	82,562
3 Nakkapalli	..	..	..	..	185-97	63	22,084	110,420
4 Korukonda	..	..	..	..	208-50	53	28,089	122,469
5 Chintalapudi	..	..	..	..	292-70	79	19,227	82,751
6 Tiruvur	..	..	..	..	465-60	92	23,930	12,689
7 Ongole Block I	..	..	..	..	287-80	72	21,807	102,806
8 Podalakur	..	..	..	..	310-82	51	8,395	42,634
9 Nagari	..	..	..	..	165-03	111	20,316	95,767
10 Yerragondapalem	..	..	..	..	458-54	59	20,200	98,459
11 Madakasira	..	..	..	..	270-00	38	12,500	72,513
Total	..				2,863-59	725	210,906	1,013,131

Part Three

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE ON PLAN SCHEMES

STATEMENT-A.

AGRICULTURE.

(Rupees in lakhs).

Serial number, Head of Development and name of scheme.	FIM provision.	Expenditure during.					Total expenditure up to the end of September 1955.
		1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56. (up to September 1955).	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1 Food Production Staff Scheme	82.43	18.78	18.15	22.40	18.84	8.23	86.40
2 Recruitment and training for fieldmen and demonstration maistries.	16.61	..	..	..	0.03	0.04	0.07
3 Sugarcane Research Station at Anakapalli ..	8.38	0.48	1.08	0.44	1.18	0.56	3.74
4 Mechanical cultivation	54.41	0.54	0.71	51.52	3.31	0.55	56.63
5 Distribution of tractors under hire purchase system.	19.33	0.78	4.49	4.57	11.08	10.43	31.35
6 Araku Valley Scheme	13.24	2.49	2.12	2.03	1.91	0.93	9.48
7 Soil conservation and contour bunding ..	15.68	1.07	1.20	0.54	1.37	0.28	4.46
8 Procurement and sale of pipes (for privately purchased pumps).	17.55	3.00	5.25	5.50	..	..	13.75
9 Hiring of departmental pumpsets	10.66	0.52	0.91	12.00	0.94	0.19	14.56
10 Selling pumpsets on instalment basis (hire purchase system).	44.44	10.63	18.46	20.74	..	2.52	52.35
11 Sinking of artesian wells	12.81	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Purchase of seventeen diesel engine driven power well drilling plants.	3.65	1.44	0.56	0.15	..	..	2.15
13 Purchase of 12 drills (since reduced to 7 drills).	6.80	..	2.09	0.06	0.07	..	2.22
14 Formation of 3 compressed parties ..	0.23	0.02	0.16	0.05	..	..	0.23
15 Tank improvement scheme	124.30	37.40	46.94	10.78	6.98	3.19	105.29

	Serial number, Head of Development and name of scheme.	Plan provision.	Expenditure during.					Total expenditure. upto the end of September 1955
			1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56. (upto September 1955)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	16 Well subsidy scheme	12.05	18.42	3.39	20.56	23.95	5.79	72.11
	17 River pumping scheme	18.42	..	..	0.01	..	..	0.01
	18 Small irrigation schemes	183.08	..	..	93.00	13.18	0.52	106.70
	19 Tube wells with filter points	31.97	..	..	1.81	15.08	2.22	19.11
	20 Distribution of ammonium sulphate	638.35	..	..	..	..	..	..
	21 Subsidised sale of phosphatic manures	23.01	1.29	1.72	..	..	..	3.01
	22 Rural compost	0.60	0.40	..	..	..	..	0.40
\$	23 Town compost making	1.27	0.20	0.44	0.01	0.09	0.06	0.80
74	24 Distribution of green manures .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
\$	25 Distribution of chemical fertilisers through co-operative societies (supervisory staff).	0.75	0.15	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.07	0.63
	26 Distribution of improved strains of paddy seeds } 27 Multiplication and distribution of pulses seeds. } 28 Multiplication and distribution of millets .. }	43.94	16.39	2.01	2.14	2.14	5.00	27.68
	29 Sugarcane development scheme	5.11	0.86	0.86	0.57	0.79	0.37	3.45
	30 Cotton production extension scheme	13.75	..	..	0.26	0.19	0.21	0.66
	31 Plant protection scheme for protection of plant pests and diseases.	10.20	1.98	1.60	2.27	3.07	0.61	9.53
	*Total ..	661.38	102.43	84.09	218.92	78.17	26.60	510.21

* Schemes 5, 8, 10, 19 and 20 are self-financing schemes and omitted from totals.

STATEMENT—B.

(Rupees in lakhs).

VETERINARY AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

Serial number, Head of Development and name of scheme.	Plan provision.	Expenditure during.					Total expenditure upto the end of September 1955.
		1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56. (upto September 1955)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
32 Appointment of Deputy Director	0.34	..	..	0.06	0.18	0.09	0.33
33 Appointment of District Veterinary Officer for each district.	2.00	0.41	0.40	0.40	0.42	0.26	1.89
34 Establishment of clinical laboratories ..	2.35	..	..	..	..	..	..
35 Opening of Touring Billets and appointment of a stockman compounder, or a veterinary or live-stock inspector to each Touring Billet.	7.22	0.38	0.53	0.63	0.85	0.45	2.84
36 Opening of a veterinary institution for each taluk.	1.97	0.06	0.06	0.12	0.14	0.11	0.49
37 Live-stock improvement t Dairy-cum-Bull Farm, Waltair.	32.50	7.85	5.68	4.95	5.09	1.62	25.19
38 Formation of Breeders' Association for Ongoles	0.18	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.20
39 Increase in the number of sheep and goat demonstration units.	0.60	0.10	0.18	0.18	0.27	0.09	0.82
40 Distribution of male breeding stock ..	1.62	..	..	0.30	..	..	0.30
41 Artificial Insemination of cattle	0.35	0.05	0.05	0.09	0.13	0.09	0.41
Total ..	49.13	8.87	6.94	6.78	7.14	2.74	32.47

STATEMENT—C.

DAIRYING AND MILK SUPPLY.

42 Urban Milk Supply scheme	4.65	0.57	0.70	0.72	0.69	0.31	2.99
43 Interest free-loans to Milk Supply Societies and interest bearing loans for purchase of equipment.	9.58	2.81	2.57	1.65	2.53	0.06	9.62
Total ..	14.23	3.38	3.27	2.37	3.22	0.37	12.61

STATEMENT-D.

FORESTS.

(Rupees in lakhs).

Serial number, Head of Development and name of scheme (1)	Plan provision. (2)	Expenditure during.				Total expenditure upto the end of September 1955.	
		1951-52. (3)	1952-53. (4)	1953-54. (5)	1954-55. (6)	1955-56. (upto September 1955) (7)	upto the end of September 1955. (8)
44 Management of Panchayat Forests	2.53	2.53	..	..	..	..	2.53
45 Further Forest reservation	1.00	0.67	0.14	0.12	0.10	0.05	0.48
46 Working Plan circle	3.36	1.05	0.69	0.48	0.45	0.22	2.89
47 Extension of casuarina	3.53	0.72	0.57	0.50	0.59	0.38	2.76
48 Forest roads	1.03	..	..	..	0.97	0.63	1.60
49 Forest regeneration	3.00	..	..	..	1.69	0.99	2.68
50 Formation of forest roads in Agency Areas.	2.00	..	..	..	..	0.19	0.19
Total ..	16.45	4.37	1.40	1.10	3.80	2.46	13.13

§ 76 §

STATEMENT-E.

CO-OPERATION.

51 Bifurcation of districts into two co-operative circles.	5.50	0.66	0.44	0.69	0.59	0.38	2.76
52 Training to employees of co-operative societies.	0.65	0.13	0.16	0.11	0.25	0.07	0.72
53 Subsidies to Central Banks for re-organisation of rural credit societies.	2.08	0.87	1.09	..	..	..	1.96
54 Subsidies to Central Land Mortgage Bank to provide cheap loans to ryots in Rayalaseema.	1.36	0.07	0.11	0.21	0.29	..	0.68
55 Subsidies to Central Banks to provide cheap loans in Rayalaseema.	3.15	0.68	0.23	0.20	0.27	..	1.38
56 Co-operative farming societies for civilians and Harijans.	20.78	0.56	0.22	0.02	..	..	0.80
57 Co-operative agricultural colonisation societies for ex-service men.	3.54	..	..	..	..	..	..
58 Providing godowns to sale societies and rural credit societies.	8.15	0.58	1.01	0.27	0.80	..	2.66
59 Formation of labour contract and forest coupe societies.	1.74	..	..	..	..	..	..
60 Training of subordinate staff. ..	0.75	..	..	..	0.12	0.17	0.29
Total ..	47.70	3.55	3.26	1.50	2.32	0.62	11.25

FISHERIES.

61 Service scheme in regard to Headquarters staff	0.10	..	..	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03
62 Salt subsidy scheme for fish curing yards ..	1.61	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.14	0.03	0.90
63 Improvement of Indigenous Craft and Tackle	1.39	..	..	..	0.03	0.08	0.11
64 Deep sea fishing	2.23	0.35	0.35	0.23	0.04	..	0.97
65 Intensive seed collection distribution and exploiting inland waters.	3.93	0.47	0.46	0.38	0.43	0.16	1.90
66 Provision of quick transport facilities ..	6.20	0.04	..	..	0.06	0.01	0.11
67 Supply of yarn and other materials to fishermen at subsidised rates.	4.50	0.20	0.24	0.02	..	..	0.46
68 Fish preservation and transport	0.99	0.05	0.07	0.04	0.14	0.01	0.31
Total ..	20.95	1.35	1.36	0.93	0.85	0.30	4.79

§ 77 §

STATEMENT-G.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

69 Rural Welfare scheme	95.27	16.90	11.03	16.34	0.73	..	45.00
Total ..	95.27	16.90	11.03	16.34	0.73	..	45.00

STATEMENT-H.

IRRIGATION.

70 Rallapadu Project (second stage)	50.00	2.00	7.00	11.00	16.00	7.91	43.91
71 Romperu Drainage Project	98.00	14.00	15.00	7.00	14.00	7.12	57.12
72 Upper Pennar Project	84.00	7.00	14.00	23.00	26.00	20.71	90.71
73 Bhairavanitippa Project	102.00	..	..	..	4.00	9.13	13.13
74 Tungabhadra Project	719.00	118.00	208.00	112.50	121.00	64.18	693.68
75 Krishna-cum-Road bridge	156.00	..	..	9.00	60.00	30.56	99.56
76 Seventeen medium and small irrigation schemes	500.00	..	..	4.10	87.48	129.23	220.81
Total ..	1,709.00	211.00	244.00	166.60	328.48	268.84	1,218.92

STATEMENT I.

POWER PROJECTS.

(Rupees in lakhs).

Serial number, head of Development and name of scheme.	Plan provision.	Expenditure during.					Total expenditure up to the end of Sep-tember 1955.
		1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56. (up to Sep-tember 1955).	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
77 Machkund Hydro Thermal including pilot Thermal Generation.	1,590.00	330.00	285.00	322.00	440.00	138.00	1,515.00
78 Transmission lines and distribution							
79 Nellore Thermal scheme	93.00	9.00	6.00	9.00	17.00	22.00	63.00
80 Caittoor District Distribution including Pilot Thermal Generation Transmission and Distribution.	91.00	4.00	8.00	5.00	31.00	11.00	59.00
81 Tungabhadra common works under the control of the Tungabhadra Board (Share of Andhra State).	321.00	3.00	..	79.00	72.00	38.00	192.00
82 Tungabhadra Hydro Thermal Scheme ..	330.00	19.00	33.00	65.00	141.00	44.00	302.00
83 Extension of power facilities for increasing employment opportunities.	128.00	..	..	..	24.67	14.72	39.39
Total ..	2,553.00	365.00	332.00	480.00	725.67	267.72	2,170.39

§ 78 §

STATEMENT J.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

84 Sir Visweswarayya's Industrialisation Scheme for rural areas.	2.67	0.04	0.08	0.08	0.08	..	0.28
85 Scheme for the development of basic and village industries.	13.38	0.81	0.86	0.03	..	..	1.70
86 Survey of cottage industries	0.49	0.24	..	..	..	..	0.24
87 Scheme for glass bangle and bead industrial centre at Gudur.	1.38	0.47	0.50	0.35	0.31	0.22	1.85
88 Coir industrial school at Baruva	0.58	0.09	0.07	0.12	0.12	0.04	0.44
89 Tanning demonstration parties	0.65	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.12	0.06	0.44
90 Regional museum of cottage and small-scale industries.	0.85	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.19
91 Grants for development of cottage industries.	0.80	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.10	..	0.19
92 Palm gur development scheme	5.39	0.65	0.67	0.86	0.92	0.45	3.55
93 Regional Advisory Board for select industries.	0.03	..	..	..	..	..	..

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
94 Development of Cottage Industries—Ceded districts.		0.03	..	..	..	..	..	..
95 Scheme for Cottage Industries service centres for the survey of standardised body and other materials for manufacture of stone-ware and rockinghamware.		13.18	0.01	1.22	0.36	0.15	0.07	1.81
96 Government Khadi Scheme		6.90	1.51	4.29	2.21	2.71	(—)0.31	10.41
Total ..		<u>46.34</u>	<u>3.99</u>	<u>7.84</u>	<u>4.17</u>	<u>4.56</u>	<u>0.54</u>	<u>21.10</u>

STATEMENT K.

OTHER INDUSTRIES.

§ 79 §	97 Reorganisation of the district set-up of the Department of Industries and Commerce.	0.32	0.05	0.18	..	..	..	0.23
	98 Industries—Polytechnics	40.81	6.37	6.40	6.07	2.75	1.42	23.01
	99 Training of Drillers and Assistant Drillers ..	0.03	0.03	..	..	0.05	0.01	0.09
	100 Establishment of an Oil Technological Institute at Anantapur.	3.46	2.06	1.51	1.93	1.10	0.35	6.95
	101 Expansion of Industrial Engineering Workshops at Madras and providing up-to-date machinery. (The workshops will serve both the Andhra and the residuary states).	0.60	..	..	..	..	..	..
	102 Establishment of a block glass plant at Gudur.	1.06	0.10	0.24	0.11	0.44	0.64	1.53
	103 Expansion of the Kakinada Polytechnic for repairing and manufacturing engineering tools.	4.46	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		<u>50.74</u>	<u>8.61</u>	<u>8.33</u>	<u>8.11</u>	<u>4.34</u>	<u>2.42</u>	<u>31.81</u>

STATEMENT L.

HIGHWAYS.

104 State Highways	126.15	42.37	33.98	23.16	14.32	2.75	116.58
105 Other roads	67.21	21.25	15.60	10.66	9.80	..	57.31
106 Tools and Plant	55.00	18.61	10.52	1.01	1.06	4.37	35.57
Total ..	<u>248.36</u>	<u>82.23</u>	<u>60.10</u>	<u>34.83</u>	<u>25.18</u>	<u>7.12</u>	<u>209.46</u>

STATEMENT M.

EDUCATION.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Serial number, Head of development and name of scheme.	Plan provision.	Expenditure during.				Total expenditure up to the end of September 1955.	
		1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56. (up to September 1955)	up to the end of September 1955.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
107 Primary education including Basic education.	182.80	26.22	31.09	25.59	23.43	16.77	123.10
108 Arts and professional colleges	43.46	9.23	7.72	6.60	5.89	2.74	32.18
109 Training of teachers including basic training.	33.33	7.86	9.25	8.96	9.22	2.96	38.25
110 Special schools for defective children ..	3.01	0.09	0.13	0.20	0.40	0.20	1.02
111 Adult education	28.86	1.54	2.82	4.94	6.23	2.66	18.19
112 Post graduate training course in education, etc.	0.47	..	..	0.05	0.30	..	0.35
113 Provision of research in government training colleges.	0.15	..	..	..	..	..	..
114 Starting of State Central Library and Audio Visual Education Department.	6.96	..	..	..	0.92	0.12	1.04
115 Grants to aided libraries	0.47	..	..	..	0.41	..	0.41
116 Preparation of suitable literature for adults.	0.20	..	..	..	..	..	..
117 Introduction of bifurcated course	0.40	..	..	..	..	..	..
118 Audio visual education—Training of experts.	2.64
Total ..	302.75	44.94	51.01	46.34	46.80	25.45	214.54

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STATEMENT N.

MEDICAL.

119 Improvement of Andhra Medical College and King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam.	33.10	9.78	5.36	7.00	8.09	1.23	31.46
120 Guntur Medical College Scheme and Headquarters Hospital, Guntur.	41.00	0.10	0.21	3.60	10.39	0.83	15.13
121 Training of Additional midwives	2.17	0.12	0.11	0.14	0.18	0.53	1.08
122 Training of Additional Nurses	1.27	..	..	..	0.12	0.03	0.15
123 Training of Additional Compounders ..	0.61	0.09	0.11	0.14	0.10	0.07	0.51
124 Headquarters Hospital, Eluru	12.70	3.51	4.50	5.00	2.26	0.99	16.26

125	Improvement to Taluk Headquarters Hospitals, and increase of bed strength of badly over-crowded hospitals.	9.32	2.22	2.92	2.70	2.68	4.51	15.03
126	Establishment of Regional laboratories ..	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
127	Provincialisation of Local Fund Medical Institutions.	2.24	0.06	0.14	0.28	0.56	0.32	1.36
128	Opening of Primary Centres	0.70	0.60	0.79	0.89	0.75	0.41	3.44
129	Tuberculosis Sanatorium and Clinics ..	4.00	..	0.50	1.05	1.32	0.80	3.67
130	Anti-leprosy campaign	1.50	..	..	1.17	0.04	..	1.21
131	Eye departments and eye relief camps ..	1.64	..	..	..	..	0.03	0.03
132	Infectious diseases hospital at Visakhapatnam.	2.62	..	..	..	..	..	..
133	Improvements to Medical Colleges and Libraries.	0.73	0.18	0.27	0.12	0.26	0.03	0.86
	Total ..	115.60	16.66	14.91	22.09	26.75	9.78	90.19

STATEMENT P.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

134	Training of Health Visitors	1.51	0.08	0.08	..	0.20	0.06	0.42
135	Training of Sanitary Inspectors	5.63	..	..	..	..	..	..
136	Urban water supply and Drainage schemes ..	184.47	25.25	25.50	22.05	25.80	12.09	110.69
137	Rural water supply	280.00	43.83	61.50	35.57	25.01	9.39	175.30
138	Expansion of Malaria Bureau	67.12	8.24	8.28	6.06	7.63	4.07	34.28
139	Rural Sanitation Unit	0.35	..	..	..	0.02	0.06	0.08
140	Nutrition Research	1.92	0.37	0.38	0.21	0.23	0.15	1.34
141	Health Propaganda and Publicity ..	3.00	0.20	0.30	0.13	0.06	0.01	0.70
142	Expansion of health services and primary centres.	11.81	0.40	0.43	0.44	0.43	0.32	2.02
143	Measures for the prevention of epidemic diseases on account of food scarcity.	1.57	..	..	0.44	1.13	0.31	1.88
144	Training of Medical Officers	0.52	..	..	..	..	..	..
145	Training of Sanitary Inspectors	3.86	..	..	..	..	..	..
146	Filaria Control Scheme	11.33	..	..	..	0.01	0.12	0.13
147	National Rural Water Supply	60.00	..	..	..	..	0.15	0.15
	Total ..	633.09	78.37	96.47	64.90	60.52	26.73	326.99

STATEMENT Q.

HOUSING.

(Rupees in lakhs).

Serial number, Head of Development and name of scheme.	Plan provision.	Expenditure during.				Total expenditure upto the end of September 1955.	
		1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56. (upto September 1955)	of September 1955.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
148 Loans to members of Urban Housing scheme..	142.01	23.76	18.43	19.25	23.72	3.46	88.62
149 Loans to Co-operative Rural Housing Societies.	4.97	0.30	0.42	0.36	0.45	0.14	1.67
150 Loans to Weavers' Co-operative Societies.	1.00
Total ..	147.98	24.06	18.85	19.61	24.17	3.60	90.29

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STATEMENT R.

AMELIORATION OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

151 Establishment charges at Headquarters and in the Districts (Administration).	16.32	2.60	2.94	3.35	3.84	2.63	15.36
152 Award of scholarships, etc. (Education) ..	146.58	35.44	33.17	39.92	38.27	8.42	155.22
153 Provision of House sites, Wells, Pathways, etc. (Public Health).	49.15	4.32	4.86	5.40	7.59	4.39	26.56
154 Educational concession to Backward classes and Reclamation of Kallars, Kuruvas, etc.	17.20	1.37	2.80	3.55	4.75	0.56	13.03
155 Co-operative stores in Polavaram Agency area.	0.14	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.07	0.02	0.07
156 Co-operative stores in East Godavari Agency area.	0.61	0.09	0.14	0.17	0.14	0.06	0.60
157 Addateegala Co-operative Stores in Yallavaram Agency.	0.05	..	..	..	0.04	0.02	0.06
158 Formation of Marketing Co-operative Societies at Kota Ramachandrapuram.	0.03	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	230.08	43.84	43.93	52.43	54.70	16.10	211.00

STATEMENT 'S'.

ACHIEVEMENTS UPTO 30th SEPTEMBER 1955 IN C.P., C.D. & N.E.S. AREAS.

<i>Serial number and Head of Activity.</i>	<i>Community projects.</i>	<i>Community development blocks.</i>	<i>National Extension service blocks.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
AGRICULTURE.			
1 Improved seeds distributed (Mds.)	1,69,434	92,530	1,41,031
2 Fertilizers distributed (Mds.)	4,81,585	2,57,110	4,78,613
3 Demonstrations held (No.)	1,70,426	34,606	38,650
4 Area brought under fruits and vegetables (Acres).	26,918	16,966	18,777
5 Economic seedlings planted (No.)	2,44,298	3,75,872	4,87,333
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.			
6 Pedigree animals supplied (No.)	513	364	461
7 Animals castrated (No.)	8,989	3,990	18,919
8 Pedigree birds supplied (No.)	5,403	4,513	12,857
IRRIGATION.			
9 Additional area brought under irrigation (Acres).	35,899	5,496	17,191
RECLAMATION.			
10 Area reclaimed (Acres)	57,678	54,816	28,500
HEALTH AND SANITATION.			
11 Drinking water wells (No.)			
(a) Constructed	531	471	378
(b) Renovated	2,404	1,585	3,123
12 Latrines constructed (No.)	1,741	1,787	2,051
13 Drains constructed (Yds.)	41,581	1,70,300	2,41,135
EDUCATION.			
14 New Schools opened (No.)	114	218	278
15 Ordinary schools converted into basic (No.) ..	358	213	319
SOCIAL EDUCATION.			
16 Units of people's organisations developed (No.).	1,308	1,980	2,829
17 Community centres started (No.)	910	1,286	3,038
18 Adult literacy			
(a) Number of centres (No.)	296	190	612
(b) Number of adults made literate (No.) ..	6,134	5,469	17,984

<i>Serial number and Head of Activity.</i>	<i>Community Projects.</i>	<i>Community Development Blocks.</i>	<i>National Extension service Block.</i>
	(2)	(3)	(4)
COMMUNICATIONS.			
19 Pucca roads constructed (Miles)	141-7	136-2	192-7
20 Kacha roads constructed .. ..	..	..	..
(a) New roads constructed (Miles) } ..	780	427-6	488-5
(b) Existing roads improved (Miles) }			
CO-OPERATION.			
21 Number of co-operative societies started (No.) ..	91	57	352
22 Number of new members enrolled (No.) ..	14,347	8,437	45,843
ARTS AND CRAFTS.			
23 Demonstration-cum-training centres started (No.).	46	27	17
24 Number of persons trained (No.)	1,249	338	426
PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION.			
25 People's contribution (Rs.)	38,84,652	15,67,467	39,86,480
26 Expenditure (Rs.)	68,93,024	12,15,694	40,84,930

STATEMENT ' T '.

ASSESSMENT OF ACHIEVEMENTS UP TO 30TH SEPTEMBER 1955, IN COMMUNITY PROJECTS, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE BLOCKS.

Serial number and activity.	Community Projects. (1952-53 series).		Community Development Blocks. (1953-54 series).		Converted C.D. Blocks. (1955-56 series).		National Extension Service Blocks. (1953-54 series).		National Extension Service Blocks. (1954-55 series).	
	* All-India.	Andhra.	All-India.	Andhra.	All-India.	Andhra.	All-India.	Andhra.	All-India.	Andhra.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1 Ratio of total Government expenditure to pro-rata-target.	82	53	61	36	39	41	54	52	65	61
2 People's contribution per 1,000 persons. (Rs.)	4,792	2,328	3,473	1,007	2,502	2,087	3,511	1,480	1,719	1,176
AGRICULTURE.										
3 Seeds distributed (Mds.) ..	84.75	180	59.76	99	46.17	200	53.78	134	27.65	154
4 Fertilizers distributed (Mds.)	238.30	182	106.01	197	103.70	332	94.49	148	44.22	440
5 Demonstrations held (No.).	39.27	319	18.96	132	10.03	241	4.07	541	2.00	1,075
6 Area brought under fruits .. (Acres).	3.11	176	2.97	318	1.85	680	1.97	152	0.91	87
7 Area brought under Vegetables (Acres).	7.19	243	3.87	205	5.99	380	3.91	164	2.09	191
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.										
8 Pedigree bulls supplied (No.).	0.15	307	0.10	120	0.11	345	0.18	106	0.05	160
9 Pedigree birds supplied (No.).	4.92	99.	3.28	146	2.67	241	3.57	207	1.27	227
IRRIGATION.										
10 Additional area brought under irrigation (Acres).	54.47	59	20.59	37	15.49	38	27.31	32	7.83	39
RECLAMATION.										
11 Area reclaimed (Acres) ..	20.98	232	10.81	127	11.54	416	11.24	117	4.18	143

HEALTH AND RURAL SANITATION.

12 Drinking water wells constructed (No.)	0.67	70	0.57	60	0.43	93	0.39	59	0.33	52
13 Drinking water wells renovated (No.)	1.17	145	0.66	153	0.65	272	1.08	167	0.32	447
14 Drains constructed (yds.) . .	84.61	44	75.32	133	50.22	290	75.59	242	36.22	285
15 Latrines constructed (No.)	2.18	72	1.11	120	1.08	173	0.95	117	0.37	127

EDUCATION.

16 New schools opened (No.) . .	0.24	42	0.27	141	0.20	105	0.20	85	0.12	42
17 Ordinary schools converted into basic type (No.)	0.14	179	0.09	156	0.06	284	0.06	467	0.02	150

SOCIAL EDUCATION.

18 Adult education centres started (No.)	0.70	39	0.58	59	0.38	63	0.40	65	0.40	63
19 Adults trained/under training (No.)	7.49	19	14.21	24	6.67	107	6.86	46	6.55	78
20 Units of people's organisations developed (No.)	0.93	132	0.90	348	0.51	212	1.99	70	0.55	91
21 Community centres started (No.)	1.55	41	1.13	84	0.92	188	1.11	231	0.58	110

COMMUNICATIONS.

22 Pucca roads constructed (Miles)	0.09	144	0.10	190	0.06	183	0.05	200	0.02	350
23 Kacha roads constructed (Miles)	0.66	42	0.79	62	0.31	77	0.36	67	0.17	35

ARTS AND CRAFTS.

24 Demonstration-cum-training centres started (No.)	0.03	133	0.02	100	0.006	33	0.01	2,400	0.001	..
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CO-OPERATION.

25 New co-operative societies started (No.)	1.57	5	0.32	31	0.19	53	1.27	5	0.25	36
26 New members enrolled in co-operative societies(No.)	13.02	99	9.39	16	15.62	74	17.30	60	10.17	107

N.B.—* All India achievements per 1,000 persons.

* Physical achievements of Andhra as percentages to all India achievements.