



SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

ANNUAL PLAN
1956-57
(FIRST YEAR PROGRAMME)

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
ANDHRA
1956

PREFACE

LONG-TERM Planning affords a perspective which is of great value in achieving balanced development in different sectors and in judging economic and social trends. For a plan to be realistic it should be flexible and capable of modifications within the policy implications and objectives of the plan. Planning is not, therefore, a once-for all exercise for a five-year period. Within the general framework of a broad plan programmes for each year have to be worked out in detail and implemented. The Planning Commission have suggested that beginning with 1956-57 there should be published specific and detailed plans for each year. This publication is brought out in pursuance of that suggestion and is designed to serve as a reference book on the first year's programme under the Second Five Year Plan.

In the State Budget for 1956-57 a sum of Rs. 19.47 crores has been indicated as the outlay on the first year's programme. On an examination of the schemes and their outlay included in the first year programme it was found that certain changes had to be made to represent the correct position. The plan outlay as worked out by this Department is of the order of Rs. 18.69 crores. This figure has been adopted pending finalisation of a few details in consultation with the Administrative Departments and the Finance Department. The modifications are, however, not likely to be very significant.

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Objectives and Techniques.

THE primary object of the First Five Year Plan was to lay the foundations for building a more progressive and diversified economy. The plan was formulated against the background of a mounting inflation and an acute shortage of food and raw materials. Though the achievements of the first plan have been significant it is only a beginning for generating a dynamism in the economy which will lift it continually to higher levels of material well-being. The Second Five Year Plan which is on the go now had therefore to be planned in such a way as to carry forward the progress that has been initiated during the first plan period.

Socialist Pattern of Society.

The adoption of a socialist pattern of society as the national objective involves not merely getting better results within the existing framework of economic and social institutions but to mould and refashion these so that they contribute effectively to the realisation of wider and deeper social values. Essentially this means that the basic criterion for determining the lines of advance must not be private profit but social gain, and that the pattern of development and the structure of socio-economic relations should be so planned that they result not only in appreciable increases in national income and employment but also in greater equality in incomes and wealth. For getting the appropriate conditions towards such a dynamic policy the State has to take on heavy responsibilities as the principal agency speaking for and acting on behalf of the community as a whole which means that the public sector has to expand considerably and rapidly too. No doubt, in a growing economy there is scope for both the public and private sector to expand simultaneously, but it is inevitable, if development is to proceed at the pace envisaged and to contribute effectively to the attainment of the larger social ends in view, that the public sector must grow not only absolutely but also relatively to the private sector.

Objectives.

Within this broad approach the Second Five Year Plan has been formulated with reference to the following principal objectives:—

(a) a sizeable increase in national income so as to raise the level of living in the country;

(b) rapid industrialisation with particular emphasis on the development of basic and heavy industries;

(c) a large expansion of employment opportunities; and

(d) reduction of inequalities in income and wealth and a more even distribution of economic power.

Obviously, these objectives are inter-related but all these require a diversified economic pattern. Low and static standards of living, under-employment and unemployment, and to certain extent even the gap between the average incomes and the highest incomes are all manifestations of the basic under-development which characterises an economy depending mainly on agriculture. Rapid industrialisation and diversification of the economy is thus the core of development. But if industrialisation is to be rapid enough, the country must aim at developing basic industries and industries which make machines needed for further development. Industrial development along these lines requires a great deal of capital but it absorbs comparatively little man-power. Investment in basic industries creates demands for consumer goods but it does not enlarge the supply of consumer goods in the short-run. A balanced pattern of industrialisation therefore requires well organised effort to utilise labour for increasing the supplies of much needed consumer goods in a manner which economises the use of capital. A society in which labour is plentiful in relation to capital has to develop the art and technique of using labour intensive modes of production effectively and to much social advantage in diverse fields.

Employment.

Basically, unemployment in an under-developed economy is only another aspect of the problem of development. From the economic as well as from the larger social view point, expansion of employment opportunities is an objective which claims high priority. There are in the plan substantial programmes of irrigation, soil conservation, improvement of animal husbandry and agricultural improvement in general. These, together with the programmes relating to village and small industries, will diminish under-employment in the rural areas. The plan contemplates a large expansion in construction activity both in the public and private sectors, and it should be possible to vary the volume of such activity within limits in response to the requirements of the employment situation. The objective of the second plan is increasing employment at rising levels of incomes. It is likely

however, that the plan will not have a sufficient impact on the carry over of unemployment of the earlier period.

Industrial Policy.

The Second Five Year Plan accords high priority to industrialisation and especially to the development of basic and heavy industries. A large expansion of public enterprise in the sphere of industrial and mineral development is envisaged. The 1948 resolution of Industrial Policy has been reviewed in the light of the experience gained so far and the new Industrial Policy Resolution was placed before the Parliament on 30th April 1956. As the Resolution puts it "The adoption of the socialistic pattern of society as the national objective, as well as the need for planned and rapid development, require that all industries of basic and strategic importance, or in the nature of public utility services, should be in the public sector. Other industries which are essential and require investment on a scale which only the State in present circumstances, could provide have also to be in the public sector. The State has, therefore, to assume direct responsibility for the future development of industries over a wider area." The resolution classifies industries into three categories having regard to the part which the state would play in each of them.

It also stresses the role of cottage and village and small industries in the development of the national economy. In relation to some of the problems that need urgent solutions, they offer some distinct advantages. They provide immediate large-scale employment; they offer a method of ensuring a more equitable distribution of the national income and they facilitate an effective mobilisation of resources of capital and skill which might otherwise remain unutilised. Some of the problems that unplanned urbanisation tends to create will be avoided by the establishment of small centres of industrial production all over the country. The Second Five Year Plan has therefore laid special emphasis on increasing the supply of consumer goods by using existing skills and equipment and steadily introducing technical improvements in the village and small industries sector. This sector has to be organised more and more on co-operative lines so as to enable the small producer to secure the advantages of buying raw materials and selling his products on a large-scale, of getting access to institutional credit and of utilising improved methods and techniques. An integral programme of production may in some cases work on the basis of differential taxation; in others, a buying over at stated prices and a state sponsored or co-operative marketing arrangement may be needed,

Reduction in inequalities.

The Taxation Enquiry Commission stressed the point that the attainment of a wider measure of equality in incomes, wealth and opportunities must form an integral part of economic development and social advance currently. The process of reducing inequalities is a two-fold one. It must raise incomes at the lowest levels and it must simultaneously reduce incomes at the top. The former is, basically the more important aspect, but early and purposeful action in regard to the second aspect is also called for. The problem will have to be faced pragmatically and it will call for a great deal of flexibility and experimentation in the matter of techniques. It is important to ensure that in reducing inequalities no damage occurs to the productive system as would jeopardise the task of development itself, or imperil the very processes of democratic change which it is the objective of policy to strengthen. On the other hand, regard for democratic and orderly change cannot be allowed to become a sanction for existing or new inequalities.

The reduction in inequalities in income and wealth can follow only from the totality of measures and institutional changes undertaken as part of the plan. Fiscal measures can assist in the process but more important than these are positive measures to increase incomes at lower levels, to expand employment opportunities for disadvantaged classes, to expand training facilities all round and to eliminate exploitative credit and marketing arrangements. The problem, briefly, is not merely one of reducing existing inequalities, it is the positive one of creating conditions in which great disparities in income will not develop. From this point of view, organizational changes such as reform of land tenures, reorganisation of land management, the encouragement of decentralised modes of production and the increasing role of the public sector are of vital importance.

There is another type of disparities, namely, disparities in levels of development as between different regions in the country. In a comprehensive plan of development the special needs of the less developed areas have to be kept in view, so that the entire pattern of investment is adapted to the securing of balanced regional development in the country. The National Development Council agreed in principle that within the resources available for development every effort should be made to provide for balanced development in different parts of the country.

Plan as framework.

A plan covering a five-year period has to be regarded as essentially flexible. There are naturally uncertainties attached to the various estimates that can be made in advance for a period of five years. In a plan of the dimensions envisaged, experience may indicate fields where expenditures could be speeded up and others where progress may turn out to be somewhat slower. The plan has, therefore, to be adjusted and adopted from time to time. Moreover, as development proceeds, new problems emerge, on account either of developments within the economy or of factors operating from without. Then again, a five-year time horizon is convenient for certain purposes; for others a larger perspective of 15 or 20 years is necessary. As this latter becomes clearer, or as new possibilities or directions of development emerge, the priorities in respect of projects or programmes to be taken in hand immediately may alter. In view of these considerations, the plan must be regarded as a framework within which more concrete and detailed plans for each year have to be worked out and implemented.

Second Plan in outline.

THE total development outlay of the Central and State Governments over the period of the second plan works out to Rs. 4,800 crores or 204 per cent of the outlay over the period of the first plan which was Rs. 2,356 crores. But plan outlay by the States during the second plan will be of the order of Rs. 2,241 crores or 152 per cent of the outlay during the first plan which was only Rs. 1,457 crores. The first plan of the Andhra State was finally fixed at Rs. 64.32 crores and the outlay on the second plan is fixed at Rs. 118.97 crores which is 185 per cent of the outlay on the first plan. The distribution of outlay on the first and second plan of the Andhra State by major heads of Development is as under—

Head of Development.	(Rupees in lakhs.)			
	First Plan.		Second Plan.	
	Total pro- vision.	Per cent.	Total pro- vision.	Per cent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Agriculture and Community Development.	795.60	12.38	2,639.80	22.19
2 Irrigation and Power.	3,977.72	61.84	5,409.87	45.47
3 Industries.	79.82	1.24	950.80	7.99
4 Transport.	224.22	3.48	546.71	4.60
5 Social Services.	1,233.77	19.18	2,204.70	18.53
6 Miscellaneous.	121.03	1.88	145.08	1.22
Total ..	6,432.16	100.00	11,896.96	100.00

It will be seen that the allocations on the various heads of development indicated in the above statement, by and large, reflect the priorities adopted in the national plan. During the first plan 74.22 per cent of the total outlay was earmarked for agriculture, irrigation and power, whereas in the second plan only 67.66 per cent is allocated for the same.

Agriculture and Community Development.

The development of a State which is predominantly agricultural in character would mean *mutatis mutandis* development of its agriculture and that is why as much as Rs. 59 crores were set apart in the second plan for Agriculture, Community Development and Irrigation. Within such an economy an increase in the national income should naturally follow and can only result from an increase in the agricultural income. This apart, there cannot be any question of relaxation of efforts to increase agricultural productivity because of the ever increasing rate of Indian population. Added to this, the demand for raw materials which

will also go up with industrialisation would necessitate raising of agricultural yields as an important objective of development. These factors justify the increased outlay on Agriculture and Community Development in the State. The outlay on agriculture and Community Development has increased from Rs. 7.96 crores in the first plan to Rs. 26.40 crores in the second plan. During the second plan it forms 22.19 per cent of the total outlay as against the 12.38 per cent during the first. The additional production envisaged in the State Plan is sought to be realised through major, medium and minor irrigation works and also by the adoption of better techniques of agricultural production.

Irrigation and Power.

An additional area of 5.68 lakhs acres of land will be brought under irrigation and the installed capacity of power will be increased by 153 M.W. the share of Andhra excluding that of Orissa and Mysore States, being 123.3 M.W.

Industries.

In the second plan Industrial and Mineral Development together with the transport and communications will be the spear-head of economic development. This policy towards the national plan is partly reflected in the State Plan also though the State is industrially backward. The outlay on Transport and Industries formed only 4.72 per cent of the total outlay during the first plan whereas in the second plan they form 12.55 per cent of the total outlay. The Industrial development of the State comprises only a few fruitful immediate lines of advance. During the plan period, the Andhra Paper Mills at Rajahmundry, the Ceramic Factory at Gudur, the Straw Board Mills at Tirupati and the Co-operative Spinning Mills at Guntakal will be expanded and six co-operative sugar factories and a new Co-operative Spinning Mill at Tadpatri will be started.

Small-scale Industries.

With a view to providing immediate employment and diversifying the economy the small-scale and cottage industries are also proposed to be encouraged by ensuring that the existing village industries consolidate their positions, improve their techniques and thereby increase the total production.

Transport.

Under Transport and Communications it is programmed to have a total of 15,735 miles by the end of the second plan out

of which 937 miles will be National Highways, 7,492 miles will be roads in charge of the State Government and 7,306 miles in charge of District Boards.

Social Services.

The total outlay on Social Services in the plan is placed at Rs. 22.05 crores or about twice the provision made in the first plan. But it forms only 18.53 per cent of the total outlay on the second plan against the 19.18 per cent on the first plan.

Education.

By the establishment of 1,000 new schools, 2.19 lakhs of children will receive primary education. Of the 1,000 schools 500 will be of the basic pattern and 1,500 existing schools will also be converted into the basic type. Besides the existing schools 60 new middle schools and 1,710 new sections for the age-group 11-14 years will be started increasing the school-going children by 81,000 and the existing higher elementary schools will be converted into middle schools at the rate of 20 per year.

Medical.

The Second Plan aims at providing such curative services as are absolutely necessary and towards this it is proposed to provide additional facilities for the treatment of leprosy, Tuberculosis, eye and dental diseases, venereal and other infectious diseases besides starting family-planning clinics and Primary Health Centres.

Public Health.

The broad objective of the Public Health Plan of the State is to initiate, continue, expand and intensify the health services commenced or planned under the First Five-Year Plan for the promotion of positive health among the people, especially in the rural areas of the State which have not in the past received the needed medical care, both preventive and curative. The programmes envisaged aim at the creation of healthy environment by the provision of safe water-supply and efficient excreta disposal, so as progressively to eliminate the conditions of constant exposure and vulnerability to disease under which over four-fifths of the population of this State at present live in the rural areas. National Malaria and Filariasis control and B.C.G. Vaccination programmes will be intensified. The National Rural Water-supply Programme will be implemented in additional units besides completing the work in the existing four units.

Housing.

To relieve shortage of houses in urban areas it is proposed to build houses through the Co-operative Societies. Under the subsidized industrial housing scheme sponsored by the Government of India, houses for Industrial workers also will be built. It is also proposed to undertake a programme for slum clearance and provision of houses for sweepers in municipal areas.

Welfare of Scheduled Tribes.

The Second Five-Year Plan aims at developing the scheduled areas by laying roads, providing irrigation facilities, colonization, soil conservation, provision of drinking water-supply, improved methods of agriculture, etc. Ameliorative measures like provision of education facilities, medical aid, anti-malaria operations, co-operative schemes, starting of Finance and Marketing Corporation are also proposed.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

The outlay of Rs. 11,896.96 lakhs referred to above does not include the outlay on schemes which are to be provided for from the sums allotted to the Central Ministries concerned. The following are the programmes which are expected to be provided for from the sums allotted to the Central Ministries concerned.

	<i>Estimated outlay.</i>
	<i>Rupees in lakhs.</i>
1. Flood control schemes	1,279.00
2. Inland water transport	70.00
3. Minor ports	28.10
4. Urban water-supply and drainage	332.66
	<hr/>
Total ..	1,709.76

Details of the individual schemes to be implemented under these programmes have not yet been worked out pending information from the Planning Commission regarding the amounts actually allotted to this State in respect of these programmes.

Employment.

The various programmes included in the draft Second Five-Year Plan are estimated to generate about 2 lakhs of direct and indirect employment.

Financial Resources.

Of the aggregate developmental outlay of Rs. 118.97 crores on the second plan, Rs. 37.68 crores represent current expenditure of

a developmental nature and Rs. 67.90 crores represent investment, that is, outlay on building up of productive assets. Expenditure in the form of recoverable loans and advances account for Rs. 13.39 crores. The State's share of current expenditure of Rs. 37.68 crores is only Rs. 21.84 crores, the balance representing the Central grant.

A tentative estimate on financial resources against the outlay of Rs. 119 crores on the second plan is given below:—

Revenue Account.

Rupees in crores.

1. Balance from Revenues at existing rates of taxation	...	...	...	...	6.5
2. Revenue from additional taxation	...				8.0
3. Share of additional central taxation	...				3.2
				Total	17.7

4. Deduct interest charges on loans from the public	2.3
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5. Balance	...				15.4
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Capital Account.

6. Loans from the public (Gross)	20.0
7. Share of small savings	3.5
8. Other receipts (net)	...	...	...	...	0.1
				Total	23.6

9. Estimated total resources on revenue and capital accounts (5 + 8)	39.0
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10. Total resources required	119.0
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11. Estimated gap in resources (10 - 9)	80.0
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The programmed outlay on the second plan will no doubt strain the financial resources of the State. But a measure of strain is implicit in any developmental plan, for, by definition a plan is an attempt to raise the rate of investment above what it would otherwise have been. The Planning Commission has also stressed the need to step up domestic savings continuously and progressively in order to secure the objective of rapidly rising investment and national income. The gap in resources has to be covered by central assistance, additional revenues and from the proceeds of sales of securities held in reserves.

An outline of the First Year Programme of the Second Plan.

The need for Annual Plans.

The main purpose of planning in India is the creation of productive assets and the development of essential services to influence the pace and direction of economic activity. In any economy in which the price mechanism is allowed to function by and large freely, planning has to be undertaken in terms of current prices rather than in terms of any previously known 'planning prices'. This would mean that the plan if it has got to be realistic, should be regarded as flexible and capable of modifications within the policy implications outlined in the objectives of the Second Plan. Planning is not a once-for-all exercise for a five year period; it requires a continual watch on current or incipient trends, systematic observation of technical, economic and social data and adjustment of programmes in the light of new requirements. There are, naturally, uncertainties attached to the various estimates that can be made for a five-year period. Some of the programmes set forth in the plan may take a little more time for completion. In a plan of the dimensions envisaged, experience may indicate fields where implementation can with advantage proceed ahead of schedule and others where progress may have to be inevitably slower. Moreover, India is not planning within a closed economy. Developments abroad, economic or political, may necessitate adjustments in the plan. It is in view of these considerations that the plan has to be regarded as a framework within which programmes for each year have to be worked out in detail and implemented. The Second Five-Year Plan has also been conceived as a broad framework within which such annual plans will be made.

Objects of Annual Plan.

Under these conditions the objects which the annual plan is intended to serve are—

(1) to enable the Government to keep a close watch on the working of various key factors in the national economy;

(2) to assist systematic assessment of progress in the implementation of the plan at fairly short intervals;

(3) to enable the Government to make adjustments in the plan according to the current and anticipated needs of the economy and the progress achieved; and

(4) to help improve planning techniques and develop statistical and technical information bearing on different sectors needed for the better management of the economy.

The third of the objectives set out above is of the greatest practical importance for the plan as a whole.

Since the economic assessment and the budget provisions for any period are inter-related at present perhaps in a somewhat loose manner, the presentation of annual plans in India has to follow rather than precede the making of the budget both at the Centre and in the States. After annual plans have been in vogue for some time and more systematic pre-budget studies are developed, it should be possible in advance to draw a fair picture of the succeeding year's plan in terms of overall targets in different sectors, inputs and outputs, increase in the national income to be secured, the level of prices to be maintained and the sort of manpower, budget to be aimed at.

The State's First Annual Plan.

The outlay on the first year programme of the Second Plan in this State is conditioned by the financial resources of the State and the general instructions issued by the Planning Commission regarding the phasing of outlay. Normally "the rate of expenditure and the rate at which employment increases should become larger as the projects included in the plan proceed and necessary administrative arrangements are developed. It would be mainly in respect of construction projects in progress at the beginning of the plan that the outlay might increase for a period and then taper off. But this should be counter-balanced by a low rate of expenditure in the early stages of new projects." Taking these circumstances into consideration the plan outlay during the first year of the Second Plan was fixed at Rs. 18.70 crores comprising of—

	<i>Rupees in lakhs.</i>		
1. Revenue expenditure	399.930
2. Capital expenditure	1,350.985
3. Loans and advances	118.717
		Total	...
			<u>1,869.632</u>

The programmed outlay of Rs. 18.70 crores is distributed among spill over, repetitive and new schemes as follows:—

	<i>Rupees in lakhs.</i>	
	Provision	Per cent.
Spill over schemes	... 1,158.581	61.98
Repetitive schemes	... 143.662	7.67
New schemes.	... 567.389	30.35
Total	... 1,869.632	100.00

All developmental schemes both inside and outside the first plan which were incomplete on 31st March 1956 were brought to the Second Plan. These constitute the spill over schemes. Repetitive schemes are those which have to be repeated every year if benefits have to accrue from them. For instance seed distribution, land reclamation, B.C.G. Vaccination, etc. Thus, both the spillover schemes and the repetitive schemes are essentially old schemes and these account for 69.35 per cent of the total expenditure during the first year.

The bulk of the first years' provision is taken up by the Irrigation and Power Projects which constitute 61.66 per cent of the total estimated expenditure during the first year. Agriculture and Community Development constitute 18.10 per cent and Social Services 11.80 per cent. Industries, Transport and Miscellaneous form only 5.16 per cent, 2.96 per cent and 0.32 per cent respectively. The provisions under each major head of development classified according to the nature of schemes are given in the following statement:—

FIRST YEAR PROGRAMME.

(Rupees in lakhs)

<i>Serial number and Head of Development.</i>	<i>Spillover schemes.</i>		<i>Repetitive schemes.</i>		<i>New schemes.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	
	<i>Provision.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>	<i>Provision.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>	<i>Provision.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>	<i>Provision.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Agriculture and Community Development.	21,655	1.88	34,480	24.01	282,196	49.710	338,331	18.10
2. Irrigation and power	936,206	80.83	..	..	217,460	38.320	1,153,666	61.66
3. Industries	19,910	1.72	72,847	50.71	3,043	0.540	95,800	5.16
4. Transport and Communications ..	35,210	3.04	0,750	0.52	19,510	3.450	55,470	2.96
5. Social Services	145,600	12.53	34,545	24.04	40,410	7.130	220,555	11.80
6. Miscellaneous .. ..	..	..	1,040	0.72	4,770	0.850	5,810	0.32
Total	<u>1,158,581</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>143,662</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>567,389</u>	<u>100.000</u>	<u>1,869,632</u>	<u>100.00</u>

On the whole, during the first year of the Second Plan 284 schemes will be implemented at an estimated cost of Rs. 18.70 crores. Of this, 162 schemes costing Rs. 4.00 crores will be revenue expenditure, 111 schemes costing Rs. 13.51 crores will be capital expenditure and 11 schemes costing Rs. 1.19 crores will be loans and advances. The largest number of schemes are under Agriculture and Community Development and Social Services. Together they constitute 197 schemes out of the total 284 schemes. Details of the number of schemes classified according to the nature of expenditure will be found in the following statement:—

SCHEMES UNDER THE FIRST YEAR'S PROGRAMME.

<i>Serial number and Head of Development.</i>	<i>Revenue.</i>		<i>Capital.</i>		<i>Loans and Advances.</i>		<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i> <i>Total.</i>	
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Cost.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Cost.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Cost.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Cost.</i>
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1 Agriculture and Community Development	57	183.940	30	47.486	3	106.905	90	338,331
2 Irrigation and Power	1	1.000	24	1,152.666	..	..	25	1,153.666
3 Industries	21	65.620	5	19.913	5	10.267	31	95.800
4 Transport and Communications	2	8.510	19	46.960	..	..	21	55.470
5 Social Services	73	136.290	32	82.920	2	1.345	107	220.555
6 Miscellaneous	8	4.570	1	1.040	1	0.200	10	5.810
	<u>162</u>	<u>399.930</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>1,350,985</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>118.717</u>	<u>284</u>	<u>1,869.632</u>

*Financing the First Year Programme.**

Ways and Means Position.

A study of the State's ways and means position should logically precede any study of the finance of the plan programme. The ways and means position as revealed in the Budget Estimates indicate an overall deficit of Rs. 267 lakhs for the year 1956-57 as detailed below:—

Summary of the Ways and Means Position.

				1956-57 (Budget Estimates.)
				RUPEES IN LAKHS
Opening Balance (A)	...	...	...	53.13
Revenue Account—				
Revenue	...	...	...	2,371.42
Expenditure	...	...	...	2,695.49
			Deficit (B)	324.07
Capital Expenditure—				
Capital outlay excluding State Schemes of Government trading	...	...	...	1,512.16
State Schemes of Government trading	...			35.72
			Total (C)	1,547.88
Loans and advances (net disbursement) (D).				183.31
Public Debt—				
Loans received from the Union Govern- ment	...	...	...	1,591.13
Loans raised in the open market	...			600.00
Deduct—Repayment of loans	...			-473.58
			Net (E)	1,717.55

*Figures furnished in this chapter are tentative.

		1956-57 (Budget Estimates.)
		RUPEES IN LAKHS.
Contingency Fund (F)—		
Other Debt, Deposit, remittance, etc., transactions (G)	... ..	17.59
Closing Balance (H)—		
(A + E + F + G - B + C + D)	... ..	- 266.99

Net receipts from Public Debt is estimated at Rs. 1,717.55 lakhs during the year 1956-57. Adding the receipts from other debt, deposit, etc., and the small opening balance of Rs. 53.13 lakhs the total receipts work out to Rs. 1,788.27 lakhs and against this the Budget has provided for a capital expenditure of Rs. 1,547.88 lakhs and loans and advances of Rs. 183.31 lakhs. Together with the deficit of Rs. 324.07 lakhs on revenue account, the ways and means position represents a deficit of Rs. 267 lakhs.

Plan expenditure during 1956-57.

Against this background of a deficit of Rs. 267 lakhs in the State's Budget the plan outlay on the first year programme of the Second Plan has been estimated at Rs. 1,869.632 lakhs as indicated in the earlier section. The split up of the outlay under Revenue, Capital and Loans and Advances is as follows:—

		RUPEES IN LAKHS.
Revenue	... ..	399.930
Capital	... ..	1,350.985
Loans and Advances (net)	... ..	118.717
	Total	1,869.632

Revenue expenditure.

Out of the estimated expenditure of Rs. 399.93 lakhs on revenue account Rs. 213.07 lakhs is expected to be realized from the centre. The schemes and the quantum of central assistance are given below:—

Name of the scheme.	Grants.
RUPEES IN LAKHS.	
<i>Agricultural Production.</i>	
(1) Sugarcane Research Station, Anakapalli.	1.41
(2) Scheme for the development of sugarcane industry	0.86

<i>Name of the scheme.</i>	<i>Grants.</i>
	RUPEES IN LAKHS.
(3) Urban compost making—production and distribution	0·14
4 Establishment of vegetable research station at Kurnool	0·05
5 Scheme for the establishment of a parasite breeding station at Ambajipet	0·03
6 Scheme for the investigation of root rot, limb breakage and deficiency disease citrus	0·06
7 Scheme for the intensive investigation of vegetable pests	0·08
8 Schemes for evolving improved paddy strains for lift irrigation areas	0·14
9 Scheme for research on onions	0·14
10 Scheme for increasing honey yields in West Godavari district	0·06
11 Scheme for the study of phosphorus nutrition of crops	0·03
12 Scheme for breeding superior draught resistant strain	0·08
<i>Animal Husbandry.</i>	
13 Pilot scheme for eradication of rinderpest	1·75
<i>Soil Conservation.</i>	
14 Laying out demonstration plots in Red and Black Soil areas	4·15
<i>Fisheries.</i>	
15 Improvement of indigenous craft and tackle	0·11
16 Salt subsidy scheme—fish curing yards	0·02
17 Introduction of new types of fishing nets	0·17
<i>Co-operation.</i>	
18 Training of subordinate personnel	0·17
<i>Community Development—Local Development Works.</i>	
19 Community Projects and Community Development Blocks	30·16

<i>Name of the scheme.</i>	<i>Grants.</i>
	RUPEES IN LAKHS.
20 National Extension Service Schemes ...	41.72
21 Local Development Works	35.00
<i>Industries.</i>	
22 Development of handloom Industry-Relief to Handloom Weavers	40.38
23 Handicrafts—starting of production-cum-training centres for Bamboo and rattan basket making	0.08
<i>Education.</i>	
24 Subventions from the Government of India for Educational Development Scheme under the Five-Year Plan of the Ministry of Education	10.00
<i>Public Health.</i>	
25 Training of Health visitors	0.34
26 Training of Dais	0.22
27 National Water-Supply and Sanitation ...	29.00
<i>Welfare of Scheduled Tribes.</i>	
28 Grants for special development schemes for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution ...	14.75
<i>Welfare of Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes.</i>	
29 Scheme for the amelioration of ex-criminal tribes	0.47
<i>Broadcasting.</i>	
30 Installation and maintenance of 500 Community Radio sets	1.50
Total ...	213.07

Deducting the centre's share of Rs. 213.07 lakhs from the revenue expenditure, the State's share works out only to Rs. 185.86 lakhs. Against this requirement, a sum of Rs. 216 lakhs, is expected to be realised by additional taxation measures

already introduced. Details of taxation measures and their expected yield are furnished below:—

<i>Taxation measures.</i>	<i>Expected yield per annum.</i>
RUPEES IN LAKHS.	
1 Levy of full assessment on inam lands ...	46.00
2 Levy of additional single point tax on mill-made cloth and precious stones ...	50.00
3 Levy of purchase tax on unmanufactured tobacco and sales-tax on cheaper varieties of manufactured tobacco, such as beedies, etc.	60.00
4 Surcharge on land revenue	45.00
5 Revision of the scale or court-fees and suits valuation	15.00
Total ...	216.00

It will thus be seen that adequate arrangements have been made to finance the plan expenditure on Revenue Account.

Capital Expenditure.

Out of the total outlay of Rs. 1,350.985 lakhs on capital account, Rs. 1,039.75 lakhs will be obtained as loan from Government of India. Details of schemes for which loan assistance will be obtained are furnished below:—

<i>Name of the scheme.</i>	<i>Central loan.</i>
RUPEES IN LAKHS.	
1 Irrigation Works in scarcity areas ...	146.00
2 Special Minor Irrigation Programme ...	14.29
3 Nagarjunasagar Project	180.00
4 Grow More Food Schemes	30.39
5 Special Development Fund	669.07
Total ...	1,039.75

It will therefore be seen that Rs. 311.235 lakhs will have to be found for financing the capital expenditure. Against this, from out of Rs. 600 lakhs, public loan Rs. 126.42 lakhs will be available after repayment of previous loans. This leaves only Rs. 184.815 lakhs to be met from other sources.

Loans and Advances.

The first year's programme provides for loans and advances to the tune of Rs. 144.38 lakhs. Deducting the anticipated recoveries of Rs. 25.663 lakhs the net outlay on loans and advances will be only Rs. 118.717. But against this, a gross loan assistance of Rs. 136.47 lakhs will be realised from Government of India as indicated below:—

<i>Name of the scheme.</i>	<i>Central loan.</i>
	RUPEES IN LAKHS.
1 Grow More Food Schemes	13.30
2 Loans from the Handloom Cess Fund ...	31.94
3 Community Project, Community Development and National Extension Service Schemes	91.23
	<hr/>
Total ...	136.47
	<hr/>

It will thus be seen that the resources in sight are enough to meet the plan outlay on revenue account and loans and advances. The small gap in the capital account will have to be bridged from further central loan assistance.

Foreign Exchange Requirements.

The Foreign exchange component of the outlay of Rs. 18.69 crores will be of the order of Rs. 2.85 crores. The schemes and the amount of foreign exchange are detailed below:—

<i>Name of the scheme.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
	RUPEES IN LAKHS.
1 Supply of tractors under hire purchase system	15.00
2 Mechanical cultivation with tractors and Bulldozers	7.72
3 New type of fishing nets	0.70
4 Nagarjunasagar Project	18.00
5 Power Projects (all schemes)	234.00
6 Expansion of Andhra Paper Mills	10.00
	<hr/>
Total ...	285.42
	<hr/>

Planning Machinery.

A well knit planning machinery is a pre-requisite for the successful implementation of the various plan programmes. The village is still the primary unit and all planning work has necessarily to proceed from the village upwards. Unless co-ordinated and concerted efforts are taken at all levels, viz., the village, the district and the State no lasting results would be possible. Besides, public co-operation and public opinion constitute the principal motive force and sanction behind the plan. They should be the prime movers of the plan and without them the plan cannot be carried to any successful conclusion. The characteristic of an under-developed economy is the existence of unutilised natural resources and under-utilised man-power. These resources will have to be used for creating permanent assets. This can best be achieved by making each citizen feel his obligation to give a portion of his time and energy to works of benefit to the community to which he belongs. This would, therefore mean an increasing measure of participation by the people in formulating the plans as well as executing them. With this view only, the second plan has been prepared from the bottom. The plan as it emerged finally was based upon the various village plans dovetailed into their respective district plans. The village plans were prepared by the Village Planning Committees associating the panchayatdars, the village officers and representatives of Harijans. The plans prepared by the Village Planning Committees were Scrutinised by Area (Block/Taluk) Planning Committees and the District Planning and Development Committees and integrated into the District and State Plans. The Village Planning Committees have been reconstituted and redesigned as Village Planning and Development Committees. The following are the functions of these committees:—

(1) They will help in the implementation of the village schemes under the Second Five-Year Plan.

(2) They will assess the local problems and place them before the District Planning and Development Committees who are charged with the work of preparing and reviewing the District Programmes in consideration of the needs and resources available at the various levels within the district and present them as a programme of action calculated to attract and stimulate local community action.

(3) They will mark out the fields on which local participation can make a material addition to the resources and can enhance the achievement of physical targets and recommend them to the appropriate authorities which will enable them to obtain public co-operation in a systematic and continuous manner.

(4) The committees will also be entrusted with—

(a) the framing of the programmes of production to be achieved at each harvest;

(b) assessment of the results attained at each harvest;

(c) taking steps to bring under cultivation land at present lying uncultivated;

(d) arranging for the cultivation of land not cultivated or managed by the owners;

(e) assisting in securing minimum standards of tillage to be observed in the village with a view to increasing production;

(f) stimulating production through prize and other incentive schemes;

(g) promoting the cultivation of high yielding food crops; and

(h) the organization of voluntary labour for community works and assist in the provision of requirements of local raw materials for the artisans of the villages.

(5) In the Kakinada-Peddapuram Community Project area where Sri Visweswaraya's Scheme for Rural Industrialization, is being implemented, the Committees will also make recommendations to the Village Groups Committees for the grant of loans under the State Aid to Industries Act.

At the Block level, there is a Block Planning and Development Committee for each Block. This Committee is intended to assist in the planning and implementation of the developmental work on an intensive scale in the blocks covered by the Community Development and National Extension Service Schemes. These Committees consist of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Block Development Officer, Members of Legislative Assembly and Members of Parliament, elected from the constituency covering the Block, and the following other members to be selected by the Collector.

Four representatives of Panchayats, two representatives from the Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies, two representative agriculturists and a few persons not exceeding six from among Harijans and Scheduled Tribes and Public Workers, active in the uplift of these classes or in the field of prohibition including the taluk convener of the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

The functions of the Block Planning and Development Committees are the following:—

(a) They will mainly assist in the planning and implementing of the developmental programmes in an intensive scale in the blocks;

(b) They will undertake to solve the pressing practical problems through local community participation and co-operative self-help;

(c) They will augment the total effort and provide greater scope for local initiative and leadership and bring the programme as close to the people as possible;

(d) They will endeavour to mobilise local opinion and seek from the people a large measure of co-operation in production and small-savings and social services, check waste and try to ensure that the disadvantaged sections of the community benefit in a special measure by the developmental programme undertaken in the block;

(e) They will also review the progress of works in the blocks from time to time.

At the District Level, there is a District Planning and Development Committee for each district. As the district is the pivot of the whole structure of planning and at this level, plans from different sectors come intimately into the life of the people, it is necessary to ensure that District Planning represents an area of common action significant for the welfare of the people. The District Planning and Development Committees have been charged with the task of drawing together the programmes of the various departments, considering them against the needs and resources of the district and presenting them as a set of tasks to be undertaken jointly by the administration and the people. They are also required to act in close co-operation with Village and Block Planning and Development Committees and mobilise local opinion in support of development programmes, seek from the people a larger effort in production, small-savings and social services, check waste and try to ensure that the disadvantaged sections of the community benefit in a special measure from the programmes which are undertaken in the district. The main functions of the District Planning and Development Committees are that they should carry the District and State Plans as close to the people as possible, make these plans a means for solving the pressing practical problems of each local area and, through local community participation and co-operative self-help, augment the total effort and provide greater scope, local initiative and

leadership. They should also assess periodically the progress made by the various agencies in relation to the approved targets, furnish to the Government periodical progress reports and advise the administration on all aspects of planning and social welfare.

As non-official opinion is very important in all matters of Planning and Development and it is necessary to get the constructive workers into the fold and get the best out of them in the fields in which they are interested, instructions have also been issued for the constitution of small Consultative Committees consisting of representatives of Red Cross Society, Guild of Service, St. John Ambulance Society, Harijan Sevak Sangh, Scout's organization, National Cadet Corps, Kasturba Trust, Project Implementation Committees, etc., to discuss points of interest in their fields and explore concrete ways of associating them in the Planning and Development programmes.

At the State Level there are three committees functioning—

(1) An official committee called the State Planning and Development Committee consisting of all the Secretaries to Government except law with the Chief Secretary as Chairman and Secretary, Planning and Development as Secretary.

(2) A State Advisory Committee for Planning consisting of officials and non-officials of which the Chief Minister is the Chairman and the Minister for Planning and Industries, is the Deputy Chairman. This Committee consists of four members of Parliament, four members of Legislative Assembly, eleven persons representing special interests, the Chief Secretary, the Development Commissioner and Secretaries, Public Works and Transport, Finance and Industries, Co-operation and Labour Departments as members; and

(3) A Committee of the Council of Ministers for Planning and Development, consisting of all Ministers. The Development Commissioner, is the Secretary of the Committee.

The main functions of the Official Committee (State Planning and Development Committee) is to co-ordinate the activities of development and watch 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 and Development will be 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 rôle

of the 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 the Council of Ministers for Planning and Development will deal with all important matters relating to the plans, e.g., Irrigation and Power Projects, Community Projects, National Extension Service and reforms and reorientation of the administrative machinery so as to enable it promptly and efficiently to fulfil its functions in regard to development. The Committee will watch the progress of all important schemes and take decisions on the proposals placed before it by the State Planning and Development Committee in regard to the action to be taken for prompt execution of schemes and suggestions for keeping the official machinery up to the mark. The conclusions of this Committee will be treated as final and will have the same force as the decisions of the Council of Ministers.

Agriculture.

During the first plan, agricultural programmes were of crucial importance for no other consideration had equal significance for the stability of the economy as a whole. Even during the second plan the emphasis on agriculture has got to be maintained owing to the rapid growth of population and the dependence of industries on agriculture for the supply of raw materials. The Second Five-Year Plan implies, therefore, even more than the first a close inter-dependence between agricultural and industrial development. The rapid increase in the total population, the increase in the urban population, the need to improve per capita consumption, the need to counter possibilities of inflationary pressure resulting from the implementation of the Second Plan and the effects on food consumption due to increase in the National income and changes in its distribution—all point to the necessity for keeping constant vigil on agricultural production. This State being predominantly agricultural with a high pressure on land has to give agricultural development the top most priority because agricultural development would in the result be synonymous with the economic development of the State.

The Second Plan of the State is designed to provide adequate food to support the increasing population and the raw materials needed for a growing industrial economy and also to make available larger exportable surpluses of agricultural commodities. With this end in view, besides the measures designed for increasing the area under cultivation, the plan aims at increasing the yields from more intensive, more efficient and more profitable methods of agricultural production. The plan also gives precedence for research schemes which aim at the evolution of improved strains of crops suitable for different tracts and for different conditions and conducting cultural and manurial experiments to determine the most suitable practices for cultivators. The primary aim of the plan is to secure an increased production of 7·8 lakhs tons under cereals, 0·20 lakh tons under pulses, 1·73 lakh tons under oil seeds, 26,000 bales of cotton, 9·85 lakh tons of sugarcane and 500 tons of cashewnut during the Second Plan period. The additional production under cereals and pulses

by the end of the Second Plan period is proposed to be achieved as follows:—

	<i>Lakh tons.</i>
Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation works.	2.8
Land reclamation inclusive of Soil Conservation, etc., Fertilisers and manures, improved seeds inclusive of use of green manure's seeds, improved methods of cultivation inclusive of Japanese method of cultivation, etc.	5.2
	<hr/> 8.0 <hr/>

With this broader objective and within the instructions issued by the Planning Commission for drawing up the first year's programme and with due consideration to the financial resources available, 90 schemes were included in the first year's programme of the Second Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 338.331 lakhs under the major head of Development 'Agriculture and Community Development.' Of these, 57 schemes costing Rs. 183.940 lakhs are under revenue account, 30 schemes costing Rs. 47.486 lakhs under Capital account and 3 schemes costing Rs. 106.905 lakhs under loans and advances. Of the total cost of Rs. 338.331 lakhs, spill-over, respective and new schemes cost Rs. 21.655 lakhs, Rs. 34.480 lakhs and 282.196 lakhs respectively.

The details of the schemes proposed to be taken up during the first year of the Second Plan are given below:—

Agricultural Production.

Under agricultural production, 35 schemes have been included in the first year at an estimated cost of Rs. 64.19 lakhs. Of these, 29 schemes costing Rs. 24.63 lakhs are under revenue account, 4 schemes costing Rs. 22.19 lakhs under capital account and 2 schemes costing Rs. 17.37 lakhs under loans and advances. Of the 35 schemes only one scheme is a spill-over scheme, 27 are new schemes, 5 are repetitive schemes and 2 schemes are partly repetitive and partly new.

Sugarcane Research Station at Anakapalle.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs).</i>			
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	10.61	..	10.61
Provision for 1956-57 ..	1.41	..	1.41

Sugarcane is one of the principal agricultural crops and Sugar Industry is one of the fairly developed industries in the State. The development of sugarcane is therefore an all important item of agricultural development. Research work on sugarcane has been in progress at Anakapalli right from 1933. From the year 1947 financial assistance was given by the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee. As a result, three varieties, viz., Co 527, Co 449 and Co 419 for early, mid season and late crushing respectively have already been released for cultivation. The work in the research station would consist of testing new varieties of cane received from Coimbatore, determining optimum time of planting and harvest and studies in the methods of storage of jaggery.

Scheme for control of pests and diseases of crops.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan Provision	14.34	..	14.34
Provision for 1956-57 ..	3.18	..	3.18

This scheme is partly a repetitive and partly a new scheme. The provision of this scheme during the first year 1956-57 is Rs. 3.18 lakhs—Rs. 1.91 lakhs on the repetitive scheme and Rs. 1.27 lakhs for new scheme. There are 30 power sprayers (i.e., one for 4 taluks on the average), 1,122 hand operated sprayers

(i.e., 10 for every taluk) and 1,008 hand operated dusters (i.e., 9 for every taluk) with the agricultural department in the State to carry out remedial measures against pests and diseases on crops. The equipment is also given to cultivators on hire so that they may carry out remedial measures themselves. It has been found that the equipment now available is insufficient to meet the demand. Considerable areas in this State are under fruits and vegetables and commercial crops like sugarcane, cotton, tobacco, chillies and groundnut, etc. and these crops are open to attack from a variety of pests and diseases necessitating the adoption of prompt remedial measures. Experience has disclosed that the greatest impediment to the development of plant protection work is lack of adequate spraying and dusting equipment. As this equipment is too costly for an average agriculturist to purchase, he will have to be aided by the supply of the necessary equipment by the Department. The need to augment the equipment with the department was, therefore, imperative but in view of the present financial stringency, provision is made for the purchase of only 30 power sprayers, 100 hand operated sprayers and 100 hand operated dusters at a cost of Rs. 0.87 lakh and chemicals worth Rs. 0.40 lakh during the year 1956-57. The Government of India have agreed to give a loan of Rs. 0.87 lakh for the scheme during 1956-57 under the Grow More Food Programme.

Scheme for the development of Sugarcane Industry.

(1)	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	13.54	..	13.54
Provision for 1956-57	0.86	..	0.86

Sugarcane development has been in progress during the past 5 years in selected taluks of the State and an appreciable progress in cane yield could be achieved in these cane development areas. But still there is considerable scope for improvement in quality and tonnage of the sugarcane crop by intensifying development work in these and other cane growing taluks of the State. It is, therefore, proposed to improve the cane yield and juice quality by intensive development work in important cane growing taluks of the State. An overall improvement in tonnage to the maximum of 20 per cent in the new areas and 10 per cent in the old areas over the base line figure of 1955-56 is envisaged by the end of the plan period.

Multiplication and distribution of paddy and other seeds.

(1)	(Rupees in lakhs.)		
	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	44.10	63.90	108.00
Provision for 1956-57 ..	12.24	..	12.24

This is a repetitive scheme. The object of the scheme is production and distribution of improved seeds of paddy, millets, pulses, groundnuts, etc., by—

(a) running one 25 acre seed farm in each National Extension Service Block,

(b) production of nucleus seed for supply to seed farms by extension of area in the existing Agricultural Research Stations, and

(c) production and distribution of improved seeds by arranging seed farms in the district.

The objective is to organise one seed farm in each development block by the end of the Second Plan and construction of one seed store in each development block. It is proposed to start 52 seed farms of 25 acres each in each National Extension Service Block during 1956-57. One important change proposed in this scheme is the elimination of the medium of registered growers during the third year of the scheme as contemplated in the draft scheme formulated by the Government of India. Foundation seed will be raised on the farm during the first year and the seed produced therefrom will be distributed to registered growers for running primary seed farms. Hence gradually secondary seed farms will be given up in the programme of multiplication of improved seeds. Each acre covered by the improved seed is expected to result in an additional production of 150 lb. of rice, millets or pulses. During the first year 6,957 tons of paddy seeds, 1,884 tons of millets and 405 tons of pulses are expected to be distributed resulting in a net loss of Rs. 4.62 lakhs of which Rs. 2.31 lakhs will be obtained from Government of India as subsidy.

Recruitment and training of Demonstration Maistries.

(1)	(Rupees in lakhs.)		
	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)
Plan provision	1.80	..	1.80
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0.18	..	0.18

Lack of adequate trained personnel has always been a bottleneck in pushing through the development programmes rapidly. It is, therefore, proposed to train Demonstration Maistries with a view to providing the technical personnel needed for implementing the schemes in the plan. Since there is now no direct recruitment to the cadre of Fieldmen and the vacancies in the cadre of Fieldmen are filled up mainly by the promotion of Demonstration Maistries the scheme is confined to the training of 100 Demonstration Maistries during the first year of the Second Plan.

Cotton Extension Scheme.

(1)	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	2.70	..	2.70
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0.91	..	0.91

Under this scheme it is proposed to bring an additional area of 7,600 acres under cotton cultivation and secure an additional production of 4,000 bales during the year 1956-57. This is sought to be achieved by extensive cultivation methods such as reclamation of fallow and waste lands, replacement of crops (oil seeds, etc.; other than food crops), double cropping and inter-cropping and by intensive cultivation methods such as distribution of improved seeds, use of fertilisers, adopting plant protection measures for control of pests and diseases of cotton and improved cultivation methods.

Urban compost making—Production and distribution.

(1)	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	6.78	..	6.78
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0.27	..	0.27

This is a repetitive scheme from the First Plan. The object of the scheme is to accelerate the production and distribution of compost in the municipalities and major panchayats by collecting town and village sweepings and converting them into compost by using night soil collections as starter. The compost will be sold to ryots to increase crop production. By the application of a ton of compost additional yield of 1/40 ton of food grains is expected. This is a Grow More Food Scheme and the Government of India have agreed to give a loan of Rs. 3 lakhs for advancing to local bodies for purchase of capital equipment for the manufacture and

distribution of compost, repayable in ten equal annual instalments. A grant of Rs. 0.05 lakh has also been sanctioned by the Government of India towards the subsidy to be given to local bodies to cover up losses in the manufacture and sale of composts.

Comprehensive staff scheme.

(1)	(Rupees in lakhs.)		
	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	13.60	..	13.60
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0.24	..	0.24

In order to implement the Second Five-Year Plan, schemes relating to Agriculture and to watch the progress of the schemes, additional staff will be appointed. Provision has, therefore, been made for the appointment of 1 Senior Superintendent, 3 Upper Division Clerks, 1 Lower Division Clerk in the office of the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries, 5 District Agricultural Officers on a regular basis to give relief to the District Agricultural Officers in heavy districts instead of for six months only as at present and 7 Upper Division Clerks at the rate of 1 for each of the offices of the Crop Specialists and allied officers.

Establishment of Vegetable Research Station at Kurnool.

(1)	(Rupees in lakhs.)		
	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	0.60	..	0.60
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0.27	..	0.27

Vegetables form the major protective food of our diet. We have a number of indigenous vegetables but most of the kinds are either unenconomical on large-scale production or possess certain inherent defects like easy susceptibility to pests and diseases, low yields, etc., due to which they are not grown on commercial scale. Very little work has been done so far on vegetables in this State. It is, therefore, proposed to establish a Research Station at Kurnool with a view to evolving new strains and to finding out the most economic methods of cultivation for each kind and variety of vegetable. The Research Station will also serve as a nucleus seed farm for the production of vegetable seeds. The net recurring expenditure on this scheme will be share between the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the State Government on 50 : 50 basis.

Scheme for the establishment of a parasite breeding station at Ambajipeta for the biological control of 'Nephantis Serinopa'.

(Rupees in lakhs.)			
	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	0.42	..	0.42
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0.11	..	0.11

A parasite breeding station for the biological control of 'NEPHANTIS SERINOPA' a serious pest on the coconut palm has been working at Razole in the East Godavari district since 1952 with financial assistance from the Indian Central Coconut Committee. The area under cocount plantations in the State is about 82,000 acres. As the parasite breeding laboratory at Razole is unable to meet the demands from the public for the supply of the parasites required for the control of the pest in the entire coconut growing area, another parasite breeding station will be established at Ambajipeta in the East Godavari district. The new station is proposed to be attached to the existing Coconut Research Station at Ambajipeta. The Research Station will—

(a) undertake periodical and systematic surveys of the coconut growing areas and arrange for the release of parasites in centres of infestation as and when they are noticed.

(b) evolve a satisfactory technique for laboratory rearing of other parasites of 'Nephantis', which have not been brought into successful rearing under laboratory conditions so far, viz., *Apantales targamæ* and *stomatoceros sulcatiacutellum*, etc.,

(c) improve the rearing technique with a view of securing better production of parasites under multiplication in the laboratory, and

(d) undertake exploratory control measures for the Rhinoceros beetle (*Oryctes rhinoceras*). It is expected that the Indian Central Coconut Committee will bear 50 per cent of the recurring expenditure.

Scheme for the intensive cultivation of fruits and vegetables.

(Rupees in lakhs.)			
	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	1.80	43.15	44.95
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0.35	8.62	8.97

A soil survey was conducted in the Rayalaseema districts about a decade ago with the object of determining suitable areas for the development of fruit and vegetable cultivation. No 'Follow-up'

programme was however undertaken. The survey revealed the suitability of 11 taluks in the three districts of Rayalaseema, viz., Kurnool, Cuddapah and Anantapur for the cultivation of fruits and vegetables. The main handicap for the cultivators in raising fruit gardens is the lack of assured water-supply. It has, however, been proved that in the areas surveyed there are good prospects of sinking wells for securing adequate water-supply for the cultivation of fruits and vegetables. One of the recommendations made by the conference of the State Ministers of Agriculture and Co-operation, held in September 1953 at New Delhi was that the States should take advantage of the assistance given under Grow More Food and intensify the development of horticulture. It has, therefore, been proposed to encourage the cultivators to grow more fruits and vegetables by grant of loans for digging wells for irrigation purposes. The scheme envisages grant of loans to 750 ryots in the eleven taluks of Cuddapah, Kurnool, and Anantapur districts to the tune of Rs. 8.62 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 1,150 for each ryot—Rs. 1,000 for sinking a well and Rs. 150 for purchase of fruit plants—recoverable with interest in ten equal instalments, the first instalment being collected from the fifth year of the planting of the Orchard. It also envisages the distribution of planting material to the growers at 50 per cent of the cost, the other 50 per cent of the cost being met by the Government of India and the State Government equally. It is proposed to employ two Upper Division Clerks, one each for the District Agricultural Officers of Kurnool and Anantapur and one Lower Division Clerk for the District Agricultural Officer, Cuddapah, for a period of 6 months to assist them in the disbursement of loans and other works. For this scheme a provision of Rs. 0.35 lakh under revenue account and Rs. 8.62 lakhs under loans and advances has been made for 1956-57.

Scheme for intensive investigation of control of vegetable pests.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
(1)	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision ..	0.36	..	0.36
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0.17	..	0.17

Increased vegetable production besides supplying the much needed protective foods improves the economic condition of the ryots by getting them increased returns. Their production cannot be increased unless there is timely control of the depredation of insect pests which are too many and cause serious losses. Tuigids and mealy bugs in brinjal, jassids in ladies fingers, pentatonic bug on bottle gourds, fruit flies on bitter gourds and caterpillar on cabbage are few of the many serious ills that the vegetable

crops face and effective and cheap remedies made available to the vegetable grower can put effective check on colossal wastages in vegetable cultivation. Vegetable growing in the State is getting limited on account of these pests. It is, therefore, proposed to undertake intensive work to find out satisfactory remedies for the important pests in vegetables so that the real handicap in their cultivation may be removed and their extension encouraged. The scheme is proposed to be worked at Bapatla and Vijayavada under the supervision of the Agricultural Pathologist, Bapatla. The area under vegetables in the College Farm, Bapatla, will be extended to accommodate the scheme to work with the laboratory facilities available at the farm. There is a total area of 2,000 acres under different vegetables at Vijayavada where experimental tests will be undertaken for the pests not occurring at Bapatla. The staff proposed to be employed under the scheme would include one Assistant Entomologist, two Assistants, two Fieldmen, one Laboratory Attender, one Lower Division Clerk, and one peon. The entire expenditure except the cost on the Lower Division Clerk will be shared equally by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the State Government.

Scheme for evolving paddy strains for lift irrigation areas.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision ..	0.80	..	0.80
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0.46	..	0.46

Cultivation of paddy in regions where lift irrigation is in vogue is a hard expensive task. In this type of cultivation short duration types with high yielding quality to minimize the water lifting charges are necessary. The area under lift irrigation in the districts of Cuddapah, Kurnool, Anantapur, Chittoor and Nellore is 4,22,000 acres. But in these districts there are no improved strains evolved from local varieties under cultivation. It is, therefore, proposed to evolve suitable paddy strains for these areas. Under this scheme it is proposed to appoint one Scientific Assistant, two Assistants, three Fieldmen, one Clerk, one Store Clerk, one peon and two oil engine drivers.

Scheme for the investigation of root rot, limb breakage and deficiency diseases in citrus.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision ..	0.50	..	0.50
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0.23	..	0.23

Citrus is one of the most important money crops in the State covering an area of 34,556 acres which accounts for about 1/5th of the total area under citrus in the entire Indian Union. Most of the orchards have deteriorated in recent years and the yield has been going down considerably as a result of root rot, limb breakage and deficiency diseases. The diseases seriously threaten the citrus orchards in the State and in the absence of any definite and practicable control measures, orchard growers are becoming seriously perturbed over the situation. Unless effective measures are evolved urgently there may be immeasurable loss to the citrus crops in the State. It is, therefore, proposed to investigate the various causes leading to root rot, limb breakage and other diseases in citrus in the State with a view to discovering suitable control measures against them and in order to reduce the losses to the minimum extent possible and thereby help to increase the production and extend the area under citrus in the State. It is proposed to work the scheme at Kodur and Bapatla under the technical supervision of the Government Agricultural Pathologist, Bapatla, and the administrative control of the Government Fruit Specialist, Kodur.

Scheme for Research on Onions.

	(Rupees in lakhs.)		
	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	0.65	..	0.65
Provision for 1956-57	0.36	..	0.36

Onion is an indispensable vegetable which is widely cultivated in the tropical and sub-tropical countries. In India, it is cultivated in different seasons and in a variety of soils on an area of nearly 1½ lakhs of acres. Out of this total area of 1½ lakhs of acres, this State alone accounts for an area of 25,764 acres which represents 1/6th of the total acreage under the crop in India. Most of the crop grown in Andhra, besides meeting the internal market is also exported to the countries in the Far East and Middle East. There is scope to increase the export trade in this crop. The varieties that are being given in Andhra are many and the cultivation practices differ widely from district to district. Whenever there is glut in the markets, the growers suffer serious losses as the commodity cannot be stored for long. It is therefore considered necessary that research should be undertaken in this State with a view to evolving superior strains with better yields and larger keeping qualities. The scheme is proposed to be worked at Yerraguntla Kota in the Cuddapah district under the supervision of the Fruit Specialist, Kodur.

Scheme for breeding superior drought resistant strains.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	0·73	..	0·73
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0·19	..	0·19

The object of this scheme is to collect and study various varieties as are reported to stand drought and to make crosses between the suitable parents and study the result. It is also proposed to study the methods which are supposed to give certain resistance to drought as also the methods which differentiate drought susceptible and drought resistant types.

Scheme for the appointment of assistants and fieldmen at the Agricultural Research Station, Lam for millet work.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	0·04	....	0·04
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0·04	....	0·04

Breeding work on millets is not now undertaken at the Agricultural Research Station, Lam which is the headquarters of the Millet Specialist. There is an area of nearly 3 lakhs acres under Panasa Jonna and Korra in the Guntur district and the neighbouring taluks of Giddalur and Markapur in the Kurnool district and an area of nearly 2½ lakhs acres under Pyru Jonna in the Krishna district. Millets are highly localised crop and varieties which come up well in one tract do not thrive in other areas. Past attempts to select better varieties of millets in Research Stations outside their zones had not met with any success. Further it would be both expedient and useful to undertake breeding work on millets at the headquarters of the Millet Specialist so that fullest advantage could be had of his personal direction and guidance. It is, therefore, proposed to undertake trials for evolving improved strains of these millet crops suitable for Guntur and the neighbouring areas.

Scheme for the intensive investigation of fruit pests in Andhra.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	0·17	..	0·17
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0·17	..	0·17

There is considerable wastage in orchard production through the depredation of insect pests and intensive work is necessary to secure effective remedies for the pests with the help of latest insecticides. The scheme will be confined to the investigation and trial of remedies for the important pests of citrus plantation and sapota among the fruit trees. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research will share the recurring expenditure on a 50:50 basis. The scheme will be worked in the Fruit Research Station, Kodur, private orchards at Kodur and Agricultural College Farm, Bapatla. One Research Officer, two Research Assistants, two Fieldmen, one Laboratory Assistant and one Lower Division Clerk will be appointed.

Scheme for the trial of selection in the Mungari Cotton improvement work under mixed cropping conditions.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>				
(1)	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Plan provision	1.03	..	1.03	
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0.17	..	0.17	

The Mungari Cotton Improvement Scheme was worked from the year 1937 with the financial assistance from the Indian Central Cotton Committee and was terminated on 23rd May 1955. Under this scheme several selections with high yielding capacity had been evolved. The present scheme is for the trial of the strains evolved in the Mungari Cotton Improvement Scheme under mixed cropping conditions for five years. The Indian Central Cotton Committee has suggested that the new strains evolved in the Mungari Cotton Improvement Scheme should be tested under mixed cropping conditions in the Mungari area in the Andhra and Mysore States.

Scheme for the expansion of the tractor workshop at the Agricultural College, Bapatla.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>				
(1)	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Plan provision	0.85	..	0.85	
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0.47	..	0.47	

A Tractor workshop has been established at Bapatla, Guntur district, for the repair and maintenance of tractors and other agricultural machinery maintained by the Agricultural Department in the State. There are 100 tractors served by this workshop of which every tractor require mojar overhauling once in four years.

With the existing staff and machinery, the workshop is able to serve only 6 tractors per year instead of 25 tractors. The lack of adequate equipment necessitates dependence on private workshops located outside the State or at very distant places with much inconvenience and unnecessary cost to Government. It is, therefore, proposed to strengthen the workshop by way of machinery and also additional staff. Machinery worth Rs. 0.40 lakh will be purchased and additional staff consisting of four junior mechanics one welder, one turner, one smith and one charginman will be appointed for the workshop.

Scheme for the improvement of Akkullu variety.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	0.02	..	0.02
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0.02	..	0.02

Akkullu, a cosmopolitan variety of paddy is grown under varied conditions in the Godavari Delta and accounts for nearly 60 per cent of the irrigated area. A peculiar characteristic of this variety of paddy is that its straw is weak and that any liberal manuring tends to increase vegetative growth in the crop leading to premature lodging and low yields of grain. In order to step up production of this variety by intensive manuring it is necessary to evolve a non-lodging variety by intensive hybridization and test the progenies critically for all quantitative and qualitative characters. It is also necessary to evolve short but heavy yielding non-lodging types of this paddy by hybridization suitable for second crop irrigation in the deltaic areas as the strains of M.T.U. 9, 15, 20 which are popular now, suffer much from scarcity of water at the time of maturity. It is, therefore, proposed to undertake this item of research work at the Agricultural Research Station, Maruteru, by providing an additional staff of one Research Assistant and one fieldman.

Scheme for the purchase of a new jeep to the Special District Agricultural Officer, Kakinada.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	0.13	..	0.13
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0.13	..	0.13

The jeep now in use by the District Agricultural Officer, East Godavari, was purchased in 1946 at a cost of Rs. 4,000 and an amount of Rs. 5,213-6-10 was incurred so far towards the replacement of the spare parts of the vehicle. It is considered uneconomical to use the jeep any further. The Area Transport Officer has recommended the condemnation of the jeep. It is, therefore, proposed to replace the old jeep by a new one at an estimated cost of Rs. 13,000.

Scheme for increasing honey yields of bee-hives in West Godavari district.

(1)	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	0.33	..	0.33
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0.17	..	0.17

The scheme aims at overcoming certain handicaps and making bee-keeping a remunerative agro-industry, thereby securing an additional income for the agriculturists and indirectly increasing yields of crops like gingelly and fruit trees like citrus and guavas. The scheme will be implemented with the additional staff of one Assistant Entomologist, one Research Assistant, two Fieldmen, two peons, one Laboratory Assistant and two apiarists.

Scheme for the study of phosphorus nutrition of crops.

(1)	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	0.20	..	0.20
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0.07	..	0.07

The object of the scheme is to study the nutrition requirements of different crops such as rice, ragi and groundnut with special reference to the availability of phosphorus and the inter-relationship between this fertiliser element and the other major nutrients like nitrogen, potash and lime in influencing the yield and quality of crops. The response of rice crop to phosphate application is variable but the data in this regard are meagre. It is, therefore, proposed to study the effect of phosphate application on the yield and quality as well as assimilation of nitrogen and manurial requirements of various crops. The scheme will be worked at the Agricultural College, Bapatla, under the supervision of the Agricultural Chemist with a staff of two Research Assistants and one attender.

Scheme for the purchase and distribution of improved agricultural implements and bee-hives to agriculturists.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	1.05	..	1.05
Provision for 1956-57 ..	1.05	..	1.05

During 1956-57, it is proposed to purchase and distribute 18,850 improved agricultural implements at the rate of Rs. 5 each and 1,105 bee-hives at the rate of Rs. 10 each to the agriculturists. The object of the scheme is to make available improved implements and bee-hives to agriculturists on an extensive scale. The scheme will be worked on a no loss no profit basis. The entire cost of Rs. 1.05 lakhs will be recovered from the ryots. The scheme is a self financing scheme.

Upgrading of Agricultural Research Station, Nandyal, and construction of seed stores.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	2.00	..	2.00
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0.22	..	0.22

At the Agricultural Research Station, Nandyal, research work on cotton is undertaken mainly for the improvement of white northern cotton which will benefit only a particular tract or zone in the State. With the partition of the Composite Madras State, the Central Cotton Breeding Station at Coimbatore where fundamental and developmental studies on all cottons of the State were being carried out hitherto, the Agricultural Research Station at Nandyal, has been made the headquarters of the Cotton-cum-Oil Seeds Specialist of the Andhra State. It has now become essential to organise and upgrade the agricultural research station, Nandyal, to the level of the Central Cotton Breeding Station, Coimbatore, so as to facilitate all further fundamental research on several varieties of cotton of this State, similar to the work done at Coimbatore. Before such work is initiated, necessary buildings and equipment with microscopes, microtome and other laboratory apparatus and fittings will have to be provided as the work involves laboratory studies in addition to field studies. It is proposed to construct seed stores and purchase furniture and dead stock at a cost of Rs. 0.22 lakh during 1956-57.

Scheme for the study of Japonica Indica crops for evolution of thrifty strains.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>				
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Plan provision	0.38	..	0.38	
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0.13	..	0.13	

It has been recognised by scientists that crosses between geographic races of a crop plant give valuable material by combining the rare genes residing in the different races. The Japonica race is found to be having stiff straw and more tolerant to high doses of manuring. With a view to combining the raw grass of Japonica and Indica, a scheme was sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Organization, which envisaged crossing at Central Rice Research Institute at Cuttack of a large number of Japonica parents of rice and certain Indica parents belonging to the Indian Union and also other South East Asian countries. The F-1 seed produced at the Cuttack station is being distributed to the States. Growing of F-2 and further generations and studies have to be undertaken by the States concerned. It is, therefore, proposed to carry on this work at the Agricultural Research Station, Samalkot, with a staff of one Research Assistant and one Fieldman under the supervision and guidance of the Paddy Specialist.

Scheme for the expansion of Agricultural Marketing.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>				
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Plan provision	2.50	..	2.50	
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0.21	..	0.21	

The present marketing staff is not able to attend to all the items of work effectively and it is also not adequate to collect data and supply information for the varied enquiries received from the State and Central Government and the Central Commodity Committees. The expansion of the marketing organisation is essential for the improvement of regulated markets, grading of commodities, dissemination of market intelligence, collection of data in regard to imports and exports of the various commodities, collection of prices of commodities at the consumers' and producers' centres and also for conducting seasonal and annual surveys of the various commodities in respect of their market. Under the scheme, the State is proposed to be divided into three

regions with headquarters at Kakinada, Vijayavada and Cuddapah instead of the two existing regions with headquarters at Kakinada and Cuddapah. During 1956-57, one Assistant Marketing Officer, two Marketing Assistants, one Upper Division Clerk, one Lower Division Clerk, one Typist, one Stenographer, three recorders and three peons will be appointed in the first instance and the necessity of further staff will be considered after the work on the scheme progresses for one year.

Scheme for the production of Grade II chillies.

(1)	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	0.35	..	0.35
Provision for 1956-57	0.35	..	0.35

Chilli is grown in an area of 100,000 acres in dry lands in the State. Grade II chilli is an important strain evolved at the Agricultural Research Station, Lam in Guntur district. There is a large demand for the seed in view of the high yielding quality of the strain combined with its tolerance to the attack of thrips. Chilli, besides being an important commercial crop in the State is a major item of the poorman's diet, especially in the ceded districts. Any steps taken towards increasing its yield may ultimately result in its availability to the poor at a lesser cost. Also, this State has now been regularly allotted quotas for export to overseas countries and as the demand in these markets is stimulated, the State should be able to substantially increase its production, especially of varieties suitable for export. The multiplication and distribution of improved seed is, therefore, considered as being both essential and urgent and especially as the expenditure involved would prove a profitable outlay judged with reference to the increased production expected. The scheme will be worked at Lam in Guntur district, Gannavaram in Krishna district on a leased land of 30 acres in each place with a staff of two Research Assistants, two Fieldmen, one Upper Division Clerk and two peons.

Sinking of filter-point tube wells.

(1)	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	36.00	..	36.00
Provision for 1956-57	1.36	8.75	10.11

Sinking of filter-point tube wells has become popular with the ryots. These enable them to raise short duration crops in the off-season in rice fallows. It is, therefore, proposed to sanction loans to a maximum of Rs. 2,500 for each individual to enable him to purchase the necessary equipment. During the first year 350 filter-point tube wells will be sunk. The conditions for granting loans are almost identical with those under the scheme of supplying oil engines and electric motors under the hire-purchase system. The entire cost will be recovered from the ryots in five equal instalments with interest to be fixed by the Government from time to time. A provision of Rs. 1.36 lakhs has been made under the capital account for the purchase of filter points, pipes and fittings necessary for 350 tube wells and Rs. 8.75 lakhs under loans and advances for distribution to the ryots as loans. The Government of India have also sanctioned a loan of Rs. 10.12 lakhs for the scheme under the Grow More Food Programme.

Supply of oil engines and electric motors to agriculturists under hire-purchase system.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>				
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Plan provision	24.15	..	24.15	
Provision for 1956-57	5.53	..	5.53	

During the First Plan, oil engines and electric motor pumpsets for lifting water for irrigation purposes were supplied to agriculturists on the hire-purchase system, subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,000 in the case of an electric motor pumpset and Rs. 4,000 in the case of an oil engine and recovered with interest at 4 per cent and centage charges at 3 per cent in 5 to 7 annual equated instalments. The demands for electric motor pumpsets is on the increase due to the gradual extension of electricity to rural areas. A provision of Rs. 5.53 lakhs has, therefore, been made under capital account during the year 1956-57 for the distribution of 110 oil engine pumpsets and 142 electric motor pumpsets to the agriculturists. The additional acreage expected to be benefited is 8 acres per oil engine and 5 acres per electric motor.

Supply of tractors to agriculturists under hire-purchase system.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>				
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Plan provision	60.00	600.0	
Provision for 1956-57	15.00	15.00	

This is a continuation scheme from the First Plan. In view of the growing popularity of the scheme it is proposed to continue the scheme during the Second Plan also. The number of bulldozers owned by the Department for hiring is limited and is, therefore, proposed to encourage private cultivators who can afford to purchase them under hire-purchase system. Seventy-five tractors at an estimated cost of Rs. 15 lakhs will be supplied during 1956-57. Each tractor is expected to benefit an area of 400 acres and the additional production is estimated at a half a ton per acre. The Government of India have agreed to give a loan of Rs. 15 lakhs for the scheme during 1956-57 under the Grow More Food Programme.

Opening of Agricultural Farm and Research Station in Srikakulam district

	(Rupees in lakhs.)		
	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	1.22	..	1.22
Provision for 1956-57 .. ..	..	0.30	0.30

Srikakulam district has no agricultural farm though a variety of crops like canal tank and rain-fed paddy, rotational crops like mesta, jute and gingelly, garden land crops like ragi and dry land crops like groundnuts, chillies, etc., are grown in the district. The strains evolved at the other research stations are not suitable as the climatic conditions and cultural practices differ from those obtaining in other areas of the State. Hardly 1 per cent of the area of 4 to 5 lakhs of acres of paddy is covered by the strains of Anakapalli and so is the case with other important crops. Hence with local material available, suitable strain are proposed to be evolved by pure line selection and by hybridization. A scheme for a general purpose and demonstration farm for evolving suitable high yielding and disease resisting strains has, therefore, been sanctioned in 1955 but will be implemented during the current year.

Minor Irrigation.

The most effective way of increasing crop production in India is to provide through irrigation an additional source of water-supply to cultivated lands. Irrigation is usually classified under two heads, Major and Minor. Minor irrigation works have an important part to play in developing irrigation in the country. They have many obvious advantages. Besides providing a large amount of dispersed employment they involve smaller outlay and can be executed in a considerably shorter period. Being spread over the country, they confer widespread benefit and it is, therefore easier to mobilise public co-operation in their construction. The net irrigated area of the State is about 50 lakhs of acres of which only 27 lakhs of acres are irrigated by Government canals. About 16 lakhs of acres are irrigated by tanks and about 6 lakhs of acres by private canals and wells. It is, therefore essential that minor irrigation programme should form an integral part of the Agricultural Development of the State. With the abolition of the Zamindaries, the question of maintaining these minor irrigation sources in a proper state of repair, has also assumed importance. In view of the large area irrigated by these works and the capital invested in them, it has become increasingly essential to repair and maintain them. In view of these advantages, the necessity for the maintenance and their contribution to increase production, 23 Minor Irrigation Schemes have been included in the first year programme of the Second Plan. All these schemes included in the first year programme are spill-over schemes and a provision of Rs. 16.795 lakhs has been made for them under the capital account and the Government of India have agreed to sanction a loan of Rs. 20.32 lakhs under the Grow More Food Programme. They have also sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 1.06 lakhs for Minor Irrigation Survey Schemes. All these 23 schemes are expected to benefit about 21,000 acres of existing ayacut and 4,400 acres of new ayacut. The description of each scheme and the areas to be benefited by them are given below:—

Irrigation facilities to Bapatla Block.

(1)	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(2)	(3)	(4)	
Plan provision	1.70	1.70
Provision for 1956-57	0.50	0.50

A provision of Rs. 0.5 lakh has been made for the first year of the Second Plan to provide irrigation facilities for a dry block of 2,000 acres and that Bapatla channel in the Krishna Delta System in Guntur district. The scheme is under execution.

Vemagiri Pumping Scheme.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	2.415	2.415
Provision for 1956-57	2.415	2.415

This scheme will provide irrigation facilities to the dry lands of Vemagiri, Vemavaram, etc., villages of East Godavari district by pumping water from the Godavari Eastern Delta main canal. A provision of Rs. 2.415 lakhs has been made for this scheme for the first year and the scheme would benefit an ayacut of 3,500 acres. Proposals for the purchase of a pumping plant are also under correspondence and the scheme is likely to be started for execution in November 1956.

Irrigation facilities to Madhavapatnam.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	0.51	0.51
Provision for 1956-57	0.51	0.51

Under this scheme a new channel from Samalkot canal is excavated to serve an ayacut of 1,300 acres in the villages of Rameswaram, Repur, Kovvada, Madhavapatnam and Chidigi of Kakinada taluk. The scheme is now in an advanced stage of construction and a provision of Rs. 0.51 lakh has been made for the first year of the Second Plan.

Addavagedda Anicut.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	4.17	4.17
Provision for 1956-57	0.94	0.94

An anicut is being constructed across the Addavagedda, a tributary of the Gomukhi river which joins the Swarnamukhi near Surapadu village in Salur taluk, Srikakulam district. This scheme

will benefit an ayacut of 1,577 acres besides improving 274 acres of existing irrigation. This work is also in an advanced stage of execution.

Formation of right flood bank to Gokivadagedda.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	0.084	0.084
Provision for 1956-57	0.084	0.084

The Gokivadagedda, a branch of the river Sarada was embanked on the right side up to Nadimitta to protect the ayacut in several villages from submersion. But a gap of about 3 furlongs was left between Nadimitta and Velupukonda in Saravasiddhi taluk of Visakhapatnam district with the result that about 1,100 acres of ayacut in Marrisalem and Razole agrapharam villages are inundated during floods. It was, therefore, proposed to form a flood bank on the right side to afford permanent relief to these lands. The work is nearing completion.

Vonigedda Anicut.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	7.660	7.660
Provision for 1956-57	5.262	5.262

Vonigedda is a hill stream emanating from Palakonda Hill with a catchment area of 55 square miles which would provide better irrigation facilities to the area beyond Palavalasa. It is therefore, proposed to conserve the waters of Vonigedda by the construction of an anicut about 3 miles from Palakonda with head and scouring sluices and with a main channel. This would irrigate an ayacut of 2,280 acres besides improving the irrigation of 722 acres of existing ayacut.

Pulivagu Scheme.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	2.56	2.56
Provision for 1956-57	0.20	0.20

This is one of the four items proposed under the former Anumanilanka project. Under the scheme, an earthen dam is being constructed across Pulivagu by restoring the Andanala

Cheruvu, to the east of Tirumalapuram village near Krishnam-palem, hamlet of Katavaram village in Kovvur taluk of West Godavari district. This would serve an ayacut of 720 acres.

Special repairs and improvements to Kintali Channel.

(Rupees in lakhs.)			
	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	0.464	0.464
Provision for 1956-57	0.464	0.464

Under this scheme special repairs and improvements are undertaken to Kintali channel which takes off from the right margin of the river Nagavalli through a head sluice within the Jangaram village limits of Palakonda taluk. The work was taken up after Vizianagar, Bobbili and Siripuram estates were taken over by the Government and has almost been completed. This would benefit an ayacut of 5,050 acres lying in these estates.

Kottavakilleru Scheme.

(Rupees in lakhs.)			
	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	1.15	1.15
Provision for 1956-57	0.32	0.32

The Kottavakilleru river which is a perennial source receiving floods five to six times a year is being harnessed by the construction of an anicut across it at the point where the river emerges from the hills to stabilise irrigation under 11 tanks to an extent of 2,142 acres and to irrigate a new ayacut of 1,225 acres.

Establishment.

(Rupees in lakhs.)			
	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	0.488	0.488
Provision for 1956-57	0.488	0.488

A provision of Rs. 0.488 lakh has been made for the year 1956-57 towards meeting the cost of establishment, tools and plants, etc., in respect of minor irrigation schemes to be executed during the year 1956-57.

Extension of the Vadlur-Tetali Channel.

(1)	(Rupees in lakhs.)		
	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	0.50	0.50
Provision for 1956-57	0.50	0.50

The Vadlur-Tetali channel in Godavari Western delta has been extended so as to irrigate a new ayacut of 649 acres. The work was sanctioned as a Grow More Food Scheme in 1945 and has been completed long back but the provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh made for 1956-57 is for adjustment of certain land acquisition charges.

Extension of Hospital channel.

(1)	(Rupees in lakhs.)		
	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	0.20	0.20
Provision for 1956-57	0.20	0.20

The hospital channel in the East Godavari district is extended so as to irrigate an ayacut of 382 acres. The work has been completed long back but the provision of Rs. 0.20 lakh made for 1956-57 is for certain land acquisition charges yet to be adjusted.

Providing irrigation facilities to the dry lands of Teki village.

(1)	(Rupees in lakhs.)		
	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	0.10	0.10
Provision for 1956-57	0.10	0.10

The scheme is for providing irrigation facilities to a dry block of 442 acres in Teki village on the bank canal in Godavari Central Delta. The work was executed as a Grow More Food Scheme and brought to beneficial use. The provision of Rs. 0.10 lakh during 1956-57 is for payment of certain land acquisition charges.

Providing irrigation facilities to Kanur, etc. villages.

(1)	(Rupees in lakhs.)		
	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	0.32	0.32
Provision for 1956-57	0.32	0.32

The main channel was excavated from the Godavari Western Main Canal to provide irrigation facilities to 3,500 acres in Nidadavolu, Kalavacherla, Munipalli, Kanur, etc., the West

Godavari district. The whole scheme was completed long ago excepting for the excavation of a small bit in the main channel owing to a dispute which was taken to court. The court has since decided the matter and the work is nearing completion in that particular portion.

Remodelling branches of Jinneru Channel.

(1)	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision		·005	·005
Provision for 1956-57		·005	·005

It is proposed to remodel the branches of Jinneru channel below Dam No. 2 in the Godavari Western Delta. This would benefit an ayacut of 272 acres. During 1956-57, a provision of Rs. 0·005 lakh has been made for this scheme.

Coringa Island Project.

(1)	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision		0·44	0·44
Provision for 1956-57		0·44	0·44

The scheme consisted of execution of a main channel taking off by a head sluice from East Bank Canal just about Tallarevu and syphoning a channel across Coringa river and the execution of a branch channel. This was to extend canal irrigation from East Bank canal Godavari Eastern Delta to the Coringa island in Kakinada taluk. This would ultimately benefit 10,450 acres. The work has been completed and water is being supplied to the lands since July 1953. But due to the damage caused by the Godavari floods in 1953 the tail end had to be repaired and towards that, a provision of Rs. 0·44 lakh has been made in 1956-57.

Remodelling Gorintada Channel.

(1)	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision		0·031	0·031
Provision for 1956-57		0·031	0·031

Under the general scheme of remodelling the channels in the delta to ensure better irrigation to the ayacuts under them, it is

proposed to remodel the Gorintada channel in Godavari Western Delta.

Providing irrigation facilities to high level lands of Antarvedi village, extending Addlapalem and Mamidithota channels.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
(1)	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	0.35	0.35
Provision for 1956-57	0.35	0.35

This is one of the Post-War Reconstruction Schemes sanctioned by the Composite Madras Government to supply water for the area in Antervedi village below Novva drain from the Addlapalem channel of the Godavari Central Delta. The scheme has been completed and an ayacut of 1,960 acres has been assured irrigation under the scheme. The provision of Rs. 0.35 lakh during 1956-57 is for effecting repairs to the damages done by the Godavari floods.

Extension of Battelanka No. 1 Channel for irrigating lands in Kesavapalli and Sankariguptam villages.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
(1)	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	0.134	0.134
Provision for 1956-57	0.134	0.134

Under this scheme the Battelanka No. 1 channel is extended for providing irrigation facilities to dry lands in Kesavapalli and Sankaraguptam villages in the Godavari Central Delta. This is one of the Grow More Food Schemes taken up and completed already but a provision of Rs. 0.134 lakh is made during 1956-57 for adjustment of certain land acquisition charges which are pending finalisation.

Construction of a combined lock and regulator at M. 34/4 of Gannavaram Canal.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
(1)	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	0.10	0.10
Provision for 1956-57	0.01	0.01

A lock 150 × 15 feet was constructed at M.34/4 of the Gannavaram Canal near Podalada in the Godavari Delta system to

head up supplies to the high-level lands in the upper portion of this long canal. An ayacut of 6,000 acres of high-level lands were primarily benefited besides the existing ayacut of 17,774 acres under the canal. The scheme has been completed in almost all respects but a provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been made in the budget for 1956-57 for making certain payments.

Providing irrigation facilities to dry lands in Panangapalli and Satyawada villages.

(Rupees in lakhs.)				
	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Plan provision	0.20	0.20	
Provision for 1956-57	0.02	0.02	

This is a Grow More Food Scheme taken up and completed to provide irrigation facilities to an ayacut of 310 acres in Panangapalli and Satyawada villages of the Godavari Central Delta. A provision of Rs. 0.02 lakh has been made during 1956-57 towards the adjustment of land acquisition charges which is pending.

Constructing a separate sluice and excavating a field channel from Korlakunta tank to irrigated lands in Mukka varipalle village.

(Rupees in lakhs.)				
	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Plan provision	0.11	0.11	
Provision for 1956-57	0.11	0.11	

The tank is a railway affecting tank having an ayacut of 567 acres. It is proposed to open a separate sluice and excavate a field channel from the tank to ensure supplies to the ayacut of about 300 acres in Mukkavaripalle village. Though the work was sanctioned in 1955-56, it could not be commenced owing to a dispute in the sharing of waters between the two villages which is pending in a Law Court. However, a provision of Rs. 0.11 lakh has been made for this scheme during 1956-57.

Special Minor Irrigation Works.

(Rupees in lakhs.)				
	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Plan provision	3.12	3.12	
Provision for 1956-57	3.12	3.12	

A provision of Rs. 3.12 lakhs has been made for the year 1956-57 to complete certain minor irrigation works which were taken up for execution during the First Plan period.

Tank Improvement Programme.

		<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
		<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)
Plan provision	0.722		0.722
Provision for 1956-57	0.722		0.722

With a view to completing the improvements to five tanks which were incomplete in the First Plan a provision of Rs. 0.722 lakh has been made during the current year.

Land Development other than Soil Conservation.

Scheme for land reclamation and mechanical cultivation with tractors and bulldozers.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	13.70	16.30	30.00
Provision for 1956-57 .. ..	..	8.50	8.50

The use of tractors and bulldozers has two distinct advantages, viz., (a) reclamation of waste or weed infested lands and (b) cultivation of lands in sparsely populated areas where there is a shortage of labour. At present there are 41 bulldozers in the State which are hired out to the needy. But these are inadequate and the demand for them is increasing rapidly in view of the large river valley and other irrigation projects undertaken. Further all the bulldozers have run out of their complete life and they have to be immediately replaced. It was, therefore, proposed to acquire 44 new bulldozers during the Second Plan period at the rate of 9 per year for the first four years and 8 during the last year. The Government of India will advance a loan of Rs. 8.50 lakhs for this scheme under Grow More Food programme.

Animal Husbandry.

In India only a fraction of the contribution which Animal Husbandry can make to the growth of the rural economy and to rise in living standards is being realised. The object of the Animal Husbandry programme during the Second Plan is to increase the supply of milk, a greater consumption of which is very essential in order to balance the diet. Animals provide the efficient bullock power for agricultural operations in the State. An improvement of the quality of the cattle is thus of crucial importance to the agricultural economy of this State. Besides this, animal products, such as wool, hair, hides and skins are very useful, the efficient utilisation of which as the industrial raw materials has a growing economic significance. The State's first year programme of the Second Plan in respect of Animal Husbandry mainly include opening of Veterinary Dispensaries and prevention of cattle diseases. Six schemes are included in the first year's programme, 5 of which are new schemes and 1 a repetitive scheme. A provision of Rs. 5.79 lakhs has been made in the first year's programme for these six schemes.

Opening of one touring billet and one minor veterinary dispensary.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

		<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision .. ..	..	18.00	..	18.00
Provision for 1956-57 ..	..	0.10	..	0.10

It is very essential that every State should have adequate facilities for the protective treatment of cattle. The existing Veterinary Dispensaries in the State are not adequate to cater for the needs of the State. Though there is need for opening more dispensaries, in view of the financial implications, it is proposed to start only one touring billet and one minor Veterinary Dispensary, during the first year of the Second Plan.

Opening of Veterinary Dispensaries.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

		<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision .. ..	..	5.68	..	5.68
Provision for 1956-57 ..	..	0.05	..	0.05

During the First Plan 12 Veterinary Institutions have been opened in this State. But still there is a great demand for the

opening of more institutions. The general policy of the Government has been to open veterinary institutions at places where the required contributions representing 50 per cent of the expenditure are forthcoming. It is proposed to open one institution during the year 1956-57 at a place where such contributions are forthcoming.

Veterinary College.

(1)	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	40.00	..	40.00
Provision for 1956-57 ..	1.02	..	1.02

The first year B.V.Sc. course of the Andhra Veterinary College was started in July 1955 at the Agricultural College, Bapatla, with 48 admissions on an ad hoc basis pending construction of a full-fledged permanent Veterinary College in this State at a suitable place. During 1955, additional arrangements were made to meet the future requirements of Veterinary Graduates in this State in connection with the implementation of the various schemes formulated under the Second Five-Year Plan and 50 Andhra students were deputed to the Veterinary Colleges at Bombay and Hyderabad with scholarships and stipends besides 23 students to the Madras Veterinary College which had to provide under section 60 of the Andhra State Act facilities for training students at that College for a period of 10 years or till this Government started a full-fledged Veterinary College in this State whichever is earlier. But due to the proposed merger with Telengana, it has been decided to defer the question of permanent location of the Veterinary College in this State. It has therefore been decided for the present to start the second year B.V.Sc. course at the Agricultural College, Bapatla itself, where 48 students will be admitted during 1956. A batch of 23 students will be deputed to the Madras Veterinary College and a batch of 25 students to the Veterinary College at Hyderabad.

Pilot scheme for eradication of Rinderpest.

(1)	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	11.00	..	11.00
Provision for 1956-57 ..	4.56	..	4.56

In the past, Rinderpest and other contagious diseases of cattle have taken a heavy toll, Rinderpest alone accounting for about 60 per cent of cattle mortality. At the instance of the Government of India, a pilot scheme for eradication of Rinderpest was

undertaken in the six districts below the river Krishna during 1954-55. Under this scheme, the entire cattle population in the above districts, was to be protected against Rinderpest. For this purpose, each district has been provided with a special staff of one Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, 3 Veterinary and Livestock Inspectors and 20 Vaccinators with a jeep. This special staff, with the assistance of the regular staff, carried out extensive inoculations. The whole scheme was in charge of the Rinderpest Eradication Officer. The Government of India have suggested that the National Plan for eradication of the disease should be taken up during the Second Plan also and requested the State Governments to draw up a complete scheme for eradication of the disease from the rest of the State. It is therefore proposed to continue the work of the pilot scheme in the 6 districts and to extend the work to the rest of the State thereafter with the existing staff. During 1956-57 this scheme for eradication of Rinderpest will be extended to the 6 districts north of the river Krishna. Central assistance to the tune of Rs. 1.75 lakhs will be available for the scheme.

Ranikhet disease vaccine laboratory.

(1)	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
	Revenue. (2)	Capital. (3)	Total. (4)
Plan provision ..	1.00	..	1.00
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0.05	..	0.05

The value of poultry as a subsidiary industry has long been recognised but poultry development has taken place at a relatively slow rate. A factor in poultry development is the loss which the poultry breeder frequently suffers from the outbreak of disease such as Ranikhet. After the formation of the State, this State had to depend on Madras for the supply of Ranikhet vaccine. So a Ranikhet vaccine laboratory was started in Guntur during the First Plan period for the production of Ranikhet disease vaccine. During the first year of the Second Plan it is proposed to equip this laboratory with an incubator of 200 eggs capacity, poultry equipment, thermos jars and some minor equipment, etc.

Opening of Bee-keeping Centres in Livestock and Poultry Farms.

(1)	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
	Revenue. (2)	Capital. (3)	Total. (4)
Plan provision ..	0.20	..	0.20
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0.01	..	0.01

Bee-keeping is being practised as a cottage industry throughout the State by private individuals. Some of the Agricultural

Research Stations have got bee-hives for the collection and sale of honey. The Government of India have suggested that the livestock and poultry farms in the State should have bee-hives so that honey could be collected and the management of bee-hives, etc., could be demonstrated to the rural public. It is therefore proposed to start two bee-keeping centres in the State during the first year of the Second Plan.

Forests.

The total extent of forests in Andhra State is 14,500 square miles and it works out to 23 per cent of the total land area as against the $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent prescribed in the National Policy. Out of these, about 2,000 square miles is comprised of Panchayat Forests and 4,000 square miles of Estate Forests taken over by the Government under the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act of 1948. Besides being the source of many kinds of timber with varied technical properties, forests are also the source of urban firewood and of small timber required by rural communities. Apart from these direct benefits, they also perform a vital function of preventing soil erosion. In this State, Panchayat forests and Estate forests have been subjected to overexploitation and overgrazing in the past and there are many areas which are devoid of tree growth. Over some hills soil erosion has set in and immediate measures to arrest it are necessary. Almost the entire forests are in need of special measures for rehabilitation. The Departmental forests, both in the agency areas and outside are in need of opening up by means of roads and buildings to facilitate exploitation and regeneration operations and to help the agency hill-men to improve their standard of living.

The stock in the coastal forests can be improved by concentrated plantations of quick growing species like Casuarina. The degraded Panchayat and Estate forests can be improved by means of improved protection, enforcement of the Forest Act, introduction of scientific methods of management through working plans. Along some rivers there is sand drift menace. Planting up the banks with tree species is necessary to serve the agricultural lands on the wind-ward side from being covered up with sand. With these objectives in view, 6 schemes were included in the first year programme of the Second Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.40 lakhs. Of these, 4 are repetitive schemes costing Rs. 5.11 lakhs and the remaining 2 are new schemes costing Rs. 0.29 lakh.

Working Plan Circle.

		(Rupees in lakhs.)		
(1)	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Plan provision	7.90	..	7.90	
Provision for 1956-57	1.41	..	1.41	

In view of the pressing need to revise the working plans which had gone out of gear on account of the heavy overexploitation during the Second War, a Working Plan Circle was formed

in the Composite State of Madras. Since the formation of the Working Plan Circle, a large area of Panchayat forests was resumed by the Forest Department from the Panchayats after they had been under Panchayat management for 30 years for the reason that Panchayat management proved a failure and the forests had been mismanaged to the point of complete denudation. The resumption of these forests started in 1948 and was completed by 1951-52. During 1951-52, the Estate forests belonging to the Estates taken over by the Government under the Estates Abolition Act were handed over to the Forest Department for management. These Estate forests were depleted of the valuable growth in most of the areas prior to the abolition of the Estates in a hasty manner with a view to realising as much revenue as possible before they were handed over to Government. Even after they were taken over by the Government the legacy of the so called customs and privileges has rendered the management of these Estate forests a problem for the Government. Working Plans had to be prepared for the general improvement and proper management of the departmental forests and for taking stock of the existing position for the Panchayat forests with a view to increasing their productive capacity. In the case of Estate forests a lot of spade work has to be done as there are no correct maps or surveyed areas. The work of survey, demarcation, settlement and preparation of Working Plans for systematic management of the forests in Estates which have been taken over by Government has been commenced simultaneously in the Visakhapatnam North and South and Chittoor East and West Divisions. The work will be continued during 1956-57 as it will take 3 years for the work to be completed. The provision made for the year 1956-57 is mainly for pay and allowances of the staff.

Extension of Casuarina Plantations.

(1)	(Rupees in lakhs.)		
	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	5.65	..	5.65
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0.96	..	0.96

This scheme is for extending casuarina plantations in the coastal areas. This was commenced in 1943 with a view to augmenting the supply of firewood to Madras. To start with, attempts were made to raise casuarina on a very large scale in the Reserved Forests and other lands at the disposal of the Government under the aegis of the Forest Department but they were unsuccessful. Experiments are under progress to investigate

the causes of failure and of poor growth, and to evolve scientific methods of increasing the chances of success and of attaining better results. For the present, therefore, the programme of extension of casuarina plantation has been slowed down and in the Second Plan only such areas wherein the chances of success, even under the present conditions are reasonably assured, are included. Though the pressure from Madras for firewood from the coastal areas is not so great now as it was when the scheme was started the increase in urban population in the State has created enough demand. The necessity for raising casuarina plantations now on as large a scale as possible still exists. It is therefore proposed to raise casuarina plantations in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Guntur and Nellore districts over an area of about 500 acres during 1956-57.

Forest Roads (Plains).

(1)	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(2)	(3)	(4)	
Plan provision	18.34	..	18.34
Provision for 1956-57 ..	2.00	..	2.00

The scheme is for the improvement of the road system in the Nallamalais as the development of these forests and the utilization of the outturn to the best advantage depends upon their improvements. Due to these forests not being readily accessible for motor transport they have not been fully and properly worked. By the end of the First Plan, roads over a length of 23 miles were constructed. During 1956-57, it is proposed to construct and maintain 38 miles and 6 furlongs of roads in the Nallamalais in the Kurnool and Cuddapah districts.

Forest Regeneration.

(1)	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(2)	(3)	(4)	
Plan provision	7.50	..	7.50
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0.74	..	0.74

This scheme is intended to reclothe denuded open areas in the Panchayat forests and Estate forests, which were overworked during the management by Panchayats and Estates, and other suitable areas in Departmental Forests with tree growth with the object of preventing soil erosion and improving the productive capacity of the forests. Suitable areas will be selected in ranges which contain open areas and they will be regenerated with fuel,

fodder and timber species as the case may be according to the nature of soil and other natural features. During 1956-57, it is proposed to raise plots over an area of 1,550 acres.

Afforestation of river banks.

(1)	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	1.59	..	1.59
Provision for 1956-57	0.19	..	0.19

In Cuddapah district where there is damage to and erosion of the agricultural fields on the river banks it is proposed to plant PROSOPIS JULIFLORA and other species in a two-furlong wide belt with a view to protecting the lands from sand drift. This will incidentally create forests to afford small timber and fuel to adjoining villagers for their domestic purposes. Nurseries will be raised and 68 acres of lands on the banks of two rivers Chitravati and Papagiri will be acquired and trees planted during the following year. It is also proposed to maintain the plantations over an area of 315 acres raised on the banks of the Pennar during the First Plan and to provide seven permanent quarters to two Foresters, four Forest Guards and four Forest Watchers with a view to protecting the plantations from being damaged by smugglers and animals.

Afforestation of denuded hills inside reserved forests.

(1)	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	0.80	..	0.80
Provision for 1956-57	0.10	..	0.10

Inside Reserved Forests there are denuded hills here and there where soil erosion has set in. It is proposed to afforest such areas under the trench method popularly known as the Hyderabad method in order to prevent soil erosion. This system will consist of digging trenches along the contour and scouring on the mounds on the lower side of the trench. This operation will be a bit costly but is the only way of afforesting denuded hill slopes. During 1956-57, an area of 95 acres will be planted under contour-trenching method in all the districts of the State.

Soil Conservation.

Large areas of land have gone out of productive use because of wind and water erosion and this process is continuously at work. Excessive deforestation, overstocking of grazing lands and the practice of unsuitable methods of agriculture have been important factors contributing to erosion. Soil Conservation measures such as contour cultivation, strip cropping, mulch-farming, breeding, terracing, gully-plugging, check-damming, etc., carried out in a planned manner can do much to arrest deterioration of land and, in due course, restore its productivity. In the first year's programme of the Second Plan, 4 schemes were included at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.94 lakhs. Of these, 3 are repetitive schemes costing Rs. 4.56 lakhs and one new scheme costing Rs. 0.88 lakh.

Scheme for the training of personnel in Soil Conservation.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
	<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	0.38	..	0.38
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0.38	..	0.38

The Standing Committee of the Central Soil Conservation Board at its 15th meeting held on 28th October 1955 considered the problem of tackling nearly four million acres of lands in the problem areas during the Second Five-Year Plan. It has been estimated that about 250 Gazetted Officers and 4,000 Soil Conservation Assistants will be required for this work. A beginning has already been made last year at Dehra Dun, Ootacamund and Hazaribagh. The scheme for training of superior staff will be intensified from 1956. This State is extremely short of technical personnel and it is therefore proposed to train during 1956-57, 35 candidates of the Agricultural Department in Soil Conservation at the Training Centres set up by the Government of India at Dehra Dun, Kotah, Bellary, Ootacamund and Hazaribagh. The object is to give training to the subordinates and other officers of the department to meet the requirements of the State in technical personnel.

Laying out Demonstration Plots, Soil Conservation in Black Soil Area in Anantapur and Kurnool districts and Soil Conservation in Red Soil Area in Anantapur district.

		(Rupees in lakhs.)		
		Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision ..	..	12.70	..	12.70
Provision for 1956-57 ..	..	4.56	..	4.56

To make the average ryot fully soil conservation-minded, soil conservation schemes will have to be executed in each district to demonstrate to him the tangible benefits of soil conservation. Accordingly a scheme for laying out demonstration plots of soil conservation in 8 districts of this State covering an area of 150 acres in each was sanctioned in 1955-56 at a total cost of Rs. 72,728. The Government of India sanctioned a subsidy to cover the entire cost of the scheme. The scheme was initiated in January 1956 and is now under execution. Having regard to the present cost of bunding, construction of waste weirs, etc., which is reported to be considerably in excess of the preliminary estimates of expenditure, it is proposed to restrict the scheme to only four districts as against the 8 districts as programmed earlier. The scheme will be implemented during 1956-57 in Peddapuram area of East Godavari district, Dondapudi area of West Godavari district, Tiruvur area of Krishna district and the Podalakur area of the Nellore district.

The black soil scheme in Alur and Guntakal Centres of Kurnool and Anantapur districts respectively was originally sanctioned by the Composite Madras Government in January 1949. This has since been completed by the construction of waste weirs and contour-bunding over an area of 3,455 acres. Subsequently an extension scheme covering an extent of 3,135 acres in Alur and Guntakal centres of Kurnool and Anantapur districts respectively was sanctioned in January 1953. The actual execution of the scheme has not been taken up as it has taken considerable time for the legal formalities to be gone through under the Madras Land Improvement Scheme (Contour-bunding and Contour-trenching) Act, 1949. The scheme will be continued during 1956-57.

In May 1954, a soil conservation scheme for the red soil area in Anantapur district covering an extent of 10,000 acres in the red soil areas of Anantapur district in two blocks of 5,000 acres each, one at Itikalapalli in the water spread of Bukkaraya Samudram tank in Anantapur taluk and the other at Yenumalchennampalli in the catchment of the Pennar in Kalyandrug taluk was sanctioned. An area of 8,916 acres has been topographically surveyed under this scheme. During 1956-57, the bunding work will be taken up.

Fisheries.

“Few, if any, types of food production yield returns as quickly as does fishing” but the intensive development of fisheries as a short-term project is beset with numerous difficulties. Rich in proteins, vitamins and mineral salts, fish is a valuable protective food. It forms an important constituent of the diet over considerable areas. The development of fisheries is therefore one of the most promising means of improving the diet of the people. The Andhra State has a coast-line of 600 miles with a continental shelf of an average width of 20 miles and the fishing grounds are very intensive and productive. The total acreage of water available for exploitation is about 85 lakhs of acres, comprising 77 lakhs of acres of marines, 4 lakhs acres of estuarine and 4 lakhs acres of inland water. But in view of the very limited communication facilities by road, rail and boat, quick transport and distribution of catches from the fishing to the consuming centres, presents serious problems. Further the fishermen on whom naturally the prosperity and development of the fisheries of the State depend, are in general highly ignorant, conservative, miserably poor and chronically indebted, and they possess neither the energy and initiative nor the means for the development of fisheries. The nets used have undergone practically no change with the passage of time. These are the difficulties for the development of fisheries in the State. With a view to an all round development of fisheries, 5 schemes were included in the first year’s programme of the Second Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.22 lakhs. Of these Rs. 1.10 lakhs represents expenditure on repetitive schemes and Rs. 1.12 lakhs represent expenditure on new schemes.

Intensive seed collection and distribution.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
(1)	<i>Revenue.</i> (2)	<i>Capital.</i> (3)	<i>Total.</i> (4)
Plan provision	10.70	..	10.70
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0.43	..	0.43

The State is rich in fish seed resources. Rivers Godavari, Krishna and the irrigation canal system in the deltaic areas of East

Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur are very rich sources of fish seed. Further there is growing demand for the supply of fish seed for rearing in tanks from neighbouring States like Madras, Mysore, Travancore and Cochin, Hyderabad, etc. Under this scheme, it is proposed to collect fish seed especially the quick growing type and stock them in inland waters of the State, intensively for increasing fish production. At present there is no staff for collecting the fish seed and due to lack of transport facilities also much difficulty is being experienced. It is therefore proposed to appoint special staff to intensify the seed collection work. The seed so collected will be pooled together in nurseries to be dug and transported to the centres of demand by road or rail and stocked in the various types of waters, viz., departmental, provincialised and private waters. The target visualised during the first year of the Second Plan is the collection and distribution of 50 lakhs of fingerlings. The Government of India have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 2.6 lakhs for the purchase of 12 vans and a subsidy of about Rs. 1.16 lakhs.

Improvements of indigenous craft and tackle.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	3.33	..	3.33
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0.90	..	0.90

The existing types of crafts used by the fishermen are wind driven. With this they are not able to reach the fishing grounds quickly. They cannot also go for fishing on all days when the wind is not favourable. Even after they reach the fishing grounds not much time is left for them for fishing as they have to return to the shore in time for the market. Thus the catches that are hauled up in the short duration are not commensurate with the labour and time taken, the result being very low returns. The only possible solution for this is mechanisation of the craft. But the local fishermen are too conservative to take up mechanised fishing themselves. It is therefore proposed to demonstrate the efficiency of mechanised fishing to the local fishermen. Suitable diesel engines were fitted to the Kakinada and Masula types of navas as per the recommendations of Mr. Paul Ziener, Naval Architect of the Food and Agriculture Organization. One Kakinada nava has been mechanised with the diesel engine received under Technical Co-operation Aid. Four more boats will be

mechanised shortly with the engines received under Technical Co-operation Aid and used for demonstrating the efficacy of mechanised fishing to the fishermen. It is proposed to mechanise 5 boats during 1956-57 and distribute them to fishermen at subsidised rates. The amounts due from the fishermen will be recovered in instalments spread over a period of 5 years excluding however non-fishing months. The boats will remain the property of the Government till all the amounts due on them are completely repaid. The Government of India have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 0.17 lakh for constructing 5 mechanised boats and a subsidy of Rs. 0.07 lakh representing half of the net loss on the sale of mechanised boats-engines at 50 per cent subsidy and boats at 25 per cent subsidy under the Grow More Food programme.

Provision of quick transport facilities.

(1)	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(2)	(3)	(4)	
Plan provision	4.00	..	4.00
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0.08	..	0.08

Fish deteriorates quickly in a tropical state like that of ours. Considerable quantity of fish are getting spoiled for want of quick transport facilities to marketing centres after they are landed. Even for the few fishing villages which are connected by good roads and water-ways the available transport facilities are too slow to reach the market in time. It is therefore considered essential to provide specially designed quick transport vans and carrier boats for the purpose. These facilities are all the more necessary in view of the fact that mechanisation of indigenous craft and introduction of Nylon nets will directly result in increased catches. This scheme was included in the First Plan but has not been implemented fully in the State. It is therefore proposed to carry forward the scheme and continue it by purchase of two vans and three boats for quick transport of fish from the landing places to the consuming centres. The vans will be used where there are road communications and the carrier boats are intended to carry the catches from the fish landing centres to the rail head in rivers, lakes and back waters. The scheme visualises not only saving of fish from spoilage due to decomposition but also enable the fishermen to get a fair return for their catches by selling them in a fresh condition.

Salt Subsidy Scheme.*(Rupees in lakhs.)*

(1)	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	1.67	..	1.67
Provision for 1956-57	0.31	..	0.31

Salt is very widely used for preserving the fish which cannot be disposed of in fresh condition. This salted fish has been specially catering to the needs of the people in the interior and agency tracts where fresh fish is not available. To cure the catches of marine fish, Government have established fish curing yards. With the abolition of duty on salt, the fish curers have been purchasing salt in the open market to cure their catches outside the yards as there was not much difference in the issue price of salt in the yards and the local market prices. As such, salt at subsidised rates is being supplied to fishermen and the loss incurred in running the yard is being borne by the Centre and the State Government equally.

At present there are three fish curing yards where salt is being supplied at subsidised rates. Recently the issue price of salt in the yards has been reduced from Rs. 1-4-0 to Re. 0-10-0. As a result of this concession, there is now an increasing demand to open more yards near the coastal villages. It is therefore proposed to open 10 more yards and supply 8,000 maunds of salt at subsidised rates. As a result of this subsidy, it is expected that 40,000 maunds of fish will be saved from spoilage and cured in the fish curing yards under hygienic conditions and the fishermen will get better return for their product and the consumer will get a cleaner product for consumption.

Introduction of new types of fishing nets.*(Rupees in lakhs.)*

(1)	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	5.00	..	5.00
Provision for 1956-57	0.50	..	0.50

The nets that are now used by the fishermen are made by cotton and jute which are too weak and often fish escape from them by breaking the strings. The efficacy of the Nylon nets has been well demonstrated by Mr. Illugason, Fisheries Engineer,

Food and Agriculture Organization, who recently conducted trial netting operations. It is therefore proposed to purchase 100 Nylon nets at Rs. 500 each and distribute them to the fishermen and Fishermen Co-operative Societies as the case may be at subsidised rates. The cost of the nets will be recovered in instalments over a period of 5 years and non-fishing months will be excluded for the purpose of recovery of the instalments. The Government of India have agreed to grant a subsidy of Rs. 0.33 lakh representing half of the $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent of the cost of the 100 Nylon nets.

Co-operation.

Economic development along democratic lines offers a vast field for the application of Co-operation in its infinitely varying forms. The character of economic development in India with its emphasis on social change provides a great deal of scope for the organisation of co-operative activity.

The building up of the co-operative sector as part of the scheme of planned development is, thus, one of the central aims of national policy. The fields which mark themselves out as being specially appropriate for the co-operative method of organization are agricultural credit, marketing and processing, all aspects of production in rural areas, consumers' co-operative stores, co-operatives of artisans and labour and construction co-operatives. In these fields, the objective is to enable co-operation increasingly to become the principal basis for the organization of economic activity. Co-operation offers a means of achieving results valuable to the community by drawing equally upon incentives which are social and incentives which are individual. Where it succeeds, co-operation brings large gain to the community.

In implementing the programme of co-operation during the Second Plan, there are three aspects to which special attention has to be given. Firstly, credit is only the beginning of co-operation. From credit, co-operation has to extend to a number of other activities in the village, including co-operative farming. The second aspect is that every family in a village should be member of at least one Co-operative Society. The third aspect is that the Co-operative movement should aim at making every family in the village creditworthy. With these ultimate objectives in view a beginning will be made during the first year of the Second Plan. Four schemes are included for implementation during 1956-57 at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.04 lakhs. Three of them are new schemes costing Rs. 4.52 lakhs and only one a repetitive scheme costing Rs. 0.52 lakh.

Training of Subordinate Personnel.

		<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
		<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	.. ..	7.25	..	7.25
Provision for 1956-57	.. ..	0.52	..	0.52

The success of co-operation rests very largely on the ability to place it on a sound business basis, so that, after an initial period, co-operative organizations can perform the functions entrusted to them without causing losses to the members or placing additional burdens on the State. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that co-operative departments and all co-operative institutions should be manned by persons who believe in the principles of co-operation and have the practical competence and experience to translate them into action. Equally, it is essential that the people generally should be educated in the principles of co-operation and leading members of each community should be given special opportunities of training, so that they can assume fuller responsibilities in the co-operative movement. During the first plan period, a Co-operative Central Institute was opened at Tirupathi. Together with the two training institutions at Rajahmundry and Anantapur, the three institutions were imparting training to Departmental Inspectors and non-official personnel seeking employment in co-operative institutions. During the first plan period 1,570 candidates were trained and it is proposed to train during 1956-57, 50 persons recruited for the Department and about 150 to 200 personnel seeking employment in co-operative institutions. It is also likely that a greater number will be actually trained by making special arrangements for the purpose. Central assistance to the tune of Rs. 0.17 lakh will be available for this scheme.

Pilot scheme for working the integrated scheme of rural Credit.

(1)	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision ..	2.34	..	2.34
Provision for 1956-57 ..	2.34	..	2.34

The integrated scheme of rural credit recommended by the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee is based on the following three fundamental principles—

- (a) State partnership at different levels—primary, district and State;
- (b) Co-ordination between credit and other economic activities, particularly marketing and processing; and
- (c) Provision of adequate trained and efficient personnel to manage Co-operative Societies.

On the organizational and functional side, the integrated scheme of rural credit involves—

- (i) reorganization of agricultural credit (short-term and medium-term), structure at the primary level by the establishment of larger sized primary credit societies;

(ii) reorganization of Co-operative Central Banks at the district level;

(iii) reorganization of the State Co-operative Bank;

(iv) strengthening the structure for long-term credit; and

(v) development of co-operative marketing, processing and other activities like storage and ware-housing.

This integrated scheme of rural credit recommended by the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee will be implemented during 1956-57 in select areas on a pilot basis. The programme for the first year includes the establishment of 84 larger sized credit societies with limited liability, State participation and paid management, construction of 35 godowns, installation of processing plants, issue of Rs. 99 lakhs of short-term loans, Rs. 6.50 lakhs of medium-term loans, Rs. 10 lakhs of long-term loans and effective linking of credit with marketing, etc.

Scheme for expansion and development of rural credit societies.

(1)	Revenue.	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>	
		Capital.	Total.
(2)	(3)	(4)	
Plan provision	42.18	..	42.18
Provision for 1956-57 ..	2.03	..	2.03

The scheme aims at reorganization, strengthening and expansion of rural credit societies in the State on the lines recommended by the All-India Rural Credit Survey with the ultimate goal of ensuring that every rural family is represented on a co-operative society and that in 15 years co-operatives should handle 50 per cent of all rural credit business. It is proposed to reorganize and strengthen the primary credit structure by establishing 500 large-sized primary credit societies, covering wide but compact areas, with larger membership and business turnover, State partnership and paid management.

During 1956-57 the coverage of villages and of rural population will be increased from 55 and 17 per cent respectively in 1955-56 to 60 and 23 per cent respectively in 1956-57. In all, short-term and medium-term loans to the extent of Rs. 586 lakhs will be issued besides establishing 110 larger-sized primary credit societies of which 20 will be of the "Rural Bank" type, i.e., much larger units. With a view to closer supervision of the societies and the achievements of the targets it is proposed to bifurcate the Srikakulam district into two Co-operative Deputy Registrar's circles, to convert the circle of the Special Deputy Registrar,

Tungabhadra Project area into regular Deputy Registrar's circle, strengthen the supervisory staff in the Deputy Registrar's office and subside the cost of additional supervisory and managerial staff of the Central Co-operative Banks and the primary larger-sized societies.

Long term loans through Land Mortgage Banks-Expansion.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision ..	2.55	..	2.55
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0.15	..	0.15

Long-term loans for permanent improvements to land, provision of facilities for irrigation, reclamation, etc., repayable in 20 years are provided by the Co-operative Primary Land Mortgage Banks. Currently, there are about 4,000 villages in the State not covered by Land Mortgage Banks mostly in ex-Zamindari areas in which survey and settlement operations have not been completed. It is therefore proposed to cover all the untapped villages by forming where necessary, new banks and extending the area of operations of the existing ones. With the various irrigation projects under execution, alongside of the programme for extension of electricity to rural areas, large tracts of land are being steadily brought under cultivation year after year. This large programme of land development and extension and intensive farming need considerable long-term finance and the most suitable institutional arrangement for the provision of such finance would be through Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks. They will also be pressed into service in project areas like Tungabhadra etc. During 1956-57, two new Primary Land Mortgage Banks will be formed and long-term loans to the extent of Rs. 76 lakhs will be issued. To cope with the increased work, additional developmental and supervisory staff will be employed.

Warehousing and Marketing.

The disposal of the produce after the harvest and the return obtained have a significant effect on production and on the welfare of the cultivator. The absence of staying power in a large number of small farmers and the absence of storage facilities make the position of agricultural marketing more complicated. Besides, agricultural marketing involves a number of functions such as assembling storage, grading, standardizing, transporting and financing the produce and negotiating sale. So, an integrated approach to the problem is very essential. But the development of co-operative marketing and warehousing should have a priority in any scheme of agricultural marketing. Therefore, 2 schemes were included during the first year of the Second Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.601 lakh.

Development of co-operative marketing—Subsidy for construction of godowns by sale societies and credit societies.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>				
(1)	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.	
..	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Plan provision ..	28.61	114.92	143.53	
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0.60	..	0.60	

The scheme which is in essence part of the integrated scheme of the rural credit recommended by the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee aims at the development of agricultural marketing through co-operative societies on an enlarged scale by—

- (i) The issue of loans against agricultural produce;
- (ii) The construction of godowns and warehousing facilities at all important mandi centres and in central villages;
- (iii) Assisting the marketing co-operatives to put up processing plants; and
- (iv) Providing financial assistance to societies to employ trained personnel to manage their affairs.

The scheme contemplates close co-ordination between agricultural credit co-operatives on the one hand and marketing co-operatives on the other hand and imposes an obligation on the part of members of the co-operatives to sell their surplus or their saleable produce through the marketing co-operatives through which the credit societies are linked up. It equally envisages collaboration between marketing co-operatives and the State Warehousing Corporation proposed to be set up under the integrated scheme of Rural Credit. During 1956-57, the existing weak and uneconomic

primary marketing co-operatives will be amalgamated into about 100 societies, each covering an important mandi centre in the State. The useless or superfluous societies will be eliminated. Eleven district co-operative wholesale stores will be converted into District Marketing Societies to co-ordinate the activities of primary marketing co-operatives and to assist them in the export of produce. Rs. 222.00 lakhs will be issued as loans against produce.

State Warehousing Corporation.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	40.000	40.000
Provision for 1956-57	0.001	0.001

Several committees and commissions including the Royal Commission on Agriculture, the Central Banking Enquiry Committee, the Marketing Sub-Committee, the Agricultural Finance Sub-Committee, the Co-operative Planning Committee and the Rural Banking Enquiry Committee and finally the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee have all emphasised the need to promote warehousing in the country. In the absence of warehouse receipts, which could serve as collateral for the promissory notes of the borrowing banks, it has not been possible for the Reserve Bank to extend assistance to the Co-operative and Scheduled Banks under section 17 of the Reserve Bank Act for financing marketing operations. Warehousing will provide an important institutional link between the activities of credit and non-credit societies. The Government of India have therefore proposed to establish a Central Warehousing Corporation and the States are required to establish Warehousing Corporations. These corporations will function under the direction of the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board. The Central Warehousing Corporation is expected to have a total of Rs. 10 crores of which the Central Government through the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board may subscribe Rs. 4 crores and the rest may be subscribed by the State Bank of India, Scheduled Banks, Co-operative Institutions, etc. The Central Warehousing Corporation is expected to set up large-sized warehouses at about 100 important centres. Warehouse receipts will be treated as negotiable instruments on the security of which Banking Institutions can provide credit to those who deposit agricultural produce in warehouses. A token provision of Rs. 0.001 lakh has therefore been made for 1956-57 to set up a State Warehousing Corporation with an initial paid-up share capital of Rs. 40.00 lakhs of which Rs. 20.00 lakhs will be contributed by the All-India Warehousing Corporation.

National Extension Service and Community Projects.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>					
		<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	
Plan provision	..	645·000	400·000	1,045·000	
Provision for 1956-57	..	100·320	89·535	189·855	

The policies of securing social progress through local action, the methods used and procedures applied are usually termed "Community Development". Community Development is a process designed to create conditions of economic and social progress for the whole community with its active participation and the fullest possible reliance upon the community's initiative. It implies the integration of two sets of forces making for human welfare neither of which can do the job alone: (i) the opportunity and capacity for co-operation, self-help, ability to assimilate and adopt new ways of living that is atleast latent in every human group, and (ii) the fund of techniques and tools in every social and economic field, drawn from world-wide experience and now in use or available to National Governments and agencies. The movement which was started in October 1952 has come to stay as the best method of tackling the hydra-headed problem of rural welfare. During the First Plan, the Community Development Movement was a multi-purpose, multi-processed and multi-focussed programme. The phenomenal success of the movement during the First Plan has made it a permanent feature of the country's economic development with special emphasis on rural development. By the end of the First Plan this State had two Community Projects, 13 Community Development Blocks and 22 National Extension Service Blocks covering an area of 11,281 square miles and a population of over 41 lakhs spread over 2,828 villages. By the end of the Second Plan the whole State will be covered with 303 National Extension Service Blocks. These National Extension Service Blocks could assist the success of the Second Five-Year Plan mainly in two directions. Firstly, the movement can assist to increase production with a view to checking the possible inflation. Secondly, the movement can assist the small-savings programme which is considered very important in financing the Second Plan,

During the first year of the Second Plan this State will add 62 National Extension Service Blocks of which 20 were already started in March 1956 itself. Eleven National Extension Service Blocks were also converted into the intensive type of Community Development Blocks. One important feature during the first year of the Second Plan will be the reverting of the two Community Projects to normalisation. The extended programme period of the two Community Projects of the State will come to a close by 1st October 1956 and it is therefore proposed to form 12 normalised blocks of them from 1st October 1956. In order to assist in keeping up the tempo of work in the Community Projects on completion of the scheduled period of operation. During the Second Plan the Government of India have provided an additional expenditure of Rs. 30,000 per annum per block—Rs. 25,000 under local works and Rs. 5,000 under social education for a period of three years. This expenditure also will be shared between the Central and State Governments.

Due to the limitations of overall resources available for the Second Five-Year Plan the Planning Commission had allocated only Rs. 200 crores to the Community Development and National Extension Service Programme with the result that the provision for each National Extension Service Block and a Community Development Block had to be revised. During the Second Plan the National Extension Service Block will have only a provision of Rs. 4 lakhs instead of the original Rs. 4½ lakhs and a Community Development Block will have only Rs. 12 lakhs instead of the original Rs. 15 lakhs for the programme period of 3 years.

By the end of the first year of the Second Plan this State will have 73 National Extension Service Blocks, 24 Community Development Blocks and 12 normalised National Extension Service Blocks. A provision of Rs. 100.32 lakhs under Revenue and Rs. 89.535 lakhs under loans and advances has been made for this scheme during the year 1956-57.

Local Development Works.

			<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>	
(1)	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Plan provision	75·00	..	75·00	
Provision for 1956-57 ..	35·00	..	35·00	

The Local Development Works Programme which constitutes the preparatory stage for National Extension Service was inaugurated in 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 resources of the people for small permanent construction works of common utility mainly in the country side, 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 to a maximum of 25 per cent. In the case of works of panchayat areas, the village panchayats concerned can contribute up to a maximum of 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. However, in the case of rural water-supply the State Government will bear 25 per cent of the cost, the contribution of the people and the local bodies being limited to 25 per cent only.

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.

In the First Plan period, the Government of India allocated Rs. 15 crores for Local Development Works. The Central grants allotted to this State during 1953-54, 1954-55, and 1955-56 were Rs. 14·75, 34·00 and 66·00 lakhs respectively, towards which 1,365 works at a cost of about Rs. 142 lakhs were executed. Four hundred and sixty-seven wells, 382 village roads, 311 buildings, 86 latrines and 119 public libraries, parks, radio rooms and maternity centres, etc., were constructed and 2,066 works at an estimated cost of Rs. 123·55 lakhs were also in progress at the end of the First Plan period.

Even for the Second Plan period a sum of Rs. 15 crores has been allocated for Local Development Works by the Centre. During 1956-57 the Government of India had tentatively indicated the provision of Rs. 28.35 lakhs for completion of the incomplete works as on March 1956 in the State. The amount of Rs. 35 lakhs provided for the first year of the Second Plan includes Rs. 10 lakhs for Rural Water-Supply, Rs. 2 lakhs for improvement of agriculture, Rs. 3 lakhs for rural sanitation and Rs. 20 lakhs for roads and buildings including small bridges and culverts.

Multi-Purpose Projects.

Nagarjunasagar Project.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>				
		<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Plan provision	1,995.00	1,995.00	
Provision for 1956-57	180.00	180.00	

After examining the existing utilisation of waters of the Krishna River in the various States, the Planning Commission award allotted 470 T.M. C.ft. of water for use in the Andhra State excluding the existing utilisations. To fully utilise this quantity of water an integrated scheme for Krishna and Pennar Valley was drawn up. The integrated scheme envisages construction of 3 dams, viz., Nandikonda, Siddeswaram and Pulichintala.

Investigations for the construction of suitable reservoirs on the Krishna were made by the Composite Madras and Hyderabad States since the days of Sir Arthur Cotton. The report was prepared as early as 1901 by Mr. Reid and a dam was proposed across the Krishna near Daida (42 miles above the present Pulichintala dam site). Owing to the very difficult tract in the first 40 miles, the scheme was abandoned and a search for new site was made. Investigation for a joint scheme on the Krishna was started by Hyderabad in 1930. Several sites like Elleswaram, Kamaladinne and Nandikonda were investigated and a site at Nandikonda was finally selected. The investigation of the dam site at Nandikonda on the left bank canal was carried out by the Hyderabad State while the investigation on the right bank canal alone was done by this State. The Khosla Committee, appointed by the Planning Commission to examine these schemes drew up an integrated programme and devised three stages for the proposals.

The first stage consisted of a dam at Nandikonda with a right side canal to irrigate lands in Guntur and Nellore districts and a left side canal to irrigate lands in Hyderabad State and in the Nandigama taluk of Andhra State. A barrage across Pennar with a canal towards Madras and improvements to the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal were also envisaged. The second and third stages envisaged the construction of the dam at Siddeswaram and Pulichintala respectively with consequential canals, etc.

The Project is a joint venture of Andhra and Hyderabad States. It is the first unit for a large-scale storage and use of the water of the Krishna for irrigation purposes and generation of Hydel powers.

It is one of the Major River Valley Projects in the country and is estimated to cost Rs. 122 crores. The project, as planned, will take nine years to complete. In view of the keen demand for water for irrigation, full development of ayacut is expected in 7 years after completion. The scheme as sponsored envisages the construction of a dam at Nandikonda with 2 canals one on each side to irrigate the areas in Guntur, Kurnool and Nellore districts on the right and Nalagonda, Warangal and Krishna districts on the left side.

The full scheme will bring under irrigation on the right side 14.71 lakhs acres of Nandikonda Canal Ayacut ($\frac{1}{3}$ wet and $\frac{2}{3}$ dry) and temporarily benefit 2 lakhs acres of Pulichintala Ayacut and also 1.1 lakhs acres and 0.78 lakh acres in Kavali and Kanupuru canals respectively. On the left side 6.75 lakhs acres will be brought under first crop and 1.20 lakhs acres under second crop in Hyderabad State. In addition, water will be supplied to 4.24 lakhs acres ($\frac{1}{3}$ wet and $\frac{2}{3}$ dry) in Nandigama, Tiruvur, Nuzvid and Gannavaram taluks of Krishna district up to Tammileru border. It was originally intended to have 2.05 lakhs acres in Nandigama and Tiruvur only but it is considered desirable to include the entire area up to Tammilefu. Further this project will bring under irrigation additional 1.5 lakhs acres under first crop irrigation in Krishna delta besides 1.5 lakhs acres of second crop and 0.25 lakh acres of perennial irrigation. Thus the full scheme will provide irrigation facilities to 18.59 lakhs acres on the right side in Guntur, Kurnool and Nellore districts, 1.5 lakhs acres in Hyderabad State, 4.24 lakhs acres in Krishna district on the left side and 3.25 lakhs acres in the existing Krishna delta besides 10.5 lakhs acres of the delta ayacut. The total extent thus benefited will be 34.03 lakhs acres. This is about double the ayacut at present irrigated from Krishna and Godavari together which is indeed stupendous. Besides these benefits on account of irrigation, it is proposed to develop 75,000 K.W. of firm power at 60 per cent load factor at the dam site. There are further power potentialities still to develop.

The provision of Rs. 180 lakhs under capital account during 1956-57 includes Rs. 100 lakhs for dam construction and Rs. 80 lakhs for the right side channel.

Major and Medium Irrigation Projects.

The large land resources in the State cannot be put to productive use without a simultaneous development and use of the water resources. The State is rich in water resources but is at present utilizing only less than twenty per cent of its resources. An integrated development of the land and water resources of the State is therefore of fundamental importance to the State's economy. Towards this objective, the First Plan of the State included 6 major irrigation projects and 17 medium irrigation projects. The medium irrigation projects were intended to afford permanent relief to areas subject to frequent famine and to increase employment opportunities also. Out of the 6 major projects included in the First Plan, the Tungabhadra Project, Upper Pennar Project and the Romperu Drainage Project were expected to be completed in the First Plan period itself but the Tungabhadra and the Upper Pennar Projects could not be completed in the First Plan period. Fifteen out of the 17 medium projects were expected to be completed by the end of the First Plan. But actually 11 projects in all could not be completed on account of shortage of cement, iron and steel, etc. The incomplete major and medium irrigation projects were therefore carried over as spill-over schemes in the Second Plan. In fact all the 17 schemes included in the First Year Programme of the Second Plan are spill-over schemes. Rupees 403.206 lakhs have been provided for the year 1956-57 to carry on the work on these projects.

Construction of Krishna Regulator-cum-Road Bridge.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision ..	::	130.00	130.00
Provision for 1956-57 ..	::	82.39	82.39

The increase in ayacut from about 6 lakhs acres to 11 lakhs acres necessitated maintenance of higher water levels at the anicut to which the Krishna anicut was not designed. The need therefore arose for a regulator capable of performing efficiently the functions of an anicut with shutters without the risks usually attached to the latter. When once the need for a regulator was established, it was found desirable to combine it with a road bridge as the existing road over the anicut was being closed to traffic for 7 or 8 months in the year due to floods in the river.

This was the first major scheme sanctioned by the Andhra State after its formation and is designed to ensure safety to the anicut and the Krishna Delta as a whole besides supply of water to an additional extent of one lakh acres in the Krishna Delta spread over Krishna and Guntur districts. By the end of the First Plan about half the work had been finished. During 1956-57, 48 spans will be tackled and road-way laid over 36 spans. Scouring vents on Vijayavada side will be completed in all respects except in the road-way. A start will also be made in the manufacture of gates and hoist arrangements. By the end of 1956-57, 70 per cent of the total value of work is expected to be completed.

Bhairavanitippa Project.

		(Rupees in lakhs.)		
		Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	98.75	98.75
Provision for 1956-57	33.55	33.35

The Bhairavanitippa Project contemplates a reservoir across the Hagari or Vedavathi with storage capacity of 2,000 M. G.ft. and an earthen dam to irrigate 8,500 acres in Rayadrug and Kalyandrug taluks. It was sanctioned as early as 1951 by the Composite Madras State but its execution was not taken up pending the conclusion of an agreement with the Mysore Government. As soon as the Andhra State was formed, this Government took up the matter and obtained the consent of the Mysore Government to proceed with the execution. The works were accordingly commenced in 1954. Due to the late start, the scheme could not be completed in the First Plan period itself. A sum of Rs. 33.55 lakhs has been provided during the first year of the Second Plan for continuing the work on this project.

Rallapadu Project (Stage II).

		(Rupees in lakhs.)		
		Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	44.00	44.00
Provision for 1956-57	4.28	4.28

The project provides for a storage reservoir across the Manneru, 6 miles up-stream of Veeraraghavaiah Anicut to irrigate a direct ayacut of 8,175 acres besides stabilising supplies to river channels taking off the Upputeru lower down. This

project was not completed in the first plan period and therefore a provision of Rs. 4.28 lakhs was made during the year 1956-57 to continue this work.

Upper Pennar Project.

		<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
		<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	3.79	3.79
Provision for 1956-57	3.79	3.79

The project provides for a storage reservoir with a capacity of 1,500 M. Cft. across the Pennar River in Perur village in Dharmavaram, Anantapur district. The execution was commenced in 1951 by the Composite State and excavation of the main canal was completed by famine labour to relieve distress in the area. About 6,000 acres of land will be brought under cultivation by this project. The project has been fully completed by the end of the first plan excepting for a few minor items of work, such as concrete work on the two anicuts and fixing of shutters, etc., for which a provision of Rs. 3.79 lakhs has been made during 1956-57 for completion of the work.

Tungabhadra Project.

		<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
		<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	69.39	69.39
Provision for 1956-57	69.39	69.39

This is a major project shared between Hyderabad and Andhra Governments for the dam portion and wholly by the Andhra Government for the canals in the Andhra State. The dam is India's largest stone masonry dam. The low-level canal is intended to serve an area of 2,48,500 acres on the right side (Andhra-Mysore). The canal is intended to benefit the tracts of Alur, Adoni, Pattikonda and Kurnool taluks in Kurnool district, bringing under irrigation, an area of 1.56 lakhs of acres. The project was almost nearing completion by the end of the first plan. An extent of 75,000 acres has already been localized. The storage in the Tungabhadra Reservoir was availed to irrigate nearly 25,000 acres till the end of the First Plan. The reservoir storage was also diverted to the Krishna Delta during the second crop seasons of 1953-54 and 1954-55 for raising the

second crop in an area of about 12,000 acres and 55,000 acres during the two years, respectively. One unit of tractor organization is already at work in Alur and Adoni taluks to help the people to reclaim their lands rapidly and bring them under cultivation. A provision of Rs. 69.39 lakhs has been made for the year 1956-57 to benefit the entire ayacut by the end of the year. Power also will be generated up to 36,000 K.W. The project is expected to be completed by the end of the first year of the Second Plan.

Narayanapuram Anicut Scheme.

(1)	Revenue.	(Rupees in lakhs.)	
		Capital.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	50.00	50.00
Provision for 1956-57	25.50	25.50

The scheme comprises construction of a bed regulator with 3 feet falling shutters at Narayanapuram, 35 miles below Thotapalli Regulator. Two channels with a length of 9 miles 6 furlongs on the left and 23 miles 2 furlongs on the right will take off from the sluices to irrigate the ayacut. This project is situated on the Nagavalli in Visakhapatnam district to irrigate an extent of 9,200 acres of new land besides benefiting the existing ayacut of 27,617 acres. As the scheme was sanctioned and commenced late in the year 1954-55, it could not be completed before the close of the First Plan. A provision of Rs. 25.50 lakhs is therefore made for continuing the work in the first year of the Second Plan.

Improvements to Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal.

(1)	Revenue.	(Rupees in lakhs.)	
		Capital.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	211.00	211.00
Provision for 1956-57	149.61	149.61

This scheme is proposed to effect improvements to the existing anicut (Sunkesula across Tungabhadra) by installing three feet falling shutters and strengthening the anicut to take extra stress and providing a new head sluice. It also contemplates the remodelling of the canal for the first 73 miles from the head by widening and increasing the depth to 9 feet and providing a lining with concrete 4 inches thick for the entire length with a view to benefit 3 lakhs acres both wet and dry. The scheme had necessarily to be carried over to the Second Plan

because the work on this had to be completed in stages without detriment to the existing irrigation during the irrigation season. A provision of Rs. 140.61 lakhs has therefore been made for the year 1956-57 to continue the work on this project.

Nagavalli Right-Side Channel above Thotapalli Regulator.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	5.84	5.84
Provision for 1956-57	5.84	5.84

Under this scheme a channel 13 miles and 4 furlongs long with a head sluice at Thotapalli Regulator was excavated during First Plan to irrigate lands in Parvathipuram and Bobbili which had been neglected for long. It had already benefited 6,360 acres of existing ayacut and 2,640 acres of new land though the scheme has not been completed in all respects. A provision of Rs. 5.84 lakhs has been made during the year 1956-57 to complete the scheme in all respects.

Construction of a reservoir across the Lower Sagileru.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	9.00	9.00
Provision for 1956-57	9.00	9.00

Under this scheme the construction of a reservoir near Vaddamanu, hamlet of Savisettipalli village, Badvel taluk, across the river Sagileru with a supply channel taking off from the head sluice on the left side of the bund was taken up during the First Plan to benefit 1,900 acres existing wet and 1,100 acres under tanks. A provision of Rs. 9 lakhs has been made for the year 1956-57 to complete this scheme.

Vegavati Anicut Scheme near Karrivalasa.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	3.13	3.13
Provision for 1956-57	3.13	3.13

The building up of an anicut across the river Vegavati, a tributary of Nagavalli at Karrivalasa village about 8 miles from Salur, 300 feet long with two scouring vents at each end two

head sluices for two irrigation channels, 5 miles and 4 furlongs on the left and 6 miles and 4 furlongs on the right, taken up during the First Plan was almost completed, to benefit on the whole an extent of 5,524 acres. A sum of Rs. 3.13 lakhs has, however, been provided for completing the work in all respects during the year 1956-57.

Anicut across the Swarnamukhi.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	1.931	1.931
Provision for 1956-57	1.931	1.931

Across Swarnamukhi, a tributary of the Nagavalli, an anicut was put up near the village Venkatabhairipuram, 5 miles above Seethanagaram with a right side channel 9 miles long and a left side channel 3½ furlongs long, during the First Plan. This would stabilize the existing irrigation of 1,679 acres besides bringing an additional ayacut of 2,320 acres. A provision of Rs. 1.931 lakhs has been made during the year 1956-57 to complete the scheme in all respects.

Gambhiramedda Reservoir Scheme.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	0.56	0.56
Provision for 1956-57	0.56	0.56

A masonry anicut which was built across the Gambhiramedda by Vizianagaram estate branched in 1914 and various attempts made by the estate afterwards for its restoration have not been successful. The construction of a masonry dam in the centre, the earthen embankment at the flanks with two irrigation channels taking off from either banks for a length of one mile and half a furlong on the right and 2 miles and 5 furlongs on the left was taken up and mostly completed during the First Plan, which would benefit 393 acres of existing land and 1,116 acres of new land. A provision of Rs. 0.56 lakh has however been made during the year 1956-57 to complete the scheme in all respects.

Bandakattu Scheme.

				<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
		<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>		
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)		
Plan provision		0.11	0.11		
Provision for 1956-57		0.11	0.11		

The Bandakattu channel system under the existing ayacut across Byneru river at Mile 23/2 at Polavaram-Ganapavaram-Buttayagudem road was remodelled to ensure equitable supply to all the channels under the system and seven Government and two zamin tanks. Two thousand three hundred and fifty acres of existing land and 689 acres of new land would be benefited by the scheme. To complete the scheme during 1956-57 a provision of Rs. 0.11 lakh has been made in the budget.

Pinchanadi Reservoir in Cuddapah district.

				<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
		<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>		
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)		
Plan provision		2.41	2.41		
Provision for 1956-57		2.41	2.41		

The scheme consists of a reservoir across Pinchanadi near Muddapad in Rayachoti taluk of Cuddapah district with a masonry dam in the middle and earthen dams on either sides and taking two channels to irrigate 2,730 acres first crop and 900 acres second crop. A provision of Rs. 2.41 lakhs has been provided for the completion of the scheme during 1956-57.

Siddalagandi Project.

				<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
		<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>		
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)		
Plan provision		0.130	0.130		
Provision for 1956-57		0.130	0.130		

The scheme is to restore the breached Siddalagandi tank, which is an isolated one in the Pincha minor basin at the foot of the Telakona hills situated in the reserve forest area near Kotakadapalli village in Vayalpad taluk of Chittoor district by constructing an earthen bund with a masonry core wall. Two supply channels will also be excavated. The scheme is proposed to bring under cultivation 100 acres. A sum of Rs. 0.130 lakh has been provided for the completion of the scheme during the year 1956-57.

Chennarayaswamigudi Project.*(Rupees in lakhs.)*

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	1.500	1.500
Provision for 1956-57	1.500	1.500

The proposal is to form a reservoir across the Papaghni river near Chennarayaswamigudi at Mundlavaripalli village below its confluence with the river Vadamaneru, consisting of an earthen dam with an Oges weir in the middle and a scouring sluice of 3 vents in the centre. The project will irrigate a new area of 709 acres and give assured supplies to 416 acres of existing wet besides enabling a second crop to be raised over an ayacut of 400 acres. For completing the scheme a provision of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been made for the scheme during 1956-57.

Establishment, Tools, Plant, Suspense, etc., on Medium Irrigation Projects.*(Rupees in lakhs.)*

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	10.085	10.085
Provision for 1956-57	10.085	10.085

Tools, Plants and other machinery are required in connection with the construction of the above medium irrigation schemes. Rupees 10.085 lakhs has therefore been provided towards establishment charges and cost of tools, plants and machinery etc., during the year 1956-57.

Power.

Cheap electric power is essential for the development of a country. In fact, modern life depends so largely on the use of electricity that the quantity of electricity used *per capita* in a country is an index of its material development and of the standard of living attained in it. Apart from its use in industrial undertakings, electricity has a remarkable diversity of application. Electricity can provide cheap power for pumping water for irrigation and for numerous operations in agriculture and in the home. Extensive use of electricity can bring about the much needed change in rural life in India. It can not only improve methods of production in agriculture and encourage cottage and small-scale industries but can also make life in rural areas much more attractive and thus help in arresting the influx of rural population into cities.

Andhra State has 15 per cent of India's water resources which are capable of yielding over 1½ millions K.W. of power. But these resources remained untapped and the *per capita* consumption of electricity was only 2.5 units at the beginning of the First Plan. This figure was low even against the low national average of 14 and against 16 and 44 units of the more advanced States like Madras and Mysore respectively. The *per capita* consumption of some of the foreign countries like United Kingdom, Sweden, United States of America, etc., is very high and ranges from 1,000 to 4,000 units. This indicated the lee-way to be made in the State in electrical development and a provision of Rs. 25.65 crores or 39.87 per cent of the total Plan provision was therefore allocated for the power development in the State during the First Plan. By the end of the First Plan the installed capacity of the State was increased by 40,800 K.W. 97,700 additional consumers were served, 3,680 agricultural services were given and 476 villages and towns were electrified and the *per capita* consumption of electricity has risen to 8 units.

The power development programme under the Second Plan is intended to fulfil three national aims—

(i) to meet the normal load growth in the existing power systems,

(ii) to provide the requisite capacity for reasonable expansion of the areas of supply, and

(iii) to meet the needs of industries which are to be established under the Second Five Year Plan.

With these broad objectives in view, seven schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 570.46 lakhs are included in the first year programme of the Second Plan. Of these 7 schemes, two are repetitive schemes costing Rs. 353 lakhs and five are new schemes costing Rs. 217.46 lakhs.

Machkund Hydro-Electric Scheme.

(1)	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	254.00	254.00
Provision for 1956-57	235.00	235.00

This Project is a joint venture of Andhra and Orissa States which share the capital outlay on the head works and power station as well the power developed in the ratio of 70 : 30 respectively. The construction of the project was started in 1946. The project would feed the coastal districts, i.e., Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur and Nellore districts in Andhra through 132 K.W. lines extending from Machkund to Ongole and 66 KV line therefrom to Nellore.

By the end of the First Plan all the civil works of Machkund Project have been completed except Jalaput Dam. Two 17,000 K.W. generating units have also been commissioned and the erection of the third generating unit was in progress.

During the first year of the Second Plan the third generating unit will also be commissioned. Construction of Jalaput Dam and surplus course, soil conservation measures, completion of crest gate erection for diversion dam, ordering of generating machinery, switch gear and power transformers for the second stage and foundations for the sites will all be taken up during 1956-57. Erection of 60,000 lb./hr. capacity coal-fired boiler in the existing 5 M.W. steam station at Nellore will be completed and 25 miles of transmission lines will be constructed during the first year of the Second Plan.

Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Project.

(1)	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	383.00	383.00
Provision for 1956-57	118.00	118.00

The Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Project was taken up for execution in 1951. Consequent on the formation of Andhra State and the transfer of seven taluks of the Bellary district to Mysore, the project became a joint venture of the Andhra and the Mysore States and is under the control of the Tungabhadra Board. The two States, Andhra and Mysore, share the capital outlay on the common works and power output in the ratio of 80:20 respectively. The common work provides for two power stations, one at the dam and the second on the irrigation canal near the Hampi ruins with the two units in the former and three in the latter, each of 9,000 K.W. with the 66 K.V. transmission lines inter-connecting the two power stations and the Bellary sub-station. By the end of the First Plan temporary and permanent camps and buildings required have been completed. Work on the tail race and forebay and penstocks is in progress. The Dam power house has been almost completed. During 1956-57 the balance of civil and power station works will be completed including the erection of machinery. Two generating units at Dam Power House and two generating units at Canal Power House will also be commissioned. The second low pressure pipe line and the third generating set for the canal power house will also be ordered during the first year of the Second Plan.

Machkund Hydro-Electric Scheme (II Stage).

(1)	(Rupees in lakhs.)		
	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
(2)	(3)	(4)	
Plan provision	180.00	180.00
Provision for 1956-57	86.46	86.46

To keep pace with the growing load demand in the area to be fed by Machkund and to ensure adequate generating capacity to feed bulk industrial loads that may be necessitated due to industrial development in the Second Plan it is proposed to begin the installation of the sixth generating unit during the first year of the Second Plan. This will complete the full development of Machkund. The sixth unit is to be commissioned simultaneously with the fourth and fifth generating sets in 1958-59 to avoid power shortage in Machkund-Nellore zone beyond 1958-59. During 1956-57 the machinery, switch gear and power transformers for the sixth unit will be ordered and foundations for the sets will also be laid. The construction of rest houses at Bommur, Simhachalam, Gunadala and Nellore sub-stations will also be taken up.

Tungabhadra-Nellore Hydro-Thermal Project.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision		675.00	675.00
Provision for 1956-57		105.00	105.00

In the Second Plan the Tungabhadra zone and the Chittoor zone are proposed to be combined into one, the Nellore Thermal Station being however included in this zone. The firm power available from Tungabhadra is expected to be fully utilised by about the middle of the Second Five Year Plan. To ensure adequate generating capacity beyond that period, it is proposed to develop the seasonal power of Tungabhadra and to firm up Andhra's share of such seasonal power by a thermal station located at Nellore with an installed capacity of 30 M.W. Under this scheme a 132 K.V. transmission line inter-connecting Tungabhadra and Nellore for transmission of Nellore power to the Tungabhadra area and surplus Hydro-power to the Nellore-Chittoor area will also be taken up.

During 1956-57, a provision of Rs. 105.00 lakhs is made for ordering the generating units, switch gear, power transformers, turbo-alternators, boilers for Nellore Power House, line materials for 132 K.V. and 66 K.V. lines, constructing generators and acquisition of lands.

Sileru Scheme.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision		50.00	50.00
Provision for 1956-57		10.00	10.00

Sileru Project is a new Project intended for further development of Machkund basin. It envisages harnessing of power at Upper Sileru site, 49 miles downstream of Machkund (Machkund river in its lower reaches is called 'Sileru'). Though the Sileru river forms the boundary between Andhra and Orissa, Orissa State has ceded its rights of power development on Sileru to Andhra in the Machkund Power agreement and this forms the basis for the development on Sileru. In view of the

high power potential which can be developed in stages and the nature of its being under the sole control of Andhra State, the project is of special significance to Andhra. The project provides for the development of the first stage of Upper Sileru scheme covering the installation of two 37,000 K.W. generating sets at the Sileru Power House together with the appurtenant civil works including Gantavada Dam across the Sileru river, flume and tunnel and penstocks, etc. The power generated at Sileru will be brought to Rajahmundry through a 132 K.V. D.C. Transmission line and will be further transmitted to different load centres in Machkund-Nellore zone, through the Machkund grid, which is reinforced for this purpose between Rajahmundry and Vijayavada by the addition of one more 132 K.V. D.C. line. This scheme is intended purely to cover the shortages expected by the Machkund Scheme in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur and Nellore districts.

A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs is made during 1956-57 for detailed survey and investigations for the project, acquisition of lands, and laying of preliminary roads in the project area.

Rural Electrification.

(1)	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(2)	(3)	(4)	
Plan provision	624.27	624.27
Provision for 1956-57	15.00	15.00

Rural electrification is a vital factor in improving the standard of living of over 70 per cent of the population of the country that live in villages and for the revival of cottage industries on which a special emphasis is placed in the Second Plan. To quicken the pace of rural electrification a provision of Rs. 624.27 lakhs is made in the Second Plan. During 1956-57, 30 villages will be electrified besides the construction of 120 miles of transmission and distribution lines at an estimated cost of Rs. 15 lakhs.

Investigation of Power Projects.

(1)	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(2)	(3)	(4)	
Plan provision .. ..	.. 10.00	..	10.00
Provision for 1956-57	.. 1.00	..	1.00

Detailed investigations are necessary for the maximum utilisation of about 1½ million K.W. of power which is available in the State. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been made during 1956-57 for taking up investigations on the following:—

- (1) Nagarjunasagar Hydro-Electric Scheme,
- (2) Lower Sileru Hydro-Electric Scheme,
- (3) Nagarjunasagar Canal Power House,
- (4) Srisaïlam Hydro-Electric Scheme,
- (5) Singareddi Power Project,
- (6) Lakshmipuram Power Project,
- (7) Pulichintala Hydro-Electric Scheme, and
- (8) Siddeswaram Hydro-Electric Scheme.

Large and Medium Industries.

In the development of an under-developed economy there is no real conflict between agricultural and industrial development. Improvement in agriculture cannot proceed beyond a point unless the surplus of working force on the land is progressively diverted to industries and services. Moreover, in an under-developed country the surplus created in the industrial sector are likely to be available for investment relatively more easily than surpluses in the agricultural sector. During the First Plan a very modest beginning was made in the State for industrial development. Due to the relatively backward nature of the State in industries the scope for immediate industrial development is rather limited. There are however a few fruitful lines of advance in the industrial field and these are proposed to be encouraged during the Second Plan not only in the interests of the State but also in the interests of regional balance. This is also necessary in the interests of proper utilization of the State's resources, e.g., forest products by starting of a paper mill. In the circumstances existing in the State, State partnership is inevitable if any advance is to be made towards industrial development. The Planning Commission have also agreed to the principle of greater flexibility in regard to direct initiative by the State Government in large or medium scale industrial undertakings having due regard to the merits of individual enterprises, if there is failure on the part of private enterprise to come forward in adequate measures. Only thus can increasing diversification of the occupational structure be achieved. During the first year of the Second Plan 5 schemes were included at an estimated cost of Rs. 19.913 lakhs of which 2 schemes costing Rs. 19.91 lakhs are spill-over schemes. The provision of Rs. 0.003 lakh for the remaining three represents only a token provision.

Expansion of Andhra Paper Mills.

		<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
		<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	191.60	191.60
Provision for 1956-57	16.60	16.60

The Andhra Paper Mills, Rajahmundry, a private concern, went into liquidation in 1948 and in order to develop paper industry, the mill was purchased by the Government and was improved at a cost of Rs. 25 lakhs. The production capacity of the mill is only 2,000 tons and it is proposed to increase this to 8,000 tons per annum during the second plan period. A provision of Rs. 16.60 lakhs has therefore been made during the year 1956-57 towards the purchase of equipment required by the existing mill to improve production and the quality of paper.

Expansion of the Government Ceramic Factory, Gudur.

(1)	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision		10.91	10.91
Provision for 1956-57		3.31	3.31

Clays suitable for the manufacture of pottery, toys and ceramic ware are available in various parts of the State but their utilization in a large scale is yet to be undertaken. There is at present the Government Ceramic Factory at Gudur which manufactures only crockery and sanitary-ware. To ensure the stability of the factory and to meet the requirements of the electrical projects to be undertaken during the Second Plan, it is proposed to expand this factory to manufacture high tension and low tension electrical insulators as additional lines of production. A provision of Rs. 3.31 lakhs is made for the year 1956-57 for the construction of additional buildings, etc., under the scheme.

State Finance Corporation.

(1)	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision		20.000	20.000
Provision for 1956-57		0.001	0.001

The Composite Madras State constituted the Madras Industrial Investment Corporation Limited, under the Companies Act to provide financial assistance of long-term capital for large and small-scale industries in the State. The Composite State then held shares to the value of Rs. 102 lakhs. According to the provisions of the Andhra State Act, 1953, this Government were entitled to 3,672 shares of the value of Rs. 36.72 lakhs. After the formation of the State, the industrialists of this State could not have any access to the Corporation pending division of shares

held by the Composite State. The need therefore arose for an agency to finance the industrialists in Andhra where capital is shy. Accordingly, the Andhra State Finance Corporation was established in November 1955, under the State Finance Corporation Act, 1951. A token provision of Rs. 0.001 lakh has been made for the year 1956-57 for the scheme.

Co-operative Sugar Factories.

(1)	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision		60.770	60.770
Provision for 1956-57		0.001	0.001

About 1.13 lakhs of acres are under sugarcane production in the State. This offers excellent opportunities for the starting of more sugar factories in the State. It is therefore proposed to start six Co-operative Sugar Factories at Chittoor, Palakole, Hindupur, Chodavaram, Amadalavalasa and Tsundur on a co-operative basis. A token provision of Rs. 0.001 lakh has therefore been made for the year 1956-57 under this scheme. The total outlay required to start a sugar factory (600 to 800 tons) is estimated at about Rs. 60 lakhs which is proposed to be met partly by share capital from numbers and partly from loans from Industrial Finance Corporation.

Co-operative Spinning Mill, Tadpatri.

(1)	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision		15.000	15.000
Provision for 1956-57		0.001	0.001

The only existing co-operative spinning mill at Guntakal produces 20 counts yarn of about 500 bales per month and supplies in some measures the yarn requirements of Primary Weavers' Co-operatives in Andhra. The supply of this mill is not adequate to meet the demands and the weavers co-operatives are not in a position to put up another mill. It is therefore proposed to organize a spinning mill on co-operative basis for the benefit of cotton growers in the cotton belt round about Tadpatri and also to increase yarn supply to the Weavers' Co-operative Societies. The mill will have 11,000 spindles and will cost Rs. 45 lakhs, the State contribution by way of share capital being Rs. 15 lakhs towards this scheme. A token provision of Rs. 0.001 lakh has been made for the first year of the Second Plan.

Village and Small Industries.

Village and Small Industries in their different aspects are an integral and continuing element both in the economic structure and in the scheme of National Planning. The object of developing small industries in rural areas is to extend work opportunities, raise incomes and standard of living and to bring about a more balanced and integrated rural economy. As the rural economy develops, technical changes will take place in different fields and correspondingly the pattern of rural industrialization will also change from simple crafts meeting elementary needs to small industries based on steadily improving techniques and designed to satisfy the needs of a more advanced character. The sector of village and small industries is closely integrated on the one hand with agriculture and on the other with large-scale industry.

The programmes for village and small-scale industries to be carried out during the Second Plan period is considerably larger than in the first. Programmes for the Second Plan and problems connected with their implementation have been recently reviewed by the Village and Small Scale Industries Committee, commonly called as the Karve Committee which in making its proposals kept three principal aims in view, namely:—

(1) to avoid as far as possible, during the period of the Second Plan, further technological unemployment such as occurs specially in the traditional village industries;

(2) to provide as large a measure of increased employment as possible during the plan period through different village and small industries; and

(3) to provide the basis for the structure of an essentially decentralized society and also for progressive economic development at a fairly rapid rate.

The main object of the State policy during the Second Plan is to ensure that the existing village industries consolidate their position, improve their technique and thereby increase total production. The plan makes a substantial effort to meet the problem of unemployment among village artisans. Great emphasis is laid on the development of self-employment and stimulation of productive activities in the villages.

The following will be the lines of approach for the development of the existing cottage industries and for starting new industries:

(1) Improvement of technique and skill by providing training in suitable centres for young persons drawn from the artisan class;

(ii) Assistance to trainees by way of loans and recoverable subsidies for their settlement;

(iii) Outright grants in the form of tools and material to poor classes like hill tribes, etc., who will be unable to repay loans;

(iv) Marketing facilities for cottage and village industries products by establishing sales emporia in all the districts, which will stimulate production and establish close contact between the producer and the purchaser besides developing the internal market for the finished goods; and

(v) Development of certain important industries on co-operative lines.

With these objectives in view 26 schemes were included in the first year programme of the Second Plan at a total cost of Rs. 75.887 lakhs—Rs. 65.620 lakhs under revenue account and Rs. 10.267 lakhs under loans and advances. Of the total outlay of Rs. 75.887 lakhs, Rs. 72.847 lakhs represents outlay on repetitive schemes and Rs. 3.04 lakhs outlay on new schemes.

Development of Handloom Industry—Relief to Handloom Weavers Societies.

(1)	Revenue.	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>	
		Capital.	Total.
	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	53.79	24.921	78.711
Provision for 1956-57	40.38	24.921	65.301

Handloom industry is the most important cottage industry next only to Agriculture and is widely dispersed in the Andhra State. Despite the keen competition of the mills, periodical vicissitudes like yarn scarcity, slump in the handloom trade, etc., its employment potential is great and therefore it has been decided to promote it through co-operatives. Andhra has a network of primary weavers co-operatives federated into a State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society. The programme of development of the Handloom Industry broadly provides for—

(i) bringing outside weavers into the co-operative fold by advancing share capital loans to them to enable them to become

members in Weavers' Co-operatives and by advancing working capital to weavers' co-operatives.

(ii) Strengthening of the marketing organization of the Andhra Weavers' Co-operative Society through a network of sales units and emporia both within and outside the State, employment of marketing officers, popularization of handloom fabrics in the countryside through mobile vans, etc.

(iii) Introduction of technical improvements in the industry designed to promote better methods and variety of production, workmanship and skill, increased output, reduction in costs, etc.

(iv) Payment of rebate to consumers on the sale of handloom cloth with a view to stimulate sales, encourage production and provide steady employment to weavers, and

(v) Issue of loans towards the working capital to the Andhra Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society.

During 1956-57 a provision of Rs. 53.79 lakhs under Revenue Account and Rs. 24.921 lakhs under Loans and Advances have been made for the development of Handloom Industry. A brief description of the schemes is given below:—

Share capital and working capital loans to primary societies.—Under this scheme it is proposed to advance loans to weavers to enable them to pay share capital to weavers co-operatives and become members. Every year 5,000 weavers will be admitted into the co-operative societies in this manner. Loans towards working capital of societies at the rate of Rs. 200 per loom are also proposed to be given to the new looms admitted. This will cost during 1956-57, Rs. 14 lakhs.

Loans to Andhra Handloom Co-operative Weavers' Societies.—During 1956-57 it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 7 lakhs towards the working capital of the Andhra Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies to facilitate its trade, to buy the cloth produced by the members of Primary Weavers Co-operatives and to market it through its central depots, sales depots, city emporia and inter-State depots. Sixty-five lakhs yards of cloth will be purchased and 60 lakhs yards of cloth will be sold during 1956-57.

Expansion of Marketing Organization of the Andhra Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies.—With the financial provision made, considerable increase in production of handloom cloth is expected and this calls for adequate and dependable marketing organization. During the year 1956-57 it is proposed to open 13 sale depots and emporia. One mobile van will be

acquired and two regional marketing officers will be appointed for this purpose. A provision of Rs. 9.38 lakhs has been made for the scheme.

Improvement of techniques in Handloom Industry.—In order to provide for the production of finer varieties of cloth for better and popular designs etc., technical equipment is essential. Towards this end, it is proposed to supply 1,980 standard reeds 396 devices to regulate picks, 132 warping machines, 1,188 frame pedal and Coimbatore type looms and 1,320 dobbies. It is also proposed to appoint 8 peripatetic demonstrators and 66 demonstration maistries during the year 1956-57. This scheme is expected to cost Rs. 17.76 lakhs during the year 1956-57. Three additional pattern-making factories for the manufacture of up-to-date varieties of shirting furnishing fabrics, etc., are proposed to be set up during the first year of the Second Plan.

Establishment of dye factories.—To ensure uniform shades and good finish and to reduce wastage on dye stuffs in the process of dyeing it is proposed to dye 5,040 bales of yarn during 1956-57 at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.14 lakhs.

Rebate on sale of Handloom cloth.—To stimulate the sale of handloom cloth a rebate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas per rupee is allowed on the sale of handloom cloth by the depots of the Andhra Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies and other agencies dealing exclusively in handloom cloth. This scheme is proposed to be continued during the first year of the Second Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 10 lakhs.

Cumbly Industry.—Cumbly weaving industry is concentrated in the districts of Kurnool and Anantapur and is carried on to a limited extent in the districts of Chittoor, Krishna, West Godavari and Guntur. It is proposed to form two new societies and admit 175 new looms during the year. Twenty-three thousand six hundred and thirty rugs and cumblys will also be produced during the year. The cost of the scheme during 1956-57 will be Rs. 2.03 lakhs.

Development of Silk Handloom.—Silk handloom industry which is at present carried on in East Godavari and Anantapur districts is proposed to be organized co-operatively. The All-India Handloom Board has proposed to encourage the organization of this industry on co-operative basis by advancing loans towards share capital of members at the rate of $87\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the value of a share and by providing working capital loans at the rate of Rs. 500 per weaver. During 1956-57, 200 looms will

be admitted and 1.60 lakhs of yarn will be produced. The cost of the scheme will be Rs. 0.99 lakh.

Housing colonies for Weavers.—Under this scheme it is proposed to improve the housing conditions of weavers to enable them to carry on the industry under healthy and congenial surroundings. The Government of India have decided to encourage the formation of housing colonies of weavers' co-operatives. Loans to meet 50 per cent and subsidies to meet $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent of the cost of the housing are expected to be provided. During 1956-57, 100 houses will be constructed and a provision of Rs. 3 lakhs has been made for this scheme during 1956-57.

Industrial Co-operatives—Subsidies to Cottage Industrial Co-operatives.

(1)	(Rupees in lakhs.)		
	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision..	15.94*	..	15.94*
Provision for 1956-57	0.15	..	0.15

Towards the development of industrial co-operatives it is proposed to grant subsidies to Cottage Industrial Co-operatives, towards purchase of equipment and to meet establishment and contingent charges. A provision of Rs. 0.15 lakh has been made during 1956-57 for this purpose.

Industrial Engineers—Training of Drillers and Assistant Drillers.

(1)	(Rupees in lakhs.)		
	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	0.08	..	0.08
Provision for 1956-57	0.008	..	0.008

During the First Plan period 20 candidates were trained with a view to their appointment as drillers and assistant drillers for boring wells. The final batch of 10 candidates are undergoing training at present in the various districts, where the power drills are working and their training is expected to be completed by the end of October 1956. A sum of Rs. 0.008 lakh towards their training has therefore been provided during 1956-57.

* Represents the provision for the development of Industrial Co-operatives on the whole.

Tanning Demonstration Parties.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>				
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Plan provision	0.14	..	0.14	
Provision for 1956-57	0.14	..	0.14	

Under this scheme two peripatetic demonstration parties are working in the State. The main object of the scheme is to train the local tanners in improved methods of tanning, flaying etc., and in the manufacture of leather goods. One hundred and twelve candidates were trained up to the end of the First Five Year Plan period. The Tanning Demonstration parties are now working at Kambalur in Anantapur district and Atmakur in Nellore district. A sum of Rs. 0.14 lakh has been provided during the year 1956-57 for these two units.

Development of Tanning and Leather goods manufacture through Industrial Co-operatives.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>				
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Plan provision	15.94*	..	15.94*	
Provision for 1956-57	0.21	0.01	0.22	

The scheme is intended for the development of tanning and leather goods industry through co-operative societies by providing loans towards working capital, grants towards purchase of equipment and staff and by imparting training to the workers in the techniques of the industry. An amount of Rs. 0.21 lakh under Revenue account and Rs. 0.01 lakh under loans and advances have been provided during the first year of the Second Plan towards this.

Glass bangles and bead-training centres, Renigunta, Guttur and Simhachalam (Glass Industry).

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>				
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Plan provision	0.45	..	0.45	
Provision for 1956-57	0.45	..	0.45	

The scheme is intended to ensure the revival and development of glass bangle industry by training students in bangle and

* Represents the provision for the development of Industrials Co-operatives on the whole.

bead manufacture. About sixty-five candidates have been trained so far in the glass-bangle and bead-training centre at Gudur. The scheme has been extended to three more centres, viz., Renigunta in Chittoor district, Guttur in Anantapur district and Simhachalam in Visakhapatnam district. A provision of Rs. 0.45 lakh has been made during 1956-57 for training 12 students in each of the centres at Gudur, Renigunta and Simhachalam and six students in Guttur. Thus the total number of students that would be trained during 1956-57 will be 42.

Coir-soaking and retting centre—Antarvedi, Razole taluk, East Godavari district (Coir Industry).

	(Rupees in lakhs.)		
	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	0.06	..	0.06
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0.06	..	0.06

An experimental centre, for the soaking and retting of coconut husks will be started at Antarvedi, Razole taluk, East Godavari district to develop the coir industry in the State. An amount of Rs. 0.06 lakh has been provided for the first year of the Second Plan period for this Scheme.

Government Coir School, Baruva (Coir Industry).

	(Rupees in lakhs.)		
	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	0.04	..	0.04
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0.04	..	0.04

The Coir school at Baruva has been working from 1949 with the main object of training people belonging to Backward Classes in all aspects of the coir industry from retting of husks to the manufacture of mats and mattings. Sixty-nine candidates have already been trained in the school during the First Plan period. Permanent buildings have also been constructed for the school. Fifteen candidates are expected to be trained every year and for this a sum of Rs. 0.04 lakh has been provided for the year 1956-57.

Starting of a coir production-cum-training centre (Coir Industry).

		<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
		<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	.. ..	0.16	..	0.16
Provision for 1956-57	.. ..	0.16	..	0.16

During the first year of the Second Plan it is proposed to start a production-cum-training centre at Mogalturu in West Godavari district for giving training to 12 candidates in the manufacture of coir yarn and all varieties of coir products. Stipends also will be given to the trainees during the period of training. Towards this an amount of Rs. 0.16 lakh has been provided for the year 1956-57.

Sri Visweswarayya's Industrialisation Scheme for rural areas.

		<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
		<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	.. ..	0.12	..	0.12
Provision for 1956-57	.. ..	0.12	..	0.12

The scheme was tried in Nellore taluk as an experimental measure with the main object of granting financial aid to village artisans and to guide village group committees formed for the development of Village Industries. Loans were given to 48 artisans during the First Plan period. The scheme was not fully successful firstly because the members of the Village Group Development Committees have not taken full interest and secondly because Nellore taluk is mainly agricultural. However an amount of Rs. 0.12 lakh has been provided for 1956-57 to continue the scheme. Due to the poor response the scheme was discontinued with effect from 1st July 1956.

Model Centres for Cottage and Village Industries at Gopannapalem.

		<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
		<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	.. ..	0.41	..	0.41
Provision for 1956-57.	.. ..	0.41	..	0.41

Under this scheme 30 candidates will be trained at the Model Centre for Cottage and Village Industries at Gopannapalem. The objects and aims of the model centre are to organize and conduct

training courses in Village Industries and to demonstrate the results achieved by the scheme. A provision of Rs. 0.41 lakh has been made for this during the year 1956-57.

Government Ceramic Service Centre, Rajahmundry.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>				
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Plan provision	0.53	..	0.53	
Provision for 1956-57	0.53	..	0.53	

A provision of Rs. 0.53 lakh for the year 1956-57 has been made for the Government Ceramic Service Centre at Rajahmundry which will supply standardized body and glaze and other raw materials for the manufacture of stone-ware. The construction of permanent buildings has already been completed and the Centre is expected to go into production shortly.

Gur and Khandasari Industry.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>				
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Plan provision	0.62	..	0.62	
Provision for 1956-57	0.62	..	0.62	

In December 1955, the scheme for Gur and Khandasari Development was implemented in the State in the taluks of Anakapalli, Chodavaram, Ramachandrapuram, Chittoor and Hindupur. The field staff consisting of 2 Gur Development Inspectors, 3 Assistant Gur Development Inspectors, 20 Demonstrators, 20 Guides, 15 Mechanics and 5 juice boilers who have undergone training for a period of one month at Kanpur in the improved methods of preparation of Gur and Khandasari have been posted to these centres. An amount of Rs. 0.62 lakh has been provided for continuing the scheme during 1956-57.

Small-Scale Industries.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>				
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Plan provision	63.23	..	63.23	
Provision for 1956-57	20.28	..	20.28	

During 1956-57, it is proposed to establish small-scale industries at an estimated cost of Rs. 20.28 lakhs. These include

scientific apparatus, stone and earthen ware products, crayons and other plaster products, blacksmithy, carpentry, moulding ceramic ware, footwear, tanning, pottery, tiles, saw mill, engineering and bolts and nuts industries. These are designed to provide training facilities to artisans and increase employment opportunities and output of consumer goods.

Additional staff for the Department of Industries and Commerce.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	4.33	..	4.33
Provision for 1956-57	1.07	..	1.07

To cope up with the increased work in connection with the development of small-scale industries it is proposed to strengthen the Headquarters staff of the Director of Industries and Commerce and the District Executive staff by the appointment of 15 Gazetted Officers and other staff at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.07 lakhs during 1956-57.

Industrial Co-operatives—Staff for Supervision.

(Rupees in lakhs.).

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	3.55	..	3.55
Provision for 1956-57	0.13	..	0.13

Lack of proper technical advice has been a bottleneck in the successful development of the Cottage Industrial Co-operatives. At present no technical staff is attached to the Co-operative Department. Want of technical guidance has been to some extent, responsible for the present unsatisfactory work of many of the societies. To overcome this deficiency, it is proposed to employ technical personnel to work in the Co-operative Department. An amount of Rs. 0.13 lakh has been provided for the above scheme in the first year of the Second Plan period. Under this scheme, a leather expert for supervision of leather workers' and tanners co-operative societies, a woman special officer for supervision of industrial co-operative societies and a supervisor for industries for supervision of other miscellaneous types of societies, will be employed.

Handicrafts—Starting of production-cum-training centres for bamboo and rattan basket-making.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>				
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Plan provision	15.94*	..	15.94*	
Provision for 1956-57	0.12	..	0.12	

There are a number of artisans depending on basket-making in the State. Bamboo is grown in abundance in the forests of Godavari, Kurnool and Cuddapah. As the existing workers engaged in the industry are not aware of the latest and improved methods of making articles including lacquer-ware, it is proposed to give training to the artisans in the production of improved bamboo articles, bamboo lacquer-ware and other basket-ware by setting up training-cum-production centres at Nellore, Rajampet and Narasapatnam. Each trainee will be paid a stipend of Rs. 15 per mensem. An amount of Rs. 0.12 lakh has been provided for this scheme for the year 1956-57.

Establishment of a Cottage Match unit in Rayalaseema.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>				
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Plan provision	15.94*	..	15.94*	
Provision for 1956-57	0.39	..	0.39	

As conditions are favourable for starting match industry on Cottage Industry basis in Rayalaseema it is proposed to start a Cottage Match Industry in Banganapalli, Kurnool district to provide more employment to villagers. A sum of Rs. 0.39 lakh is provided for this in the first year of the Second Plan.

Handicrafts—Starting of a production-cum-training unit for wooden toys manufacture.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>				
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Plan provision	15.94*	..	15.94*	
Provision for 1956-57	0.13	..	0.13	

A production-cum-training unit for wooden toys will be started in Tiruchanur to train 6 artisans in the manufacture of wooden toys of all varieties on modern lines for a period of 11 months.

*Represents the provision for the development of Industrial Co-operatives on the whole.

The trainees will be paid a stipend of Rs. 15 for month. An amount of Rs. 0.13 lakh has been provided for this scheme during the first year of the Plan.

Industrial Co-operatives—Training in Kondapalli toys.

		<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
		<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	.. ..	15.94*	..	15.94*
Provision for 1956-57	.. ..	0.06	..	0.06

During 1956-57 training will be given to workers engaged in the Kondapalli toy-making industry. An amount of Rs. 0.06 lakh has been provided for this in the first year of the Second Plan.

Industrial Co-operatives—Development of Kalamkari Industry.

		<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
		<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	.. ..	15.94*	..	15.94*
Provision for 1956-57	.. ..	0.09	..	0.09

It is proposed to develop the Kalamkari Industry by assisting the society at Balylagudem and towards this, a provision of Rs. 0.09 lakh has been made in the first year of the Second Plan.

State Aid to Industries—Provision for loans under the State Aid to Industries Act.

		<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
		<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	.. ..	15.000	..	15.000
Provision for 1956-57	.. ..	-15.184	..	-15.184

It is proposed to disburse Rs. 2 lakhs as State Aid to Industries during the year 1956-57. However Rs. 17.184 lakhs are anticipated to be recovered during the year and hence the provision for 1956-57 is shown as (-) 15.184 lakhs.

*Represents the provision for the development of Industrial Co-operatives on the whole.

Starting of 5 Carcass recovery and Flaying Centres.

				<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
		<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>		
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)		
Plan provision			55·10*	55·10		
Provision for 1956-57			0·27	0·27		

With a view to effect the speedy recovery of carcasses, in the remote villages, it is proposed to start 5 flaying centres in Anantapur, Cuddapah, Guntur, West Godavari and Srikakulam districts. These will be allotted to registered bodies or co-operatives for a group of villages within a radius of 5 to 6 miles having about 3,000 cattle in the area, provided the number of carcasses available in that centre in a year is not less than 250. The running of each centre will include the working of a bone digester for the preparation of bone meal required by the agriculturists. An amount of Rs. 0·27 lakh has been provided for 1956-57 for the implementation of this scheme.

Cottage Industries—Loans to village artisans.

				<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
		<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>		
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)		
Plan provision			55·10*	55·10*		
Provision for 1956-57			0·25	0·25		

With a view to assisting the artisans engaged in the various Cottage Industries, it is proposed to disburse Rs. 0·25 lakh during 1956-57 by way of loans.

* Includes provision for both the schemes.

Transport and Communications.

Roads are a service for all forms of development, whether of agriculture, trade or industry and its development is therefore of considerable importance for the growth of the rural economy and the breaking down of barriers between States and regions. Owing to the expansion of motor transport that has taken place during the last 30 years and developments in the field of industry and trade, road system in existence is not adequate and there is need for substantial road development being undertaken. The modern motor transport requires roads with easier curves, wider formations, stronger crusts and smoother surfaces. The Post-War Road Development programme drawn up in the year 1945 for the Composite Madras State on the basis of the Nagpur Plan aims at providing at least one access road to every village with a population of 500 and above, laying district roads or roads of higher standards within a distance of 5 miles from such villages in thinly populated areas and within 2 miles in densely-populated areas.

The aim of the State programme during the Second Plan period is to develop road grids of inter-State, intra-State and intra-district importance and to connect the more important villages with marketing centres and district headquarters. This is sought to be achieved by upgrading some of the existing "Major District Roads" to State Highways Standard and taking under Government control a large mileage of roads now vested with District Boards which are necessary for furthering the interests of trade and commerce, priority being assigned to roads which assist production, especially agricultural production.

With this end in view schemes costing Rs. 55.47 lakhs were included in the first year of the Second Plan of which Rs. 35.21 lakhs are for spill over schemes, Rs. 0.75 lakh for repetitive schemes and Rs. 19.51 lakhs for new schemes.

Other Roads—Grants to District Boards for maintenance of Major District Roads.

		<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
(1)		<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
		(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	.. ..	125.00	..	125.00
Provision for 1956-57	.. ..	5.50	..	5.50

There are at present 2,348 miles of major district roads, 2,799 miles of other district roads and 3,622 miles of village roads under the control of District Boards. These form an internal network mostly within the district. The District Boards will not be able to maintain them from their own resources. The State Government have therefore been giving partial or full grants depending upon the importance of the scheme and the financial position of the Boards concerned. During 1956-57, a provision of Rs. 5.50 lakhs has therefore been made to distribute grants to the District Boards for maintenance of 'Major District Roads'. This would enable them to maintain 275 miles of important 'Major District Roads' in at least tolerable standards.

Other Roads—Grants to Local Bodies for Village Communications.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	46.71	..	46.71
Provision for 1956-57	3.01	..	3.01

The absence of a sufficient mileage of village roads is a serious draw back in the system of communications. A provision of Rs. 3.01 lakhs has therefore been made for 1956-57 to provide grants to Local Bodies for improvements of roads and culverts in the villages and on inter-village roads, wherever matching contributions are forthcoming from the beneficiaries. During the first year of the Second Plan, 20 miles of roads will be formed, 8 miles of existing roads will be improved and 12 minor bridges and culverts will be constructed.

State Roads—Upgrading.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	340.50*	340.50*
Provision for 1956-57	11.00	11.00

The 15 State Highways comprise 1,365 miles. During the Second Plan it is proposed to bring them under better condition and to form a network of 'inter-state' and inter-district roads. Towards this 1,454 miles of Government Major District Roads will be reclassified as State Highways and 389 miles of District roads will be taken over and 24 miles of new roads will be formed to close the missing links. During 1956-57, however, one bridge and one causeway will be constructed, 3 miles of roads will be

* Includes provision for both the schemes.

metalled and 57 miles black topped besides forming 3½ miles of new roads and widening of bridges, etc. For this, a provision of Rs. 11.00 lakhs has been made for the first year of the Second Plan.

Special Establishment for Development Schemes.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>				
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Plan provision	340.50*	340.50*	
Provision for 1956-57	0.75	0.75	

To implement the various schemes included in the Plan and to ensure speedy execution of them a provision of Rs. 0.75 lakh has been made for the appointment of special establishment during 1956-57.

Construction of a causeway at miles 15/8 Bellary Kalyandrug Road.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>				
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) ₹*	
Plan provision	340.50*	340.50*	
Provision for 1956-57	0.27	0.27	

A part of Rayadrug taluk used to be cut away from the taluk headquarters during rainy season. The construction of a causeway at miles 15/8 of Bellary-Kalyandrug road across Chinna Hagari river in Anantapur district was therefore taken up and completed in September 1954. The construction of this causeway has established uninterrupted communication between Rayadrug taluk in Andhra State and Bellary taluk in Mysore State. The causeway has been opened for traffic and during 1956-57 a provision of Rs. 0.27 lakh has been made for meeting certain liabilities on the work.

Construction of a bridge across Upputeru and Someswaram over Gudivada-Bhimavaram Road.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>				
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Plan provision	340.50*	340.50*	
Provision for 1956-57	0.34	0.34	

Gudivada-Bhimavaram road is a major District Road which will connect Krishna and West Godavari district. The construction of a bridge on Upputeru was therefore taken up in

September 1950. Upputeru is a tidal river receiving flood discharges from Kollar lake as it is the only outlet from Kollar to the Bay of Bengal. The bridge has already been opened for traffic but a provision of Rs. 0.34 lakh has been made for the year 1956-57 for clearing certain liabilities and giving some finishing touches to the work. The bridge has facilitated growth of transport facilities between the two districts.

Metalling Mile 14/7 to 18/3 of Illur-Kowtharam Road.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision		340.50*	340.50*
Provision for 1956-57 .. .		0.21	0.21

This scheme includes formation and metalling of a missing link in the Illur-Nidumole-Kowtharam road which will facilitate direct and shortest access for Illur on the bank of Krishna river to the State Highway, Masulipatnam-Eluru road. This scheme was started in June 1949 and is expected to be completed in 1957-58. A provision of Rs. 0.21 lakh has been made for continuing the work during the first year of the Second Plan.

Construction of a bridge at Gurijinena at mile 11/7 of Adoni Siriguppa Road.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision		340.50*	340.50*
Provision for 1956-57 .. .		0.30	0.30

The construction of a bridge over Adoni-Siriguppa road, a major district road at Mile 11/7 in Kurnool district was taken up in July 1953. This bridge would establish uninterrupted communication between the Andhra State and Mysore State and would also cater for the road needs of Tungabhadra ayacut area. A provision of Rs. 0.30 lakh has been made for continuing the work during the year 1956-57. The work is expected to be completed in 1957-58.

Construction of 4 miles of Gudur-Chitvel Road.

				<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
				<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)			(2)	(3)	(4)	
Plan provision	340.50*	340.50*	
Provision for 1956-57	0.30	0.30	

The construction of a 4-mile road from Rapur in Nellore district to Chitvel in Cuddapah district was taken up in September 1949 and three miles and three furlongs of road has already been formed. During 1956-57 it is proposed to continue the work and take up the construction of bridges and culverts for which a provision of Rs. 0.30 lakh has been made.

Construction of a submergeable bridge over Nuguvalli Road at Mile 41/3 of Vizianagaram-Palakonda Road.

				<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
				<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)			(2)	(3)	(4)	
Plan provision	340.50*	340.50*	
Provision for 1956-57	3.69	3.69	

Work on the construction of a submergeable bridge over Nuguvalli road at Mile 41/3 of Vizianagaram-Palakonda Road in Srikakulam district was taken up in April 1952, to facilitate inter-district traffic between Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts. A provision of Rs. 3.69 lakhs has been made during the year 1956-57 to continue the work which is expected to be completed during 1957-58.

Bridge across Gostha Nadi at Mile 6/5-3 of Vizianagaram-Kothavalasa Road.

				<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
				<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)			(2)	(3)	(4)	
Plan provision	340.50*	340.50*	
Provision for 1956-57	1.50	1.50	

The construction of a bridge across Gostha Nadi at Mile 6/5-3 of Vizianagaram-Kothavalasa road in Visakhapatnam district to facilitate trade and commerce of Kothavalasa, Alaman-da and Vizianagaram which are important marketing centres in the district was taken up in June 1953. The construction of this

bridge would also provide uninterrupted traffic between Anakapalli and Vizianagaram. A provision of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been made during 1956-57 for continuing the work which will be completed in 1957-58.

**Construction of a bridge over Gostha Nadi at mile 14/6 of
Vizianagaram—Bowdara Road.**

				<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
		<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>		
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)		
Plan provision	340.50*	340.50*		
Provision for 1956-57	0.33	0.33		

To establish uninterrupted road communications between Vizianagaram and Srungavarapukota and also between Vizianagaram and Araku Valley the construction of a bridge over Gostha Nadi at 14/6 mile of Vizianagaram-Bowdara Road in Visakhapatnam district was started in June 1953. A provision of Rs. 0.33 lakh has been made for the year 1956-57 for completing the work.

Metalling Eluru Kaikalur Road at mile 0/0 to 5/3.

				<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
		<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>		
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)		
Plan provision..	340.50*	340.50*		
Provision for 1956-57	2.12	2.12		

This Eluru-Kaikalur Road connects the two districts of Krishna and West Godavari. The road passes on the western side of Kollair lake. It is proposed to metal the road from Kaikalur up to Mile 5/3 towards Eluru. The scheme is likely to be completed only during 1957-58.

**Construction of a bridge at Mile 5/7-3 of Vizianagaram-Palakonda
Road at Nellimarla.**

				<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
		<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>		
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)		
Plan provision	340.50*	340.50*		
Provision for 1956-57	1.00	1.00		

It is proposed to construct a bridge at Nellimarla over Champavati river on Vizianagaram-Palakonda Road in Visakhapatnam district. This would establish uninterrupted road communication between Vizianagaram taluk in Visakhapatnam district and Chipurupalli taluk in Srikakulam district.

Construction of a bridge at 7/1 of Koilkuntla-Nossam Road.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision		340.50*	340.50*
Provision for 1956-57		0.25	0.25

This bridge was a long-felt necessity in the Koilkuntla taluk to establish a shorter and uninterrupted road route between Kumool and places like Proddatur and Jammalamadugu in Cuddapah district. The construction of the bridge was begun in March 1950 and has almost been completed. A provision of Rs. 0.25 lakh has been made during 1956-57 for completing the work in all respects.

Forming a road from Mile 36/8 of Puthalapet-Naidupet Road to 41/4 of Arkonam-Renigunta Road.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision		340.50*	340.50*
Provision for 1956-57		0.27	0.27

Under this scheme a road will be formed to connect Puthalapet-Naidupet Road at Mile 36/8 and Arkonam-Renigunta Road at Mile 41/4 in Chittoor district. This is an important inter-district road. The formation of the road will be started in 1956-57 and will be carried over to the next year.

Providing additional vents to Swarnamukhi bridge at Kalahasti in Mile 54/2-4 of Puthalapet-Naidupet Road.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision		340.50*	340.50*
Provision for 1956-57		1.00	1.00

During the year 1947 some vents of the bridge over Swarnamukhi river near Kalahasti town were washed off due to floods in the river. The investigation into causes of the failure revealed the inadequacy of ventway of the existing bridge. So it was proposed to provide additional ventway required for the safety of the bridge and the work was commenced in October 1955. A provision of Rs. 0.25 lakh has been made during 1956-57 to continue the work.

State share of charges of National Highways No. 5.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>				
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Plan provision	340.50*	..	340.50*	
Provision for 1956-57 .. ..	..	5.73	5.73	

There are five National Highways in the State with a total length of 900 miles. These roads are maintained and improved from the funds provided by the Government of India. However in respect of the diversion of National Highways No. 5 in East and West Godavari districts and the construction of bridges across the two arms of Godavari, the State Government have to bear an expenditure of Rs. 10 lakhs on account of an additional expenditure involved in the provision of full waterway for the bridge across the Gowthami and one-eighth of the remaining cost of the scheme.

A provision of Rs. 5.73 lakhs has been made towards this commitment of the State Government during 1956-57.

Charges on State Highways and Major District Roads not financed from Central Funds.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>				
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Plan provision	340.50*	340.50*	
Provision for 1956-57	13.00	13.00	

A provision of Rs. 13 lakhs has been made for 1956-57 towards charges on State Highways and major district roads not financed from Central Funds.

Pro rata charges for establishment and tools and plants.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>				
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Plan provision	340.50*	340.50*	
Provision for 1956-57	4.90	4.90	

For the execution of the several Road Development Schemes efficiently and to a time schedule, modern mechanical equipment like hydraulic jacks, vibrators, pumps and engines, etc., are essential. For the acquisition of the above machinery and also equipment for investigation and for testing the quality of works, a provision of Rs. 4.90 lakhs has been made for 1956-57.

*Represen the total provision on State Roads, bridges, and culverts.

Education.

Economic development naturally makes growing demands on human resources and in a democratic set up calls for values and attitudes in the building up of which the quality of education is an important element. The development of education is a very important aspect of the plan, marked by its immediate as well as long term influence in shaping the course of our progress. A democratic planning process depends largely for its tempo not only on the material resources but on the intelligence and enthusiasm of its citizens who through an expanding and proper system of education are made conscious of their active role as participants in the task of national reconstruction. It is also essential for the successful implementation of the plan that the educational programme helps to train the people to place responsibilities before rights and to keep the self-regarding outlook and the force of acquisitive instinct within legitimate bounds. The educational system should also satisfy cultural needs which is essential for the healthy growth of a nation. With these broader objectives in view, it is envisaged during the Second Plan period to develop elementary, secondary, university and technical education within the limit of financial resources available. Towards realisation of this objective, schemes costing Rs. 55.57 lakhs have been included in the first year programme of the Second Plan of which Rs. 26.14 lakhs represent outlay on spill-over schemes and Rs. 29.43 lakhs represent outlay on the new schemes.

Implementation of the major recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission.

(1)	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
	<i>Revenue.</i> (2)	<i>Capital.</i> (3)	<i>Total.</i> (4)
Plan provision ..	20.00	..	20.00
Provision for 1956-57 ..	6.36	..	6.36

In order to reorient the secondary education, Secondary Education Commission has made a number of recommendations. To implement the major recommendations of the Commission, 15 multi-purpose schools were established, teaching facilities for science in 15 high schools and teaching in 90 high schools were improved by the end of the First Plan. School libraries in 15

multi-purpose schools and 100 high schools were also developed. Besides this, craft was introduced in 20 middle schools and training of craft instructors was introduced at Government Training College, Nellore. Refresher course and seminars were also conducted during the First Plan. These activities will be extended to far other institutions during 1956-57 and for that purpose a provision of Rs. 6.36 lakhs has been made during the first year of the Second Plan.

Opening of 11 new middle schools and 342 sections.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
(1)	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	91.34	..	91.34
Provision for 1956-57 ..	1.00	..	1.00

The number of school-going children of the age group of 11 to 14 at the beginning of the Second Plan period is estimated at Rs. 4.05 lakhs. During the Second Plan period it is proposed to raise this figure by 20 per cent. In order to achieve this objective, a beginning will be made in 1956-57 by starting 11 middle schools and 342 additional sections in the existing schools for which a provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been made.

Opening of 3 new secondary schools and 124 sections for enrolment of pupils of 14-17 age group.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
(1)	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	82.05	..	82.05
Provision for 1956-57 ..	1.00	..	1.00

There are 1.43 lakhs of pupils of the age group 14-17 at school. The objective during the Second Plan period is to bring under instruction an additional 20 per cent over this figure. It is therefore proposed, during 1956-57, to open 3 new schools and 124 additional sections. For this a provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been made for the year 1956-57.

Opening of new elementary schools.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
(1)	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	91.34*	..	91.34
Provision for 1956-57 ..	1.00	..	1.00

At the beginning of the Second Plan period the number of school-going children of age group 6-11 is estimated at 14.60

*Includes provision for enrolment of children of age group 11-14.

lakhs. It is proposed to increase the enrolment of the children of this age group from 53.24 per cent to 57.5 per cent by the end of the plan period and for the first year an additional enrolment of about 23,500 of these pupils will be made. For this purpose, 100 new elementary schools will be opened and about 670 new teachers employed. The recurring expenditure will be shared between the Government of India and the State Government on 40:60 basis and the non-recurring expenditure on 50:50 basis. A provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been made for this scheme during 1956-57.

Building grants to non-Government Arts and Science Colleges.

(Rupees in lakhs).

(1)	Revenue. (2)	Capital. (3)	Total. (4)
Plan provision	15.31	..	15.31
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0.30	..	0.30

A provision of Rs. 0.30 lakh has been made towards building grants to non-Government Arts and Science Colleges in the State.

Payment of scholarships to the Sanskrit Students in the Maharaja's Oriental College at Vizianagaram.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

(1)	Revenue. (2)	Capital. (3)	Total. (4)
Plan provision	0.01	..	0.01
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0.01	..	0.01

The policy of the Government has been to promote the growth of the classical languages and in order to encourage the study of Sanskrit, it is proposed to award 4 scholarships to deserving Sanskrit students in the Maharajah's Oriental College, Vizianagaram. A provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been made for this purpose during 1956-57.

Building grants to secondary schools of local bodies and aided secondary schools.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

(1)	Revenue. (2)	Capital. (3)	Total. (4)
Plan provision	3.37	..	3.37
Provision for 1956-57 ..	3.32	..	3.32

Grants are sanctioned for non-Government Secondary Schools as well as secondary schools of local bodies for purchasing, erecting or enlarging buildings or hostels including residential quarters for the warden or other staff attached to the hostel.

These range from 50 to 75 per cent of the total cost according to the nature of the institution subject to a maximum ranging from Rs. 35,000 to 75,000. A provision of Rs. 3.32 lakhs has therefore been made during 1956-57 towards award of grants to secondary schools of local bodies and aided secondary schools.

Teaching grants to new secondary schools opened by the District Boards during 1955-56.

(1)	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	0.21	..	0.21
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0.21	..	0.21

Seven new secondary schools were sanctioned to be opened by the local bodies during 1955-56. A provision of Rs. 0.21 lakh has been made during 1956-57 towards teaching grants to these institutions.

Equipment grants to non-Government secondary schools.

(1)	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	0.19	..	0.19
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0.19	..	0.19

Grants not exceeding one half of the total cost may be given for furniture, apparatus, chemicals, maps, etc. A provision of Rs. 0.19 lakh has been made during 1956-57 to award grants to St. Ignatius Middle School for Girls, Arundalpet, St. Theresa's Girls High School, Eluru, S. N. High School, Palaparru, St. Joseph's Girls High School, Kurnool, Theosophical High School, Madanapalle, Samasthanam High School, Bobbili, Jai Hind Secondary School, Masulipatnam and Salvation Army High School, Bapatla.

Teaching grants to secondary schools opened by aided management during 1955-56.

(1)	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	0.15	..	0.15
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0.15	..	0.15

A provision of Rs. 0.15 lakh has been made during 1956-57 towards payment of teaching and fee concession grants to the 3 aided high schools which have been opened during 1955-56 by aided management.

Raising of new units and training 300 auxiliary cadet corps teachers.*(Rupees in lakhs.)*

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	1.00	..	1.00
Provision for 1956-57 ..	1.00	..	1.00

During 1956-57, it is proposed to have 6 infantry companies, 1 field battery, 1 Naval Wing Senior Unit, 7 troops girl senior division, 20 troops junior division, 5 troops junior division air wing, 5 troops junior division naval wing, 15 troops girls division junior wing and train 300 teachers in auxiliary cadet corps. A provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been made towards this.

Taking over aided elementary schools in Nellore district.*(Rupees in lakhs.)*

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	1.05	..	1.05
Provision for 1956-57 ..	1.05	..	1.05

There are 867 aided elementary schools in Nellore district. In order to have uniform standard of education, particularly in aided schools the Government have decided to take over the aided elementary schools. During 1956-57, the aided schools in Nellore district will be taken over leaving those run by constituted bodies such as missions and societies and run them on the same lines as District Board Schools and with District Board scales of pay for the teachers. A provision of Rs. 1.05 lakhs has therefore been made for the year 1956-57.

Starting of a mobile library unit at Eluru.*(Rupees in lakhs.)*

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	0.26	..	0.26
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0.14	..	0.14

A mobile library was started at Eluru in West Godavari district during 1955-56. Necessary Audio Visual equipment has been purchased and part of the expenditure in respect of chassis for the mobile van has also been incurred. During 1956-57 a provision of Rs. 0.14 lakh has been made towards purchase of books and to incur the remaining expenditure in regard to the mobile van.

Conversion of elementary grade training sections in aided non-basic schools and Government non-basic schools into the secondary grade training sections.

(Rupees in lakhs.)			
	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	4.75	..	4.75
Provision for 1956-57 .. .	0.42	..	0.42

During 1955-56 ten elementary grade sections in aided non-basic training schools have been converted into secondary grade training sections. During 1956-57 it is proposed to convert 25 elementary grade sections of the aided non-basic training schools and 11 elementary grade sections of the Government non-basic training schools into secondary grade training sections. A provision of Rs. 0.42 lakh has been made towards the payment of stipends at higher rates to the pupils in these institutions during 1956-57.

Opening of additional sections in Government Basic Training Schools at Karvetinagar and Tadikonda.

(Rupees in lakhs.)			
	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	0.07	..	0.07
Provision for 1956-57 .. .	0.07	..	0.07

During 1955-56 two Basic Training Schools have been opened at Karvetinagar in Chittoor district and Tadikonda in Guntur district with first year junior grade and senior grade sections. During the current year it will be necessary to have the second year junior grade and senior grade also. It is therefore proposed to open 4 additional sections during 1956-57 at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.07 lakh.

Opening of Elementary Grade Urdu Section in the Government Muslim High School, Guntur.

(Rupees in lakhs.)			
	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	0.18	..	0.18
Provision for 1956-57 .. .	0.02	..	0.02

Though the general policy of the Government is to abolish elementary grade training sections altogether by 1956-57, it was considered necessary for the retention of at least one Urdu

Training section in the Government Muslim High School, Guntur. A provision of Rs. 0.02 lakh has therefore been made during 1956-57 for implementing this.

Maintenance of Government Training College, Nellore.

(Rupees in lakhs.)			
	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	3.50	1.00	4.50
Provision for 1956-57 ..	1.46	..	1.46

It is proposed to maintain the Government Training College at Nellore and also provide additional buildings as per the stipulation of the University. A provision of Rs. 1.46 lakhs has been made during 1956-57 towards this scheme.

Purchase of furniture and equipment for introduction of woodwork in the Model High School, Kurnool.

(Rupees in lakhs.)			
	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	0.09	..	0.09
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0.09	..	0.09

A provision of Rs. 0.09 lakh has been made for 1956-57 towards purchase of the required furniture and equipment for the workshop of the Carpentry section in the Model High School attached to Government Training College, Kurnool.

Engineering Colleges at Kakinada and Anantapur.

(Rupees in lakhs.)			
	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	19.88	10.00	29.88
Provision for 1956-57 ..	3.88	..	3.88

A compressed diploma course was started in the Engineering Colleges at Kakinada and Anantapur during the academic year. 1955-56 in order that skilled technical personnel below the ranks of the Engineers might soon become available to meet the shortage, to some extent at least, of Engineering personnel required in connection with the implementation of major River Valley and Power Projects contemplated during the Second Five Year Plan. The duration of the course is 2½ years and the

strength of each College was fixed at 100. An amount of Rs. 1.94 lakhs has been provided during 1956-57 towards the cost of short-term Diploma courses started in these two Colleges.

Development of Engineering College at Waltair.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	30.00	..	30.00
Provision for 1956-57	8.75	..	8.75

An Engineering College was started in Andhra University at Waltair during the year 1955-56 with a view to meet the shortage of Engineering personnel. A grant of Rs. 8 lakhs was sanctioned for the year 1955-56 and a provision of Rs. 8.75 lakhs has been made towards this during 1956-57.

Opening of VII Standard and industrial section in the Government school for the Blind at Cuddapah and the industrial section in the Government School for Deaf and Dumb at Kakinada.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	0.595	..	0.595
Provision for 1956-57	0.07	..	0.07

During 1956-57 it is proposed to open VII standard and an industrial section in the Government School for the Blind at Cuddapah. An industrial section in the Government School for the Dumb and Deaf will also be opened. Towards this, a provision of Rs. 0.07 lakh has been made during the first year of the Second Plan.

Providing electrical installations in the machine-shop, fitter and carpentry shop in the Engineering College, Anantapur.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	0.06	..	0.06
Provision for 1956-57	0.06	..	0.06

It is proposed to provide electrical installations for the machine and carpentry workshops in the Engineering College at Anantapur at an estimated cost of Rs. 0.06 lakh during 1956-57.

Appointment of additional lecturer in Mathematics in the Andhra Polytechnic, Kakinada.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

(1)	Revenue. (2)	Capital. (3)	Total. (4)
Plan provision	0.14	..	0.14
Provision for 1956-57	0.02	..	0.02

One additional Lecturer in Mathematics will be appointed in the Andhra Polytechnic at Kakinada to cope up with the increased work and towards this Rs. 0.02 lakh has been provided during the year 1956-57.

Construction of building for the Engineering Colleges at Anantapur and Kakinada.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

(1)	Revenue. (2)	Capital. (3)	Total. (4)
Plan provision	17.00	17.00
Provision for 1956-57	17.00	17.00

A provision of Rs. 9 lakhs for buildings for the Engineering College at Anantapur and Rs. 8 lakhs for buildings for the Engineering College at Kakinada have been made to continue the work in respect of the buildings during 1956-57.

Construction of building for the Basic Training School at Ghantasala, Krishna district.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

(1)	Revenue. (2)	Capital. (3)	Total. (4)
Plan provision	0.89	0.89
Provision for 1956-57	0.89	0.89

A provision of Rs. 0.89 lakh was made for construction of a building at Ghantasala in Krishna district but a proposal to utilise it towards the building for the Basic Training School at Tadikonda in Guntur district is under consideration.

Construction of buildings for Andhra Polytechnic at Kakinada.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

(1)	Revenue. (2)	Capital. (3)	Total. (4)
Plan provision	0.64	0.64
Provision for 1956-57	0.64	0.64

A provision of Rs. 0.64 lakh has been made towards completing the buildings for Andhra Polytechnic at Kakinada during 1956-57.

Provision of electrical installation to the Basic Training School at Bapatla.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	0.02	0.02
Provision for 1956-57	0.02	0.02
Scheme since deleted.			

Construction of buildings for Polytechnics at Kakinada and Vuyyur.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	21.98	21.98
Provision for 1956-57	4.03	4.03

During 1956-57 the incomplete work in respect of the buildings for Andhra Polytechnic at Kakinada will be completed and for this a provision of Rs. 0.03 lakh has been made. Rupees 4 lakhs has also been provided towards buildings for the Polytechnic at Vuyyur.

Purchase of tools and plants for Polytechnics at Kakinada and Vuyyur.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	2.00	2.00
Provision for 1956-57	2.00	2.00

It is proposed to acquire tools and plants worth Rs. 1 lakh for each of the Polytechnics at Kakinada and Vuyyur. Towards this a provision of Rs. 2 lakhs has been made for the year 1956-57.

Loans to Anantapur District Board for constructing a building for Board High School at Madakasira.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	0.42	0.42
Provision for 1956-57	0.42	0.42

In the year 1950 the Board High School Committee, Madakasira, collected some donations for the construction of a building for the High School, commenced the construction and

completed up to the roof level. For want of funds, the committee handed over the incomplete building to the District Board, Anantapur and requested them to complete its construction. On account of the unsatisfactory financial position, the Board could not complete the work. It is therefore proposed to advance a loan of Rs. 0.42 lakh to the District Board, Anantapur to complete the construction of the school building.

Medical.

In a country where the general level of health is too low due to malnutrition and other factors the approach to any programme of development towards better health should lay greater emphasis on the curative side. In fact till the general level of health is considerably raised by an increase in the standard of living the curative aspect of health problem will be more important. While the creation of more hospital facilities is thus needed, in view of the high cost of these services and the non-availability of personnel to man them, it is found expedient to develop the existing hospital services and to make them both efficient and economic units. Having due regard to the limited financial resources at the disposal of the State and the immediate necessity to develop hospital facilities 23 schemes have been included in the first year programme of the Second Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 43.05 lakhs of which Rs. 33.62 lakhs are towards spillover schemes, Rs. 5.43 lakhs towards repetitive schemes and Rs. 4 lakhs towards new schemes.

Improvements to Andhra Medical College and King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

		<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision ..	..	31.61	..	31.61
Provision for 1956-57 ..	..	1.22	..	1.22

Improvements to the Andhra Medical College and the attached King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam were made during the First Plan period itself. It is proposed to continue these improvements further during the Second Plan period also. The bed-strength of the King George Hospital will be increased from 877 to 1,000 during 1956-57 and towards this a provision of Rs. 1.22 lakhs has been made for the year 1956-57.

Guntur Medical College.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

		<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision ..	..	13.63	..	13.63
Provision for 1956-57 ..	..	0.67	..	0.67

Consequent on the increase of admissions in the Medical College, Guntur, from 55 to 105 it has been proposed to provide

additional staff and equipment, etc., and towards this a provision of Rs. 0.67 lakh has been made for the first year of the Second Plan.

Training of additional compounders.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
(1)	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	0.14	..	0.14
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0.14	..	0.14

If shortages of doctors is acute the shortages in the other auxiliary personnel is much more so. In order to meet the requirements of compounders during the Second Plan period the number of stipendiaries to be trained in each district headquarters hospital was increased from 7 to 9 during the First Plan period. This number so far trained is insufficient to meet the requirements of the Second Plan. It is therefore proposed to continue these facilities during 1956-57 also at an estimated cost of Re. 0.14 lakh.

Training of additional midwives.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
(1)	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	1.22	..	1.22
Provision for 1956-57 ..	1.22	..	1.22

Lack of midwives in adequate numbers has been one of the causes for the large percentage of infant mortality. At present facilities exist for training of midwives in ten Government medical institutions but in three of these institutions the training of midwives has been replaced by the training of auxiliary nurse midwives. The normal output of midwives under the existing facilities for every 1½ years is 42. As this is inadequate to meet the staff requirements of midwives during the Second Plan period it is proposed to train an additional number of 632 midwives in 4 batches of 158 of each. Towards this a provision of Rs. 1.22 lakhs has been made for the year 1956-57.

Training of additional nurses.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
(1)	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	2.45	..	2.45
Provision for 1956-57 ..	2.45	..	2.45

The shortage of nurses is also very acute in the State. With the increase in medical facilities in the State during the Second Plan period it is envisaged that at least 495 additional nurses would

be required. It is therefore proposed to train 95 nurses in four years course beginning from the year 1956-57 towards which a provision of Rs. 2.45 lakhs has been made.

Establishment of social and preventive medicine in the Guntur Medical College.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
(1)	<i>Revenue.</i> (2)	<i>Capital.</i> (3)	<i>Total.</i> (4)
Plan provision	1.20	..	1.20
Provision for 1956-57	0.10	..	0.10

Under this scheme a department of social and preventive medicine will be established in the Medical College, Guntur, in lieu of the department of hygiene with rural health centre attached to it either at Sangamajagarlamudi or Tadikonda. During 1956-57 one Assistant Surgeon, two Compounders, two technicians and one lower division clerk will be appointed for this purpose for which a provision of Rs. 0.10 lakh has been made.

District laboratories (establishment of Regional Laboratory at Visakhapatnam).

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
(1)	<i>Revenue.</i> (2)	<i>Capital.</i> (3)	<i>Total.</i> (4)
Plan provision	8.85	..	8.85
Provision for 1956-57	0.26	..	0.26

Under this scheme establishment of District laboratories in some district headquarters hospitals is contemplated to conduct clinical, pathological, serological and bio-chemical tests. These District laboratories will be of use not only to Government Medical institutions in the district but will also be used by the private medical institutions and private practitioners who cannot afford the establishment of private laboratories attached to the private clinics. These laboratories would be of more use in helping speedier diagnosis of diseases. During 1956-57 a regional laboratory will be started at Visakhapatnam at a cost of Rs. 0.26 lakh.

Improvements to District Headquarters Hospitals.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
(1)	<i>Revenue.</i> (2)	<i>Capital.</i> (3)	<i>Total.</i> (4)
Plan provision	48.49	..	48.49
Provision for 1956-57	0.79	..	0.79

During the first plan, a new headquarters hospital was built at Eluru which would accommodate 250 in-patients. The old hospital had accommodation for 50 patients. Thus the total accommodation available is 300 but at present there are only 95 beds.

It is proposed to increase the bed strength during 1956-57 from 95 to 120 towards which a provision of Rs. 0.79 lakh has been made.

Improvements to taluk headquarters hospitals.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	7.00	..	7.00
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0.18	..	0.18

An effective regional system of hospitals would include the District Hospital, the taluk hospital and the rural medical centre. A co-ordinated hospital system with its free flow of medical services would help to provide satisfactory medical care both in urban and rural areas. It is therefore proposed to effect improvements to the taluk headquarters hospitals during the Second Plan period by converting the dispensaries into hospitals and by way of increase in bed strength, equipment, etc. During 1956-57 the staff in the Government Hospitals at Kandukur and Kanigiri would be strengthened and the bed strength in Government Hospital, Narsapatnam will be increased from 15 to 20. Towards this, a provision of Rs. 0.18 lakh has been made for the year 1956-57.

Provincialisation of local fund institutions.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	23.18	..	23.18
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0.75	..	0.75

The policy of the Government is to provincialize all the local fund medical institutions situated at the taluk headquarters with a view to improve medical facilities as the general level of efficiency in health administration by local bodies is low and one of the important causes which contributes to this State of affairs is that the financial resources of the local bodies are in a majority of cases insufficient to maintain adequate services staffed with well-qualified personnel. So far 66 hospitals have been provincialized and 36 are yet to be taken over by Government. The process of provincialization could be carried on in stages and such of the institutions which require immediate provincialization will be given priority. If donations are forthcoming the local fund medical institutions started outside the taluk headquarters will also be provincialized. During 1956-57 it is proposed to provincialize five local fund hospitals situated at the taluk headquarters and towards this a provision of Rs. 0.75 lakh has been made.

Government General Hospital, Guntur.

(Rupees in lakhs.)			
	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	0.09	..	0.09
Provision for 1956-57	0.09	..	0.09

Some additional staff was sanctioned during 1955-56 to the Government General Hospital, Guntur. The provision of Rs. 0.09 lakh represents the cost of continuance of this staff during 1956-57.

Government General Hospital, Kurnool.

(Rupees in lakhs.)			
	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	0.45	..	0.45
Provision for 1956-57	0.45	..	0.45

Consequent on the pressure on the District Headquarters Hospital, Kurnool, increase in the bed strength has become absolutely necessary. The bed strength has already been increased from 200 to 250 but it is still inadequate. A provision of Rs. 0.45 lakh has been made for the year 1956-57 towards augmenting the bed strength still further.

Tuberculosis clinics.

(Rupees in lakhs.)			
	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	20.00	..	20.00
Provision for 1956-57	0.91	..	0.91

Tuberculosis is a major public health problem next in importance only to Malaria. Even preventive measures like B.C.G. Vaccination and the standard of living, etc., take considerable time to yield results. The active cases have therefore to be given medical relief. It is proposed to open tuberculosis clinics in four headquarters hospitals at Eluru, Kakinada, Cuddapah and Masulipatam. These clinics will help reduction of the disease in its early stages and provide out-patient treatment for cases not requiring isolation. The clinics will also provide domiciliary service, i.e., service to patients requiring institutional treatment but who can afford to remain in house and take treatment. A provision of Rs. 0.91 lakh has been made for the scheme during 1956-57.

Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	15.36	..	15.36
Provision for 1956-57	0.13	..	0.13

Facilities for treatment of tuberculosis in Andhra are most inadequate and the only tuberculosis hospital in Andhra at Nellore has a bed strength of 44. Even though the sanctioned bed strength of the hospital is 44, ninety-nine patients are at present being treated in the hospital. During 1956-57 it is therefore proposed to raise the bed strength in this hospital from 44 to 90. A provision of Rs. 0.13 lakh has been made towards the increase to bed-strength and the necessary staff of this hospital during 1956-57.

Family Planning.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan Provision	4.06	..	4.06
Provision for 1956-57	0.44	..	0.44

The rapid growth in the population of the country and the pressure exercised by it on the limited resources of the country have brought to the forefront the urgency of the problem of family planning and population control. The recent improvement in medical facilities has helped to a large extent to reduce the death rate and with a fairly constant birth rate the population problem has assumed alarming proportions. Any effort to raise the standard of living without the resultant check on the population would become futile because the increase in standard of living would be more than off-set by the increase in population. It was therefore decided to educate people in family-planning methods through family-planning clinics. During the First Five Year Plan 5 family-planning clinics were opened in King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam, Headquarters Hospital at Kakinada, Government General Hospitals at Guntur and Kurnool and Municipal Maternity and Child-Welfare Centre and Maternity Home, Kurnool. In addition, the Eluru Municipal Council is running a family clinic with the assistance of the Government of India in the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre in its area. It is proposed to continue these family clinics during 1956-57 also towards which a provision of Rs. 0.44 lakh has been made.

Rural Health Centre, Simhachalam and Training of Sanitary Inspectors.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Plan provision	6.06	..	6.06
(1) Provision for 1956-57 ..	(2) 0.74	(3) ..	(4) 0.74

During 1953 one health unit with a maternity home attached was started at Simhachalam in Visakhapatnam district to afford field training facilities to the student Sanitary Inspectors at the Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam. This is expected to serve as a training ground in rural sanitation for the pupil Sanitary Inspectors, medical undergraduates and other personnel such as Health Officers, Maternity Assistants, etc. During 1956-57, a provision of Rs. 0.74 lakh has been made to acquire site for the health centre at Simhachalam and Sanitary Inspector's Hostel at Visakhapatnam and for continuing the scheme.

Department of History of Medicine.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	1.06	..	1.06
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0.17	..	0.17

The Upgrading Committee appointed by the Government of India, Ministry of Health, in 1948 to make recommendations regarding the upgrading of certain branches of teaching and research in the existing medical colleges and institutions in India with a view to enlarging the existing facilities for research and post-graduate teaching of medical personnel recommended various departments for upgrading and placed three 'priority groups. History of Medicine in Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam is one of the departments recommended for upgrading by the Committee in the third priority group. As there is at present neither any nucleus nor any background for the department of History of Medicine in Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam, it is proposed to organize the department of history of medicine in that College so as to make it a post-graduate teaching and research centre. A provision of Rs. 0.17 lakh has been made for the year 1956-57 for this scheme.

Reconstruction of the 30 servants' quarters in King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision		31.61	31.61
Provision for 1956-57		0.40	0.40

The A.R.P. quarters in the King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam, are at present occupied by the hospital servants. These buildings were constructed during the war period as an emergency measure and it is reported that they are in a dilapidated condition and that any attempt to rebuild the existing quarters through necessary repairs would not be economical. It is therefore proposed to reconstruct quarters for 30 servants working in the King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam, for which a provision of Rs. 0.40 lakh has been made for the first year of the Second Plan.

Improvements to Mental Hospital, Waltair—Construction of additional buildings for 40 criminal lunatics.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision		8.50	8.50
Provision for 1956-57		2.50	2.50

There is only one Mental Hospital in the Andhra State at Waltair with a bed-strength of 210. At present the criminal mental patients belonging to this State are still accommodated in the Mental Hospital, Madras, and the Madras Government are pressing for their transfer. It is therefore proposed to put up additional buildings for the Mental Hospital, Waltair, so as to accommodate 40 criminal lunatics. Besides this, it is also proposed to increase the bed-strength from 210 to 226. A provision of Rs. 2.50 lakhs has been made towards this, for the year 1956-57.

Improvements to District Headquarters Hospitals.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	20.62	27.87	48.49
Provision for 1956-57		15.09	15.09

(a) Construction of semi-permanent sheds in the Government Headquarters Hospital, Anantapur.—At present the patients are being accommodated in the verandahs of the Headquarters Hospital, Anantapur and thus exposed to rain and winds. It

has therefore been proposed to construct two semi-permanent buildings in the Government Headquarters Hospital, Anantapur, for which Rs. 0.22 lakh has been provided for the year 1956-57.

(b) *Construction of a new building for Government Headquarters Hospital, Anantapur.*—The present District Headquarters Hospital at Anantapur is situated in a very unhealthy locality. It is therefore proposed to reconstruct the Headquarters Hospital, Anantapur in a suitable locality for which a token provision of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been made for the year 1956-57.

(c) *Acquisition of private land for District Headquarters Hospital, Srikakulam.*—It has been decided to bifurcate the present medical district of Visakhapatnam into two medical districts with headquarters at Srikakulam and Vizianagaram. The present bed-strength of the Government Hospital, Srikakulam is only 53 and there are no special departments in the hospital. The hospital compound also does not permit the upgrading of the hospital into that of a district headquarters hospital with a bed-strength of 100 or more. Therefore an extent of 32.07 acres situated by the side of the road leading to Arasavelly has been proposed to be taken over as a first step for construction of the Headquarters Hospital at Srikakulam. A provision of Rs. 0.27 lakh has been made towards this scheme for the year 1956-57.

(d) *Construction of Headquarters Hospital, Eluru.*—During the first plan, the construction of buildings for the district headquarters hospital with accommodation for 200 beds was undertaken. A provision of Rs. 4.59 lakhs has been made during the first year of the Second plan to construct the additional buildings and complete the remaining work of the buildings.

(e) *Government Hospital, Guntur.*—During 1956-57 a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made to acquire lands to start the construction of the buildings for the Government General Hospital, Guntur. The improvements of the Government General Hospital, Guntur was undertaken even during the First Plan period.

Improvements to Taluk Headquarters Hospitals.

(1)	(Rupees in lakhs.)		
	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	7.00	7.00
Provision for 1956-57	0.84	0.84

(a) *Construction of a Maternity Ward of 8 beds in the Taluk Headquarters Hospital, Palamaner.*—There is no Maternity

Ward in the Government Hospital, Palamaner. As facilities for Maternity cases are essential at Taluk Headquarters, the construction of a Maternity Ward with 8 beds has been sanctioned and the work is in progress. It is proposed to complete it during 1956-57 at a cost of Rs. 0.29 lakh.

(b) *Converting the existing dispensary at Kovvur into a hospital with Maternity Ward and operation theatre.*—Kovvur had only a dispensary. With a view to convert it into a hospital, a Maternity Ward and an operation theatre were sanctioned and the work is in progress. A provision of Rs. 0.02 lakh has been made during 1956-57 to complete the work.

(c) *Government Dispensary, Koilkuntla.*—With a view to improve the existing medical facilities in the Government Dispensary at Koilkuntla it is proposed to construct a Maternity Ward, an operation theatre, a general ward of 5 beds, corridors and a leprosy shed. A provision of Rs. 0.30 lakh has been made towards this during 1956-57.

(d) *Construction of a X-ray block in Government Hospital, Adoni.*—The construction of a X-ray block in the Government Hospital, Adoni, was taken up and is in progress. A provision of Rs. 0.05 lakh has been made during 1956-57 to complete the construction of the X-ray block.

(e) *Improvements to Taluk Headquarters Hospital, Kanigiri.*—To improve the Taluk Headquarters Hospital, Kanigiri, it is proposed to construct a Maternity Ward, operation theatre, a ward of 5 beds, corridors and leprosy shed and the works are in progress. A sum of Rs. 0.20 lakh has been provided during 1956-57 to complete these works.

Medical College, Guntur.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	13.63	13.63
Provision for 1956-57	3.08	3.08

It is proposed to improve the Guntur Medical College by the construction of additional buildings. Towards this, a provision of Rs. 3.08 lakhs has been made for the year 1956-57.

Improvements to Kurnool Hospital.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	20.00	20.00
Provision for 1956-57	10.44	10.44

With the location of the temporary capital of the State in Kurnool, the hospital has assumed added significance. It has also become necessary to improve the General Hospital at Kurnool by providing additional facilities to cater for the increasing number of patients. At present the hospital has no facilities for treatment of persons who would like to be kept in special wards. It is therefore proposed to construct buildings for the special wards for which a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been made for the first year.

The hospital does not have also an up-to-date out-patient department. As the Medical College is going to be located in Kurnool it has become very necessary to provide all specialities in the out-patient department to serve the needs of the teaching institutions. A provision of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has therefore been made for the construction of a new out-patient block.

The water-supply for the hospital is also absolutely inadequate to meet the requirements. Since it is proposed to put up additional buildings and increase the bed-strength, etc., it is very necessary to improve the water-supply and drainage facilities and towards this a provision of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been made for the year 1956-57.

With the addition of new buildings and the general reorganization of the whole hospital, it would become necessary to take up some structural changes in the existing buildings so as to arrange the accommodation properly. A provision of Rs. 0.94 lakh has therefore been made towards this item of work also, during 1956-57.

Public Health.

The subject of 'Health' is largely the responsibility of the States, the Centre's part being restricted to the provision of facilities for higher education and research. The Central Government have also the overall function of the development of health services in the country as a whole. The causes of low state of health are the lack of hygienic environment conducive to healthful living, low resistance which is primarily due to lack of adequate diet and poor nutrition, lack of proper housing, safe water-supply, proper removal of human wastes and the lack of medical care, curative and preventive besides lack of general and health education and low economic status. The broad objective of the State Health Plan is to initiate, continue, expand and intensify the health services commenced or planned under the First Five Year Plan for the promotion of positive health among the people, especially in the rural areas of the State who have not in the past received the needed medical care both preventive and curative. The programmes envisaged during the Second Plan period aim at the creation of a health environment by the provision of safe water-supply and efficient excretal disposal so as to progressively eliminate the conditions of constant exposure and vulnerability to disease under which over four-fifths of the population of this State at present live in the rural areas. With this end in view, 13 schemes were included in the first year of the Second Plan at a total cost of Rs. 70.87 lakhs. The bulk of this amount, namely Rs. 58 lakhs, is for National Water-Supply and Sanitation Scheme for rural areas which is the only spill-over scheme included in the first year programme. Eight schemes costing Rs. 10.04 lakhs are repetitive schemes and five schemes costing Rs. 2.87 lakhs are alone new schemes included in the first year programme.

Expansion of Malaria Bureau.

		<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
(1)		<i>Revenue.</i> (2)	<i>Capital.</i> (3)	<i>Total.</i> (4)
Plan provision	.. ..	33.07	..	33.07
Provision for 1956-57	.. ..	5.97	..	5.97

One of the most pressing public health problems is the control of Malaria. The economic loss due to this disease is

estimated at several hundred crores of rupees every year. Vast fertile areas remain fallow and natural resources remain unexploited largely due to the ravages of malaria. During the First Plan period, two units have already been established and during the Second Plan period, it is proposed to start four National Malaria Control Units exclusively for plains giving Malaria protection for about 4 million population exposed to risks of Malaria. Of this, one unit at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.02 lakhs will be started during the first year of the Second Plan. Rupees 4.95 lakhs has been provided for continuing the activity of Control Units.

Nutrition Research.

		<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
		Revenue.	Capital.	Total
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	.. ..	3.29	..	3.29
Provision for 1956-57	.. ..	0.29	..	0.29

A scheme of nutrition research for carrying out study of existing dietary pattern, assessing dietary deficiencies, combating mal-nutrition found among the vulnerable groups and for supply of nutrient supplements and for education of public on nutrition was started by the establishment of a Regional Nutrition Unit in 1950. During the First Plan period, the unit has been transferred from Anantapur district to the Kakinada-Peddapuram Community Project area and a scheme for research on beri-beri in Visakhapatnam area in collaboration with the Indian Council for Medical Research and the Research Corporation, New York was also implemented. During 1956-57, the Unit and the Research work now being carried in and around Visakhapatnam will be continued and towards this, a provision of Rs. 0.29 lakh has been made for the year 1956-57.

Health Propaganda and Publicity.

		<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
		Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	.. ..	2.48	..	2.48
Provision for 1956-57	.. ..	0.06	..	0.06

* No significant improvement in Public Health would be possible without the willing assent and co-operation of the people and their active participation in measures intended for individual and community health protection. It is of the greatest importance that not only all available modern methods of publicity

should be adopted but they should be as attractive as possible and intelligible to the large sections that are not literate. It is therefore proposed to establish Central Health Education (Propaganda and Publicity) Bureau in the office of the Director of Public Health which will have a film library and which will print and distribute literature on public health at cost price to local bodies. During 1956-57 only a part of the scheme will be implemented by maintaining one epidemic control-cum-propaganda van.

Measures for prevention of epidemic diseases.

(1)	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	7.36	..	7.36
Provision for 1956-57	0.68	..	0.68

During the First Plan period all districts have been provided with a jeep and in addition East Godavari district was provided with a van for carrying out prophylactic preventive measures for epidemic on account of food scarcity and in case of outbreaks of epidemic diseases to mobilize quickly and concentrate staff and equipment in the affected areas. During 1956-57 it is proposed to maintain the existing epidemic control van in the district of East Godavari and jeeps in the districts of the State. Towards this, a provision of Rs. 0.68 lakh has been made for 1956-57.

B. C. G. Vaccination campaign.

(1)	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	14.13	..	14.13
Provision for 1956-57	2.17	..	2.17

The B.C.G. Campaign was inaugurated at Visakhapatnam by the Governor of Andhra in October 1954. During the First Plan period, besides the central administrative unit, there were six field units for carrying out the work. By the end of the Second Plan, it is proposed to cover all the areas of the State by B.C.G. Vaccination; a provision of Rs. 2.17 lakhs has been provided for the first year to continue the scheme.

Rural Sanitation Unit.

(1)	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	0.99	....	0.99
Provision for 1956-57	0.09	..	0.09

During the First Plan period special emphasis was laid on rural sanitation and an advisory and consultative unit under an Executive Engineer and ancillary staff has been established at the office of the Director of Public Health to evolve cheap designs for private and public latrines and fresh water-supplies suited to rural conditions. These designs were printed and distributed to Local Bodies and to Collectors for guidance in the execution of the schemes in the Community Projects, Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks in the State. A provision of Rs. 0.09 lakh has been made to continue the scheme during 1956-57.

Training of Health Visitors.

(1)	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	4.73	..	4.73
Provision for 1956-57	0.64	..	0.64

In December 1954, a Health Visitors' Training School was started in Visakhapatnam and 5 candidates have been admitted in the school. Under the present scheme, it is proposed to continue the existing Health Visitors' Training School and also to introduce a combined course of Health Visitors which would train 40 raw school-final candidates every year in midwifery and health visiting. A total provision of Rs. 0.64 lakh has been made towards this for the year 1956-57.

National Filariasis Control Scheme.

(1)	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	24.91	..	24.91
Provision for 1956-57	1.52	..	1.52

During the First Plan period, one filariasis control demonstration unit was started protecting a population of about 3 lakhs in filariasis endemic area in the Community Project in East

Godavari district and 2 survey units for carrying out surveys for mapping out filariasis prevalence in the State with a view to institute control measures. By the end of the First Plan survey has been conducted in 41 panchayats and one municipality in the districts of East Godavari and West Godavari and the control operations were in progress in Kakinada-Peddapuram Community Project area in East Godavari district. During 1956-57, it is proposed to continue the existing control unit and continue the two survey units for a period of 6 months for completing the survey of the incidence of filariasis throughout the State.

Training of Dais.

		<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
		<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	.. ..	1.90	..	1.90
Provision for 1956-57	.. ..	0.38	..	0.38

Under this scheme 360 dais will be trained with UNICEF assistance by way of teaching sets, bicycles and dais kits and cash rewards at the rate of Rs. 10 for 6 months for dais under training. This training will enable the country midwives practising traditionally midwifery to pursue their profession adopting aseptic method in the conduct of labour, for the overall improvement of domiciliary midwifery in the rural areas.

Training of Public Health and auxiliary health personnel.

		<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
		<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	.. ..	4.06	..	4.06
Provision for 1956-57	.. ..	0.52	..	0.52

The following public health personnel are proposed to be trained during 1956-57 in the subjects under the institutions noted against each of them for which a provision of Rs. 0.52 lakh has been made during the first year of the Second Plan.

<i>Staff proposed for training.</i>	<i>Subject in which to be trained.</i>	<i>Institution at which the training will be given.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Six Health Officers, Class I.	Public Health basic training.	All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.

<i>Staff proposed for training.</i>	<i>Subject in which to be trained.</i>	<i>Institution at which the training will be given.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
2 One Health Officer, Class I	Nutrition ..	Nutrition Research Laboratories, Coonoor.
3 One Health Officer, Class I	Malariaology ..	Malaria Institute of India, New Delhi.
4 One Health Officer ..	Industrial Hygiene	All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.
5 One Health Officer, Class I and Four Health Inspectors.	Leprosy control	Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute, Chingleput.
6 One Health Officer, Class I and two Health visitors.	Tuberculosis ..	At a recognised Tuberculosis Institution.
7 Six Health Officers, Class I	Orientation course in Public Health.	Health Unit, Poona-malle.

Training of general trained nurses in Public Health Nursing.

		<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
		<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision ..	..	0.24	..	0.24
Provision for 1956-57 ..	..	0.05	..	0.05

Even if the combined course for Health Visitors in Health visiting and midwifery is implemented, trained candidates will become available only from the middle of 1958-59. As such, it will be necessary to employ general trained nurses in the posts of Health Visitors after training them in public health nursing. During 1956-57, two general trained nurses will be deputed for training in Public Health nursing at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health at Calcutta. For this, a provision of Rs. 0.05 lakh has been made for the year 1956-57.

Central Malaria laboratory and museum.

		<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
		<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision ..	..	2.20	..	2.20
Provision for 1956-57 ..	..	0.50	..	0.50

A Central Malaria Laboratory and museum at Visakhapatnam will be established during 1956-57 to afford training facilities for

the health personnel employed in malaria control schemes in the State and also provide research facilities.

National Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme for Rural Areas.

		<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
(1)		<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
		(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	..	.. 95.00	..	95.00
Provision for 1956-57	..	.. 58.00	..	58.00

In pursuance of the policy to provide protected drinking water and sanitation facilities to rural areas, the Government selected the following 4 units each comprising of 100 villages for intensive operations under the National Rural Water-supply and Sanitation Programme during the First Plan period:—

- (1) Visakhapatnam Unit in Visakhapatnam district.
- (2) Palnad Unit in Guntur district.
- (3) Kadiri Unit in Anantapur district.
- (4) Pattikonda Unit in Kurnool district.

The Central assistance for the scheme will be in the form of outright grants equal to one half of the cost the other half being borne by the State through contributions by the villagers, Local Bodies and from State revenues. Each village will have on an average 3 sanitary wells and almost every house will have a latrine. An amount of Rs. 58 lakhs has been provided for the first year of the Second Plan for extending the amenities under the scheme to four other districts.

Urban Water-Supply and Drainage.

Of the 35 municipalities in the State only 18 municipalities have some sort of protected water-supply, the rate of supply per capita per diem ranging from 15 gallons in Vijayawada to about 4 gallons in Proddatur, the average rate of supply in these 18 municipalities being less than 10 gallons per capita per day. Besides these municipalities there are 71 panchayats with a population of over 10,000 and 322 panchayats with a population of five to ten thousands. But only 5 of them are provided with protected water and that too to meet partial needs only. A provision of safe and adequate water-supply is a basic requirement and should receive the highest priority. The improvement of water-supply system in 9 towns and provision of fresh water-supply facilities for seven more, were taken up during the first plan. Of the 16 water-supply schemes undertaken during the first plan only one has been completed and handed over to the municipality by the end of the first plan. During 1956-57 ten incomplete water-supply schemes will be continued at an estimated cost of Rs. 31.23 lakhs besides the Gosthani Scheme which is expected to cost in 1956-57 an amount of Rs. 92.03 lakhs.

The introduction of protected water-supply alone will not be sufficient for achieving healthful living. It is essential to adopt measures for the hygienic collection and disposal of community waste. At present out of 35 municipalities in the State only Vijayawada, Rajahmundry and Tirupati have at least the benefits of an inadequate partial drainage system and that too open drains only. Two drainage schemes were therefore taken up during the First Plan, viz., Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada Drainage Scheme.

Visakhapatnam (New Gosthani) Comprehensive Water-Supply Scheme.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	82.03	82.03
Provision for 1956-57	82.03	82.03

The water-supply position in Visakhapatnam area has been difficult for a long time. With the rapid growth of the town,

railways, port, military establishments, etc., the need for augmenting the water-supply was increasingly felt. A comprehensive scheme called the new Gosthani Scheme was therefore taken up during the first plan. The cost of the scheme is to be shared pro rata between the municipality, railway, the port authority and the Defence Department. It is proposed to complete the scheme by 1st January 1957, and towards this, a provision of Rs. 41.04 lakhs under Capital and Rs. 40.99 lakhs under Loans and Advances has been made for the year 1956-57. This scheme when completed would serve the population of 2.2 lakhs at 25 gallons per head per day.

Guntur Water Supply-Scheme.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	23.00	23.00
Provision for 1956-57	0.17	0.17

With a view to provide 25 gallons per head per day to an ultimate population of 2.20 lakhs in Guntur in 1981, the Guntur Water-Supply Scheme was taken up for execution in 1951. The sub-works, viz., storage tank, Booster Station, pumping main and distribution system have all been completed. The construction of the treatment works, viz., the filtration plant and its accompaniments are nearing completion. As the water-supply position was very acute a pilot scheme of water-supply utilizing the completed portion of the various components of the scheme was put into commission during May 1953 and the same is supplying about 10 lakhs of gallons per day. The provision of Rs. 0.17 lakh has been made to continue the scheme during 1956-57.

Kakinada Water-Supply Scheme.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	2.12	2.12
Provision for 1956-57	2.08	2.08

Kakinada town is having protected water-supply since 50 years. But the growth of population of the town necessitated the improvement of water-supply of the town. The proposal was to increase the meagre supply of 8 gallons per head per day to 15 gallons to an ultimate population of 1,25,000 in 1991. Accordingly the Kakinada Water-Supply Scheme has been taken up for

execution which consists of 3 parts. The second part of the scheme has been completed. A provision of Rs. 2.08 lakhs has been made for continuing the work of part I and III during the first year of the Second Plan.

Cuddapah Water-Supply Improvements Scheme.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	6.39	6.39
Provision for 1956-57	3.00	3.00

Cuddapah town derives its water-supply from two sources, namely Bugga and the Penna. At present the rate of water-supply is only 7 gallons per head per day. Under this improvement scheme it is envisaged to supply 15 gallons per day per head to an ultimate population of 70,000 in 1986. Ground level service reservoir has already been completed and the improvements to Head Works and the distribution system are in progress. A provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been made for this scheme during the year 1956-57 to continue the work.

Vijayawada Water-Supply Improvements Scheme.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	4.78	4.78
Provision for 1956-57	4.78	4.78

This is a comprehensive improvement scheme designed to serve an ultimate population of 3 lakhs in 1991 at the rate of 30 gallons per head per day. The present rate of supply is only 15 gallons per head per day. The sinking of the tube well to supplement the present supply to the town is well under progress, and a provision of Rs. 4.78 lakhs has been made for the year 1956-57 to continue the work on the scheme.

Nandyal Water-Supply Scheme.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	9.83	9.83
Provision for 1956-57	1.30	1.30

Under this scheme it is proposed to serve an ultimate population of 52,000 in 1986 with a supply of 25 gallons per head per

day. The scheme consists of drawing raw water from the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal and storing it in a storage reservoir of 4 months capacity and supplying to the town after filtration through rapid gravity filters. The filtered water will be pumped into an R.C.C. elevated service reservoir of 1.5 lakhs gallons capacity located in the town from where it will be distributed to the public. Construction of staff quarters at the head works, laying of 12" C.I. pump main have been completed under the first stage of the scheme. Construction of summer storage tank under the second stage have also been nearing completion. A provision of Rs. 1.30 lakhs has been made during the year 1956-57 for continuing the work on the scheme.

Srikakulam Water-Supply Improvements Scheme.

(1)	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	11.01	11.01
Provision for 1956-57	3.00	3.00

This scheme is designed to serve an ultimate population of 46,000 in 1986 with a water-supply of 15 gallons per head per day. The scheme consists of laying the infiltration gallery in the bed of river Langulya, providing a suction well-cum-pipe house, etc., and the necessary distribution system. Work in respect of the infiltration gallery is progressing. It is proposed to continue the scheme during the Second Plan and towards this, a provision of Rs. 3 lakhs is made for the year 1956-57.

Chittoor Water-Supply Improvements Scheme.

(1)	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	6.58	6.58
Provision for 1956-57	3.20	3.20

The object of the scheme is to provide an ultimate population of 70,000 in 1986 with a water-supply of 10 gallons per head per day. The scheme consists of laying the infiltration gallery in the bed of river Ponnai, laying a pumping main, constructing a pump house and providing suitable pump sets, etc., at the Head Works, providing distribution system and service reservoir in the town. Construction of the gallery, pump house and staff quarters have already been completed. Laying of the pipes for the distribution system is also in progress. A provision of Rs. 3.20 lakhs is made for the year 1956-57 to continue the work on the scheme.

Hindupur Water-Supply Scheme.

(1)	(Rupees in lakhs.)		
	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision		3.85	3.85
Provision for 1956-57		0.54	0.54

This scheme when completed would provide an ultimate population of 40,000 in 1986 with a water-supply of 10 gallons per head per day. The scheme involves construction of two infiltration wells in the bed of river Pennar, a suction well-cum-pump house, an R.C.C. over head service reservoir and the distribution system. The suction well-cum-pump house and the staff quarters have all been completed and laying of syphon pipe is nearing completion. A sum of Rs. 0.54 lakh has been provided for this scheme during 1956-57 to carry on the work.

Guntakal Water-Supply Scheme.

(1)	(Rupees in lakhs.)		
	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision		3.62	3.62
Provision for 1956-57		1.89	1.89

This scheme is intended to provide only 5 gallons per head per day in 1986 to an ultimate population of 50,000. The sources of water to this town is head of a spring channel situated 4 miles away from the town. Under this scheme, water will be drawn to the suction well and pumped through a pumping main into a balancing tank and an R.C.C. reservoir each serving Guntakal and Timmancherla respectively. Necessary distribution system will also be constructed. Laying and joining of the pumping main, constructing the pump house and staff quarters are in progress, and the construction of R.C.C. reservoir is nearing completion. A provision of Rs. 1.89 lakhs has been made for the first year of the Second Plan to continue the work on the scheme.

Vizianagaram Water-Supply Scheme.

(1)	(Rupees in lakhs.)		
	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision		12.82	12.82
Provision for 1956-57		9.00	9.00

The existing supply drawn from an infiltration gallery laid in the bed of Nelimula river about 4½ miles away from the town

was originally designed for an ultimate population of 50,000 at 15 gallons per head per day and installed in 1912. Under this scheme 1.1 lakhs of population in 1986 will have a supply of 25 gallons per head per day by replacing the existing pumping main by steel pipes. A provision of Rs. 9 lakhs has been made for this scheme to continue the work connected with it.

Vijayawada Drainage Scheme.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision		48.88	48.88
Provision for 1956-57		2.27	2.27

Vijayawada is the first of the towns in Andhra State wherein facilities of an under ground sewage are being provided. It is proposed to execute an under ground drainage scheme in the area east of Railway line which is not served by the existing open drainage system. Indents for the necessary stoneware pipes and other materials have already been placed and are being received. This scheme is likely to be carried over to the Third Plan period also. To continue the work on the scheme a provision of Rs. 2.27 lakhs has been made for the year 1956-57.

Housing.

Rural housing :

(Rupees in lakhs.)

(1)	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	7.13	7.13
Provision for 1956-57	0.925	0.925

Improvements to housing conditions in rural areas is a task of the normal work. The housing condition for under-privileged section in Village Community are often extremely bad and need urgent attention. Artisan live and work under conditions which are already serious impediment to the adoption of improved techniques besides being injurious to health. The traditional designs of houses in villages even for sections of the population which are somewhat better off do not provide for the minimum requirements of light, ventilation and drainage. In all villages the need for introducing the improved methods of excreta disposal is being increasingly felt and time has come for a large scale effort in this direction. No doubt the importance of rural housing has to be viewed not in isolation but as a part of the larger scheme of rural reconstruction which includes improvements in every direction. During 1956-57 it is proposed to make a beginning in better houses by way of granting loans to members of Rural Housing Co-operatives. A sum of Rs. 0.925 lakh has been earmarked for disbursement as loan towards construction of 25 houses.

Welfare of Scheduled Tribes.

The Tribal population in India is accepted to be the oldest population of the land. Heretofore the problems of the tribal people have been approached from different angles according to the interests of the persons dealing with them. There developed one school of thought which held that the tribal people population should be permitted to live in isolation from other more organised groups. Though there may be a good deal of justification for such a policy of non-interference, it is not easily practicable when tribal life has been influenced by social forces from without, and tribal communities have reached a certain degree of acculturation accompanied by the penetration of communications into the tribal areas and of social services for the betterment of their lives. The conditions are now generally such that there has to be a positive policy of assisting the tribal people to develop their natural resources and to evolve a productive economic life wherein they will enjoy the fruits of their labour and will not be exploited by more organised economic forces.

The scheduled areas cover an extent of 6,531.76 square miles in our State. They lie in Salur, Parvatipur, Palakonda taluks of Srikakulam district, Gudem taluk in Visakhapatnam district and Ellavaram (Rampa Chodavaram), Bhadrachalam and Nugur taluks in East Godavari district. These areas are rich in forest and mineral wealth. About five lakhs of people live in these hilly and jungle tracts. About 4,000 chenchus who are also Scheduled Tribes live in Kurnool and Guntur districts. The people in these areas are strong and sturdy, lead a primitive way of life—cut off from the civilised areas of the State, and are backward culturally and economically. They are being exploited by unscrupulous merchants living in the border villages in the plains.

The Second Five Year Plan aims at an allround development of these areas by providing irrigation facilities, colonisation, soil conservation schemes, drinking water-supply schemes, improved methods of agriculture, etc. Ameliorative measures like provision of educational and medical facilities, anti-malaria operations, co-operative schemes, finance and marketing facilities will be undertaken. During 1956-57, schemes are included at an estimated cost of Rs. 29.48.

Opening of two new Government Hostels in East Godavari and Visakhapatnam districts for Scheduled Tribes.¶

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	0.54	..	0.54
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0.06	..	0.06

Even the existing facilities for education are not availed of by the children, belonging to Scheduled Tribes mostly owing to the poverty prevailing among the Scheduled Tribes. The only way of imparting education to them is by way of starting free hostels. It is therefore proposed to open two new Government Hostels one in East Godavari and the other in Visakhapatnam Agency. An expenditure of Rs. 0.06 lakh has been proposed to be incurred during 1956-57 towards these two hostels.

Increase in the strength of boarders in the subsidised hostels in Chintapalli and Kunavaram for Scheduled Tribes.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	0.51	..	0.51
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0.03	..	0.03

The scheme aims at increasing the strength of boarders in the hostels of Chintapalli and Kunavaram by giving seven additional grants to the hostel at Chintapalli and fifteen additional grants to the hostel at Kunavaram during 1956-57. A sum of Rs. 0.03 lakh has been provided during the first year of the Second Plan for this purpose.

Chenchu uplift—Opening of Boarding School at Dornal (Kurnool district).

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	0.55	..	0.55
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0.10	..	0.10

The Composite Madras State opened two boarding schools at Dornal and Bairluty in the Kurnool district in 1951 and directed the Chief Conservator of Forests to report on their working after a period of three years. The Chief Conservator of forests and the Collector, Kurnool, have reported that the

Boarding Elementary School at Bairluty has been working satisfactorily. The Boarding Home at Dornal, was however closed even in 1951 for want of sufficient number of pupils. But at present there are 46 school-going children in the locality of Dornal. It is therefore proposed to reopen this school during the year 1956-57 with one Higher Grade teacher and one cook for a period of one year to start with. A provision of Rs. 0.10 lakh has been made for 1956-57 for this school.

Organisation of a purchase and sale Society for Chenchus at Dornal (Kurnool district.)

(Rupees in lakhs.)

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	1.62	..	1.62
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0.11	..	0.11

It is proposed to organise a Purchase and Sales Society for Chenchus living in seven villages in the Dornal Range. The object of the society is to purchase minor forest produce from Chenchus and supply their domestic requirements. The society will also pay wages to them and arrange for the sale of the produce collected by them. About 1,000 chenchus will be benefited by the scheme. For the successful working of the society, it is proposed to appoint one Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies and a peon for the society for a period of one year for which a sum of Rs. 0.11 lakh has been provided during 1956-57.

Development of the Chenchu Co-operative Purchase and Sales Society Limited, Atmakur (Kurnool district).

(Rupees in lakhs.).

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	0.33	..	0.33
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0.07	..	0.07

The Chenchu Co-operative Purchase and Sales Society Limited, Atmakur, was started during 1939-40, for the benefit of Chenchus of Kurnool district with the object of purchasing the minor forest produce collected by the Chenchus, finding profitable market for the same and supplying domestic requirements to the Chenchus. The society is successfully working and hence it is proposed to develop the society during 1956-57 by placing at the disposal of the society the services of three Junior Co-operative Inspectors instead of the free services of a Forest

Ranger. A sum of Rs. 0.07 lakh has been provided in 1956-57 for this scheme.

Extension of anti-malaria operations.

(1)	(Rupees in lakhs.)		
	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	24.00	..	24.00
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0.38	..	0.38

Although tribesmen live close to nature, invariably their health and physique are poor. They suffer from various diseases and the major disease is Malaria. A difficulty encountered in carrying out anti-malaria operations, is the inaccessibility of tribal population who live in the interior of the forests. To the extent communications are available experience suggests that mobile medical units are specially suited to tribal areas. It is expected that Government of India will provide the equipment like jeep, trucks and D.D.T., etc. A provision of Rs. 0.38 lakh has therefore been made in 1956-57 to extend anti-malarial operations with the ultimate object of covering 1,378 more villages and establishing two control units under the National Malaria Control Programme by the end of the Second Plan.

Extension of anti-yaws campaign to Srikakulam district.

(1)	(Rupees in lakhs.)		
	Revenue.	Capital.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(2)	(3)
Plan provision	1.33	..	1.33
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0.90	..	0.90

The schemes for fighting out Yaws disease has been in operation since August 1954 in Rampachodavaram taluk, East Godavari district. It is proposed to extend the scheme to Srikakulam district during the first year 1956-57 of the Second Plan, as Yaws incidence is highly endemic in the district. The scheme envisages survey and treatment of Yaws prevailing in the district. Four mobile units will be under the overall control and direction of a Project Medical Officer of the Grade of Class I, Health Officer. Each mobile unit will comprise one Health Inspector, two Health Assistants and auxiliary staff and two such units being under the immediate supervision of one Medical Officer. The entire plan of operation relating to the scheme will be under the administrative control and direction of Director of Public Health. A sum of Rs. 0.90 lakh has been provided for this scheme during 1956-57.

Forming four village roads in Chodavaram, Kasinagaram, Pregalappalli and Terupurampalli in Bhadrachalam taluk, East Godavari district.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	0.04	..	0.04
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0.04	..	0.04

This is a spill-over scheme of the First Five-Year Plan. The four road works have already been completed but the land acquisition proceedings are yet to be concluded. A provision of Rs. 0.04 lakh for 1956-57 has therefore been made to meet the land acquisition charges.

Forming a road from Gangavaram to Join M. D. R. 6 in Rajahmundry taluk.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	0.05	..	0.05
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0.05	..	0.05

The total length of the road is 10.4 miles. The formation of the road has been completed during the First Plan period itself. To give finishing touches to this road, an amount of Rs. 0.05 lakh has been provided during 1956-57.

Training of Hillmen for appointment as Maistries in improved methods of cultivation.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	0.86	..	0.86
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0.18	..	0.18

To carry on the departmental propaganda in agency tracts, candidates from the agency areas are selected and are given training in improved methods of agriculture so that they may carry on the work more effectively among their own tribesmen. A separate batch of hillmen owning lands are also selected and trained to enable them to start their own model farms after the training. Both the types of training are conducted at Araku Valley for a period of six months. This scheme was implemented during the First Five Year Plan and it is proposed to continue it during the Second Plan also. It is programmed to train sixty persons at Araku and Srungavarapukota during 1956-57, for which a sum of Rs. 0.18 lakh has been provided during 1956-57.

Establishment charges of Director of Tribal Welfare and Deputy Director and Non-Gazetted staff employed in Secretariat for Agency Work.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	8.43	..	8.43
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0.25	..	0.25

For speeding up of the several activities, the need for supervisory staff is very much felt. The Government have already sanctioned the post of a Director of Tribal Welfare, and it is now proposed to make provision for staff of the Director of Tribal Welfare and jeep. It is also proposed to have District Welfare Officers in the grade of Tahsildars in the districts of Visakhapatnam and East Godavari and in the grade of Deputy Tahsildars in Srikakulam and West Godavari districts. At the Secretariat level, provision is made for employment of Non-Gazetted staff for work in connection with agency development.

Rural Water Supply.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	6.27	..	6.27
Provision for 1956-57 ..	1.32	..	1.32

To a large extent tribal diseases are due to lack of protected water-supply. They use waters of streams and stagnant of pools which is exceedingly harmful. It is therefore proposed to dig thirty-three wells during 1956-57 for which a sum of Rs. 1.32 lakhs has been provided.

Forming Minimalur Ghat road, 4 miles from 20/I of Anakapalli-Madugole Road to Paderu.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	2.50	2.50
Provision for 1956-57	2.00	2.00

The formation of this road was taken up during the First Plan as a first stage in giving direct access from Anakapalli to

Machkund and completed in all respects. A provision of R. 2.00 lakhs has been made during 1956-57 for the construction of bridges on this road.

Forming a road from Peddivalasa to Katragedda.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	2.50	2.50
Provision for 1956-57	2.00	2.00

This road when completed will connect Gudem Agency in Visakhapatnam district with Yellavaram taluk in East Godavari Agency and will open up vast tracts of virgin forests area. The road work is divided into two reaches for convenience of execution. The first reach from Katragedda to Rampili will be taken up for execution during 1956-57. A length of three miles of road is programmed to be completed during the 1956-57. A provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been made during 1956-57 for this scheme.

Forming a road from Rampachodavaram to Addathigala via Cheruvu Kommapalem.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	2.47	2.47
Provision for 1956-57	1.00	1.00

This road lies in Yellavaram and Chodavaram taluks of East Godavari Agency area and connects Chodavaram, the taluk headquarters. The road nineteen miles one furlong long has almost been completed during the First Five Year Plan period itself. A provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been made during 1956-57 for the construction of bridges and masonry works on the road.

Forming a fair weather road from Lammasingi to G. Madugole.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	5.00	5.00
Provision for 1956-57	4.00	4.00

This road connects Gangaraju-Madugole, Sarvi, Tejangi and many villages in Kokirapalli ghat portion to Lammasingi which is at mile 16/0 of Narisipatnam-Gudem Road and facilitates transport of agency commodities to the marketing centres at Tuni

and Narsipatnam. This road gives access to Taluk Headquarters also. Five miles of the first reach from mile 0/0—7/0 is expected to be completed during the year 1956-57 towards which a sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been provided.

Forming a fair weather road from Paderu to Sujanakota.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>				
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Plan provision	4.40	4.40	
Provision for 1956-57	3.00	3.00	

This road lies in Gudem taluk in Visakhapatnam district and is 28 miles and two furlongs in length. This road is proposed in continuation of Minimalur Ghat Road and is the second in giving a direct access from Anakapalli to "Machkund Hydro-Electric Project". During the First Plan period the formation of jeepable road was completed. It is proposed to form six miles of motorable road during 1956-57. A provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been made during 1956-57 for this scheme.

Forming a fair weather road from Addathigala to Ramavaram.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>				
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Plan provision	6.00	6.00	
Provision for 1956-57	5.00	5.00	

This road lies in Yellavaram Agency of East Godavari district and is twelve miles long connecting Addatigala and Ramavaram. During the First Five Year Plan period, the formation of jeepable track for the entire length and the collection of materials for 8½ miles length of road was completed. It is programmed to complete eight miles of motorable road during 1956-57 for which a provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been made.

Forming a fair weather road from Paderu to Orissa Border via Hukumpeta and Kinchumanda.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>				
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Plan provision	4.00	4.00	
Provision for 1956-57	3.00	3.00	

This road connects Vijayanagaram-Anantagiri-Araku Road and Minimalur Ghat Road and provides a good means of

transport for the valuable agency commodities like tamarind, coffee seeds, etc. During the First Five Year Plan earthen road for a length of eight miles was formed. It is proposed to complete five miles of motorable road during 1956-57 and towards this a provision of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been made.

Road from Dharakonda to Gudem via Lankapakala with major bridges.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	7.00	7.00
Provision for 1956-57	6.00	6.00

This road is in Gudem taluk in Visakhapatnam district and is the first stage in giving road connection to "Sileru Hydro-Electric Project" at the State border. During the First Five Year Plan, the investigation of the alignment of the road was completed and one mile length of road was formed. During the current year 1956-57, it is programmed to complete the formation of ten miles length of road, leaving one mile four furlongs to be completed during 1957-58. A sum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs has been provided for this scheme.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes Ex-crimina Tribes and Other Back Ward 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 large communities which suffered handicaps and disabilities imposed by other economically and culturally dominant groups. The chief amongst the under-privileged or specially handicapped groups are the Harijans i.e., the Scheduled Castes, groups which are 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.

There are 39 Scheduled Castes with a population of about 27.23 lakhs forming 13.3 per cent of the total population in the State. The other Backward Classes number 80 with a population of 70.40 lakhs constituting 35 per cent of the total population. Certain communities who have traditionally become habituated to crime were treated as Criminal Tribes. The important of these communities are the Yenadis, Yerukalas and Sugalies. They are economically backward and have no settled habits or mode of living. They go about as nomads in search of food and commit offences. Their population is 2.02 lakhs. The welfare of Schedule Castes is mainly the responsibility of the State Government and towards their amelioration and the amelioration of the Backward Classes and the economic rehabilitation of the ex-Criminal Tribes, nine schemes were formulated for implementation during the first year of the Second Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 20.39 lakhs.

Scholarships to Harijans.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
(1)	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total</i>
	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	9.49	..	9.49
Provision for 1956-57	9.49	..	9.49

Pupils belonging to Harijan and other eligible communities are granted scholarships by the Social Welfare Department at all stages of education both collegiate and non-collegiate. They are also eligible for full fee concession from the Education Department provided the annual income of their parents does not

exceed Rs. 1,200 in the case of High School students and Rs. 1,500 in the case of College students. About 82,000 scholarships have been sanctioned during the First Five Year Plan. A provision of Rs. 9.49 lakhs has been made towards the grant of these scholarships during the first year of the Second Plan also.

Scholarships to Backward Classes.

(1)	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	7.50	..	7.50
Provision for 1956-57 ..	3.94	..	3.94

The scheme is intended for granting scholarships to Backward Class students, studying in Arts Colleges and professional and technical institutions. These students are also eligible for half fee concessions from the Education Department. About 1,200 scholarships are granted to them every year and 6,300 scholarships have been sanctioned during the First Plan. It is proposed to grant 1,694 scholarships during the first year of the Second Five Year Plan. A provision of Rs. 3.94 lakhs has been provided towards this.

Hostels for Scheduled Castes.

(1)	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	6.00	..	6.00
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0.76	..	0.76

About 8,000 boarding grants are granted every year to the subsidised hostels managed by private bodies at the rate of Rs. 150 per boarder per annum. It is now proposed to sanction 510 additional grants during the first year of the Second Plan. For this scheme an amount of Rs. 0.76 lakh has been provided during 1956-57.

Government Hostels.

(1)	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	8.88	..	8.88
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0.16	..	0.16

The Government are maintaining separate hostels for the benefit of Harijans. There were four such hostels catering to

the needs of poor and needy Harijans in Andhra, at the beginning of the First Five Year Plan. As more and more Harijans are taking up to education every year, 18 more Government hostels have been opened till 1955-56. There were altogether 22 Government hostels catering to the needs of Harijans at the end of the First Five-Year Plan period and 1,991 Harijan-Boys and girls are receiving boarding and lodging facilities every year in these hostels. It is proposed to open eight more Government hostels during the Second Five Year Plan period—5 for College students at Guntur, Nellore, Kurnool, Anantapur and Chittoor and three for high schools pupils at Visakhapatnam (Girls), Dikiparru and Uravakonda. During 1956-57, one hostel will be opened at Anantapur for College students and the strength of the boy's hostel at Visakhapatnam will also be increased.

Construction and repairs of school buildings.

(1)	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	2.50	..	2.50
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0.10	..	0.10

Out of the 458 Social Welfare Schools in the State, only 152 schools are now located in the Government buildings and hence it is proposed to shift some of the existing schools, now located in the rented buildings to the Government buildings. A sum of Rs. 0.10 lakh has therefore been provided for construction of two Government buildings at the rate of Rs. 4,000 per building during 1956-57.

Construction and repairs of wells, pathways, burial grounds, etc.

(1)	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	17.50	..	17.50
Provision for 1956-57 ..	3.00	..	3.00

Harijans generally live in insanitary localities. In order to create healthy surroundings in Harijan cheries, it is necessary to provide sanitary amenities like pathways, latrines, bathrooms etc. A sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs is being spent every year for providing sanitary amenities like pathways, burial grounds, latrines, bathrooms and construction and repairs of wells in the Harijan cheries. For the year 1956-57 also, Rs. 3 lakhs have been provided for the construction of about 132 bathrooms, 264 latrines and 99 pathways, etc.

Provision of house-sites.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	32·00	..	32·00
Provision for 1956-57 ..	2·00	..	2·00

During the First Five Year Plan, Government have provided about 41,900 house-sites free of cost to Harijans and other eligible communities. It is proposed to provide about 972 house-sites to Harijans and other eligible communities during 1956-57 and a sum of Rs. 2·00 lakhs has been provided for this.

Ex-criminal tribes—Installation of two radio sets in Chittoor district and supply of bee-hives to Yenadis, etc.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	5·14	..	5·14
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0·72	..	0·72

A provision of Rs. 0·72 lakh has been made for the year 1956-57 towards the following schemes to benefit ex-Criminal Tribes—

- (1) Installation of two radio sets in Chittoor district.
- (2) Supply of 50 bee-hive boxes to Yenadis and Sugalis living in Chittoor district.
- (3) Provision of five drinking water wells in the colonies of ex-Criminal Tribes.
- (4) Repairs to five drinking water wells in Chittoor district.
- (5) Installation of four oil engines in Sithanagaram settlement of Guntur district for irrigation purposes.
- (6) Repairs to five irrigation wells in Bitragunta Reformatory Settlement.
- (7) Subsidy to Stuartpuram Yuvak Samithi for purchasing sports goods, enacting dramas, etc.
- (8) Subsidy to Stuartpuram Yuvak Samithi for constructing a building; and
- (9) Opening of one Women Welfare Centre in Chittoor district.

Ex-Criminal Tribes—Additional staff for reclamation works.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>				
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Plan provision	0·64	..	0·64	
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0·22	..	0·22	

This is a repetitive scheme. This scheme is intended for additional staff for execution of the work relating to reclamation of land in Tribal areas in which ex-Criminal Tribes are living. For this scheme, an amount of Rs. 0·22 lakh is provided for the first year of the Second Plan.

Labour and Labour Welfare.

Expansion of Employment Exchanges and collection of employment market information.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	26.00	..	26.00
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0.26	..	0.26

The effective utilisation of man-power having regard to the requirements of both industry and workers is a question of national importance. Production depends upon a steady flow of labour of requisite skill in required quantities. This entails collection and dissemination of information regarding man-power resources, organisation of an efficient employment service, correct appraisal of the different types of skill required and the provision of facilities for training of workers both to increase their efficiency and to make up deficiency of particular branches of technical personnel. To a small extent the employment exchanges set up by the Government of India has been rendering useful service. These exchanges are at present managed by the Government of India though the State contributes 40 per cent towards the cost. During the Second Plan period it is proposed to take over their management by the State Government. Towards this, a provision of Rs. 0.26 lakh has been made for the year 1956-57.

Municipal Roads Development Works.

Loans to Alamur Panchayat Board (East Godavari district) for construction of market sheds.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision		17.00	17.00
Provision for 1956-57		0.20	0.20

The Alamur panchayat has applied for a loan of Rs. 20,000 for improvements to the market and for construction of sheds in the market. The financial position of the panchayat is not now quite satisfactory. It is reported that certain improvements to the market in Alamur panchayat by way of construction of sheds will improve its finances. This loan will also be repaid by the additional income derived from this source and without detriment to other items of expenditure to the panchayat funds. A sum of Rs. 0.20 lakh has therefore been provided for this scheme during 1956-57.

Broadcasting.

Installation and maintenance of 500 Community Radio sets.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	18.54	..	18.54
Provision for 1956-57 ..	2.60	..	2.60

Radios are a powerful media of transmitting knowledge especially to the illiterates and neoliterates. Installation of community radio sets would go a long way in acquainting the people with the various activities of the Government and educate them. With this object in view, it is proposed to instal 500 community radio sets during 1956-57. Each set is expected to cost of Rs. 300 including the loud speaker, horn battery, installation material, etc. The Government of India have agreed to give half the cost of the set at Rs. 150 as subsidy and the balance of Rs. 150 per set will be recovered from the allottees. A provision of Rs. 2.60 lakhs has been made for this scheme during 1956-57.

Publicity.

Publicity, particularly of an educative nature, can play an important role in popularising the National Plan. In modern world the methods of educating and informing the people are many. There are the press, the radio and the films. An increasing use of all these is absolutely essential to push through the Plan programmes. An integrated and well thought out publicity programme will elicit public support for the various Plan activities. During 1956-57, six publicity schemes will be implemented at a cost of Rs. 0.75 lakh. All of them are new schemes.

Employment of a Publicity Assistant in each district.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	1.190	..	1.190
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0.238	..	0.238

As District is still the most important unit of administration, any activity, if it is to be successful should start at the District level. It is therefore proposed to appoint Publicity Assistants in each district. These Publicity Assistants will be attached to the Collectorate to publicise the various Plan programmes and draw out popular support.

Production of Publicity Literature on Government activities in general and on schemes on Second Five—Year Plan.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	0.75	..	0.75
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0.15	..	0.15

A provision of Rs. 0.15 lakh has been made during the year 1956-57 for production of publicity literature, viz., posters, pamphlets and handouts, etc., on Government activities in general and Second Plan Schemes in particular.

Exhibitions on Second Five Year—Plan.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	0.750	..	0.750
Provision for 1956-57	0.122	..	0.122

Exhibitions have a specially educative value for the masses. Propaganda on the several developmental activities on the Second Five Year Plan by way of exhibitions will be necessary for the successful implementation of the Second Five Year Plan. A sum of Rs. 0.122 lakh has been provided during 1956-57 for exhibitions.

Publicity through the media of Press Advertisements.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	0.50	..	0.50
Provision for 1956-57	0.10	..	0.10

The object of the scheme is to secure publicity for the various policies and achievements under the Second Plan through display of advertisements in the press so as to reach even remote centres expeditiously. A provision of Rs. 0.10 lakh has therefore been made for the first year of the plan.

Employment of a Cine-Cameraman on Rs. 150-5-200.

<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	0.15	..	0.15
Provision for 1956-57	0.03	..	0.03

A Cine-Cameraman is proposed to be appointed and attached to the publicity unit of the Planning and Development Department. He will tour all the National Extension Service, Community Projects and Community Development Areas and will film the important activities, which will be used in other areas. This would serve as an effective media for conveying to the people what is being done, in easy and understandable language. An amount of Rs. 0.03 lakh has been provided for the year 1956-57 for this scheme.

Publicity through song and drama.

(1)	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision .. ■ ..	1·00	..	1·00
Provision for 1956-57 ..	0·11	..	0·11

The primary aim of this scheme is to utilize the traditional but effective method of publicity for educating the illiterate masses. The dramas and folk songs, play an important part in the life of people particularly those living in the rural areas. Under this scheme it is proposed to exploit the media of folk songs and dramas by depicting artistically the development activities under the Second Five Year Plan. A provision of Rs. 0·110 lakh has been made for the first year of the plan to organize song and drama troupes.

Bureau of Economics and Statistics.

Appointment of District Statistical Officer.

		<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.) Total.</i>
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision .. ..	..	5.30	..	5.30
Provision for 1956-57 ..	..	1.22	..	1.22

The Composite Madras Government considered that several items of statistics received by the Economic Adviser to Government were defective and incomplete and that this was mainly due to lack of proper supervision of the work of the village officers. With a view to obtain reliable and up-to-date data promptly, an experimental scheme to appoint two District Statistical Officers, one in Guntur district, as a representative centre for northern districts and another in the South Arcot district for the Southern districts with the necessary staff was sanctioned in November 1952. The post of District Statistical Officer in Guntur district could not, however, be filled up as by the time of the actual employment the separation of the State took place and the implementation of the scheme in this State therefore got deferred.

The Conference of State Agriculture and Co-operation Ministers held in 1953 recommended the appointment of District Statistical Officers for proper scrutiny and prompt submission of agricultural statistics at the district level, and this recommendation was reiterated by the Conference of the Directors of Land Records and Agricultural Statisticians held in December 1954. Again, the Agricultural Prices Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government of India recommended that "as a measure of permanent improvement in the system of reporting of not only agricultural prices but also the various types of statistical data in the different spheres, one Statistical Officer should be appointed in each district." In pursuance of these recommendations and in order to have whole time field staff to check and supervise the statistical work in the districts it is proposed to appoint one District Statistical Officer for each district together with the ministerial staff. The functions of the District Statistical Officers will be—

(1) to act as a supervisory agency at the district level for the improvement of statistics of different items collected through the primary agencies;

(2) to prepare District Crop Forecast Reports,

(3) to verify price data collected for the compilation of cost of living indices for the various centres and prices reported to the Board of Revenue and Government of India weekly, fortnightly, etc.,

(4) to undertake rationalised supervision of karnam's work in selected villages with a view to providing independent estimates of acreage of crops through an independent check,

(5) to collect and compile statistics on different subjects independently, and

(6) to conduct "Ad hoc" statistical enquiries and sample surveys for any specific information required by Government on any subject.

Miscellaneous.

BUILDINGS.

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plan provision	1.04	..	1.04
Provision for 1956-57 ..	1.04	..	1.04

A provision of Rs. 1.04 lakhs has been made for the year 1956-57 towards establishment charges to carry on the various building programmes included in the first year of the Second Plan.

ANNEXURE I.

SCHEMES INCLUDED IN THE FIRST YEAR PROGRAMME OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN UNDER REVENUE ACCOUNT.

<i>Serial number and name of the scheme.</i>	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>	
	<i>Plan provision.</i> (1956-61).	<i>First year provision.</i> (1956-57).
(1)	(2)	(3)
I. AGRICULTURE.		
1. <i>Agricultural Production:</i>		
1 Sugarcane Research Station at Anakapalli.	10.61	1.41
2 Scheme for control of pests and diseases of crops.	14.34	3.18
3 Scheme for the development of sugarcane industry.	13.54	0.86
4 Multiplication and distribution of paddy and other seeds.	108.00	12.24
5 Recruitment and training of demonstration maistries.	1.80	0.18
6 Cotton extension scheme	2.70	0.91
7 Urban compost making-production and distribution.	6.78	0.27
8 Comprehensive staff scheme	13.60	0.24
9 Establishment of vegetable research station at Kurnool.	0.60	0.27
10 Scheme for the establishment of a parasite breeding station at Ambajipet for the biological control of niphantis serinopa.	0.42	0.11
11 Scheme for the intensive cultivation of fruits and vegetables.	44.95	0.35
12 Scheme for the intensive investigation of control of vegetable pests	0.36	0.17
13 Scheme for evolving paddy strains for lift irrigation area in Andhra state.	0.80	0.46
14 Scheme for the investigation of root rot, limb breakage and deficiency diseases in citrus.	0.50	0.23
15 Scheme for the research of onions in Andhra State.	0.65	0.36
16 Scheme for breeding superior draught resistant strains in Andhra State.	0.73	0.19

<i>Serial number and name of the scheme.</i>	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>	
	<i>Plan provision.</i> <i>(1956-61).</i>	<i>First year provision.</i> <i>(1956-57).</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
17 Scheme for the appointment of assistants and fieldman at the Agricultural Research Station, Lam for millet work.	0.04	0.04
18 Scheme for the intensive investigation of fruit pests in Andhra.	0.17	0.17
19 Scheme for the trial of selection in Mungari Cotton improvement work under mixed cropping condition.	1.03	0.17
20 Scheme for the expansion of the tractor workshop at Agricultural College, Bapatla.	0.85	0.47
21 Scheme for the improvement Akkulu variety.	0.02	0.02
22 Scheme for the purchase of new jeep to the Special Agricultural Officer, Kakinada.	0.13	0.13
23 Scheme for increasing honey yields of beehives in West Godavari district.	0.33	0.17
24 Scheme for the study of phosphorous nutrition of crops.	0.20	0.07
25 Scheme for the purchase and distribution of improved agricultural implements and beehives to agriculturists.	1.05	1.05
26 Upgrading of Agricultural Research Station, Nandyal and construction of seed stores.	2.00	0.22
27 Scheme for the study of Japonica Indica crops for evolution of thrifty strains.	0.38	0.13
28 Scheme for the expansion of Agricultural Marketing.	2.50	0.21
29 Scheme for the production of Grade II chillies.	0.35	0.35
Total ..	229.43	24.63
4. Animal Husbandry:		
1 Opening of one touring billet and one minor veterinary dispensary.	18.00	0.10
2 Opening of veterinary dispensaries ..	5.68	0.05
3 Veterinary college	40.00	1.02
4 Pilot scheme for eradication of Rinderpest.	11.00	4.56
5 Starting of Ranikhet disease vaccine laboratory.	1.00	0.05
6 Opening of Bee-keeping Centres in Live Stock and Poultry Farms.	0.20	0.01
Total ..	75.88	5.79

<i>Serial number and name of the scheme.</i>	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>	
	<i>Plan provision.</i> <i>(1956-61).</i>	<i>First year provision.</i> <i>(1956-57).</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
6 Forests:		
1 Working Plan Circle	7.90	1.41
2 Extension of casuarina plantation ..	5.65	0.96
3 Forests roads (Plains)	18.34	2.00
4 Forest regeneration	7.50	0.74
5 Afforestation of river banks	1.59	0.19
6 Afforestation of denuded hills inside reserved forests.	0.80	0.10
Total ..	41.78	5.40
7 Soil Conservation:		
1 Scheme for the training of personnel in soil conservation.	0.38	0.38
2 Scheme for laying out demonstration plots in four districts.	12.70	4.56
3 Soil conservation scheme for black soil area in Anantapur and Kurnool districts.		
4 Soil conservation scheme for red soil area of Anantapur district.		
Total ..	13.08	4.94
8 Fisheries:		
1 Intensive seed collection and distribution.	10.70	0.43
2 Improvements of indigenous craft and tackle.	3.33	0.90
3 Provision of quick transport facilities ..	4.00	0.08
4 Salt subsidy scheme	1.67	0.31
5 Introduction of new types of fishing nets.	5.00	0.50
Total ..	24.70	2.22
9 Co-operation:		
1 Training of subordinate personnel ..	7.25	0.52
2 Pilot scheme for working the integrated scheme of rural credit.	2.34	2.34
3 Scheme for expansion and development of rural credit societies.	42.18	2.03
4 Long term loans through land mortgage banks—Expansion.	2.55	0.15
Total ..	54.32	5.04

<i>Serial number and name of the scheme.</i>	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>	
	<i>Plan provision.</i> (1956-61).	<i>First year provision.</i> (1956-57).
(1)	(2)	(3)
10 <i>Warehousing and Marketing:</i>		
1 Development of co-operative marketing subsidy for construction of godowns by sale societies and credit societies.	143.53	0.60
Total ..	<u>143.53</u>	<u>0.60</u>
13 <i>National Extension and Community Projects:</i>		
1 National Extension Service, Community Projects and Community Development Blocks.	1,045.0	100.32
2 Local Development Works .. .. .	..	35.00
Total ..	<u>1,045.0</u>	<u>135.32</u>

II. IRRIGATION AND POWER.

16 <i>Power Projects:</i>		
1 Investigation of power projects ..	10.00	1.00
Total ..	<u>10.00</u>	<u>1.00</u>

III. INDUSTRIES.

18 <i>Village and Small Industries:</i>		
1 Development of handloom industry—Relief to Handloom Weavers' Societies.	53.79	40.38
2 Industrial Co-operatives—Subsidies to cottage industrial co-operatives.	15.94*	0.15
3 Industrial Engineers—Training of Drillers and Assistant Drillers.	0.08	0.08
4 Tanning Demonstration Parties ..	0.14	0.14
5 Development of tanning and leather goods manufacture through industrial co-operation.	†	0.21
6 Glass bangle and bead training centres, Renigunta, Guttur and Simhachalam. (Glass Industries).	0.45	0.45
7 Coir soaking and retting centres, Antarvedi, Razole taluk, East odavari	0.06	0.06
		(Coir Industry).
8 Government Coir School—Baru Coir Industry).	0.04	0.04

(Rupees in lakhs.)

<i>Serial number and name of the scheme.</i>	<i>Plan provision. (1956-61).</i>	<i>First year provision. (1956-57).</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
9 Starting of coir production-cum-training centre. (Coir Industry).	0.16	0.16
10 Sri Visweswarayya's Industrialisation scheme for rural areas.	0.12	0.12
11 Model centre for cottage and village industries at Gopannapalem.	0.41	0.41
12 Government Ceramic Service Centre, Rajahmundry.	0.53	0.53
13 Gur and khandasari industry	0.62	0.62
14 Small scale industries, 29 schemes ..	63.23	20.28
15 Additional staff for Department of Industries and Commerce.	4.33	1.07
16 Industrial—Co-operative staff for supervision.	3.55	0.13
17 Handicrafts—Starting of production-cum-training centres (<i>i.e.</i> , for bamboo and rattan basket making).	..	0.12
18 Establishment of a cottage match unit in Rayalaseema.	..	0.39
19 Handicrafts—Starting of a production-cum-training unit for wooden toys manufacture.	† ..	0.13
20 Industrial Co-operatives—Training in Kondapalle toys.	..	0.06
21 Industrial Co-operatives—Development of Kalankari Industry.	..	0.09
Total ..	143.45	65.62

* Includes provision for items 2, 5, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21.

† Provision for these scheme is included in item No. 2.

IV. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (ROADS.)

19 *Transport and Communications:*

1 Other roads—Grants to District Boards for maintenance of major district roads.	125.00	5.50
2 Other roads—Grants to local bodies for village communications.	46.71	3.01
Total ..	171.71	8.51

<i>Serial number and name of the scheme.</i>	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>	
	<i>Plan provision. (1956-61).</i>	<i>Firstyear provision. (1956-57).</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
V. SOCIAL SERVICES.		
20 Education:		
1 Secondary Education Commission—Implementation of major recommendations.	20.00	6.36
2 Opening of 11 new middle schools and 342 sections.	91.340	1.00
3 Secondary schools—Enrolment of pupils of 14-17 age groups—opening of 3 new schools and 124 additional sections.	82.05	1.00
4 Opening of new elementary schools ..	91.34	1.00
5 Building Grants to Non-government Arts and Science Colleges.	15.31	0.30
6 Payment of scholarships to the Sanskrit students in the M. R. Oriental College Vijayanagaram.	0.01	0.01
7 Secondary—Direct grants to non-Government Secondary Schools—Buildings.	3.37	3.32
8 Secondary grants to local bodies for secondary education—Buildings.		
9 Secondary schools—New Schools permitted to be opened by the District Boards during 1955-56—Payment of teaching grant.	0.21	0.21
10 Equipment grants to non-government secondary schools.	0.19	0.19
11 New elementary schools opened by aided managements during 1955-56—Payment of teaching grants.	0.15	0.15
12 Raising of new units and training of 300 auxiliary cadet corps teachers.	1.00	1.00
13 Taking over aided elementary schools by Government in Visakhapatnam and Nellore district.	1.05	1.05
14 Starting of a mobile library unit at Eluru.	0.26	0.14
15 Schools—Training schools conversion of elementary graded training sections into secondary grade sections—Aided non-basic training schools.	4.75	0.42
16 Conversion of higher elementary grade sections into secondary grade training sections in Government non-basic training school.		

<i>Serial number and name of the scheme.</i>	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>	
	<i>Plan provision.</i> <i>(1956-61).</i>	<i>First year provision.</i> <i>(1956-57).</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
17 Basic education—Government basic training school—Karvetinagar and Tadkonda—Opening of additional sections and sanction of additional staff.	0.07	0.07
18 Training schools—Opening of elementary grade Urdu sections in the Government Muslim High School, Guntur.	0.18	0.02
19 Colleges—Maintenance of Government Training Colleges—Rajahmundry and Neilore.	4.50	1.46
20 Model High School attached to the Government Training College Kurnool, introduction of wood work—Purchase of furniture and equipment.	0.09	0.09
21 Engineering Colleges at Kakinada—Diploma courses—Continuance during 1956-57.	29.88	3.88
22 Engineering colleges at Anantapur—Diploma courses continuance during 1956-57.		
23 Universities—Andhra University Engineering College Waltair—Development of Engineering Courses.	30.00	8.75
24 Special Government schools for the blind Cuddapah and Government School for Deaf and Dumb—Kakinada opening of VII Standard and industrial section.	0.595	0.07
25 Providing electrical installation to the machine shop fitter and carpentary shops in Engineering College Anantapur.	0.06	0.06
26 Appointment of additional lecturer in Mathematics in the Andhra Polytechnic Kakinada.	0.14	0.02
Total ..	376.545	30.57

21 *Medical:*

1 Improvements to Andhra Medical College and King George Hospital Visakhapatnam.	31.61	1.22
2 Guntur Medical College, Guntur ..	13.63	0.67
3 Training of additional compounders ..	0.14	0.14
4 Training of additional midwives ..	1.22	1.22

<i>Serial number and name of the scheme.</i>	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>	
	<i>Plan provision.</i> <i>(1956-61).</i>	<i>First year provision.</i> <i>(1956-57).</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
5 Training of additional nurses ..	2.45	2.45
6 Establishment of social and preventive medicine—Guntur Medical College.	1.20	0.10
7 District Laboratories (establishment of Regional Laboratory at Visakhapatnam)	8.85	0.26
8 Improvements to district headquarters hospitals.	48.49	0.79
9 Improvements to taluk headquarters hospital.	7.00	0.18
10 Provincialisation of local fund institution.	23.18	0.75
11 Government General Hospital Guntur.	0.09	0.09
12 Government General Hospital, Kurnool.	0.45	0.45
13 Tuberculosis clinics	20.00	0.91
14 Tuberculosis sanitorium	15.36	0.13
15 Family planning	4.06	0.44
16 Rural Health Centre, Simhachalam and Training of Sanitary Inspectors.	6.06	0.74
17 History of medicine department ..	1.06	0.17
Total ..	184.85	10.71
22 Public Health:		
1 Expansion of malaria bureau	33.07	5.97
2 Nutrition Research	3.29	0.29
3 Health propaganda and publicity ..	2.48	0.06
4 Measures for the prevention of epidemic diseases.	7.36	0.68
5 B. C. G. vaccination campaign ..	14.13	2.17
6 Rural sanitation unit	0.99	0.09
7 Training of health visitors	4.73	0.64
8 National Filaria Control Scheme ..	24.91	1.52
9 Training of dhas	1.90	0.38
10 Training of public health and auxiliary health personnel.	4.06	0.52
11 Training of general trained nurses in public health nursing.	0.24	0.05

<i>Serial number and name of scheme.</i>	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>	
	<i>Plan provision.</i> <i>(1956-61).</i>	<i>First year provision.</i> <i>(1956-57).</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
12 Central Malaria Laboratory and Museum.	2.20	0.50
13 National Water Supply and sanitation scheme for rural areas.	95.00	58.00
Total ..	<u>194.36</u>	<u>70.87</u>
25 Welfare of Scheduled Tribes:		
1 Opening of two new Government hostels in East Godavari and Visakhapatnam districts for Scheduled Tribes.	0.54	0.06
2 Increase in the strength of boarders in the subsidised hostels in Chintapalli and Kunavaram for scheduled tribes.	0.51	0.03
3 Chenchu uplift—Opening of boarding school at Dornal.	0.55	0.10
4 Organising of a purchase and sale society for chenchus at Dornal.	1.62	0.11
5 Development of Chenchu Co-operative Purchase and Sale Society Limited, Atmakur.	0.33	0.70
6 Extension of anti-malarial operations.	24.00	0.38
7 Extension of anti-yaws campaign to Srikakulam district.	1.33	0.90
8 Forming four village roads in Bhadrachalam taluk, East Godavari district, in Chodavaram, Kasinagaram, Pregalappalli and Terupuramapalli village roads.	0.04	0.04
9 Forming a road from Gangavaram to join M. D. R. No. 6 in Rajahmundry taluk (via) Nallipudi.	0.05	0.05
10 Training of Hillmen for appointment as maistries in improved methods of cultivation.	0.86	0.18
11 Administration—Establishment charges—Director of Tribal Welfare and Deputy Director, and Non-gazetted staff (portion only) employed in Secretariat for Agency work.	8.43	0.25
12 Rural water supply ..	6.27	1.32
Total ..	<u>44.53</u>	<u>3.49</u>

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Serial number and name of scheme.	Plan provision. (1956-61).	First Year provision. (1956-57).
(1)	(2)	(3)
26 Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Ex-Criminal Tribes and other Backward Classes.		
1 Scholarships to Harijans		9.49
2 Scholarships to Backward Classes		3.94
3 Hostels for scheduled castes	31.97	0.76
4 Government hostels		0.16
5 Construction and repairs of school buildings.		0.10
6 Construction and repairs of wells, pathways, burial grounds, etc.	17.50	3.00
7 Acquisition of house sites	32.00	2.00
8 Ex-Criminal tribes—Installation of the two radio sets in Chittoor district. Supply of bee-hives to yenadis, etc.	5.14	0.72
9 Ex-Criminal Tribes—Additional staff for reclamation works.	0.64	0.22
Total ..	87.25	20.39
29 Labour and Labour Welfare:		
1 Expansion of employment exchanges and collection of employment market information.	26.60	0.26
Total ..	26.60	0.26
VI. MISCELLANEOUS.		
32 Broadcasting:		
1 Installation and maintenance of 500 community radio sets.	18.54	2.60
Total ..	18.54	2.60
33 Publicity:		
1 Employment of a Publicity Assistant to each district on Rs. 150—5—200 to be attached to the Collectors.	1.19	0.238
2 Production of publicity literature on Government activities in general and on schemes in Second Five Year Plan.	0.75	0.150
3 Exhibitions on Second Five Year Plan.	0.75	0.122
4 Publicity through the media of Press advertisements.	0.50	0.100

(Rupees in lakhs.)

<i>Serial number and name of scheme.</i>	<i>Plan provision (1956-61).</i>	<i>First Year provision (1956-57).</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
5 Employment of a cine-cameraman on Rs. 150—5—200.	0.15	0.030
6 Publicity through song and drama ..	1.00	0.110
Total ..	<u>3.34</u>	<u>0.750</u>
34 Bureau of economics and statistics:		
1 Appointment of District Statistical Officers.	5.30	1.22
Total ..	<u>5.30</u>	<u>1.22</u>

ANNEXURE II.

Schemes included in the First Year's Programme of the Second Five Year Plan under Capital Account.

Serial number and name of scheme.	(Rupees in lakhs).	
	Plan provision (1956-61). (2)	First Year provision (1956-57). (3)
I: AGRICULTURE.		
1 Agricultural Products—		
1 Sinking of filter point tube wells ..	36.00	1.36
2 Supply of Oil engines and Electric Motors to Agriculturists under hire purchase system	24.15	5.53
3 Agricultural Scheme for the supply of tractors to Agriculturists under hire purchase system.	60.00	15.00
4 Opening of Agricultural Farm and Research Station in Srikakulam district—Construction of Buildings ..	1.22	0.30
Total ..	121.37	22.19
2 Minor Irrigation :		
1 Providing Irrigation facilities to Bapatla Block.	1.700	0.500
2 Vemagiri Pumping Scheme	2.415	2.415
3 Providing Irrigation facilities to Madhavapatnam, etc., villages by excavating a channel.	0.510	0.510
4 Construction of an anicut across Addavegedda in Surapadu village.	4.170	0.940
5 Formation of right flood bank to Gokivadagadda.	0.084	0.084
6 Construction of an anicut across Vemigadda.	7.660	5.262
7 Pulivagu scheme	2.560	0.200
8 Special repairs and improvements to Kintali channel.	0.464	0.464
9 Kottavakuleru scheme	1.150	0.320
10 Establishment—Suspension Minor Irrigation schemes.	0.488	0.488
11 Extension of Vadlur Tatali channel ..	0.500	0.050
12 Extension of Hospital channel ..	0.200	0.200
13 Providing Irrigation facilities to dry lands of Toki village.	0.100	0.100

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Serial number and name of scheme.	Plan provision (1956-61).	First Year Provision (1956-57.)
(1)	(2)	(3)
14 Providing Irrigation facilities to Kanur, etc., villages.	0.320	0.320
15 Remodelling branch of Jinneru channel . .	0.005	0.005
16 Corriga Island Project	0.440	0.440
17 Remodelling Corintada channel	0.031	0.031
18 Providing Irrigation facilities to high level lands of Antervedi village by extending Addalapaleru and Mamidithota channel.	0.350	0.350
19 Extension of Battalanka No. 1 channel for irrigating the lands in Kesavapalli and Sankariguppam villages.	0.134	0.134
20 Construction of combined lock and regulator at miles 34/4 Gannavaram channel.	0.100	0.010
21 Providing irrigation facilities to dry lands of Panangapalli and Satyavada villages.	0.200	0.020
22 Construction of a separate sluice and excavating a field channel from Korlakunta tank to irrigate lands in Makkamvaripalli village.	0.110	0.110
23 Special Minor Irrigation works spill-over schemes of I plan.	3.120	3.120
24 Tank Improvement programme works—spill-over schemes of I plan.	0.722	0.722
Total . .	27.533	16.795
3 Land Development—Other than Soil Conservation.—		
1 Scheme for Land Reclamation and Mechanical cultivation with tractors and bulldozers.	30.00	8.50
Total . .	30.00	8.50
10 Warehousing and Marketing.—		
1 State Warehousing corporation	40.00	0.001
Total . .	40.00	0.001
II. IRRIGATION AND POWER.		
14 Multi-purpose Projects.—		
1 Nagarjuna Sagar Project	1,995.00	180.00
Total . .	1,995.00	180.00

<i>Serial number and name of scheme.</i>	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>	
	<i>Plan provision, (1956-61.)</i> (2)	<i>First Year provision (1956-57.)</i> (3)
15 Major and Medium Irrigation Projects.—		
1 Construction of Krishna Regulator-cum-Bridge.	130.000	82.390
2 Bhairavanitippa Project	98.750	33.550
3 Rallapad Project (Stage II) ..	44.000	4.280
4 Upper Pennar Project	3.790	3.790
5 Tungabhadra Project	69.390	69.390
6 Narayanapuram Anicut Scheme ..	50.000	25.500
7 Improvements to Kurnool Cuddapah Canal.	211.000	149.610
8 Nagavalli right side channel above Thotapalli Regulator.	5.840	5.840
9 Construction of a reservoir across the Lower Sagileru.	9.000	9.000
10 Vegavathi Anicut Scheme near Kari- valasa.	3.130	3.130
11 Anicut across the Swarnamukhi in Sri- kakulam district.	1.931	1.931
12 Gambiramgedda reservoir scheme in Visakhapatnam district.	0.560	0.560
13 Bandakathu scheme in West Godavari district.	0.110	0.110
14 Panchanadi reservoir in Cuddapah dis- trict.	2.410	2.410
15 Siddalagandi Project	0.130	0.130
16 Chennarayaswamigudi Project ..	1.500	1.500
17 Establishment, Tools, Plants, Suspense, etc., on medium Irrigation Projects.	10.085	10.085
Total ..	641.626	403.206
16 Power Projects.—		
1 Machkund-Hydro Electric Scheme ..	254.00	235.00
2 Tungabhadra-Hydro Electric Project ..	383.00	118.00
3 Machkund Hydro Electric Scheme (Stage II.)	180.00	86.46
4 Tungabhadra Nellore Hydro Thermal Project.	675.00	105.00
5 Sileru Scheme.	50.00	10.00
6 Rural Electrification (Electrification of villages).	624.27	15.00
Total ..	2,166.27	569.46

Serial number and name of scheme.	(Rupees in lakhs.)	
	plan provision, (1956-61).	Provision (1956-57).
(1)	(2)	(3)

III. INDUSTRIES.

17 Large and Medium Industries.—

1 Expansion of Andhra Paper Mills ..	191.60	16.60
2 Expansion of Government Ceramic Factory, Gudur.	10.91	3.31
3 State Finance Corporation	20.00	0.001
4 Co-operative Sugar Factories ..	60.77	0.001
5 Co-operative Spinning Mills, Tadpatri.	15.00	0.001
Total ..	298.28	19.913

IV. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION.

19 Transport and Communications.—

1 State Roads—Upgrading	11.00
2 Special Establishment for Development schemes—Highways Department.	0.75
3 Construction of a causeway at miles 15/8 of Bellary-Kalyandrug Road.	0.27
4 Construction of a bridge across Upputeru and Someswaram-Gudivada-Bhimavaram Road.	0.34
5 Metalling mile 14/7 to 18/3 of Illum Kentavaram Road.	0.21
6 Constructing a bridge at Gurjivenka in mile 11/7 of Adoni-Sirugappa Road.	0.30
7 Constructing 4 miles of Gudur-Chitvel Road.	0.30
8 Constructing a submergeable bridge over Nuguvalli Road, at mile 41/3 of Vijayanagaram and Palakonda Road.	3.69
9 Bridge across Gosthanadi at mile 6/5-3 Vijayanagaram-Kothavalasa Road.	1.50
10 Constructing a bridge over Gosthanadi at miles 14/6 of Vijayanagaram Bowdara Road.	0.33
11 Metalling Euru-Kaikalur Road at mile 0/0 to 5/3	2.12
12 Constructing a bridge at mile 5/7-3 of Vijayanagaram-Patakonda Road at Nellimarla.	1.00
13 Constructing a bridge at 7/1 of Koilkuntla-Nossam Road.	0.25
14 Forming a road from mile 36/8 of Puthalpet-Naidupet Road to 41/4 of Arkonam-Renigunta Road.	0.27

(Rupees in lakhs.)		
<i>Serial number and name of scheme.</i>	<i>Plan provision, (1956-61.)</i>	<i>Provision for (1956-57.)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
15 Providing additional vents to Swarnamukhi Bridge at Kalahasti in mile 54/2-4 of Puthalpetta-Naidupeta Road.		1.00
16 State share of charges on National Highways No. 5 (amount transferred from 50 Civil works).	340.50	5.73
17 Charges on State Highways and Major District Roads not financed from Central Funds (Amount transferred from 50 Civil works).		13.00
18 <i>Pro-rata</i> charges for Establishment and tools and plants.		4.90
Total ..	340.50	46.96

V. SOCIAL SERVICES.

20 *Education.*—

1 Construction of a permanent buildings for the Engineering College at Anantapur and Kakinada.	17.00	17.00
2 Construction of a building for the Basic Training School at Ghantasala in Krishna district.	0.89	0.89
3 Construction of buildings for Andhaa Polytechnic, Kakinada.	2.00	0.64
4 Providing Electric installation to the Basic Training School at Bapatla.	0.02	0.02
5 Construction of buildings for Polytechnics, Kakinada, and Vuyyuru.	21.98	4.03
6 Purchase of Tools and Plants, for Polytechnics Kakinada and Vuyyuru.	..	2.00
Total ..	42.46	24.58

21 *Medical.*—

1 Reconstruction of 30 servants quarters —King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam.	31.61	0.40
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(Rupees in lakhs.)		
Serial number and name of scheme.	Plan pro- vision, 1956-61.	Provision for 1956-57.
(1)	(2)	(3)
2	8.50	2.50
Improvements to Mental Hospital, Wal- tair, construction of additional build- ings for accommodating 40 criminal lunatics.		
3		
Improvements to District Headquarters Hospitals.—		
(a) Construction of semi-permanent sheds in the Government Headquar- ters Hospital, Anantapur		0.22
(b) Construction of a new building for Government Headquarters Hospital Anantapur (token provision).	48.49	0.001
(c) Acquisition of private land for Dis- trict Headquarters Hospital, Srika- kulam.		0.27
(d) Construction of Headquarters Hospital at Eluru.		4.59
(e) Government Hospital, Guntur (Acquisition of land, etc.).		10.00
4		
Improvements to taluk headquarters Hospitals.—		
(a) Construction of Maternity ward of 8 beds in the taluk headquarters hos- pital, Palmaner.	..	0.29
(b) Converting the existing dispensary at Kovvuru into a hospital with maternity ward and operation theatre.	..	0.02
(c) Government Dispensary, Koilkuntla taluk.	..	0.30
(d) Construction of X-Ray block in Government Hospital, Adoni.	7.00	0.03
(e) Improvements to taluk Headquar- ters Hospital, Kanigiri.	..	0.20
5	13.63	3.08
Medical College, Guntur		
6		
Improvements to Kurnool Hospital.		
Construction of Special ward .. ..	..	2.00
Construction of O. P. Block	20.00	6.00
Provision of Water Supply and drainage facilities.	..	1.50
Improvements to existing accommoda- tion in the Hospital.	..	0.94
Total ..	129.23	32.341

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Serial number and name of scheme.	Plan provision, 1956-61.	Provision for 1956-57.
(1)	(2)	(3)
23 Urban Water Supply and Drainage.—		
1 Visakhapatnam comprehensive water supply (New Gosthani scheme).	41.04	41.04
Total ..	41.04	41.04
25 Welfare of Scheduled Tribes.—		
1 Forming Minimalurghat Road four miles 20/1 of Anakapalli, Madugole Road to Paderu.	2.50	2.00
2 Forming a road from Peddivalasa to Katregedda, D.D.R.	2.50	2.00
3 Forming a road from Rampachodavaram to Kommapalem.	1.00	1.00
4 Forming a fair whether road from Lamasingi to Ganguru Maduglolu.	5.00	4.00
5 Forming a fair weather road from Paderu to Sujanakota.	4.40	3.00
6 Forming a fair weather road from Addathigala to Ramavaram.	6.00	5.00
7 Forming a fair weather road from Paderu to Orissa Border, via., Hukumpeta and Kinchumande.	4.00	3.00
8 Road from Dharakonda to Gudem via., Lankapakal with major bridges.	7.00	6.00
Total ..	32.40	26.00

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

35 Miscellaneous.—

1 Buildings establishment	1.04	1.04
Total ..	1.04	1.04

ANNEXURE III.

Schemes included in the First Year's Programme of the Second Five Year Plan. Under loans and Advances account

(Rupees in lakhs)

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Plan provision. 1956-61.	Provision for 1956-57.
(1)	(2)	(3)
I. AGRICULTURE.		
1 Agricultural production.—		
1 Food production—Sinking of filter point tube wells during 1956-57—loans for sinking of tube wells with filter point.	36.00	8.75
2 Agriculture—Scheme for intensive cultivation of fruits and vegetables in Andhra State—Advances to cultivators.	44.95	8.62
	80.95	17.37
13 National extension and community projects.—		
1 N. E. S., C.P. and C.D. Blocks ..	10,45,000	89,535
Total ..	10,45,000	89,535
III. INDUSTRIES.		
18 Village and small industries.		
1 Loans to Andhra weavers Co-operative Societies from the handloom cess fund.	25.00	24.921
2 State aid to industries—provision for loans under state-aid to Industries Act.	15.00	(—)15.184
3 Starting 5 carcass and recovery and flaying centres.	..	0.270
4 Cottage Industries—Loans to village artisans.	55.10	0.250
5 Development of tanning and leather goods manufacture through co-operatives—Grant of loans.	..	0.010
Total ..	95.10	10.267
V. SOCIAL SERVICES.		
20 Education :		
1 Loans to District Board, Anantapur for constructing building for Board High school at Madakasira.	0.42	0.42
Total ..	0.42	0.42

<i>Serial number and name of scheme.</i>	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>	
	<i>Plan provision, 1956-61.</i>	<i>Provision for 1956-57.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
23 Urban Water-Supply and Drainage :		
1 Guntur water-supply scheme ..	23.00	0.17
2 Kakinada water supply scheme ..	2.12	2.08
3 Cuddapah water-supply improvement scheme.	6.39	3.00
4 Vijayawada water-supply improvement scheme.	4.78	4.78
5 Nandyal water-supply scheme ..	9.93	1.30
6 Srikakulam water-supply improvement scheme.	11.01	3.00
7 Chittoor water-supply improvement scheme.	6.58	3.20
8 Hindupur water-supply scheme (Stage II).	3.85	0.54
9 Guntakal water-supply scheme ..	3.62	1.89
10 Vijayanagaram water-supply scheme ..	12.82	9.00
11 Vijayawada drainage scheme ..	48.88	2.27
12 Visakhapatnam comprehensive water-supply scheme (new Gosthani).	40.99	40.99
		72.22
<i>Deduct recoveries ..</i>		1.47
Total ..	173.97	70.75
24 Housing:		
1 Rural housing	7.130	0.925
Total ..	7.130	0.925
31 Municipal Roads and Development works:		
1 Loans—Alamuru Panchayat Board—East Godavari district—Construction of market sheds.	17.00	0.20
Total ..	17.00	0.20

ANNEXURE IV.

Cost of spill-over, repetitive and new schemes included in the first year programme of the Second Five Year Plan under Revenue Account.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Serial number and name of the schemes.	Spill-over schemes.	Repetitive schemes.	New schemes.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

I. AGRICULTURE.

I. Agricultural production.

1 Sugarcane research station at Anakapalli.	..	1.41	..	1.41
2 Scheme for control of pests and diseases of crops.	..	1.91	1.27	3.18
3 Scheme for the development of sugarcane industry.	..	0.86	..	0.86
4 Multiplication and distribution of paddy and other seeds.	..	12.24	..	12.24
5 Recruitment and training of demonstration maistries.	..	..	0.18	0.18
6 Cotton extension scheme	..	0.91	..	0.91
7 Urban compost making—Production and distribution.	..	0.27	..	0.27
8 Comprehensive staff scheme	..	..	0.24	0.24
9 Establishment of vegetable research station at Kurnool.	..	..	0.27	0.27
10 Scheme for the establishment of a parasite breeding station at Ambajipet for biological control of nephantis serinopa.	..	..	0.11	0.11
11 Scheme for the intensive cultivation of fruits and vegetables.	..	..	0.35	0.35
12 Scheme for intensive investigation of control of vegetable pests.	..	..	0.17	0.17
13 Scheme for evolving paddy strains for lift irrigation areas in Andhra State.	..	..	0.46	0.46
14 Scheme for the investigation of root rot, limb breakage and deficiency disease in citrus.	..	..	0.23	0.23
15 Scheme for research of onions in Andhra State.	..	..	0.36	0.36
16 Scheme for breeding superior drought resistant strains in Andhra State.	..	..	0.19	0.19

(Rupees in lakhs.)				
Serial number and name of the scheme.	Spill-over schemes.	Repetitive schemes.	New schemes.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
17 Scheme for the appointment of assistants and fieldmen at Agricultural Research Station Lam for millet work.	0.04	0.04
18 Scheme for the intensive investigation of fruits pests in Andhra.	0.17	0.17
19 Scheme for the trial of selection in the mungari cotton improvement work under mixed cropping conditions.	0.17	0.17
20 Scheme for the expansion of the tractor work shop at the Agricultural College, Bapatia.	0.47	0.47
21 Scheme for the improvement of Akkulu variety.	0.02	0.02
22 Scheme for the purchase of a new jeep to the Special District Agricultural Officer, Kakinada.	0.13	0.13
23 Scheme for increasing honey yields of bee-hives in West Godavari District.	0.17	0.17
24 Scheme for the study of phosphorous nutrition of crops.	0.07	0.07
25 Scheme for the purchase and distribution of improved agricultural implements and bee-hives to Agriculturists.	1.05	1.05
26 Upgrading of Agricultural Research Stations—Nandyal and construction of seed stores.	0.22	0.22
27 Scheme for the study of Japonica Indica crops for evolution of thrifty strains.	0.13	0.13
28 Scheme for expansion of Agricultural marketing.	0.21	0.21
29 Scheme for production of grade II Chillies.	0.35	0.35
Total	17.60	7.03	24.63
4 Animal Husbandry :				
1 Opening of one touring billet and one minor veterinary dispensary.	0.10	0.10
2 Opening of veterinary dispensary.	0.05	0.05

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Spill-over schemes.	Repetitive schemes.	New schemes.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
3 Veterinary college	1.02	..	1.02
4 Pilot scheme for Eradication of rinder pest.	4.56	4.56
5 Starting of ranikhet disease vaccine laboratory.	0.05	0.05
6 Opening of bee-keeping centres in live stock and poultry farms.	0.01	0.01
Total	1.02	4.77	5.79
6 Forests :				
1 Working plan circle	1.41	..	1.41
2 Extension of casurina plantation.	..	0.96	..	0.96
3 Forests, Roads (Plains)	2.00	..	2.00
4 Forest regeneration	0.74	..	0.74
5 Afforestation of river and banks.	0.19	0.19
6 Afforestation of denuded hills inside reserved forests	0.10	0.10
Total	5.11	0.29	5.40
7 Soil Conservation :				
1 Scheme for training of personnel in soil conservation.	0.38	0.38
2 Scheme for laying out demonstration plots in four districts	}	4.56	..	4.56
3 Soil conservation scheme for black soil area in Anantapur and Kurnool districts.				
4 Soil conservation scheme for red soil area in Anantapur district.				
Total ..	4.56	..	0.38	4.94
8 Fisheries :				
1 Intensive seed cultivation and distribution.	..	0.43	..	0.43
2 Improvement of indigenous craft and tackle.	..	0.50	0.40	0.90
3 Provision of quick transports facilities.	..	0.08	..	0.08

(Rupees in lakhs.)				
Serial number and name of the scheme.	Spill-over schemes.	Repetitive schemes.	New schemes.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
4 Salt subsidy scheme	0.09	0.22	0.31
5 Introduction of new type of fishing nets.	0.50	0.50
Total	1.10	1.12	2.22
9 Co-operation :				
1 Training of subordinate personnel—	..	0.52	..	0.52
2 Pilot scheme for working the integrated scheme of rural credit.	2.34	2.34
3 Scheme for expansion and development of rural credit societies.	2.03	2.03
4 Long term loans through land mortgage banks expansion.	0.15	0.15
Total	0.52	4.52	5.04
10 Ware-housing and Marketing :				
1 Development of co-operative marketing—Subsidy for construction of godowns by sales societies and credit societies.	..	0.60	..	0.60
Total	0.60	..	0.60
13 National Extension and community Projects :				
1 National Extension Service, community Projects and community Development Blocks.	100.32	100.32
2 Local Development Works	35.00	35.00
Total	135.32	135.32

II. IRRIGATION AND POWER.

16 Power Projects :				
1 Investigation of Power Projects ..	..	..	1.00	1.00
Total ..	..	..	1.00	1.00

(Rupees in lakhs.)

<i>Serial number and name of the scheme.</i>	<i>Spill-over schemes.</i>	<i>Repetitive schemes.</i>	<i>New schemes.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
III. INDUSTRIES.				
<i>18 Village and small Industries :</i>				
1 Development of handloom industry—Relief to handloom weavers' societies.	..	40.38	..	40.38
2 Industrial co-operatives—Subsidies to cottage industrial co-operatives.	0.15	0.15
3 Industrial engineers—Training of Drillers and Assistant Drillers.	..	0.08	..	0.08
4 Tanning demonstration parties	..	0.14	..	0.14
5 Development of tanning and leather goods manufacture through industrial co-operatives.	0.21	0.21
6 Glass bangles and bead training centres, Renigunta, Guntur and Simhachalam (Glass Industry).	..	0.45	..	0.45
7 Coir soaking and retting centre, Antarvedi, Razole taluk, East Godavari District (Coir Industry).	..	0.06	..	0.06
8 Government Coir School, Baruva (coir industry).	..	0.04	..	0.04
9 Starting of a coir production-cum-training centre (coir industry).	0.16	0.16
10 Sri Visweswarayya's Industrialisation scheme for rural areas.	..	0.12	..	0.12
11 Model centre for cottage and village Industries at Gopannapalem.	..	0.41	..	0.41
12 Government Ceramic Centre, Rajahmundry.	..	0.53	..	0.53
13 Gur and Khandesari Industry	0.62	..	0.62
14 Small scale industries—29 schemes.	..	20.28	..	20.28
15 Additional staff—Department of Industries and Commerce.	1.07	1.07
16 Industrial Co-operatives—Staff for supervision.	0.13	0.13

<i>Serial number and name of the scheme.</i>	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
	<i>Spill-over schemes.</i>	<i>Repetitive schemes.</i>	<i>New schemes.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
17 Handicrafts—Starting of production- <i>cum</i> -training centres (<i>i.e.</i> , for bamboo and rattan basket making).	0.12	0.12
18 Establishment of a cottage match unit in Rayalaseema.	0.39	0.39
19 Handicraft—Starting of a production- <i>cum</i> -training unit for wooden toys manufacture.	0.13	0.13
20 Industrial co-operatives—Training in Kondapalli toys.	0.06	0.06
21 Industrial co-operatives—Development of Kalamkari industry.	0.09	0.09
Total	63.11	2.51	65.62

IV. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

19 *Transport and Communications (Roads)* :

1 Other roads—Grants to the District Boards for maintenance of major District roads.	..	..	5.50	5.50
2 Other roads—Grants to Local Bodies for village communications.	..	..	3.01	3.01
Total ..	..	..	8.51	8.51

V. SOCIAL SERVICES.

20 *Education* :

1 Secondary Education Commission—Implementation of major recommendations.	6.36	..	..	6.36
2 Primary Education—Enrolment of 11-14 age groups children opening of 11 new middle schools and 342 sections.	..	..	1.00	1.00
3 Secondary Schools—Enrolment of 14-17 age groups—Opening of 3 new schools and 124 additional sections.	..	..	1.00	1.00

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Spill-over *Repetitive* *New* *Total.*
schemes. *schemes* *schemes.*

<i>Serial number and name of the scheme.</i>	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
4 Opening of new elementary schools.	1.00	1.00
5 Building grants to non-Government Arts and science Colleges.	0.30	0.30
6 Payment of scholarships to the sanskrit students in the M. R. Oriental College, Vijyanagaram.	0.01	0.01
7 Secondary—Direct grants to non-Government Secondary Schools—Buildings.	0.46	0.46
8 Secondary—Grants to local bodies for secondary Education—Buildings.	2.86	2.86
9 Secondary schools—New schools permitted to be opened by the District Boards during 1955-56—Payment of teaching grants.	0.21	0.21
10 Equipment grants to non-Government Secondary Schools.	0.19	0.19
11 Secondary—New Elementary Schools opened by aided managements during 1955-56—Payment of teaching grant.	0.15	0.15
12 Raising of new units and training of 300 A.C.C. teachers.	1.00	1.00
13 Taking over aided Elementary Schools by Government in Visakhapatnam and Nellore districts.	1.05	1.05
14 Starting of a mobile library unit at Eluru.	0.14	..	..	..	0.14
15 Schools—Training schools—Conversion of Elementary graded training sections into secondary grade sections—Aided non-basic training schools.	0.42	0.42
16 Conversion higher elementary grade sections into secondary grade training sections in Government non-basic training schools.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Spill-over *Repetitive* *New* *Total.*
schemes. *schemes.* *schemes.*

Serial number and name of the scheme.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
17 Basic Education—Government, basic training schools, Karvetnagar and Tadikonda—Opening of additional sections and sanction of additional staff.		0.07	0.07
18 Training schools—Opening of elementary grade Urudu section in the Government Muslim High School, Guntur.		0.02	0.02
19 College—Maintenance of Government Training College in Rajahmundry and Nellore.		1.46	1.46
20 Model High School attached to the Government Training College, Kurnool, Introduction of Wood work—Purchase of furniture and equipment.		0.09	0.09
21 Engineering Colleges at Kakinada—Diploma courses—Continuance during 1956-57.	}	1.94	1.94
22 Engineering Colleges at Anantapur—Diploma courses—Continuance during 1956-57.		..	..	1.94	1.94
23 Universities—Andhra University—Engineering College, Waltair—Development of Engineering course.		8.75	8.75
24 Schools—Special—Government schools for the blind, Cuddapah and Government school for deaf and dumb, Kakinada—Opening of VII Standard and Industrial section.		0.07	0.07
25 Providing electrical installation to the machine shop fitter and carpentry shops in the Engineering College, Anantapur.		0.06	..	..	0.06
26 Technical Education—Establishment of Department of Industries and Commerce—Appointment of additional lecturer in Mathematics in the Andhra Polytechnic, Kakinada.		0.02	0.02
Total ..		6.56	..	24.01	30.57

(Rupees in lakhs.)

<i>Serial number and name of the scheme.</i>	<i>Spill-over schemes.</i>	<i>Repetitive schemes.</i>	<i>New schemes.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
21 Medical :				
1 Improvements to A. M. C. and King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam.	1·22	..	..	1·22
2 Guntur Medical College, Guntur.	0·60	..	0·07	0·67
3 Training of additional compounders.	..	0·14	..	0·14
4 Training of additional midwives.	..	1·22	..	1·22
5 Training of nurses .. .. .	..	2·45	..	2·45
6 Establishment of social and preventive medicine, Guntur Medical College.	..	..	0·10	0·10
7 District Laboratories (Establishment of a Regional Laboratory at Visakhapatnam).	..	0·26	..	0·26
8 Improvements to the District Headquarters Hospitals.	0·17	..	0·62	0·79
9 Improvements to Taluk Headquarters Hospitals.	..	0·05	0·13	0·18
10 Provincialisation of Local Fund institutions.	..	..	0·75	0·75
11 Government General Hospital, Guntur.	0·09	..	..	0·09
12 Government General Hospital, at Kurnool.	..	..	0·45	0·45
13 Tuberculosis Clinics	0·09	..	0·82	0·91
14 Tuberculosis Sanitorium .. .. .	..	0·13	..	0·13
15 Family Planning .. .. .	..	0·44	..	0·44
16 Rural Health Centre, Simhachalam, and training of Sanitary Inspectors.	..	0·74	..	0·74
17 History of Medicine Department.	..	..	0·17	0·17
Total ..	2·17	5·43	3·11	10·71
22 Public Health :				
1 Expansion of Malaria Bureau .. .. .	..	4·95	1·02	5·97
2 Nutrition Research .. .. .	..	0·29	..	0·29
3 Health propaganda and publicity.	..	0·06	..	0·06
4 Measure for the prevention of epidemic diseases.	..	0·68	..	0·68

Serial number and name of the scheme.	(Rupees in lakhs.)				Total.
	Spill-over schemes.	Repetitive schemes.	New schemes.		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)
5 B.C.G. Vaccination Campaign.	2.17	..	2.17	2.17
6 Rural Sanitation Unit	0.09	..	0.09	0.09
7 Training of Health Visitors	0.28	0.36	0.64	0.64
8 National Filariasis Control Schemes	1.52	..	1.52	1.52
9 Training of Dais	0.38	0.38	0.38
10 Training of Public Health and Auxiliary Health Personnel.	0.52	0.52	0.52
11 Training of general trained nurses in Public Health Nursing.	0.05	0.05	0.05
12 Central Malaria Laboratory and Museum.	0.50	0.50	0.50
13 National Water Supply and Sanitation scheme for rural areas. ..	58.00	..	..	58.00	58.00
Total ..	58.00	10.04	2.83	70.87	70.87
25 Welfare of Scheduled Tribes :					
1 Opening of two new Government hospitals in East Godavari and Visakhapatnam districts for Scheduled Tribes.	0.06	0.06	0.06
2 Increase in the strength of boards in the subsidised hostels in Chintalapalli and Kunavaram for Scheduled Tribes.	0.03	0.03	0.03
3 Chenchu uplift—Opening of boarding school at Dornal.	0.10	0.10	0.10
4 Organising of a purchase and sale society for chenchus at Dornal.	0.11	0.11	0.11
5 Development of the chenchu co-operative purchase and sales society, Ltd., Atmakur.	0.07	0.07	0.07
6 Extension of anti-malaria operations—Public Health.	0.38	0.38	0.38
7 Extension of anti-yaws campaign to Srikakulam district.	0.90	0.90	0.90
8 Forming four village roads in Bhadrachalam taluk, East Godavari district—In Chodavaram, Kasinagaram, Pregalipalli and Terupurapampalli villages. ..	0.04	..	..	0.04	0.04

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Spill-over schemes. *Repetitive schemes.* *New schemes.* *Total.*

Serial number and name of the scheme.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
9 Forming a road from Ganga- varam to join M. D.R. No. 6 in Rajahmundry taluk, (via) Nallipudi.	0.05	..	..	0.05
10 Training of hillmen for appoint- ment as maistries in improved methods of cultivation.	0.18	..	..	0.18
11 Administration—Establishment charges—Director of Tribal Welfare and Deputy Director of non-Gazetted staff (portion only)—Employed agency work.	0.25	..	..	0.25
12 Rural Water-Supply	1.32	..	..	1.32
Total ..	1.84	..	1.65	3.49
. 26 <i>Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Ex- Criminal Tribes and other and Backward classes :</i>				
1 Scholarships to Harijans ..	..	9.09	0.40	9.49
2 Scholarships to backward classes.	..	3.74	0.20	3.94
3 Hostels for Scheduled Castes ..	..	..	0.76	0.76
4 Government Hostels .. ..	..	..	0.16	0.16
5 Construction and repair of school buildings.	..	0.10	..	0.10
6 Construction and repairs of wells, pathways, burial grounds, etc.	..	3.00	..	3.00
7 Acquisition of house sites.	..	2.00	..	2.00
8 Ex-criminal Tribes—Installation of the two radio sets in Chit- toor District —Supply of bee- hives to Yenadis, etc.	..	..	0.72	0.72
9 Ex-criminal Tribes—Additional staff for reclamation works.	..	0.22	..	0.22
Total ..	..	18.15	2.24	2.39

Serial number and name of the scheme.	(Rupees in lakhs.)			
	Spill-over schemes.	Repetitive schemes.	New schemes.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>29 Labour and Labour Welfare :</i>				
1 Labour Welfare—Employment exchanges—Schemes for expansion of employments exchanges and collection of employment market information.	0.26	0.26
Total	0.26	0.26
MISCELLANEOUS.				
<i>32 Broadcasting :</i>				
1 Installation and maintenance of 500 community Radio sets.	2.60	2.60
<i>33 Publicity :</i>				
1 Employment of a publicity Assistant to each District on Rs. 150—5—200 to be attached to the Collectors.	0.238	0.238
2 Production of publicity literature on Government activities in general and on schemes in Second Five Year Plan.	0.150	0.150
3 Exhibition on Second Five Year Plan.	0.122	0.122
4 Publicity through the media of Press Advertisements.	0.100	0.100
5 Employment of cine-camaraman on Rs. 150—5—200.	0.030	0.030
6 Publicity through song and drama.	0.110	0.110
Total	0.750	0.750
<i>34 Bureau of Economics and Statistics :</i>				
1 Appointment of a District Statistical Officer.	1.22	1.22
Total	1.22	1.22
Total	2.60	2.60

ANNEXURE V.

**Cost of Spill-over, repetitive and new schemes included in the
First Year's Programme of the Second Five Year Plan
under Capital Account.**

(Rupees in lakhs.)

<i>Serial number and name of the scheme.</i>	<i>Spill-over schemes.</i>	<i>Repetitive schemes.</i>	<i>New schemes.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. AGRICULTURE.				
1 Agricultural Production :				
1 Sinking of filter point tube wells.	..	..	1.36	1.36
2 Supply of oil engines and electric motors to agriculturists under hire purchase system.	..	0.03	5.50	5.53
3 Agricultural scheme for the supply of tractors to agriculturists under hire purchase system.	..	..	15.00	15.00
4 Opening of Agricultural Farm and Research Station in Srikakulam district. Construction of buildings.	0.30	..	..	0.30
Total ..	0.30	0.03	21.86	22.19
2 Minor Irrigation :				
1 Providing irrigation facilities to Bapatla Block.	0.500	..	..	0.500
2 Vemagiri Pumping Scheme.	2.415	..	..	2.145
3 Providing irrigation facilities to Madhavapatnam, etc., villages by excavating a channel.	0.510	..	..	0.510
4 Construction of an anicut across Addavegedda in Surapadu village.	0.940	..	..	0.940
5 Formation of right flood bank to Gokivadagadda.	0.084	..	..	0.084
6 Construction of an anicut across Vemigedda.	5.262	..	..	5.262
7 Pulivagu scheme.	0.200	..	..	0.200
8 Special repairs and improvements to Kintali channel.	0.464	..	..	0.464
9 Kōthavakuleru scheme.	0.320	..	..	0.320

Serial number and name of the scheme.	(Rupees in lakhs.)			
	Spill-over schemes.	Repetitive schemes.	New schemes.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
10 Establishment—Suspension—Minor Irrigation schemes.	0.488	..	..	0.488
11 Extension of the Vadlur Tetali channel.	0.050	..	..	0.050
12 Providing Irrigation facilities to dry lands of Toki village.	0.100	..	..	0.100
13 Extension of Hospital Channel..	0.200	..	..	0.200
14 Providing irrigation facilities to Kanur, etc., villages.	0.320	..	..	0.320
15 Remodelling branches of Jinneru Channel.	0.005	..	..	0.005
16 Corriga Island Projects ..	0.440	..	..	0.440
17 Remodelling Corrintada channel and its branches.	0.031	..	..	0.031
18 Extension of Battalanka No. 1 channel for irrigating the lands in Kesavapalli and Sankari-guppam villages.	0.134	..	..	0.134
19 Providing irrigation facilities to high level lands of Antervedi village by extending Addl-paleru and Mamidithota channels.	0.350	..	..	0.350
20 Construction of a combined lock and regulator at miles 34/4 Gannavaram channel.	0.010	..	..	0.010
21 Providing irrigation facilities to dry land by Panangapalli and Satyavada villages.	0.020	..	..	0.020
22 Construction of a separate sluice and excavating a field channel from Korlakunta tank to irrigate lands in Mukkamvarapalli village.	0.110	..	..	0.110
23 Special minor irrigation Works spill-over schemes of 1st plan.	3.120	..	..	3.120
24 Tank improvement programme spill-over schemes of 1st plan.	0.722	..	..	0.722
Total ..	16.795	..	..	16.795

(Rupees in lakhs.)

<i>Serial number and name of the scheme.</i>	<i>Spill-over schemes.</i>	<i>Repetitive schemes.</i>	<i>New schemes.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
3 Land Development other than soil conservation.:				
Scheme for the Land reclamation and mechanical cultivation with tractors and bull dozers.	8.50	..	..	8.50
Total ..	..	8.50	..	8.50
10 Warehousing and Marketing :				
State warehousing corporation.	0.001	..	..	0.001
Total ..	0.001	..	..	0.001
II. IRRIGATION AND POWER.				
14 Multi-purpose Projects :				
1 Nagarjunasagar Project ..	180.00	..	..	180.00
Total ..	180.00	..	..	180.00
15 Major and Medium Irrigation Projects :				
1 Construction of Krishna Regulator-cum-Bridge.	82.390	..	..	82.390
2 Bhairavanitippa Project ..	33.550	..	..	33.550
3 Rallapad Project (Stage II) ..	4.280	..	..	4.280
4 Upper Pennar Project ..	3.790	..	..	3.790
5 Tungabhadra Project ..	69.390	..	..	69.390
6 Narayanapuram Project ..	25.500	..	..	25.500
7 Improvement to Kurnool-Cud-dapah canal.	149.610	..	..	149.610
8 Nagavalli right side channel above Thotapalli Regulator.	5.840	..	..	5.840
9 Construction of a reservoir across the lower Sagileru.	9.000	..	..	9.000
10 Vegavati Anicut scheme near Karivalasa.	3.130	..	..	3.130
11 Anicut across the Swarnamukhi in Srikakulam district.	1.931	..	..	1.931
12 Ghambiramgedda reservoir scheme in Visakhapatnam district.	0.560	..	..	0.560

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
13 Bandakathu scheme in West Godavari district.		0.110	..	..	0.110
14 Pinchanadi reservoir in Cuddapah district.		2.410	..	..	2.410
15 Siddalagandi Project		0.130	..	..	0.130
16 Chennarayaswamigudi Project..		1.500	..	..	1.500
17 Establishment of tools, plants, suspense, etc., on medium irrigation Projects.		10.085	..	..	10.085
Total ..		<u>403.206</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>403.206</u>

16 *Power Project :*

1 Machkund Hydro-Electric scheme.		235.00	..	..	235.00
2 Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric scheme.		118.00	..	..	118.00
3 Machkund Hydro-Electric scheme.		..	..	86.46	86.46
4 Tungabhadra Nellore Hydro-Thermal Project.		..	..	105.00	105.00
5 Sileru scheme .. ..		..	..	10.00	10.00
6 Rural Electrification (Electrification of villages).		..	..	15.00	15.00
Total ..		<u>353.00</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>216.46</u>	<u>569.46</u>

III. INDUSTRIES.

17 *Large and Medium Industries :*

1 Expansion of Andhra Paper Mills.		16.60	..	..	16.60
2 Expansion of Government Ceramic Factory, Gudur.		3.31	..	..	3.31
3 State Finance Corporation .. ..		..	..	0.001	0.001
4 Co-operative Sugar Factories .. ..		..	..	0.001	0.001
5 Co-operative Spinning Mills Tadipatri.		..	..	0.001	0.001
Total ..		<u>19.91</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>0.003</u>	<u>19.913</u>

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Spill-over schemes.	Repetitive schemes.	New schemes.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
19 Transport and Communications :				
1 State Roads—Upgrading ..	..	..	11.00	11.00
2 Special Establishment for development schemes—Highways Department.	..	0.75	..	0.75
3 Construction of causeway at miles 15/8 of Bellary—Kalyanadurg Road.	0.27	..	..	0.27
4 Construction of a bridge across Upputeru and Someswaram over Gudivada - Bhimavaram road.	0.34	..	..	0.34
5 Metalling mile 14/7 to 18/3 of Illum Kuntavaram.	0.21	..	..	0.21
6 Construction of bridge at Gurjivenka in mile 11/7 of Adoni-Siriguppa road.	0.30	..	..	0.30
7 Constructing 4 miles of Gudur-Chitvel road.	0.30	..	..	0.30
8 Constructing submergeable bridge over Nagavelli road at miles 41/3 of Vijayanagaram-Palakonda road.	3.69	..	..	3.69
9 Bridge across Gosthanadi at mile 6/5-3 of Vijayanagaram-Kothavalasa road.	1.50	..	..	1.50
10 Constructing a bridge over Gosthanadi at mile 14/6 of Vijayanagaram-Bunder road.	0.33	..	..	0.33
11 Metalling Eluru-Kaikalur road at mile 0/0 to 5/3 plus 400.	2.12	..	..	2.12
12 Constructing a bridge at mile 5/7-3 of Vijayanagaram-Palakonda road at Nellimarla.	1.00	..	..	1.00
13 Constructing a bridge at mile 7/1 of Koilkuntla-Nossam road.	0.25	..	..	0.25
14 Forming a road from mile 36/8 of Puthalpet-Naidupet road to 41/4 of Arkonam—Renigunta road.	0.27	..	..	0.27

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Spill-over schemes.	(Rupees in lakhs.)		
		Repetitive schemes.	New schemes.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
15 Providing additional vents to Swarnamukhi bridge at Kalahasti in mile 54/2-4 of Puthalpet-Naidupet road.	1.00	..	..	1.00
16 State share of charges on National Highways No. 5 (amount transfer from 50 civil works).	5.73	..	..	5.73
17 Charges on State Highways and Major district roads not financed from central funds (amount transferred from 50 civil works).	13.00	..	..	13.00
18 <i>Recast</i> charges for establishment and tools and plants.	4.90	..	..	4.90
Total ..	35.21	0.75	11.00	46.96

V. SOCIAL SERVICES.

20 *Education :*

1 Construction of permanent building for Engineering College at Anantapur.	9.00	..	..	9.00
2 Construction of building for a Basic Training School at Ghanatasala in Krishna district.	0.89	..	..	0.89
3 Construction of building for College of Engineering, Kakinada.	8.00	..	..	8.00
4 Construction of building for Andhra Polytechnic, Kakinada.	0.64	..	..	0.64
5 Providing electric installation to the Basic Training School at Bapatla.	0.02	..	..	0.02
6 Construction of building for Polytechnic, Andhra Polytechnic, Kakinada.	0.03	..	..	0.03
Vuyyur Polytechnic building, ..	..	..	4.00	4.00
7 Construction of building for tools and plant, Kakinada, Vuyyur.	1.00	..	1.00	1.00
	..	..	1.00	1.00
Total ..	19.58	5.00	..	24.58

Serial number and name of the scheme.	(Rupees in lakhs.)			
	Spill-over schemes	Repetitive schemes.	New schemes.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
21 Medical:				
1 Improvements to Andhra Medical College and King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam, reconstruction of 30 servants' quarters.	..	..	0.40	0.40
2 Improvements to Mental Hospital Waltair, construction of additional buildings for accommodating 40 criminal lunatics.	2.50	..	..	2.50
3 Improvements to District Headquarters Hospital—				
(a) Construction of semi-permanent sheds in the Government Head quarters Hospital, Anantapur.	..	..	0.22	0.22
(b) Construction of new building for Government Headquarters Hospital, Anantapur.	..	..	(Token Provision)	0.01
(c) Acquisition of private land for District Headquarters Hospital, Srikakulam.	..	..	0.27	0.27
(d) Construction of Headquarters Hospital at Eluru.	4.59	..	..	4.59
(e) Government Hospital, Guntur (acquisition of lands, etc.)	10.00	..	..	10.00
4 Improvements to Taluk Headquarters Hospital—				
(a) Construction of a Maternity ward of 8 beds in the Taluk Headquarters Hospital.	0.29	..	..	0.29
(b) Converting the existing dispensary at Kovvuru into Hospital with Maternity ward and operation theatre.	0.02	..	..	0.02
(c) Government Dispensary, Koilakuntla, taluk.	0.30	..	..	0.30
(d) Construction of a X-ray block in Government Hospital, Adoni.	0.03	..	..	0.03
(e) Improvements to taluk Headquarters Hospital, Kanigiri.	0.20	..	..	0.20

(Rupees in lakhs.)

<i>Serial number and name of the scheme.</i>	<i>Spill-over schemes.</i>	<i>Repetitive schemes.</i>	<i>New schemes.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
5 Medical College, Guntur ..	3.08	..	..	3.08
6 Improvement to Kurnool Hospital—				
(a) Construction of special wards.	2.00	..	..	2.00
(b) Construction of out-patient block.	6.00	..	..	6.00
(c) Provision of water supply and drainage facilities.	1.50	..	..	1.50
(d) Improvements to existing accommodation in the hospital.	0.94	..	..	0.94
Total ..	31.45	..	0.89	32.341
23 Urban water supply:				
1 Visakhapatnam comprehensive water supply (new Gosthani scheme).	41.04	..	..	41.04
Total ..	41.04	..	..	41.04
25 Welfare of scheduled tribes:				
1 Forming Minimalur ghat road four miles 20/1 of Anakapalli-Medupalli road to Padera.	2.00	..	..	2.00
2 Forming road from Peddivalasa to Katrigedda D.D R.	2.00	..	..	2.00
3 Forming a road from Rampachodavaram to Cheruvu Kommapalem.	1.00	..	..	1.00
4 Forming a fair weather road from Lammasingi to Ganguru Madugolu.	4.00	..	..	4.00
5 Forming a fair weather road from Paderu to Sujanakota.	3.00	..	..	3.00
6 Forming a fair weather road from Addathigala to Ramavaram.	5.00	..	..	5.00
7 Forming a fair weather road from Paderu to Orissa border (via Hukumpeta and Kinchumande.	3.00	..	..	3.00

(Rupees in lakhs.)

<i>Serial number and name of the scheme.</i>	<i>Spill-over schemes.</i>	<i>Repetitive schemes.</i>	<i>New schemes.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
25. Welfare of Scheduled tribes—cont.				
8 Road from Dhanakonda to Gudem (via) Lankapalli in the major bridges.	6.00	..	..	6.00
Total ..	26.00	..	..	26.00

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

35 *Miscellaneous:*

1 Buildings establishment ..	..	1.04	..	1.04
Total ..	..	1.04	..	1.04

ANNEXURE VI.

Cost of spill-over repetition and new schemes included in the First Year's Programme of the Second Five Year Plan. Under loans and advance account.

I. AGRICULTURE.

<i>1 Agricultural production:</i>				
1 Food production sinking of filter point tube wells during 1956-57 loans for sinking of tube wells with filter points.	..	..	8.75	8.75
2 Agriculture—Schemes for intensive cultivation of fruits and vegetables in Andhra State advances to cultivators.	..	..	8.62	8.62
Total ..	..	..	17.37	17.37
 <i>13. National extension service and community projects:</i>				
National Extension Service, Community Projects and Community Development blocks.	..	..	89.535	89.535
Total ..	..	..	89.535	89.535

(Rupees in lakhs.)

<i>Serial number and name of the scheme.</i>	<i>Spill-over schemes.</i>	<i>Repetitive schemes.</i>	<i>New schemes.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

III. INDUSTRIES.

18 *Village and small industries:*

1 Loans to Andhra Weavers' Co-operative Societies from the handloom cess fund.	..	24.921	..	24.921
2 State Aid to Industries provision for loan under the State Aid to Industries Act.	..	—15.184	..	—15.184
3 Starting of 5 carcasses and recovery and flaying centres.	..	..	0.270	0.270
4 Cottage Industries—Loans to village artisans.	..	..	0.250	0.250
5 Development of tanning and leather goods manufacture grant of loans.	..	..	0.010	0.010
Total ..	..	9.737	0.530	10.267

V. SOCIAL SERVICE.

20 *Education:*

1 Loans to District Board, Anantapur for constructing building for Board High School at Madakasira.	..	..	0.42	0.42
Total ..	..	..	0.42	0.42

23 *Urban water supply and drainage:*

1 Guntur water supply scheme ..	0.17	..	..	0.17
2 Kakinada water supply scheme.	2.08	..	..	2.08
3 Cuddapah water supply improvements scheme.	3.00	..	..	3.00
4. Vijayavada water supply improvement scheme.	4.78	..	..	4.78
5 Nandyal water supply scheme.	1.30	..	..	1.30
6 Srikakulam water supply improvements scheme.	3.00	..	..	3.00

(Rupees in lakhs.)

<i>Serial number and name of scheme.</i>	<i>Spill-over schemes.</i>	<i>Repetitive schemes.</i>	<i>New schemes.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
7 Chittoor water supply improvement scheme.	3.20	..	..	3.20
8 Hindupur water supply scheme (Stage II).	0.54	..	..	0.54
9 Guntakal water supply scheme.	1.89	..	..	1.89
10 Vijayanagaram water supply scheme.	9.00	..	..	9.00
11 Vijayavada drainage scheme ..	2.27	..	..	2.27
12 Visakhapatnam comprehensive water supply (new Gosthani) scheme.	40.99	..	..	40.99
Total ..	<u>72.22</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>72.22</u>
24 Housing:				
1 Rural housing .. ..	..	0.925	..	0.925
Total ..	<u>..</u>	<u>0.925</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>0.925</u>
31 Municipal roads and development works:				
Loans—Alamur Panchayat Board, East Godavari district, construction of market sheds.	..	..	0.20	0.20
Total ..	<u>..</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>0.20</u>	<u>0.20</u>

ANNEXURE VII.

Schemes costing over Rupees one lakh included in the First Year Programme of the Second Five Year Plan under Revenue Account.

(Rupees in lakhs.)

<i>Serial number and name schemes.</i>	<i>Plan provision 1956-61</i>	<i>Provision for 1256-57.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
I. AGRICULTURE.		
1 <i>Agriculture:</i>		
1 Sugarcane Research Station at Anakapalli.	10.61	1.41
2 Scheme for control of pests and diseases of crops.	14.34	3.18
3 Multiplication and distribution of paddy and other seeds.	108.00	12.24
4 Scheme for the purchase and distribution of improved agricultural implements and beehives to agriculturists.	1.05	1.05
Total ..	134.00	17.88
4 <i>Animal Husbandry:</i>		
1 Veterinary College	40.00	1.02
2 Pilot scheme for eradication of Rinderpest.	11.00	4.56
Total ..	51.00	5.58
6 <i>Forests:</i>		
1 Working plan circle	7.90	1.41
2 Forest roads (Plains)	18.34	2.00
Total ..	26.24	3.41
7 <i>Soil conservation:</i>		
1 Scheme for laying out demonstration plots in four districts.	12.70	4.56
2 Soil conservation schemes for black soil area in Anantapur and Kurnool districts.		
3 Soil conservation scheme for red soil area of Anantapur district.		
Total ..	12.70	4.56

<i>Serial number and name of scheme.</i>	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>	
	<i>Plan provision, 1956-61.</i>	<i>Provision for 1956-57.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
9 Co-operation:		
1 Pilot scheme for working the integrated scheme of rural credit.	2.34	2.34
2 Scheme for expansion and development of rural credit societies.	42.18	2.03
Total ..	<u>44.52</u>	<u>4.37</u>
13 National Extension and Community Projects:		
1 National Extension Scheme, Community Project, and Community Development Blocks.	1,045.0	100.32
2 Local Development Works		35.00
Total ..	<u>1,045.0</u>	<u>135.32</u>
II. IRRIGATION AND POWER.		
16 Power Projects:		
1 Investigation of power projects ..	10.00	1.00
Total ..	<u>10.00</u>	<u>1.00</u>
III. INDUSTRIES.		
18 Village and small industries:		
1 Development of handloom industry—Relief to Handloom Weavers' Societies.	53.79	40.38
2 Small scale industries 29 schemes ..	63.23	20.28
3 Director—Additional staff—Establishment—Department of Industries and Commerce.	4.33	1.07
Total ..	<u>121.35</u>	<u>61.73</u>
IV. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.		
19 Transport and communications:		
1 Other roads—Grants to district boards for maintenance of major district roads.	125.00	5.50
2 Other roads—Grants to local bodies for village communications.	46.71	3.01
Total ..	<u>171.71</u>	<u>8.51</u>

<i>Serial number and name of scheme.</i>	<i>Plan provision 1956-61.</i>	<i>Provision for 1956-57.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
V. SOCIAL SERVICES.		
20 <i>Education :</i>		
1 Secondary Education Commission—Implementation of Major recommendations.	20.00	6.36
2 Primary Education—Enrolment of 11-14 age groups children—opening of 11 new middle schools and 342 sections.	91.340	1.00
3 Secondary schools—Enrolment of pupils of 14-17 age groups—Opening of 3 new schools and 124 additional sections.	82.05	1.00
4 Opening of new elementary schools ..	91.34	1.00
5 Secondary—Grants to local bodies for Secondary Education—Buildings.	3.37	3.32
6 Raising of new units and training of 300 auxiliary cadet corps teachers.	1.00	1.00
7 Taking out Aided Elementary schools by Government in Visakhapatnam and Nellore districts.	1.05	1.05
8 Colleges—Maintenance of Government Training Colleges, Rajahmundry and Nellore.	4.50	1.46
9 Engineering Colleges at Kakinada—Diploma courses—Continuance during 1956-57.	29.88	3.88
10 Engineering Colleges at Anantapur—Diploma courses—Continuance during 1956-57.		
11 Universities—Andhra University Engineering College, Waltair,—Development of the Engineering course.	30.00	8.75
Total ..	354.530	28.82

<i>Serial number and name of scheme.</i>	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>	
	<i>Plan provision, 1956-61.</i>	<i>Provision for 1956-57.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
21 Medical :		
1 Improvements to Andhra Medical College and King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam.	31.61	1.22
2 Training of additional Midwives ..	1.22	1.22
3 Training of additional Nurses..	2.45	2.45
Total ...	35.28	4.89
22 Public Health :		
1 Expansion of Malaria Bureaue ..	33.07	5.97
2 B. C. G. Vaccination campaign ..	14.13	2.17
3 National Filaria Control Scheme ..	24.91	1.52
4 National Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme for rural areas.	95.00	58.00
Total ..	167.11	67.66
25 Welfare of Scheduled Tribes		
1 Rural Water supply	6.27	1.32
Total ..	6.27	1.32
26 Welfare of Scheduled Castes Ex-Criminal Tribes and other Backward classes :		
1 Scholarships to Harijans	31.97	13.43
2 Scholarships to Backward classes ..		
3 Construction and repairs of wells, pathways, burial grounds, etc.	17.50	3.00
4 Acquisition of house sites	32.00	2.00
Total ..	81.47	18.43
VI. MISCELLANEOUS.		
32 Broadcasting :		
1 Installation of and maintenance of 500 Community Radio sets.	18.54	2.60
Total ..	18.54	2.60

<i>Serial number and name of the scheme.</i>	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>	
	<i>Plan provision. 1956-61.</i>	<i>Provision for 1956-57.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
34 <i>Bureau of Economics and Statistics :</i>		
1 Appointment of District Statistical Officers.	5.30	1.22
Total ..	5.30	1.22

ANNEXURE VIII.

Schemes costing over Rs. one lakh included in the First Year's Programme of the Second Five Year Plan under Capital Account.
Rupees in lakhs.

I. AGRICULTURE.

1 <i>Agricultural production :</i>		
1 Sinking of filter point tube wells ..	36.00	1.36
2 Supply of oil engines and Electric motors to Agriculturists under hire purchase system.	24.15	5.53
3 Agricultural Scheme for the supply of tractors to Agriculturists under hire purchase system.	60.00	15.00
Total ..	120.15	21.89
2 <i>Minor Irrigation :</i>		
1 Vemagiri Pumping Scheme	2.415	2.415
2 Construction of an anicut across .. Vemigadda	7.660	5.262
3 Special Minor Irrigation Works Spill-over schemes of First Plan.	3.120	3.120
Total ..	13.195	10.797
3 <i>Land Development other than soil conservation :</i>		
1 Scheme for the Land Reclamation and Mechanical cultivation with tractors and Bulldozers.	30.000	8.500
Total ..	30.000	8.500

II. IRRIGATION AND POWER.

14 <i>Multipurpose Projects :</i>		
1 Nagarjuna Sagar Project	1,995.00	180.000
	1,995.00	180.000

<i>Serial number and name of scheme.</i>	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>	
	<i>Plan provision, 1956-61. (2)</i>	<i>Provision for 1956-57. (3)</i>
(1)		
15 <i>Major and Medium Irrigation schemes :</i>		
1 Construction of Krishna Regulator-cum-Bridge.	130.000	82.390
2 Bhairavanitippa Project	98.750	33.550
3 Rallapad Project (Stage II)	44.000	4.280
4 Upper Pennar Project	3.790	3.790
5 Tungabhadra Project	69.390	69.390
6 Narayanapuram Anicut Scheme ..	50.000	25.500
7 Improvements to Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal.	211.000	149.610
8 Nagavalli right side channel above Thotapalli regulators.	5.840	5.840
9 Construction of a reservoir across the lower Sagileru.	9.000	9.000
10 Vegavathi Anicut Scheme near Karivalasa.	3.130	3.130
11 Anicut across the Swarnamukhi in Sriakulam district.	1.931	1.931
12 Pinchanadi reservoir in Cuddapah district.	2.410	2.410
13 Chennarayaswamigudi project ..	1.500	1.500
14 Establishment Tools, plant suspense etc., on medium Irrigation projects.	10.085	10.085
Total ..	640.826	402.406
16 <i>Power Projects :</i>		
1 Machkund Hydro-Electric Scheme ..	254.000	235.000
2 Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Project ..	383.000	118.000
3 Machkund Hydro-Electric Scheme (Stage II).	180.000	86.460
4 Tungabhadra Nellore Hydro Thermal Project.	675.000	105.000
5 Sileru Scheme	50.000	10.000
6 Rural Electrification (Electrification of villages).	624.27	15.000
Total ..	2,166.270	569.460
III. INDUSTRIES.		
17 <i>Large and Medium Industries :</i>		
1 Expansion of Andhra Paper Mills ..	191.600	16.600
2 Expansion of the Government Ceramic Factory, Gudur.	10.910	3.310
Total ..	202.510	19.910

(Rupees in lakhs.)

<i>Serial number and name of scheme.</i>	<i>Plan provision, 1956-61.</i>	<i>Provision for 1956-57.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)

IV. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

19 *Transport and Communications:*

1 State roads upgrading		11.00
2 Constructing submergeable bridge over Nagavalli Road, at mile 41/3 of Vijayanagaram-Palakonda Road.		3.69
3 Bridge across Gosthanadi at mile 16/5-3 of Vijayanagaram-Kothavalasa Road.		1.50
4 Metalling Eluru-Kaikalur Road at mile 0/0 to 5/3 <i>plus</i> 400.		2.12
5 Constructing a bridge at mile 5/7-3 of Vijayanagaram-Palakonda Road at Nellimarla.		1.00
6 Providing additional vents to Swarnamukhi bridge at Kalahasti in mile 54/2-4 of Puthalpet-Naidupet Road.	340.50	1.00
7 State share of charges on National Highways No. 5 (amount transferred from 50-Civil Works).		5.73
8 Charges on State Highways and Major District roads—Not financed from Central Funds (amount transferred from 50-Civil Works).		13.00
9 Pro-rata charges for establishment and tools and plants.		4.90
Total ..	340.50	43.94

V. SOCIAL SERVICES.

20 *Education:*

1 Construction of permanent buildings for Engineering College at Anantapur.	9.00	9.00
2 Construction of buildings for College of Engineering, Kakinada.	8.00	8.00
3 Construction of buildings for Vuyyur Polytechnic.		
4 Construction of buildings for tools and plants, Kakinada, Vuyyur. (Rs. 1,00,000 <i>plus</i> Rs. 1,00,000).	21.98	6.03
Total ..	38.98	23.03

<i>Serial number and name of scheme.</i>	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>	
	<i>Plan provision, 1956-61.</i>	<i>Provision for 1956-57.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
21 Medical:		
1 Improvements to Mental Hospital, Waltair, construction of additional buildings for accommodating 40 criminal lunatics.	8.50	2.50
2 Improvement to District Headquarters Hospitals.	48.49	14.59
3 Medical College, Guntur	13.63	3.08
4 Improvements to Kurnool Hospital ..	20.00	10.44
Total ..	<u>90.62</u>	<u>30.61</u>
23 Urban-water supply:		
1 Visakhapatnam comprehensive water-supply (New Gosthani Scheme).	41.04	41.04
Total ..	<u>41.04</u>	<u>41.04</u>
25 Welfare of Scheduled Tribes:		
1 Forming Minimalurghat Road four miles 20/1 of Anakapalli-Medupala Road to Paderu.	2.50	2.00
2 Forming a road from Peddivalasa to Katregedda D.D.R.	2.50	2.00
3 Forming a road from Ramapachodavaram to Addathegala-cheruvu-Kommapalem.	1.00	1.00
4 Forming a fair road from Lammasingi to Ganguru Madugolu.	5.00	4.00
5 Forming a fair weather road from Paderu to Sujanakota.	4.40	3.00
6 Forming a fair weather road from Addathegala to Ramavaram.	6.00	5.00
7 Forming a fair weather road from Paderu to Orissa border (via) Hukumpet and Kinchumanda.	4.00	3.00
8 Road from Dhavakonda to Gudem (via) Lankapalli with major bridges.	7.00	6.00
Total ..	<u>32.40</u>	<u>26.00</u>

		(Rupees in lakhs.)	
Serial number and name of scheme.		Plan provision, (1956-61.)	Provision for (1956-57.)
(1)		(2)	(3)
VI. MISCELLANEOUS.			
35 <i>Miscellaneous:</i>			
1 Buildings establishment	.. ..	1.04	1.04
	Total ..	<u>1.04</u>	<u>1.04</u>

ANNEXURE IX.

Schemes costing over Rs. One lakh included in the First Year's Programme of the Second Five-Year Plan under Loans and Advances account.

I. AGRICULTURE.

1 *Agricultural production:*

1 Food production—Sinking of filter tube wells during 1956-57—Loans for sinking tube wells with filter point.	.. ..	36.00	8.75
2 Agriculture—Scheme for intensive cultivation of fruits and vegetables in Andhra State—Advances to cultivators.		44.95	8.62
	Total ..	<u>80.95</u>	<u>17.39</u>

13. NATIONAL EXTENSION AND COMMUNITY PROJECTS.

National Extension Services, Community Projects and Community Development Blocks.	.. ..	1,045.000	89.535
	Total ..	<u>1,045.000</u>	<u>89.535</u>

II. INDUSTRIES.

18 *Village and small industries:*

1 Loans to Andhra Weavers' Co-operative Societies, from the Handloom Cess Fund.	.. ..	25.000	24.921
	Total ..	<u>25.000</u>	<u>24.921</u>

<i>Serial number and name of scheme.</i>	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>	
	<i>Plan provision, 1956-61.</i>	<i>Provision for 1956-57.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
V. SOCIAL SERVICES.		
23 <i>Urban water supply:</i>		
1 Kakinada water-supply scheme ..	2.12	2.08
2 Cuddapah water-supply improvement scheme.	6.39	3.00
3 Vijayavada water-supply improvement scheme.	4.78	4.78
4 Nandyal water-supply scheme ..	9.93	1.30
5 Srikakulam water-supply improvement scheme.	11.01	3.00
6 Chittoor water-supply improvement scheme.	6.58	3.20
7 Guntakal water-supply scheme ..	3.62	1.89
8 Vijayanagaram water-supply scheme ..	12.82	9.00
9 Vijayavada drainage scheme	48.88	2.27
10 Visakhapatnam comprehensive water-supply (New Gosthani) scheme.	40.99	40.99
Total ..	147.12	71.51