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FIVE YEAR PLAN FOR ANDHRA

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FOREWORD

The Andhra State was born when the Five Year Plan was half-way through. This, from the point of view of the Planner, is an event, somewhat inconvenient. The Plan formulated by the Composite State had to be broken up in terms of its pervasiveness in the Andhra segment, an accounting task of no small magnitude. The Plan had then got to be examined in the light of the needs of the new State and its available resources. A new order of priorities had to be worked out ; some schemes had to be dropped, others to be modified, and still others to be added—all these reducing the Plan to a fluid state.

It is in these circumstances that this publication was attempted ; and in a sense it is a product of "learning by doing". When I took charge of the planning work a couple of months back, I had but skeleton information giving a bare break-down of the Composite Plan. I keenly felt the need for a comprehensive picture of the Andhra Plan as a separate entity. This publication is the result.

To attempt at a still picture out of a moving scene, I am conscious, is a risky venture. The outlines may get blurred at points, but that hardly matters as long as the central object does not get out of focus. At any rate the thing has got to be done. There is no other source of integrated information for the Planner, handy for reference. It is my hope that, with all the imperfections that a hurried compilation involves, this will meet a felt need.

I have been assisted in this work by Sri T. A. Sankariah, B.A., B.L., Assistant Secretary and Superintendent Sri I. Venkateswara Rao, B.A. They had to work at high pressure and they took it all as a labour of love. I have been greatly encouraged in this publication by Sri O. Pulla Reddi, I.C.S., Chief Secretary to Government, and Sri D. Sanjivayya, Minister for Planning and Public-Health, and to the Chief Minister, Sri T. Prakasam, I owe all the inspiration behind this undertaking. I thank them all.

I must also thank my esteemed colleague, Sri P.P.I. Vaidyanathan, I.C.S., Bar-at-Law, Director of Industries and Commerce, but for whose co-operation, this publication could not have been possible in such quick time.

KURNOOL, }
22nd May, 1954. }

B. NATARAJAN..

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CHAPTER I

FIVE YEAR PLAN FOR ANDHRA

GENERAL

The Andhra State was born on the 1st of October, 1953, and with it the State Plan also. It is true it did not start on a clean slate. Most of the schemes are a part of the Five Year Plan of the Composite Madras State—that part belonging to the Andhra segment. But there were several others included under the heads of development, Veterinary and Animal Husbandry, Co-operation, Medical and Public Health, which were either deferred for implementation in the Andhra area or for which sufficient provision was not made in the previous years *e.g.*, Power Projects, Medical and Health, owing to financial stringency in the Composite Madras State. While the schemes which were sanctioned and commenced prior to the formation of the State are being continued, the revision of the State Plan has been taken up in the light of the special needs of the new State. Andhra had thus to take up the achievements as well as the arrears of the Composite State.

2. In the Composite State itself, many of the schemes that made up the Five Year Plan were a legacy and continuation of the Post War Development Plan. But when the Government of India felt the need to prepare a Plan, “ firstly, to rectify the disequilibrium in the economy caused by the War and Partition of India, and, secondly, to initiate the development of certain basic resources so as to lay the foundation of more rapid economic growth in the future,” a number of projects of the Composite State underwent modification. Quite a few of the Post War Reconstruction Schemes which were in force were thus dovetailed into the Five Year Plan of the State and other

development schemes in operation and additional schemes which were considered essential for implementation in view of the new conditions brought about by a change in the political structure, were also brought into the Five Year Plan for Madras ; and the year 1950-51 constituted the base year for working out various programmes in the Plan. Most of the Irrigation and Power Projects and certain developmental schemes which were in operation in the year were brought within the scope of the Five Year Plan of the Composite State.

3. The Plan of the Composite Madras State envisaged an outlay of about Rs. 141 crores during the Plan period 1951-56. Of this sum, Rs. 85 crores went to Capital Works on Irrigation and Electricity. The balance of Rs. 56 crores was to be spent on Social Services, Agriculture and Industries. With the partition of the State, a tentative break-up of the Plan in relation to the Andhra area was worked out by the Composite State Government and the outlay of the Andhra Plan came to Rs. 51.38 crores out of a total of Rs. 141 crores for the Composite State. Of this, a sum of Rs. 27.16 crores covers capital works on Irrigation and Electricity, such as Tungabhadra and Machkund. The balance of Rs. 24.22 crores is for new development schemes, big and small, under Agriculture, Rural Development, Social Services, Industry and Road Development. Formation of roads, construction of bridges, improvement of minor irrigation works, opening of new hospitals and schools, addition to the capacity of the existing welfare institutions, sinking of public wells and supply of tractors, pumpsets, manures and seeds to agriculturists are all included in the Plan. All these schemes are being reviewed in the light of the altered conditions obtaining in the new State ; in the meantime, the figures of expenditure have been given for the period ending 30th September, 1953, that is as they stood on the eve of the inauguration of the New State.

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE PLAN.

4. While the detailed estimates of resources and expenditure for the Composite State Plan were worked out, two categories of expenditure were not included. They are :

- (1) Expenditure on certain schemes such as Rehabilitation, and schemes financed from the Central Road Fund.
- (2) Schemes taken up in the States at the instance and with the aid of grants from the Centre administered through individual Central Ministries, such as Basic and Social Education, Cottage and Small Scale Industries, Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Areas and of Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes.

The 141 crores Plan was expected to be financed from the following sources.

	<i>Rupees in Crores.</i>
(i) Allocations from current revenues ...	76.8
(ii) Loans from the Public ...	17.0
(iii) Deposits and other miscellaneous receipts on capital account, including the proceeds of State Trading ...	...
(iv) Withdrawals from cash reserves and sale of securities ...	27.0
(v) Central Assistance ...	20.0
Total	140.8

Broadly, the scheme of the Composite State Plan in respect of resources was that it should shoulder additional burdens to balance the Revenue Budget for the five years. If that could be done in all the five years, it was expected that there would be sufficient resources in the form of accumulated reserves, central aid and market loans to cover capital programme. The

abnormal famine conditions that prevailed in the opening years of the Plan upset all calculations. Resources shrunk and the Revenue Budget, instead of being balanced, resulted in deficit. Nor could economies in expenditure be effected. Other forces were at work and new measures of taxation got delayed. With the result, the State Reserves (Rs. 27 crores which were reported to the Planning Commission to be spread over five years at the rate of Rs. 5.4 crores per year) were fully drawn even before the partition and the central assistance of Rs. 20 crores was almost exhausted.

5. The Andhra State was therefore born in indigence, as it were. And so, early in October, 1953, very soon after the formation of the State, the Government of India were informed that Andhra would not be in a position to finance their part of the Plan out of their own resources and would require substantial assistance from the Centre, especially on account of extraordinary expenditure on relief and flood prevention schemes in the Godavari area and on the setting up of a capital for the State. The Government obtained Rs. 375 lakhs for the second six months of 1953-54 for implementing the schemes in the Five Year Plan, for meeting expenditure under capital works and for net disbursements under loans and advances.

6. The resources available for meeting the expenditure in 1954-55 are indicated below :—

RESOURCES FOR THE PLAN

	<i>Rupees in crores</i>
A. Receipts on Revenue Account	21.03
B. <i>Deduct</i> —Grants from the Government of India for Grow More Food, Community Development etc. schemes	1.26
C. (A—B) Balance	19.77
D. Development expenditure outside the plan.	0.22
E. Non-development expenditure	20.68

F.	Balance available from revenues for financing the plan.....C— (D+E.)	...	...	—1.13
G.	Loans from the Government of India	...	...	9.20*
H.	Open market loan	...	...	3.00
K.	Total resources (F + G + H)	...	...	11.07
L.	Total estimated expenditure on plan schemes (including capital expenditure and loans and advances.)	...	...	14.20
M.	Gap in resources (L—K)	...	...	3.13

7. It is proposed to raise additional revenue to the extent of about Rs. 1 crore by certain taxation measures namely, enhancement of water-rates, enhancement of the assessment on commercial crops, levy of a betterment contribution in respect of lands the capital value of which has greatly increased by the provision of irrigation facilities and amendment of General Sales Tax Act, so as to bring within the definition of dealer, persons carrying on the business of buying or selling goods whether for commission, remuneration or otherwise. The additional revenue of Rs. 1 crore estimated from the above measures will not be realized in full in 1954-55. The gap in resources in that year may amount to over Rs. 2 crores. According to the latest information available, the closing balance for the current year is expected to be about Rs. 2 crores, after allowing for payment of value of stocks of rice on 30th September 1953 (paid for by the Government of India) and for stocks procured from merchants in this State which were sold to other States and the proceeds of which have been credited to this Government. It may not therefore be difficult to cover the gap in resources in 1954-55.

* Block capital assistance of Rs. 700 lakhs plus Rs. 220 lakhs for medium and small irrigation schemes.

8. The year 1955-56 will be the final year for the Plan and it is difficult to envisage what the shape of spending and resources side of the State Plan budget would be. In that year, all the short-fall in spending of the earlier Plan years may have to be made up. And it is difficult to forecast the resources of this Government either, as the measures intended to increase the revenues of the State are yet under consideration. Besides, a number of new schemes may have to be justifiably included in the Plan.

9. PROGRAMME OF CENTRAL ASSISTANCE, EXPANSION AND ADJUSTMENT OF PLAN.—In July, 1953, the Planning Commission drew the attention of the State Governments to the prevalence of unemployment in the country, more particularly to urban unemployment and subsequently advised the States to propose adjustments substantially within the present framework, or to strengthen and expand schemes calculated to enlarge employment opportunities especially for the educated unemployed. From this aspect of employment, the Government of India propose to give assistance to (1) small scale and cottage industries, (2) vocational and technical training, (3) establishment of additional thermal capacity where needed with the co-operation of private capital, (4) road development and (5) road transport.

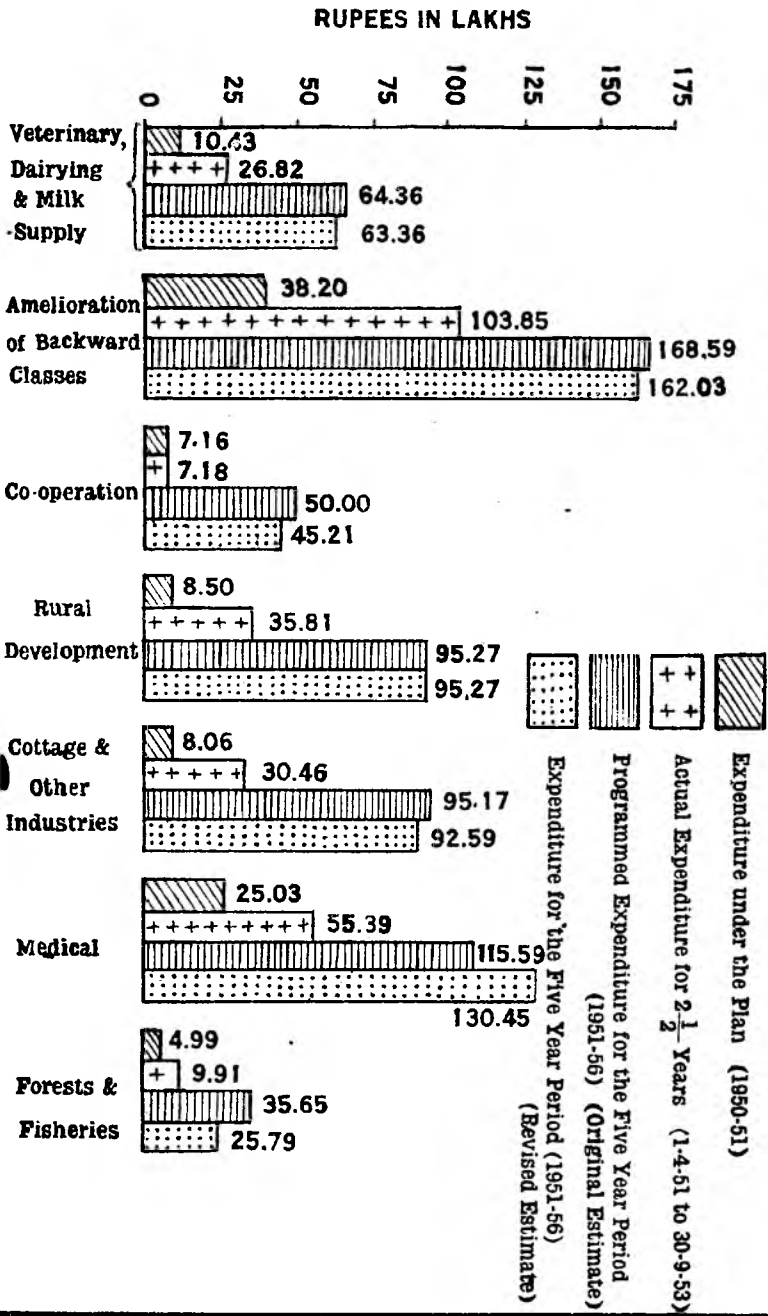
10. Taking all these into consideration, the Andhra State proposes to confine its activities to the following :

- (1) Execution of the existing Five Year Plan of the State, without interruption on account of financial difficulties ;
- (2) Utilisation of the Heads of Central Assistance provided in the All-India Plan and the expanded All-India Plan, linking them up wherever possible with the existing schemes in the State Plan ;
- (3) Encouragement and stabilisation of the handloom industry ;

FIVE YEAR PLAN Expenditure under each Head of Development

CHART I

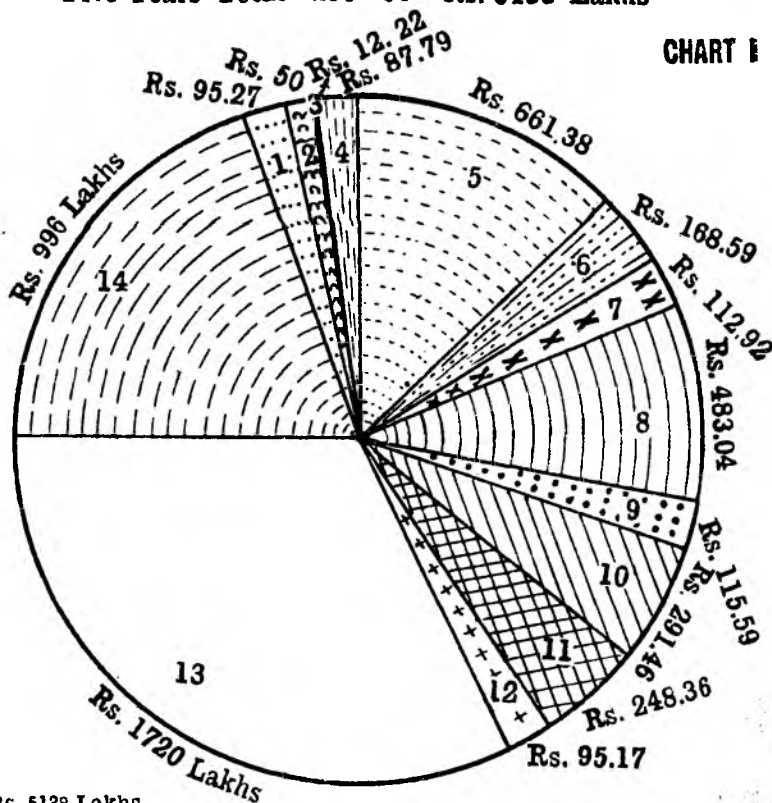
Scale 1 C. M. = Rs. 25 Lakhs



ALLOCATION OF EXPENDITURE UNDER FIVE YEAR PLAN 1951-56

Five Years' Total 1951-56 Rs. 5138 Lakhs

CHART I

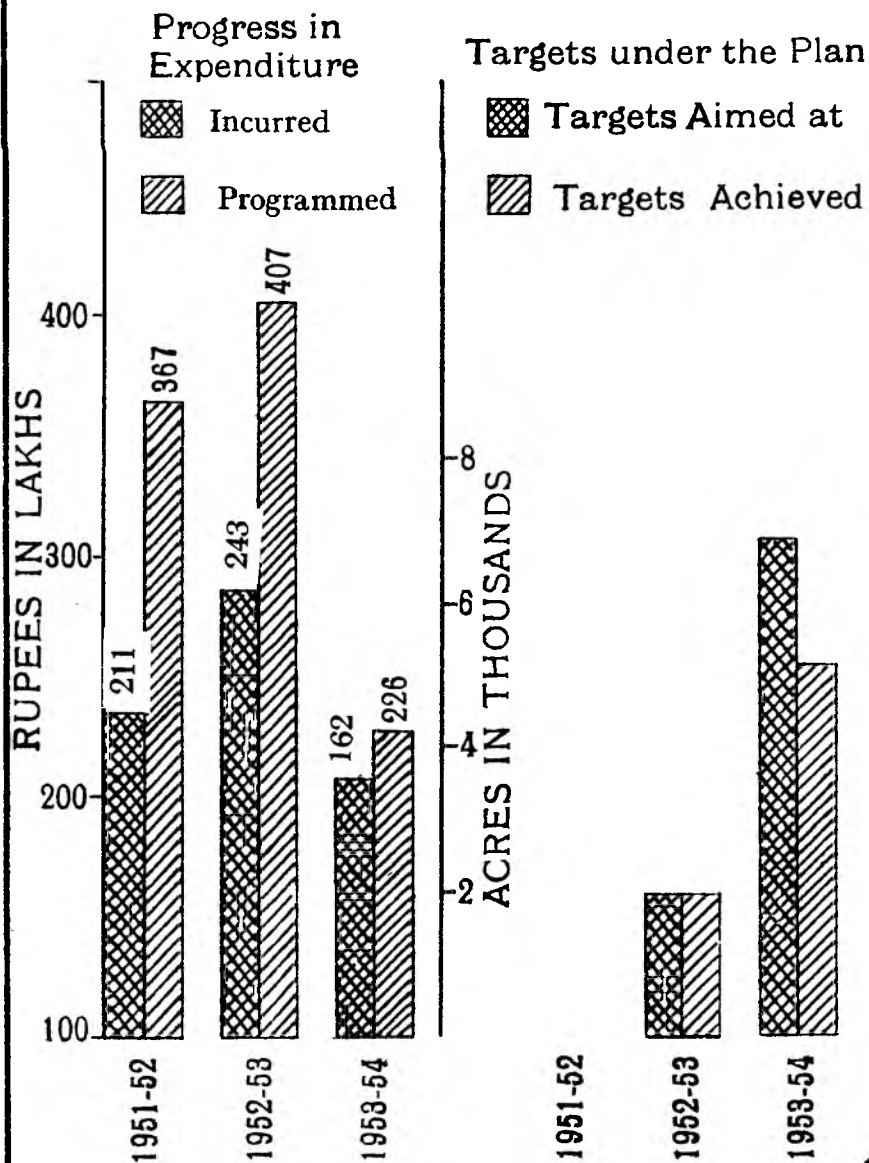


Rs. 5138 Lakhs
limited to 360°

Scale 1° = 14.27 Lakhs

S. No. HEAD OF DIVN. DEG.	S. No. HEAD OF DIVN. DEG.
1 Rural Development 7	8 Public Health 34
2 Co-operation 4	9 Medical 8
3 Forests 1	10 Education 20
4 Vetry. Fisheries 6	11 Highways 17
5 Agriculture Dairying M. S. 46	12 Cottage & other Industries 7
6 Amelioration of Backward Classes 12	13 Power Projects 120
7 Housing 8	14 Irrigation 70

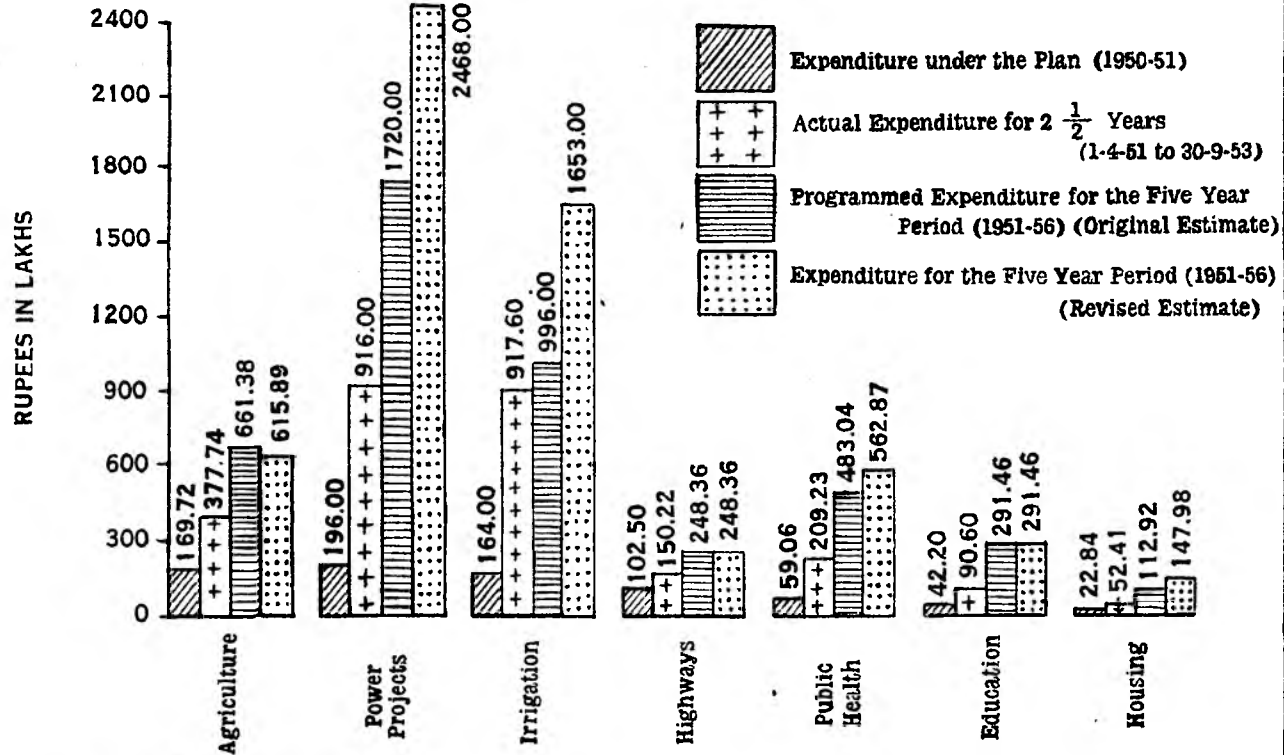
IRRIGATION



FIVE YEAR PLAN Expenditure under each Head of Development

CHART II

Scale 1 C. M. = Rs. 300 Lakhs



- (4) The development of mineral resources
and (5) Encouragement of industry in the private sector.

Further, the existing provision under Power Projects will be increased by Rs. 7.05 crores representing :—

- (1) Rs. 3.21 crores being the estimated cost of this State's share of the common works of the Thungabhadra Hydro-Electric Project during the Plan period *i.e.*, upto March, 1956.
- (2) Rs. 3.84 crores being the increase due to the revised estimate of the Machkund Project (this State's scheme).

On 1st October 1953, the outlay of the Plan and the cost of this State's share of the common works of the Tungabhadra Hydro Electric Project, totalled up, came to Rs. 54.71 crores. In February 1954, some revision was made in the plan with the addition of the order of Rs. 3.94 crores which would provide for increase in the revised costs of existing schemes under Irrigation, Housing and Amelioration of Backward classes, and also for new schemes under Cooperation, Irrigation, Education and Public Health. This additional provision, approved by the Planning Commission, further increases the total outlay of the Plan from Rs. 54.71 crores to Rs. 58.65 crores. The Plan is being revised further and the revised plan is estimated to be about Rs. 64.71 crores.

Though the picture has not yet finally taken shape, from the data received so far, the total outlay of the plan comprising new schemes approved by the Planning Commission comes to Rs. 70.50 crores roughly, if the cost of 17 medium and small irrigation schemes costing Rs. 5.97 crores, the ten additional road works costing Rs. 1.01 crores and eleven Thermal extension schemes costing Rs. 1.28 crores approved

by the Planning Commission as Central assistance schemes are also taken into consideration.

(Vide Appendix No. 11.)

10. ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN.—According to the recommendation of the National Development Council, a Development Commissioner at the State level and a District Planning Officer for each district, have been appointed to look after planning and development work including the Community Projects and National Extension Services. The District Planning Officer recruited from the rank of Deputy Collectors will assist the District Collector who has been made responsible for the overall work of planning and development in the district. To co-ordinate the activities of the various Departments concerned with the Five Year Plan and to review the progress of the development activities, a suitable Planning Machinery was set up in the Composite State both at the State and District levels. Consequent on the formation of the Andhra State, the question of constituting a State Planning Board is under consideration. As far as Planning Machinery at the District level is concerned, there are at present 8 District Planning Boards and 3 Project Advisory Committees in the remaining 3 districts of this State, besides Harijan Welfare Committees, District Prohibition Advisory Councils and District Rural Welfare Committees. There were also Food Production Committees, but these have since been abolished and their functions have been taken over by the respective District Planning Boards and Project Advisory Committees.

Instead of having as at present *ad hoc* Committees for each area covered by a particular scheme or for a particular subject like Prohibition or Rural Welfare, Government have decided to have a single comprehensive District Planning Machinery called the District Planning and Development Committee which could review and advise on all aspects of Planning, Develop-

ment and Welfare Work. This Board will take over the functions of the existing District Planning Boards and Project Advisory Committees, District Prohibition Advisory Councils and District Rural Welfare Committees. The District Committee will have at least two sub-committees, one in charge of District Planning, another in charge of Community Projects and National Extension Service Scheme, to start with. In addition, there will be Block Committees at the National Extension Service and Community Development Block level.

The composition of these Committees and their functions will be as follows :—

(i) **DISTRICT PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEES.**—District Planning and Development Committees will consist of the Collector as Chairman and the District Heads of Departments *viz.*, (1) Executive Engineer, (2) District Agriculture Officer, (3) District Forest Officer, (4) Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, (5) District Veterinary Officer, (6) District Medical Officer, (7) District Health Officer and also (8) Members of Parliament, (9) Members of the State Legislature from the District, (10) Chairmen of Municipalities etc. This Committee will co-opt members representing special problems and interests of the district including Scheduled castes and tribes, prominent social workers etc., not exceeding 12 in all.

(ii) **BLOCK COMMITTEES.**—In the Community Project areas, as well as in the National Extension Service Blocks, Local Committees (*i.e.*) Block Committees will consist of members representing Panchayats and other interests. For National Extension Service Blocks which are within the limits of a taluk, the concerned Revenue Divisional Officer will be the Chairman. In the districts where there are Community Projects, the Project Executive Officer will be the Vice-Chairman of the District Planning and Development Committee.

(iii) FUNCTIONS.—The District Planning and Development Committee will review and advise on all aspects of planning and development, including progress of schemes under Community Development and National Extension Service. Block Committees will watch and review the work in the Community Development and National Extension Blocks. In Cuddapah district, where there is a portion of the Kurnool-Cuddapah Community Project, the District Planning and Development Committee will review the work in that part of Community Project area which will be represented on the committee by the Assistant Project Executive officer in charge of the area.

PROGRESS OF THE PLAN.

11. Three out of the Five Years of the Plan have run out. As far as the execution of the plan is concerned, implementation of Power Projects and Irrigation schemes and schemes under certain other Heads of Development may be deemed to have kept pace with the programme of the Plan. However, certain schemes under Medical, Public Health and Co-operation were deferred by the Composite State owing to financial stringency. Steps are being taken to implement these schemes during the rest of the Plan period.

The progress of expenditure on the Plan upto 30th September, 1953, the date of separation of this State, was Rs. 2667 lakhs. In the second half of the financial year 1953-54, the schemes already commenced in the Composite State are being pushed ahead. At the same time, the schemes in the Plan have been reviewed in the light of the special needs of the State and new proposals have been made ; more are in the making.

DEMOCRATIC PARTICIPATION IN THE PLAN.

12. For the success of Planning under Democracy, it is essential that the schemes should be formulated in such a way that the participation of the public is ensured at all stages. The Planning Commission had therefore suggested some important practical:

steps to reach the public direct in order to secure their co-operation on a nation-wide basis.

There are three programmes in the Five Year Plan which are directly connected with Rural Welfare and which seek to evoke local enthusiasm and create local leadership in the villages. They are the Community Projects, the National Extension Services and the Local Development Works. Community Development is an attempt to bring about a gradual transformation of the social and economic life of the villages by enlisting the co-operation of the people for their own betterment. Community Development is the method and the Rural Extension is the agency through which the Five Year Plan seeks to initiate a process of transformation of the social and economic life of the villages. In this State, there are already two Community Projects, one in East Godavari District and the other in Kurnool-Cuddapah canal area. The Government have since inaugurated two Community Blocks, one in Vayalpad area in Chittoor district and the other in Ichapuram in Srikakulam district. The response from the people in these areas is encouraging. Twenty two National Extension Service Blocks were inaugurated in this State on *Ugadi Day* (Telugu New Year's day) viz., 4th April, 1954. The Rural Welfare Schemes previously functioning in the areas where National Extension Service Blocks were inaugurated, were merged into the new schemes and where the merger is not complete, they are being continued on the same lines as before. Under Local Development Works, the Andhra State was allotted Rs. 14,75,200 for 1953-54, and Rs. 34,00,000 for 1954-55. In addition, the Social Welfare Board set up by the Planning Commission has sanctioned grants to 43 institutions to the extent of Rs. 1,72,000 in this State.

CHAPTER II

AGRICULTURE

ADMINISTRATION.

COMPREHENSIVE STAFF SCHEME.—The scheme is purely of an administrative nature and relates to staff employed specially for executing and supervising Grow More Food Schemes under the control of Director of Agriculture and Fisheries. The scheme was started on 5th January, 1952 and continued till 31st March, 1954. The details of the staff employed are : Intensive Manuring Staff, Plant Protection Staff, Agricultural Engineering Staff, Soil Conservation Staff, Training Scheme Staff etc. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 82.43 lakhs. The amount spent on the scheme upto the end of September, 1953 was Rs. 47.92 lakhs. (Scheme No. 1)

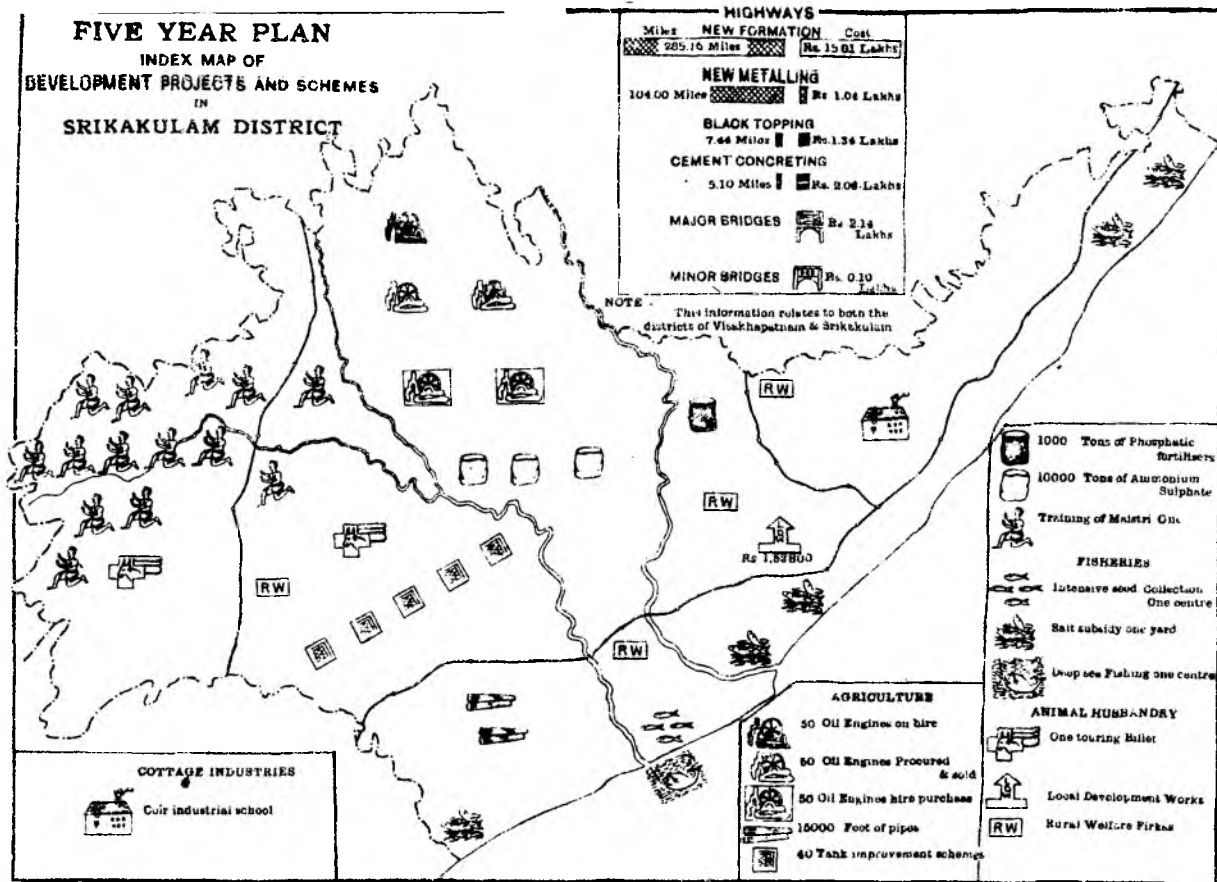
EDUCATION AND TRAINING.

2. SCHEME FOR THE RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING OF DEMONSTRATION MAISTRIES AND FIELDMEN.—
The objects of the scheme are :

- (i) to train fieldmen in order to have one Field man for every two revenue firkas and to train Demonstration Maistries, for a group of 7 or 8 villages to carry on propaganda about improved methods of agriculture and bring scientific methods of agriculture and the results of research conducted on Government stations to the notice of the cultivators by practical demonstrations ; and
- (ii) to make the Fieldmen so trained also attend to the supply of seeds, manures and implements to ryots besides supervision

FIVE YEAR PLAN

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and collection of seeds from "seed farms" and conduct demonstrations.

The field staff was to be appointed in stages making a beginning with 1951-52 and completing in a period of 5 years.

Under the scheme, 45 Fieldmen and 110 Demonstration Maistries for the whole Composite State were trained and allotted to the various districts and 12 Fieldmen and 40 Demonstration Maistries have been employed in Andhra area during the first year. The second batch of 41 Demonstration Maistries underwent training at Sugarcane Research Station, Anakapalle. In this second batch, the scheme for training of Fieldmen was given up in view of the changed needs. In future, there will be only Demonstration Maistries. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 16.61 lakhs. No separate accounts were maintained upto September, 1953. The actual expenditure was merged under Scheme No. 1 (Scheme No. 2.)

3 SUGARCANE RESEARCH SCHEME AT ANAKAPALLE RESEARCH STATION.—The scheme is in force at Anakapalle which is the central station for research on sugarcane. Selection of high yielding types of canes and determination of optimum manurial and cultural schedules for the crops are the objects of the scheme. The chemical, physiological and pathological aspects of the crop are also studied. All important cane growing districts such as Visakhapatnam, Srikakulam, Godavari, Krishna, Chittoor and Anantapur have been benefited. The scheme commenced in 1947. 50% of the pay and allowances of the staff of the Sugarcane Research Scheme is borne by the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee and other 50% of the pay and allowances and the entire contingent expenditure by the State Government. The receipts of the scheme is however credited to State Government only. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 8.38 lakhs. The expenditure incurred upto 30th September, 1953 was Rs. 2.00 lakhs. (Scheme No. 3)

4. LAND RECLAMATION-MECHANICAL CULTIVATION WITH TRACTORS AND BULL DOZERS.—The scheme is intended for reclaiming cultural waste lands and fallows by the use of tractors and bull dozers which are hired out to cultivators. The scheme was originally started in 1946-47 and is expected to continue till March 1956. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 54.41 lakhs. There are now no proposals to purchase tractors or bull dozers for the purpose of letting out on hire to cultivators during the Plan period. The amount spent on the scheme was Rs. 52.77 lakhs.

(Scheme No. 4)

5. DISTRIBUTION OF TRACTORS UNDER HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.—The scheme contemplates the supply of tractors under easy instalment payment system. The cost will be recovered in full with 30% centage and 4% interest in 7 equal annual instalments. The Agriculture Department holds in stock nearly 150 tractors and bull dozers for selling to agriculturists on payment of the hiring rates fixed by the Government. The scheme commenced in the year 1951-52. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 23.31 lakhs. The amount spent upto September, 1953 was Rs. 5.27 lakhs.

(Scheme No. 5)

6. ARAKU VALLEY DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.—The Araku valley is part of the old Jayapore Zamindari in the Agency tracts of Visakhapatnam district. It is a narrow strip of land about two miles in width and 7 miles in length. It has an altitude of 2500 to 3000 feet above sea level. The Araku Valley colonisation scheme was conceived first in 1944 and sanctioned for growing of potatoes and "English" vegetables for supply to the army during the War. When this need ceased, the scheme was switched over to the general development of Agency tracts with a view to make them worth inhabiting. The colonisation aspect of the scheme was subsequently dropped

and it was decided that the activities of the various Departments functioning at Araku should continue as part of a general scheme for the development of the Agency area. The main objects of the scheme as now worked out are :

1. Eradication of malaria.
2. Protection of the rights of hillmen and improvement of their general condition.
3. Importation of plainsmen for colonising the surplus areas and for improving the methods of agriculture and the general outlook of the hillmen by bringing them into contact with the plainsmen.

This scheme has been included in the Five Year Plan but no targets have been fixed. The work to be done by each department is being decided by the Heads of Departments and by the District Planning Machinery and then Government's sanction is obtained. The Revenue Department coordinates the activities of several departments and looks to the general administration.

The only irrigation scheme in the area that was taken up and completed was the Jiladavagu Channel scheme (cost is Rs. 56,520/- and irrigable area, 129 acres). Flood damages to the bridges across the Pathalagadda river were repaired. The construction of 4 'G' type sheds and the travellers' bungalow has been completed.

The scheme envisages the construction of a township. The lay out of the township has been approved by Government. The work is progressing. Anti-malarial operations are in progress in the valley.

Wet paddy, dry paddy, ragi, jonna, samai, oil seeds, wheat, potatoe, both monsoon and winter crops banana, sugarcane, rye and vegetables like brinjals, radish gourds, greens, ladies-fingers and sweet potatoes, cabbage, knolkhol, cauliflower, tomatoes, and French.

beans are being raised in the farms by the Agriculture Department. There is a small dairy farm on propaganda and experimental basis. Propaganda is being carried on, advising the ryot in the prevention of soil erosion, preservation of cattle manure, compost-making, distribution of improved seeds and fruit plants etc. and exchange of white leghorn cockerels. The cost of the Scheme is Rs. 13.24 lakhs. The expenditure incurred upto September, 1953 was Rs. 5.63 lakhs. (Scheme No. 6.)

MINOR IRRIGATION.

7. SOIL CONSERVATION SCHEME.—The object of the scheme is to adopt soil conservation measures suited to each locality such as contour bunding, gully plugging, contour cultivation etc. These schemes are being examined to be worked on a no profit no loss basis. No specific schemes are included in the Plan. The schemes are being drawn up with reference to the degree of erosion, major erosion-affected areas being given priority. Contour bunding work is in progress in the following areas.

Guntakal	...	Anantapur district.
Alur	...	Kurnool district.
Vayalpad	}	...
Chittoor			Chittoor District.

The work at Guntakal and Alur areas was taken up as normal schemes, while it was done as a famine relief measure in Chittoor and Vayalpad Centres. The execution of the work in these areas has since been stopped due to improved seasonal conditions. Some other schemes also are under consideration. Contour bunding, intended to prevent soil erosion on a large scale is estimated to increase food production by 25 per cent. The other benefits anticipated, besides increased yield of crops, prevention of soil erosion and retention of soil moisture, are :

- (1) Improvement of water table in nearby wells and springs.
- (2) Prevention of silting of channels and reservoirs.
- (3) Prevention of low lying land from damage by deposits of barren soil.
- (4) Provision of cheap labour during famine relief operations.

A sum of Rs. 15.68 lakhs has been provided under the head "Contour Bunding". The amount spent on the scheme upto September, 1953 was Rs. 2.81 lakhs. (Scheme No. 7)

8. SCHEME FOR PROCUREMENT AND SALE OF PIPES AND FITTINGS AND ARRANGING INSTALLATIONS OF ELECTRIC MOTORS AND OIL ENGINES (PRIVATELY PURCHASED PUMPS).—Under the scheme, pipes and fittings required for agricultural purposes are acquired and distributed. Besides, the department is rendering all assistance required by the ryots in the matter of acquisition of oil engines and electric motors from manufacturers' representatives on cash basis. It is proposed not to acquire any more pipes as pipes have since been decontrolled. The existing stocks of the value of Rs. 5.50 lakhs will be sold to the ryots.

(Scheme No. 8)

9. LIFT IRRIGATION—HIRING OF DEPARTMENTAL OIL ENGINE PUMPSETS.—The object of the scheme is to supply oil engines to ryots on "hire" basis for irrigation purposes. The power lift irrigation is comparatively cheaper, gives assured and timely irrigation to crops, acts as an insurance against the failure of monsoon, can cover more acres in quicker time and is more efficient than other old means of lifting water. Hiring of oil engines was originally started in 1948-49. It has been decided not to purchase any more oil engines for supplying to ryots on hire basis.

The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 10.66 lakhs and the expenditure upto September, 1953 was Rs. 13.43 lakhs. (Scheme No. 9)

10. SUPPLY OF OIL ENGINES AND ELECTRIC MOTORS UNDER "HIRE PURCHASE" SYSTEM.—The scheme was originally started in 1949-50 and was expected to be completed by 1954. The object of the scheme is to supply oil engines and electric motor pump sets on "hire purchase system". The Department holds in stock nearly 250 oil engines and electric pumpsets for hiring to agriculturists on payment of the hiring rates fixed by the Government. The oil engines and electric motors will be purchased from loan amounts from the Government of India. The entire cost is recovered from the ryots on instalment basis with interest, spread over a period of 3 to 5 years. The total amount contemplated for the plan period was Rs. 91.50 lakhs; of which Rs. 48.32 lakhs was advanced and recovered upto September, 1953. An outlay of Rs. 44.44 lakhs is now proposed, and the scheme will continue till 1956.

(Scheme No. 10)

11. THE SINKING OF ARTESIAN WELLS.—This is one of the schemes designed to provide irrigation from ground water sources. It is intended to benefit mainly East Godavari and West Godavari districts. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 6.85 lakhs. The expenditure incurred upto September, 1953 was Rs. 1.81 lakhs. (Scheme No. 11)

12. PURCHASE OF DIESEL-ENGINE-DRIVEN POWER DRILLS FOR WELL DIGGING.—The object of the scheme was to purchase 17 drills and put them in the field for being hired out to the public, desirous of putting down deep bore wells for agricultural purposes. The purchase of the 17 drills was completed in 1951-52 and 5 of the drills purchased are working in the area covered by the Andhra State. The planned cost of

the scheme is Rs. 3.65 lakhs and the amount spent upto September, 1953 was Rs. 2.08 lakhs.

(Scheme No. 12)

13. PURCHASE OF ELECTRICALLY DRIVEN POWER-DRILLS FOR WELL DIGGING.—The scheme envisages the purchase of 3 drills for being hired to the public, intending to put down deep bore wells for irrigation purposes. Out of 3 drills proposed, one Rotary Drill was purchased and is working. The planned cost is Rs. 6.80 lakhs. The expenditure incurred upto September, 1953 was Rs. 2.12 lakhs.

(Scheme No. 13)

14. FORMATION OF COMPRESSED AIR BLASTING UNITS.—The scheme envisages the purchase of Air Compressed Blasting unit for deepening wells. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 0.23 lakhs. The expenditure incurred upto September 1953 was Rs. 0.19 lakhs. The scheme is treated as completed.

(Scheme No. 14)

15. TANK IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.—The scheme contemplates repairs and improvements to tanks and other minor irrigation sources which had got silted up owing to long neglect both in the former Zamindari and in Ryotwari areas. Under normal monsoon conditions, the scheme has immediate food production value. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 124.3 lakhs and the amount spent upto September, 1953 is Rs. 64.70 lakhs.

(Scheme No. 15)

16. THE WELL SUBSIDY SCHEME.—Under this scheme, a subsidy of Rs. 500 per well representing about 50% of the cost of construction of a well, subject to a maximum limit of 5 wells per agriculturist is granted in the first instance as a loan and it is converted later into subsidy after the successful completion of the well. The districts benefited by the scheme are Chittoor, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Anantapur and Nellore. The gross planned cost of the

scheme is Rs. 65.41 lakhs and the amount spent upto September, 1953 was Rs. 52.41 lakhs. The scheme expired by 30th June, 1953. In respect of wells commenced by then under the New Well subsidy Scheme of 1950-51 and 1951-52, extension of time has been given upto 30th June, 1954 for completion.

(Scheme No. 16).

17. RIVER PUMPING SCHEME.—The object was to instal higher horse-power pumping units on the banks of perennial rivers and streams and utilise waters now running waste for bringing as much high level areas as possible under assured crop production on a permanent basis. The scheme was started in 1951-52. Four pumping units were supplied to Chittoor and the cost recovered from ryots. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 18.42 lakhs and the amount spent upto September, 1953 was Rs. 0.005 lakhs. It is proposed to continue the scheme on a co-operative basis without investment of Government funds.

(Scheme No. 17).

18. SMALL IRRIGATION SCHEMES.—These are schemes costing less than Rs. 10 lakhs each designed to increase irrigation facilities in favourable areas. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 183.08 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 88.89 lakhs was incurred upto end of September, 1953.

(Scheme No. 18).

19. SINKING OF FILTER POINT TUBE WELLS.—For expanding paddy cultivation in the short term crop season and to enable cultivation of cotton or groundnut in the off-season in rice-fallows, this scheme has been drawn up. Filter point tube well covers 10 acres and the entire cost of filter points will be taken as loan from the Government of India and the cost is wholly recoverable from the ryots. Suitable interest is also charged on such loans which are recovered in annual instalments extending 3 to 5 years. A scheme for the sinking of 500 small tube wells with filter points

in the selected districts of the State is also under contemplation. The magnitude of the scheme was Rs. 31.97 lakhs and the magnitude of work done upto September 1953 was Rs. 11.72 lakhs. The scheme was started in January 1952 and is expected to be completed by March 1956. The expenditure for Government upto September, 1953 was Rs. 1.81 lakhs.

(Scheme No. 19).

MANURES AND FERTILISERS.

20. DISTRIBUTION OF AMMONIUM SULPHATE.— Ammonium Sulphate will be purchased and sold to cultivators. The scheme was started in 1951-52. The scheme is worked on no profit-no loss basis. The distribution of Ammonium sulphate through co-operative societies, tender firms and through Agricultural depots is being done. The manure is issued in the form of loan up to Rs. 35 per acre to a maximum of Rs. 500/- per individual. The following are the figures for the distribution of Ammonium Sulphate.

Year.	Food crops (tons.)	Non-food crops (tons.)	Total (tons.)
1. 1950-51	33,520	6,400	39,920
2. 1951-52	30,374	8,293	38,667
3. 1952-53	37,484	2,712	40,196

The total value of Ammonium Sulphate programmed to be purchased was Rs. 638.35 lakhs and the value recovered upto September 1953 was Rs. 149.91 lakhs.

(Scheme No. 20)

21. SUBSIDISED DISTRIBUTION OF PHOSPHATIC MANURES.—The scheme was begun in 1951-52. Superphosphate was purchased and sold to cultivators on subsidised basis. With decontrol of superphosphates from 15-8-52, the scheme has been closed. A quantity

of 3,611 tons of superphosphates has been sold to ryots during 1952-1953 through the Agriculture Department. The planned cost of the scheme to Government was Rs. 23.01 lakhs. The value of phosphatic manures distributed was Rs. 7.88 lakhs and the amount spent upto September, 1953 was Rs. 3.01 lakhs.

(Scheme No. 21).

22. SCHEME FOR SUBSIDISED RURAL COMPOST MAKING.—The scheme aims at preparation of compost from waste vegetable matter in villages on a subsidised basis. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 0.6 lakhs. The expenditure incurred upto September, 1953 was Rs. 0.4 lakhs. The scheme was closed in 1952-53. Half the cost of subsidy will be borne by the Central Government.

(Scheme No. 22)

23. TOWN COMPOST MAKING.—To enable local bodies like Municipalities, Unions and Panchayat Boards to convert street sweeping and night soils into compost and offer for sale to cultivators, the Government give subsidy to them. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 1.01 lakhs. Expenditure incurred up to September, 1953 was Rs. 0.91 lakhs. One half of the cost of subsidy is borne by the Central Government.

(Scheme No. 23)

Schemes for Multiplication and Distribution of Seeds.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 24 Green Manure | (Scheme No. 24). |
| 25 Paddy | (Scheme No. 26). |
| 26 Pulses | (Scheme No. 27). |
| 27 Millets | (Scheme No. 28). |

The schemes were started on 1st April 1951. The paddy and the millet seeds were purchased by paying a premium of 10 percent over market rate. Fifty percent of the premium is recovered from the ryot along with sale price. The estimated cost of the schemes is Rs. 43.94 lakhs. Expenditure incurred upto September, 1953 was Rs. 10.58 lakhs.

28. DISTRIBUTION OF CHEMICAL FERTILISERS THROUGH CO OPERATIVE SOCIETIES—SUPERVISORY STAFF.—In order to step up food production in the State and to popularise the use of fertilisers, Cooperatives undertake the distribution of chemical manures to the ryots. The scheme aimed at making the Grow More Food scheme a peoples' effort instead of an official endeavour. Supervisory staff was sanctioned to attend to the work. Against the target of Rs. 200 lakhs worth of fertilisers to be distributed by the end of the Plan year, the Cooperatives distributed chemical fertilisers worth Rs. 84.84 lakhs upto September 1953. The planned cost of the Scheme is Rs. 0.75 lakhs and expenditure incurred upto September, 1953 was Rs. 0.37 lakhs.

(Scheme No. 25)

OTHER SCHEMES.

29. SCHEME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SUGARCANE INDUSTRY.—This scheme consists of two parts:

(a) running a liaison farm in the vicinity of the sugar factory at Samalkot to fix up varieties of cane suitable for crushing at different seasons and

(b) the employment of special Agricultural Demonstrators with adequate staff in 10 major cane-growing taluks of six districts—Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Godavari, Krishna, Chittoor and Anantapur to do intensive propaganda to improve the crop yield and quality of jaggery. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 5.11 lakhs. 50% of the development expenditure will be borne by the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee and the remaining 50% by the State Government. The running cost of sugarcane liaison farm is met by the factories and receipts will be credited to them. The expenditure incurred on the scheme upto September, 1953 was Rs. 2.29 lakhs.

(Scheme No. 29)

30. SCHEME FOR INCREASING COTTON PRODUCTION.—The scheme envisages increased production of cotton to meet the deficit of lint in the country by the following methods :

- (a) Expansion of area under cotton.
- (b) Manuring of irrigated cotton with Ammonium Sulphate.
- (c) Raising mixed crops of cotton with groundnut, chillies, ragi etc.
- (d) Use of improved seeds.

It was started in June 1950. All the districts in Andhra are covered by this scheme. The following targets for increasing the area under cotton are fixed for the three years from 1953-54 to 1955-56.

	Acres.
1. Area under cotton (1952-53)	6,34,200
2. Target of increase for 1953-54	50,747
3. Target of increase for 1954-55	50,747
4. Target of increase for 1955-56	50,747
Total	7,86,441

The scheme is partly financed by Central Government. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 13.75 lakhs. Gross expenditure incurred upto September, 1953 was Rs. 6.71 lakhs. (Scheme No. 30)

31. SCHEME FOR THE CONTROL OF PESTS AND DISEASES (PLANT PROTECTION).—The scheme is designed to control pests and diseases of crops by the use of synthetic chemicals. It is estimated that about 10% of yield of crops is affected by diseases and pests before they are harvested and another 20% when the produce is stored. Powerful

synthetic chemicals which are now available for controlling major pests and diseases are sold to ryots, and the method of applying them is also demonstrated. In each district, power and hand operated sprayers and dusters are lent to ryots free of charge. The financing procedure in vogue was that upto March 1953, half the cost of chemicals was recoverable from the ryots and the balance was shared by Central and State Governments on 50 : 50 basis. From April 1953 to March 1954, 75% of the cost of chemicals is recoverable from the ryots and the balance is shared by the Central and State Governments on 50 : 50 basis. Proposals to make the scheme self-supporting are under consideration. Against an estimated cost of Rs. 10.20 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs. 4.15 lakhs was incurred upto September, 1953.

(Scheme No. 31).

CHAPTER III

VETERINARY AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

ADMINISTRATION.

1. APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY DIRECTOR.—To assist the Director of Animal Husbandry in the administration of the Department and to formulate new schemes of development, the post of Deputy Director was created. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 0.34 lakhs. No expenditure was incurred upto September, 1953. The Deputy Director has since been appointed with effect from 1-10-1953.

(Scheme No. 32)

2. APPOINTMENT OF DISTRICT VETERINARY OFFICER FOR EACH DISTRICT.—The scheme to appoint one District Veterinary Officer for each district came into operation in 1947 when the posts of 7 District Veterinary Officers for the Composite State of Madras were created. Appointment of three District Veterinary Officers for the districts of Kurnool, West Godavari and Anantapur was completed. All the District Veterinary Officers, originally contemplated, have been appointed. A District Veterinary Officer is to be sanctioned for the new Srikakulam District. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 2.00 lakhs. The amount spent on the scheme upto September, 1953 was Rs. 1.10 lakhs.

(Scheme No 33).

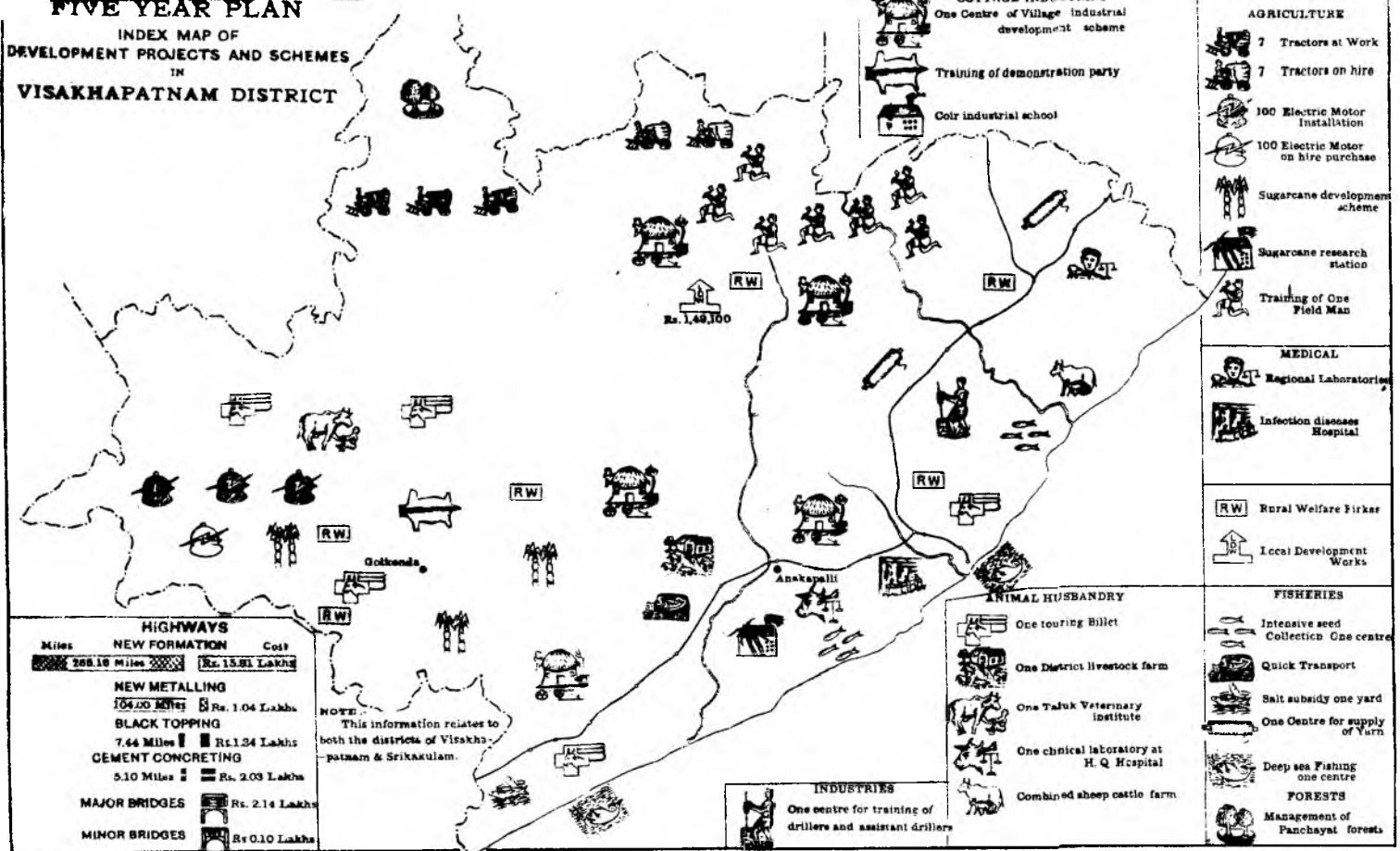
VETERINARY RESEARCH.

3. ESTABLISHMENT OF CLINICAL LABORATORIES AT HEAD-QUARTERS VETERINARY HOSPITALS AND LIVESTOCK FARMS.—The Scheme is designed to improve the Veterinary Hospitals at District Head Quarters and to provide increased facilities for the treatment of animals at the hospitals. Its planned cost is Rs. 2.35 lakhs. The scheme has not commenced yet.

(Scheme No. 34)

FIVE YEAR PLAN

INDEX MAP OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND SCHEMES IN VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT



- AGRICULTURE**
- 7 Tractors at Work
 - 7 Tractors on hire
 - 100 Electric Motor Installation
 - 100 Electric Motor on hire purchase
 - Sugarcane development scheme
 - Sugarcane research station
 - Training of One Field Man

- MEDICAL**
- Regional Laboratories
 - Infection diseases Hospital
 - Rural Welfare Blocks
 - Local Development Works

- ANIMAL HUSBANDRY**
- One touring Billet
 - One District livestock farm
 - One Taluk Veterinary institute
 - One chemical laboratory at H. Q. Hospital
 - Combined sheep cattle farm

- FISHERIES**
- Intensive seed Collection One centre
 - Quick Transport
 - Salt subsidy one yard
 - One Centre for supply of Yarn
 - Deep sea Fishing one centre
- FORESTS**
- Management of Panchayat forests

- INDUSTRIES**
- One centre for training of drillers and assistant drillers

HIGHWAYS

Miles	NEW FORMATION	Cost
268.18 Miles		Rs. 13.81 Lakhs
NEW METALLING		
104.00 Miles		Rs. 1.04 Lakhs
BLACK TOPPING		
7.44 Miles		Rs. 1.24 Lakhs
CEMENT CONCRETING		
5.10 Miles		Rs. 2.03 Lakhs
MAJOR BRIDGES		
		Rs. 2.14 Lakhs
MINOR BRIDGES		
		Rs. 0.10 Lakhs

NOTE: This information relates to both the districts of Visakhapatnam & Srikakulam.

VETERINARY FACILITIES.

4. **OPENING OF TOURING BILLETS FOR EACH TALUK AND THE APPOINTMENT OF A STOCK-MAN COMPOUNDER OR A VETERINARY AND LIVE-STOCK INSPECTOR TO EACH TOURING BILLET.**—The object of the scheme is to have a Touring Billet in each taluk and to appoint a Stock-man Compounder or a Veterinary Livestock Inspector to each Touring Billet throughout the State. The additional requirements of Touring Billets and Veterinary and Livestock Inspectors to achieve the ultimate target are 24 Touring Billets and 68 Veterinary and Livestock Inspectors. The planned cost is Rs. 7.22 lakhs. Two Touring Billets were opened and the expenditure incurred upto September, 1953 was Rs. 1.26 Lakhs.

(Scheme No. 35)

5. **OPENING OF A VETERINARY INSTITUTION FOR EACH TALUK.**—The target under the Five Year Plan is to open five veterinary dispensaries each year. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 1.97 lakhs. Two veterinary dispensaries were opened and the amount spent on the scheme upto September, 1953 was Rs. 0.2 lakhs.

(Scheme No. 36)

LIVE STOCK IMPROVEMENT.

6. **DAIRY-CUM-BULL FARM, WALTAIR**—The object of the scheme was to develop a large scale farm with an output of 5000 lbs. of milk per day. The Farm is at present functioning as a Dairy-cum-Bull Farm. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 32.50 lakhs and the amount spent upto September, 1953 was Rs. 15.9 lakhs.

(Scheme No. 37)

7. **FORMATION OF BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION FOR ONGOLES.**—The object of the scheme is to improve the Ongole breed and to encourage the breeders. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 0.18 lakhs. The amount spent upto September, 1953 was Rs. 0.09 lakhs.

(Scheme No. 38)

8. INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF SHEEP AND GOAT DEMONSTRATION UNITS.—The object of the scheme is to carry on propaganda and demonstration in the improved method of shearing and grading of wool etc., and to open three demonstration units. The units were opened in 1951-52. The Head Quarters of the three units and their jurisdictions are given below.

Head Quarters.	Jurisdiction.
Anantapur ...	Anantapur, Cuddapah, and Kurnool Districts.
Kakinada ...	Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna Districts.
Nellore ...	Guntur, Nellore and Chittoor Districts.

The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 0.60 lakhs.. The expenditure incurred upto the end of September, 1953 was Rs. 0.38 lakhs. (Scheme No. 39)

9. DISTRIBUTION OF MALE BREEDING STOCK.—Improvement of livestock can be effected only when the scrub bulls are removed from breeding but this cannot be enforced for want of an adequate number of suitable bulls for breeding. The scheme aims at purchase and distribution of male breeding stock on certain conditions. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 1.62 lakhs. The Scheme has not been commenced upto September, 1953. (Scheme No. 40)

10. ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION OF CATTLE.—The object of the scheme is to improve the cattle breed through artificial insemination and to overcome the shortage of stud bulls. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 0.35 lakhs. One centre is functioning at Guntur for the whole State. The amount spent on the scheme upto September, 1953 was Rs. 0.12 lakhs. (Scheme No. 41)

FIVE YEAR PLAN

INDEX MAP OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND SCHEMES IN EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT

HIGHWAYS		
Miles	NEW FORMATION	Cost
14.00 Miles		Rs. 8.46 Lakhs
NEW METALLING		
63.00 Miles		Rs. 0.83 Lakhs
CEMENT CONCRETING		
16.50 Miles		Rs. 6.00 Lakhs
68.3 Miles		Rs. 1.23 Lakhs
MINOR BRIDGES		
		Rs. 2.00 Lakh



AGRICULTURE	
	7 Tractors at Work
	7 Tractors on hire
	50 Oil Engines on hire
	50 Oil Engines Procured & sold
	50 Oil Engines hire purchase
	10 River pumping sets
	10,900 Feet of pipes
	30 Electric Motor installations
	20 Electric Motor on hire purchase

	40 Tank improvement
	1,000 Tons of Phosphatic fertilizers
	10,000 Tons of Ammonium Sulphate
	50 Filter point tube wells
	Training of 2 Field Man
	Training of 2 Malastri
	Intensive Development Sugar cane industry One centre
	Soil Conservation and Contour bending measur

FISHERIES	
	Intensive seed Collection One centre
	Quick Transport
	Improvement of indigenous Craft
	Salt subsidy one yard
	One Centre for supply of Yarn
	Deep sea Fishing one centre
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	
	One touring Billet
	One Taluk Veterinary institute

	One clinical laboratory at H. Q. Hospit
FORESTS	
	Management of Forest
	Community Project Number of Villages Area 592 Sq. mile Population 7,00,000 Local Development Rs. 1,73,800
	Rural Welfare Pirka
INDUSTRIES	
	Polytechnic
	One centre for training of drillers and weld
COTTAGE INDUSTRIES	
	One Centre of Village industrial develop
	One Regional Museum
	Cottage industries Ceramic

CHAPTER IV

DAIRYING AND MILK SUPPLY.

1. URBAN MILK SUPPLY SCHEME.—The scheme envisages the organisation and strengthening of Milk Supply Societies and Unions and providing them with technical advice. It aims at increasing the production of milk through the Milk Supply Co-operatives. The Government bear the cost of the special staff of Dairy Assistants, Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and Senior Inspectors for supervision and technical assistance. Against the target of 8150 M. M. per day, the Milk Societies are now handling 5000 M.M. per day. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 4.65 lakhs, representing the cost of the staff which is met by the State Government. The amount spent on the scheme upto September, 1953 was Rs. 1.67 lakhs.

(Scheme No. 42)

2. INTEREST FREE LOANS TO MILK SUPPLY SOCIETIES AND INTEREST BEARING LOANS FOR PURCHASE OF EQUIPMENT.—This scheme aims at augmenting output of milk by helping the producers to purchase milch animals by the sanction of interest free loans and interest bearing loans for purchase of lorries etc. for the co-operative institutions. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 9.58 lakhs and the expenditure incurred upto September 1953 is Rs. 6.13 lakhs. Government finance the Milk Supply Societies with loans and the expenditure incurred on this scheme is debitable to Capital Account. The disbursement of interest-free loans for purchase of milch animals having been discontinued, the demand for interest bearing loans is not large since April, 1953. At present, the sanction of interest bearing loans for the purchase of milch animals is restricted to such of those as did not avail themselves of the concession of interest-free loans during the previous three years.

(Scheme No. 43)

CHAPTER V

FORESTS.

ADMINISTRATION

1. **MANAGEMENT OF PANCHAYAT FORESTS.**—An area of about 2,000 sq. miles of Class III Reserved Forest, spread over the entire State, was taken away from the control of the Forest Department and placed under the management of Village Panchayats, some thirty years ago. The system of management under the panchayats proved a failure, the forests having been subjected to ruthless exploitation almost to the point of complete denudation. The scheme is therefore for the restoration of these forests to the control of the Forest Department for rehabilitation. Its planned cost was Rs. 2.53 lakhs. The scheme of restoration to the control of the Forest Department was completed during 1951-52 and the entire planned expenditure had been incurred.

(Scheme No. 44)

FOREST DEVELOPMENT.

2. **FORESTS RESERVATION (INCLUDING CREATION OF VILLAGE FORESTS).**—The Scheme is for planting trees on either bank of the river, Pennar in the form of wind belts, to prevent the formation of sand dunes on the river banks. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 1.00 lakh. 315 acres against the target of 385 acres have been completed. The expenditure incurred upto September, 1953 on the scheme was Rs. 0.31 lakhs.

(Scheme No 45)

3. **WORKING PLAN CIRCLE.**—The object of the scheme was to revise Working Plans after the war-time dislocation and to prepare new Working Plans

FIVE YEAR PLAN

INDEX MAP OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND SCHEMES IN WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT

HIGHWAYS

Miles NEW METALLING Cost

1646.00 Miles  Rs. 16.46 Lakhs

NEW FORMATION

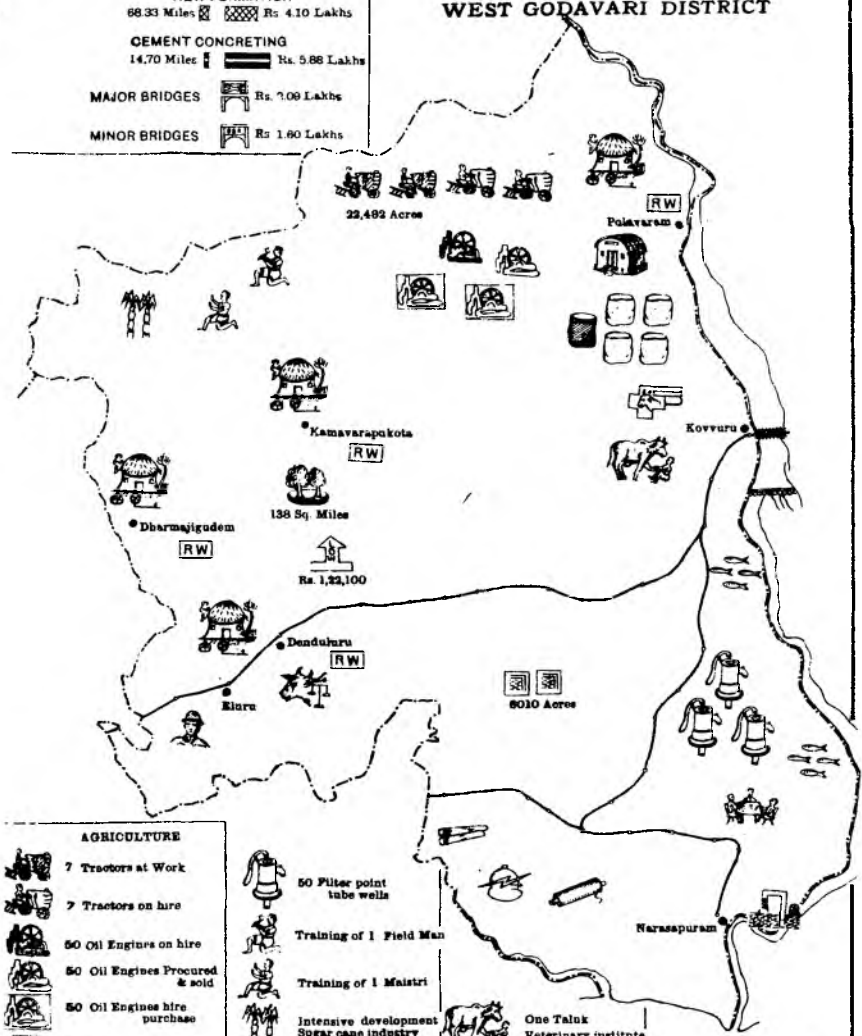
68.33 Miles  Rs. 4.10 Lakhs

CEMENT CONCRETING












14.70 Miles  Rs. 5.86 Lakhs

MAJOR BRIDGES  Rs. 7.09 Lakhs

MINOR BRIDGES  Rs. 1.60 Lakhs





AGRICULTURE



-  7 Tractors at Work
-  7 Tractors on hire
-  50 Oil Engines on hire
-  50 Oil Engines Procured & sold
-  50 Oil Engines hire purchase
-  11 River pumping sets
-  15 000 Feet of pipes
-  100 Electric Motors on hire
-  40 Tractor improvement schemes
-  5 000 Tons of Phosphatic fertilizers
-  10,000 Tons of Ammonium Sulphate





-  50 Filter point tube wells
-  Training of 1 Field Man
-  Training of 1 Maistri
-  Intensive development Sugar cane industry One centre

FISHERIES

-  Intensive seed Collection One centre
-  One Centre for supply of Yarn

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY


-  One District Veterinary Officer
-  One touring Billet

-  One Taluk Veterinary institute
-  One clinical laboratory at H. Q. Hospital
-  Local Development Works
-  Rural Welfare Pirkas

FORESTS

-  Management of Panchayat forests

CO-OPERATION

-  Co-operative stores in Polavaram agencies

COOTAGE INDUSTRIES

-  One Centre of Village industrial development scheme
-  Regional Advisory Board

for the Panchayat Forests transferred to the control of the Forest Department. Preparation of Working Plans has been completed for the following divisions : (1) Bellary (2) Anantapur (3) Nellore North (4) Nellore South (5) Cuddapah North and (6) Godavari Upper. Preparation of Working Plans for Cuddapah South and Guntur is in progress. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 3.36 lakhs. The expenditure incurred upto September, 1953 was Rs. 1.96 lakhs.

(Scheme No. 46).

4. EXTENSION OF CASUARINA PLANTATION.—The scheme is for the large scale planting of casuarina mainly along the coastal districts of the State, to provide against the contingency of a shortage in firewood. During 1951-52 and 1952-53, a total area of 1517 acres was planted with casuarina in Godavari, Guntur and Nellore divisions. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 3.53 lakhs. The expenditure incurred upto September, 1953 was Rs. 1.57 lakhs.

(Scheme No. 47).

CHAPTER VI

CO-OPERATION.

ADMINISTRATION.

1. BIFURCATION OF DISTRICTS INTO TWO CO-OPERATIVE CIRCLES (SEVEN FOOD PRODUCTION DISTRICTS).—As a part of the Intensive Food Production Scheme, the co-operatives undertook the distribution of fertilisers, manures, iron and steel ; and for this, the three districts of Guntur, East Godavari and Nellore were ordered to be bifurcated into two circles each. The expenditure involved which represents the cost of the additional staff, is debitable to Revenue Account. With a view to extend Food Production Scheme throughout the State the West Godavari District was bifurcated with effect from 10th January 1953. Proposals regarding bifurcation of other districts are under consideration of the Government. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 5.50 lakhs. The expenditure incurred in respect of the scheme upto September, 1953 was Rs. 1.43 lakhs. (Scheme No. 48)

TRAINING.

2. TRAINING OF EMPLOYEES OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.— The Scheme is to provide training for employees of Co-operative Societies and for candidates seeking employment in Co-operative Societies through the Co-operative Institutions at Anantapur and Rajahmundry. These institutions are given the free services of Co-operative Sub-Régistrars and Senior Inspectors as lecturers. The cost of the departmental staff and non-official lecturers is borne by the State Government. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 0.65 lakhs. The amount spent on the scheme upto the end of September, 1953 was Rs. 0.33 lakhs. (Scheme No. 49).

FIVE YEAR PLAN
INDEX MAP OF
DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND SCHEMES
IN
KRISHNA DISTRICT

HIGHWAYS		
Miles	NEW METALLING	Cost
1089.00 Miles		Rs. 14.80 Lakhs
NEW FORMATION		
53.00 Miles		Rs. 3.18 Lakhs
CEMENT CONCRETING		
4.08 Miles		Rs. 1.63 Lakhs
		Rs. 3.99 Lakhs
MAJOR BRIDGES		
		Rs. 1.00 Lakhs
MINOR BRIDGES		
		Rs. 2.65 Lakhs

AGRICULTURE	
	7 Tractors at Work
	7 Tractors on hire
	50 Oil Engines on hire
	50 Oil Engines Procured & sold
	50 Oil Engines hire purchase
	11 River pumping sets
	15,00 Feet of pipes
	100 Electric Motor Installations
	100 Electric Motors on hire purchase
	40 Tank improvement schemes
	5000 Tons of Phosphatic fertilizers

	50 Filter point tube wells		Local Development Works
	Training of Field Man One		Rural Welfare Firkas
	Training of Maistris One	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	
	Intensive development Sugar cane industry One centre		One touring Bilet
			One Taluk Veterinary Institute
			One clinical laboratory at H. Q. Hospital
FISHERIES		INDUSTRIES	
	Intensive seed Collection One centre		Polytechnic
	One Centre for supply of Yarn		One Centre for training of drillers and assistant drillers
		FORESTS	
			Management of Panchayat forests
		COTTAGE INDUSTRIES	
			One Centre of Village industrial development scheme
			One Regional Museum



CREDIT.

3. SUBSIDIES TO CENTRAL BANKS FOR REORGANISATION OF RURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES.—The scheme was introduced in pursuance of the recommendation of the State Co-operative Advisory Council to expand the activities of the existing Rural Credit Societies so as to serve at least 50% of the villages and 30% of the population. It was also intended to convert the existing rural credit societies into multipurpose societies within two years. To enable the Central Banks to appoint additional staff required at the rate of one for every twenty societies, Government sanctioned subsidy. The subsidy sanctioned to Central Banks under this scheme is met by the State Government. The scheme was discontinued with effect from February, 1953. The target of 50% of the villages has been reached, but not the target of 30% of the population to be covered. The planned cost of the Scheme is Rs. 2.08 lakhs. The amount spent upto September, 1953 was Rs. 1.96 lakhs.

(Scheme No. 50).

4. SUBSIDIES TO CO-OPERATIVE CENTRAL LAND MORTGAGE BANK TO PROVIDE CHEAP LOANS TO RYOTS IN RAYALASEEMA.—Though the Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank was raising debentures at 3% and lending to Primary Land Mortgage Banks at $4\frac{1}{2}\%$, the ultimate borrower was made to pay $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ on the loans taken. The Gadgil Committee, the All-India Co-operative Planning Committee and the Rayalaseema Co-operative Enquiry Committee recommended that the rate of interest should not exceed 4%. This concession was considered necessary to the ryots of Rayalaseema and it was suggested that the Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank should be given a subsidy so as to enable it to lend at 4%. The Government accepted and sanctioned the grant of subsidy to Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank at $1\frac{1}{4}\%$ on all loans issued. The subsidy is payable

to the Central Land Mortgage Bank on the basis of the loans issued from July to June every year. The State Government meets the grant which is debited to Revenue Account. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 1.36 lakhs. The amount spent up to September, 1953 was Rs. 0.18 lakhs.

(Scheme No. 51)

5. SUBSIDIES TO CENTRAL BANKS TO PROVIDE CHEAP LOANS IN RAYALASEEMA.—The Rayalaseema Co-operative Enquiry Committee recommended that loans should be granted to ryots in Rayalaseema at a reduced rate compared to the rates in other parts of the State. As the Central Banks could not do this, Government sanctioned the payment of subsidy to the 5 Central Banks to enable them to advance short term and medium term loans to rural credit societies and marketing societies at $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ interest, so that they might lend to the ultimate borrower at a rate not exceeding 5% per annum. The target for the issue of loans is Rs. 71.58 lakhs and the subsidy to be given is 1% of the above amount. The targets under the plan are as below :

1951-52	...	71.58 lakhs.
1952-53	...	78.58 lakhs.
1953-54	}	... 142.16 lakhs.
to		
1955-56		

Against the target of Rs. 71.58 and Rs. 78.58 lakhs for 1951-52 and 1952-53 respectively, loans to the extent of Rs. 68.15 lakhs and Rs. 23.31 lakhs were disbursed. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 3.15 lakhs. The amount spent upto September, 1953 was Rs. 0.91 lakhs.

(Scheme No. 52)

FARMING SOCIETIES

6. CO-OPERATIVE FARMING SCHEMES FOR CIVILIANS AND HARIJANS.—The scheme aims at the economic betterment of the Harijans and other landless poor who have a bias for Agriculture by settling them in a particular area and giving each an economic holding for cultivation. The Government grant interest-free advances and free grants for the purchase of bulls, implements, etc., and also bear the cost of supervision. The Government also sanction interest free loans for purchase of bulls and implements, which are debited to Capital Account. They also sanction free grants for purchase of seeds and manures to the colonists and also meet the cost of staff employed for supervision. This is debitable to Revenue account. The Scheme for Siddapuram Land Colonisation Society (Nellore District) was sanctioned in 1951-52 and the society was started in September 1952. Two more schemes relating to Eluru and Chiyapadu Land Colonisation Societies were sanctioned. The revised planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 20.78 lakhs. The amount spent upto September, 1953 was Rs. 0.78 lakhs. (Scheme No. 53)

7. CO-OPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL COLONISATION SOCIETIES FOR EX-SERVICEMEN.—To rehabilitate the ex-service personnel who have an agricultural bias, it was proposed to form Land Colonisation Societies exclusively for them. Each colonist is allotted an economic holding and Government sanction interest-free advances and free grants as they do to civilian colonists in land colonisation societies. The contribution of the State Government will vary in each case and the expenditure is debitable to Revenue Account. Since the inauguration of the Plan, one Society *viz.*, Nizampatnam Land Colonisation Society started work in February, 1952. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 3.54 lakhs. No amount has been spent under the scheme. (Scheme dropped) (Scheme No. 54)

8. PROVIDING GODOWNS TO SALE SOCIETIES AND RURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES.—The Scheme provides for grants upto 50% of the cost of construction of godowns by rural credit societies and marketing societies and loans to meet the balance of cost. This is a step in aid to afford storage facilities for ryots to stock their produce for a better market and to afford credit facilities on the stocks if needed. 50% of the cost of godowns is met by the State Government under grants-in-aid and the balance is disbursed as loans payable within a specified period. The expenditure under the former is debited to Revenue Account and the latter to Capital Account. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 8.15 lakhs. The amount spent on 7 godowns upto 30th September, 1953 was Rs. 1.59 lakhs. (Scheme. No. 55)

FIVE YEAR PLAN

INDEX MAP OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND SCHEMES IN GUNTUR DISTRICT

HIGHWAYS

Miles **NEW METALLING** Cost
 2105.00 Miles **Rs. 2105 Lakhs**

NEW FORMATION
 171.81 Miles **Rs. 10.30 Lakhs**

CEMENT CONCRETING
 2.43 Miles **Rs. 0.97 Lakhs**


MAJOR BRIDGES
 2.65 Lakhs

MINOR BRIDGES
 Rs. 8.01 Lakhs

IRRIGATION

Cost **RAMPERU DRAIN** Acres
 Rs. 41 Lakhs 10000 Acres

FORESTS


 Management of Panobayast forests

 Extension of Casuarina Plantation



CO-OPERATION

 Co-operative Agricultural land Colonisation Society for Ex-servicemen


 Local Development Works

 Rural Welfare Firkas

MEDICAL













 Medical College
 One Health Primary Centre

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES



 One Centre of Village industrial development scheme

AGRICULTURE




 7 Tractors at Work
 7 Tractors on hire

 50 Oil Engines on hire
 50 Oil Engines Procured & sold
 50 Oil Engines hire purchase
 11 River pumping sets
 15,000 Feet of pipes
 100 Electric Motor Installations
 100 Electric Motor on hire purchase
 40 Tank improvement schemes
 5,000 Tons of Phosphatic fertilisers
 10,000 Tons of Ammonium Sulphate
 50 Filter point tube wells
 Training of Maistri One

FISHERIES

 Intensive seed Collection One centre
 One Centre for supply of Yarn

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

 Breed Association
 Artificial Insemination Centre
 One touring Bilet
 One Taluk Veterinary institute
 One clinical laboratory & H. Q. Hospital

CHAPTER VII

FISHERIES.

ADMINISTRATION.

1. HEAD QUARTERS STAFF SCHEME.—The scheme relates to the additional staff required in the office of the Director of Fisheries to attend to the additional work involved in implementing the Fisheries schemes. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 0.10 lakhs. The expenditure incurred upto September, 1953 was Rs. 0.007 lakhs.

(Scheme No. 56)

MARINE FISHERIES.

2. SALT SUBSIDY SCHEME FOR FISH CURING YARDS.—The scheme aims at supplying salt to fishermen for curing fish in the Government Fish Curing yards at subsidised rates. The subsidy is intended to induce the fishermen to produce good quality cured fish, under hygienic conditions in the seven fish curing yards in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and East Godavari Districts. The scheme is eligible for Government of India grant as below :—

(a) 50 per cent grant of the net loss towards sale of salt.

(b) 25 per cent grant towards cost of establishment.

The fish curing operations and transactions have considerably increased as a result of the subsidy given by the Government of India under the Scheme. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 1.61 lakhs. The expenditure incurred upto September, 1953 was Rs. 0.62 lakhs.

(Scheme No. 57)

3. IMPROVEMENT OF INDIGENOUS CRAFT AND TACKLE.—The indigenous craft and tackle, now in

vogue, are primitive. It has been proposed to have small mechanised sea-going boats to enable fishermen to reach the fishing grounds quickly. The revised planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 1.39 lakhs. Expenditure incurred upto September, 1953 was Rs. 0.001 lakhs. (Scheme No. 58).

4. DEEP-SEA FISHING.—The potential fishery wealth of the deep-sea in the Andhra area has not been fully exploited. A deep-sea fishing station, similar to the one at Bombay has to be opened in this State to exploit the fishery wealth with suitable mechanised craft. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 2.23 lakhs. The expenditure incurred upto September, 1953 was Rs. 0.91 lakhs. (Scheme No. 59)

INLAND FISHERIES.

5. INTENSIVE SEED COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION FOR EXPLOITING INLAND WATERS.—There are about 2.5 lakhs of acres of inland waters in the Andhra area. About 1000 lbs. of fish can be got from each acre of water spread by judicious stocking with various species of quick growing carps. The Fisheries Department propose to select the most productive areas to start with. Efforts are also made to increase the natural productivity by adopting recognised scientific methods in aquicultural farming. About 50,000 acres of inland waters have been surveyed. Four motor vehicles with trailers have been purchased under the scheme and are working in the State.

The scheme is eligible for a 50 per cent grant from the Government of India. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 3.93 lakhs. The expenditure incurred upto September, 1953 was Rs. 1.22 lakhs. (Scheme No. 60).

OTHER SCHEMES.

6. PROVISION OF QUICK TRANSPORT FACILITIES.—Considerable quantity of fish get spoiled for want

of quick transport facilities to marketing centres after they are landed. Most of the fishing villages are not connected with good communications and the available transport is moving too slow. This scheme is for quick transport of the catches from fishing villages on the sea shore to centres of consumption. One transport van was in operation during 1951-52. This van was withdrawn and at present, the scheme is not in operation. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 6.2 lakhs. The expenditure incurred upto the end of September, 1953 was Rs. 0.04 lakhs.

(Scheme No. 61)

7. SUPPLY OF YARN AND OTHER MATERIALS TO FISHERMEN AT SUBSIDISED RATES.—In the post-war period, the prices of catamaran logs, yarn and tackles were beyond the reach of the fishermen. The scheme envisages supply of yarn and other materials to fishermen at subsidised rates in order to improve the economic conditions of the fishermen. The scheme is eligible for subsidy from the Government of India. The scheme has been discontinued since 31st March 1953 as yarn has been decontrolled. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 4.5 lakhs. The expenditure incurred on the scheme upto September, 1953 was Rs. 0.46 lakhs.

(Scheme No. 62)

8. FISH PRESERVATION AND TRANSPORT.—Large quantities of fish landed are getting spoiled for want of quick transport facilities. It is therefore considered imperative to preserve fish in cold storage. For this purpose, it has been proposed to instal an ice plant and cold storage in the State with a transport van. The expenditure is met by the State Government. There is one fish transport van to transport fish from Sriparru to Eluru in West Godavari district. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 0.99 lakhs. The Expenditure incurred upto September, 1953 was Rs. 0.21 lakhs.

(Scheme No. 63)

CHAPTER VIII

RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

RURAL WELFARE SCHEME.

The Rural Welfare Scheme formerly known as the Firka Development Scheme is an attempt to revive and revitalise village life. It aims at the improvement of the economic and sanitary conditions of the villagers and is designed to create in them an active interest in their problems and make them self-reliant. It also aims at developing the spirit of co-operative effort, thereby organising the villagers for a better and happier life. The Scheme consists of short term as well as long term plans. The development of rural communication and rural water supply, formation of panchayats, organisation of co-operatives, implementation of a programme of sanitation etc., come under the short term plan. The long term plan aims at the attainment of self-sufficiency through agricultural improvements, irrigational improvements, livestock improvements and development of Khadi and Cottage Industries. The Rural Welfare Scheme in the districts has since been merged with the National Extension Service Scheme wherever the scheme falls within the National Extension Service Blocks in the districts. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 95.27 lakhs. Expenditure incurred upto September, 1953 was Rs. 35.81 lakhs.

(Scheme No. 64)

FIVE YEAR PLAN

INDEX MAP OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND SCHEMES IN NELLORE DISTRICT

HIGHWAYS
 Miles NEW METALLING Cost
 2105.00 Miles Rs. 0.74 Lakhs

NEW FORMATION
 171.67 Miles Rs. 7.38 Lakhs

CEMENT CONCRETING
 2.13 Miles Rs. 0.85 Lakhs

MAJOR BRIDGES Rs. 1.01 Lakhs

MINOR BRIDGES Rs. 1.36 Lakhs

IRRIGATION
 Cost RALLAPED PROJECT Acres
 Rs. 50 Lakhs 8000 Acres

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

- One touring Biller
- One Taluk Veterinary Institute
- One clinical laboratory at M. Q. Hospital

FORESTS

- Management of Panchayat forests
- Extension of Coarurus Plantation

INDUSTRIES

- One centre for training of drillers and assistant drillers
- Establishment of Block gl'ce

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

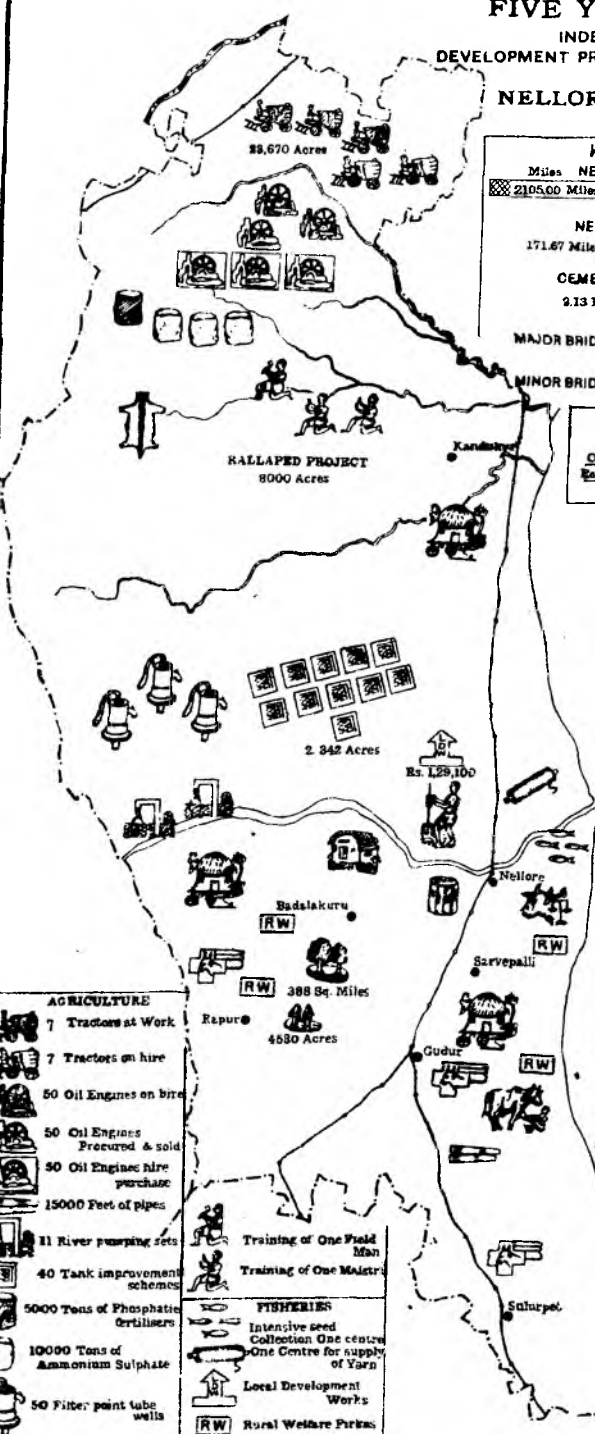
- One Centre of Village industrial development scheme
- M. Vigneeswaraiyya's Industrialisation Scheme
- Training of demonstration Party One Centre

AGRICULTURE

- 7 Tractors at Work
- 7 Tractors on hire
- 50 Oil Engines on hire
- 50 Oil Engines Procured & sold
- 50 Oil Engines hire purchase
- 15000 Feet of pipes
- 11 River pumping sets
- 40 Tank improvement schemes
- 5000 Tons of Phosphatic fertilisers
- 10000 Tons of Ammonium Sulphate
- 50 Filter: point tube wells

FISHERIES

- Intensive seed Collection One centre
- One Centre for supply of Yarn
- Local Development Works
- Rural Welfare Pirkas

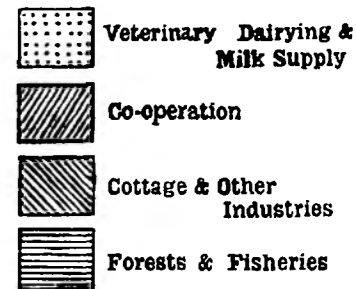


Expenditure under, Five Year Plan (1951 - 56)

Abstract under each Head of Development

Scale 1 C. M. = Rs.100 Lakhs

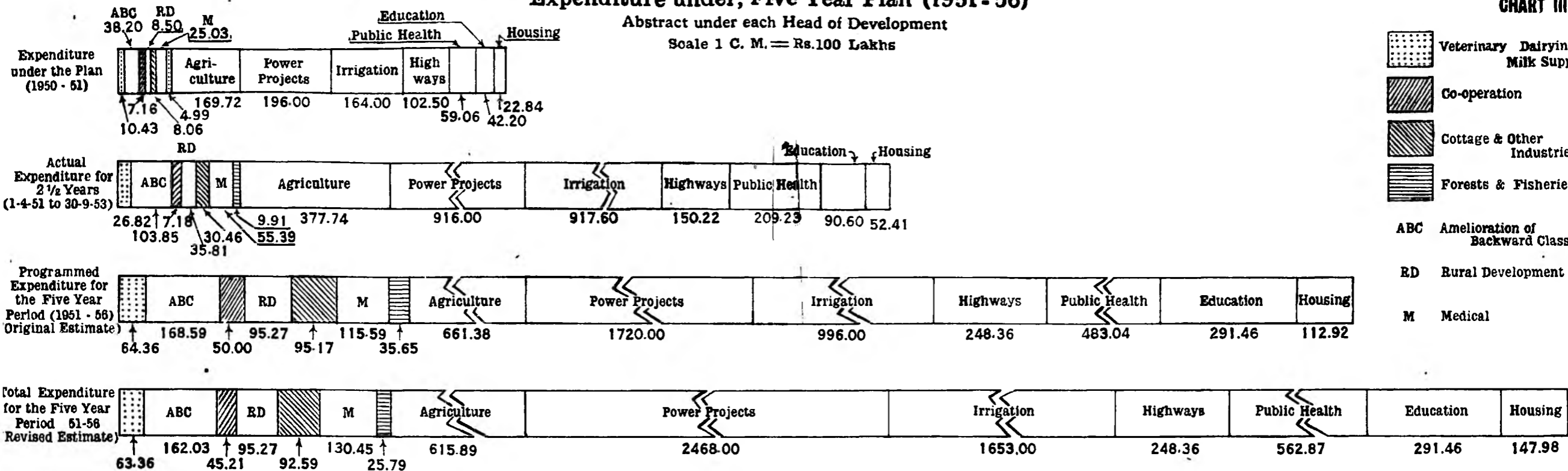
CHART III



ABC Amelioration of Backward Classes

RD Rural Development

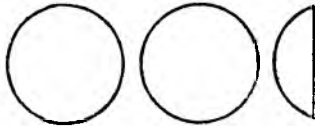
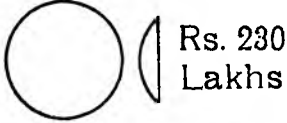
M Medical



ALLOCATION OF REVISED ESTIMATES
UNDER FIVE YEAR PLAN

1 Coin represents Rs. 200 Lakhs.

AMELIORATION OF
BACKWARD CLASSES



Rs 2425 Lakhs

CHAPTER IX

IRRIGATION PROJECTS.

1. RALLAPAD PROJECT-II STAGE.—This scheme is to be executed in two stages. The first stage is for the construction of an anicut across the river Manneru at Veeraraghavanikota in Nellore District to augment supplies to existing Mopad and Machavaram tanks and also to bring in an additional extent of 2,826 acres under them. This Scheme has been executed under the Grow More Food Programme. The second stage is for the formation of a reservoir across the same river about 6 miles upstream of the Veeraraghavanikota anicut site where the river drains a combined catchment of 850 sq. miles, of which 250 sq. miles is intercepted by the Mopad Reservoir. The reservoir will be formed by a composite dam 725 feet long in river portion, 590 ft. masonry spillway on the left in continuation of the composite dam and earth dams at the flanks. The reservoir will submerge an area of 4.73 sq. miles. It will hold a total quantity of 1,500 million cubic feet of water at F.R.L. The project will benefit an area of 8,175 acres of direct ayacut under the reservoir, besides supplementing supplies to the anicut scheme lower down. The additional rice production is estimated to be 4,088 tons per year. The project was taken up for execution in 1949 and is programmed to be completed during 1954. The execution of the diversion of the channel on the spillway is in progress and that on the down stream side is under execution. All field work for the main channel and branch channels have been completed. The planned cost of the project is Rs. 50 lakhs, and the amount spent on the project upto September 1953 was Rs. 14.00 lakhs (Scheme No. 65)

2. ROMPERU DRAINAGE SCHEME.—This will improve the existing drainage in the Krishna Western

Delta and will afford relief to the submersion of the lands in the delta. The scheme was begun in 1946 and is targetted for completion in 1955. It will give better yield to the existing ayacut to the extent of 12,375 tons and will bring an additional area of 10,000/- acres under cultivation. Sixty per cent of the works connected with widening and deepening of drain is completed. Three bridges have also been completed. Of the two bridges to be built by the Railway Administration, one has been completed. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 153 lakhs of which Rs. 98 lakhs falls within the Plan period. A sum of Rs. 32.00 lakhs was spent upto September, 1953. (Scheme No. 66)

3. THE UPPER PENNAR PROJECT.—The project consists in the construction of a storage reservoir across river Pennar near Perur village in Dharmavaram taluk, Anantapur District. The excavation of a main channel 18 miles long on the right side of the reservoir for irrigation of about 6000 acres has been taken up for execution in 1951 and is programmed to be completed in 1955. The earth dam at left flank has been raised to the average level of plus 1747.00. The dam line-excavation at right flank is in progress. A coffer dam is put up on the upstream side of the regulator site, partly of masonry and partly of earth. The diversion channel is being excavated to the required bed level and slope and the work is in progress. This scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 84 lakhs. Upto September, 1953, Rs. 31.00 lakhs were spent. (Scheme No. 67)

4. THE BHAIRAVANITIPPA PROJECT.—This consists in the formation of a reservoir across the Hagari or Vedavathi of an annual storage of 200 Million Cubic feet (Capacity 1500 M. C. ft.) by throwing a dam just above the Bhairavanitippa village in Kalyanadurg taluk of Anantapur District; and the excavation of the right side canal 19 miles long and the left side canal 26 miles long will benefit 8000

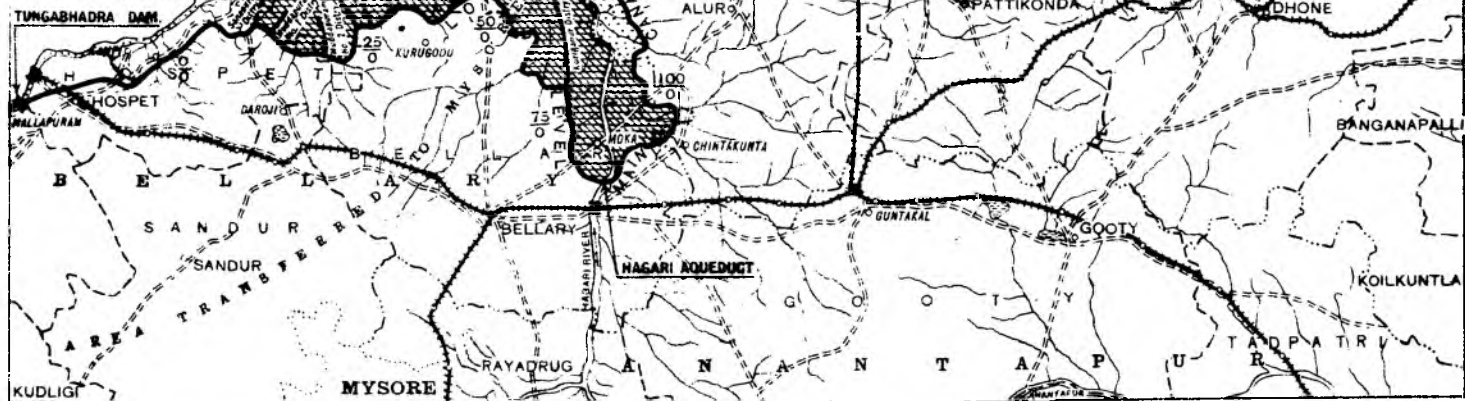
TUNGABHADRA PROJECT

LOW LEVEL CANAL SCHEME

INDEX MAP

REFERENCE Scale 1 Inch = 16 Miles

-  Low level Main canal
 -  Distributaries
 -  Areas so far finalised by Revenue, P. W. D. & Agri. Depts
 -  Areas under inspection by Revenue, P. W. D. & Agri. Depts
 -  State boundary of Mysore
 -  District boundary
 -  Taluk boundary
 -  Roads
 -  Cart Track
 -  Railway Line
 -  River With Stream
- KURNOOL** District Name
GOOTY Taluk Name
HANPI Other Villages



acres including old irrigation of 500 acres. The area proposed to be brought under cultivation lies in the Rayadurg taluk and Kalyandurg taluk of the Anantapur District. It will, on completion, bring in an additional yield of 1500 tons of food grains per year. Though the project was formally inaugurated in 1951, the work was not proceeded with, as an agreement with the Government of Mysore had to be reached in respect of the submersible area lying in the Mysore State. However the scheme will be taken up for execution during the remaining Plan period. Planned cost of the Scheme is Rs. 102 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 0.16 lakh was spent upto September, 1953. (Scheme No. 68)

5. TUNGABHADRA PROJECT.—The Head works portion *viz.*, dam, appurtenant works and power canal of Tungabhadra Project lie in the Hospet taluk in the Bellary District which was transferred to the Mysore State. The portion of the works coming below the mile 105/4 (except mileage to be decided) of the low level irrigation canal of the original Tungabhadra Project of the undivided Madras State constitutes the Project in the Andhra State. It consists of a masonry dam, about 6000 feet across the Tungabhadra, a section of composite dam and another section of earth dam across low depressions in the left flank connecting hills, a power canal on the right side 15 miles long and the low level canal 210 miles long and the Kurnool branch channel 30 miles long and a net work of distributories and field channels for irrigating lands in the bifurcated Bellary District and Kurnool District.

The scheme contemplates bringing under irrigation a total extent of 1,57,924 acres lying in Alur, Adoni and Pattikonda taluks of Kurnool District, besides 92,000 acres in Hospet, Siruguppa, and Bellary taluks recently transferred to Mysore. It is financed from the Block Central loan assistance. The dam has been raised to its full height. The dam in spillway

section has been raised to final crest level. Forming cement concrete road way on top of dam has been completed and construction of parapets is in progress. In regard to the low level canal, the canal, with all masonry works has been completed upto mile 173.0 and works below this point are in progress. The cost of dam and the canal system for the Plan period alone, out of a total of Rs. 20 crores is Rs. 13.19 crores inclusive of Mysore portion. The Share of the Andhra State in the Plan period was Rs. 720 lakhs. The amount spent on the scheme upto September, 1953 was Rs. 445.87 lakhs.

(Scheme No. 69)

CHAPTER X

POWER PROJECTS.

MACHKUND HYDRO THERMAL SCHEME

MACHKUND HEAD WORKS JOINT SCHEME.—This is the most important Hydro Electric Project in execution in Andhra under the Five Year Plan. The scheme is designed to utilise the waters of the Machkund river which forms the boundary between the Andhra and the Orissa States and develop power on the right bank of the river near the Duduma falls, where a drop of 850 feet is available. The first stage of the scheme provides for an installed generating capacity of 51,000 K. W. The ultimate installed capacity is 102,000 K.W.

The Project is being worked out jointly by the Andhra and the Orissa States under an agreement, the capital outlay and power output being shared in the ratio of 70 : 30 between Andhra and Orissa respectively. The power schemes are to be executed and operated by the Andhra Government under the terms of the agreement.

The power site is situated at the Duduma falls about 125 miles by road from Visakhapatnam. In the initial stage, a masonry dam 1300 ft. long and 134 ft. high will be built at Jalaput across the Machkund river to store 26,650 million cubic feet of water, which will be let down according to power requirements into the river and picked up at the Diversion Dam about 17 miles below Jalaput and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the Duduma falls. The Diversion Dam will be 1033 ft. in length and about 80 ft. in height with an effective storage capacity of 389 million cubic feet.

Water from the Diversion Reservoir will be taken along a channel next through a free flow tunnel into a

stream, where a pondage will be created by building a dam 54 ft. in height. The water will then be conveyed throughout a pressure tunnel about 3,000 ft. long to the penstocks with a surge tank at its head.

Under the first stage now in progress three penstocks 1,690 ft. long and 63" to 87" in diameter will lead the water to three reaction turbines of capacity 25,000 H. P. each coupled to a 17,000 K. W. KV generators. Three more generating units will be installed as demand increases in the later stages of the Scheme.

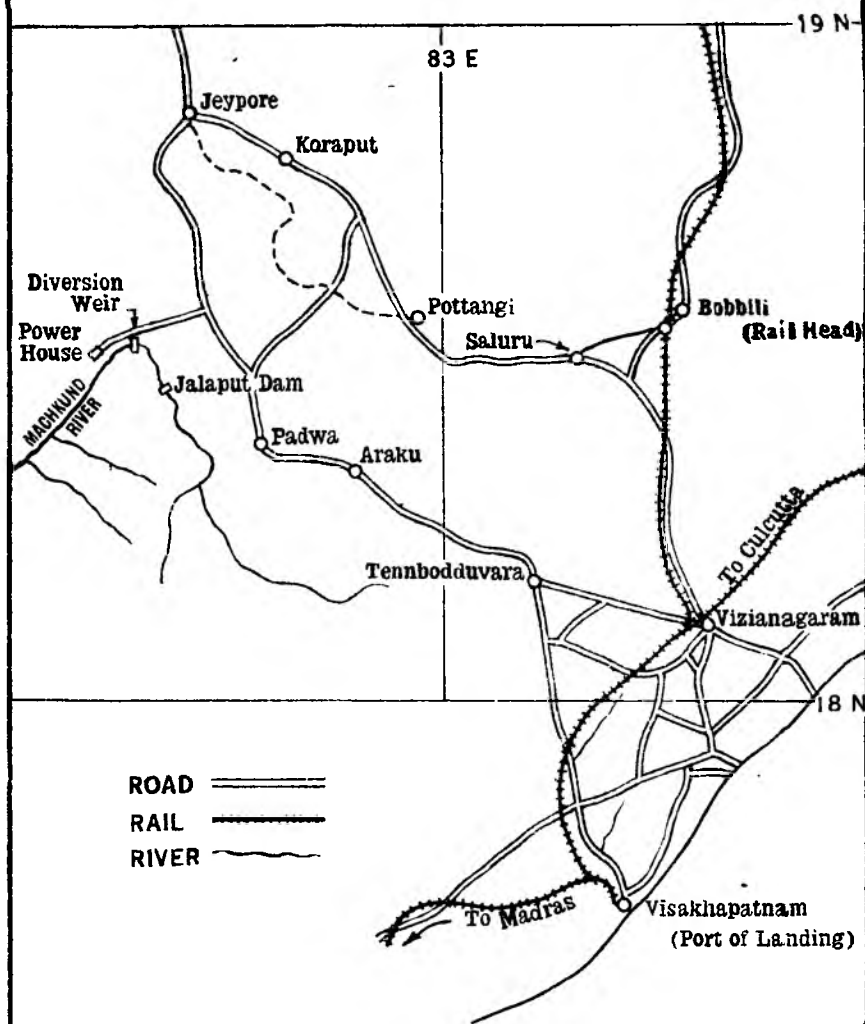
The power generated will be stepped up to 132 KV at Machkund, the Andhra share of power being transmitted to Visakhapatnam, Rajahmundry and Vijayawada to feed the area now served by the Thermal stations in these places.

The civil works of the Project area are in an advanced stage of progress and a major portion of the electrical machinery and switchgear has been received at site. Power supply from Machkund is likely to be made available in 1955.

TRANSMISSION LINES AND SUB-STATIONS AND DISTRIBUTION OF POWER ETC.—The transmission lines and sub-stations in the Andhra Area are the exclusive works of the Andhra Government. Briefly, the Scheme is as follows :

About 500 circuit miles of 132 KV transmission lines, about 250 miles of 33 KV lines and about 70 miles necessary sub-stations for transmission and distribution of power in areas around Visakhapatnam, Rajahmundry, Vijayawada, Guntur, Kakinada, etc. The transmission lines and sub-stations are under construction and are expected to be completed by the end of 1954.

Machkund Hydro Electric Scheme



Besides these transmission lines and sub-station schemes, the following pilot Thermal Schemes are also included:

1. Vijayawada Thermal Scheme.
2. Visakhapatnam Thermal Scheme.
3. Kakinada Thermal Scheme (Diesel).
4. Rajahmundry Thermal Scheme (Diesel.)
5. Srikakulam Thermal Scheme (Diesel).
6. Ongole Thermal Scheme (Diesel).
7. Acquisition of Electrical undertakings.

The total cost of the Machkund Project for the plan period is Rs. 1,206 lakhs. The project is being financed by State funds. Expenditure is being debited to Capital Account.

The Joint Works will be ready for commencement of the Hydro-Electric supply by about the middle of 1955. Although Jalaput Dam will be ready by 1957 only the generating station and appurtenant works will be completed by middle of 1955 and power can commence then in advance of the commissions of the Jalaput Dam.

The actual expenditure incurred upto 30th September, 1953 was 856 lakhs out of Rs. 1,206 lakhs for the Plan period. (Schemes No. 70 and 71)

2. NELLORE THERMAL SCHEME,—The scheme includes construction of a 66/33 KV transmission line from Nellore to Gudur (which will be operated initially at 33 KV and extended later to Nayudupet etc.) and a few 33 KV lines with the necessary sub-stations are under construction. The Nellore-Gudur line is energised at 33 KV and limited supply given to Gudur.

The scheme provides for further addition of generating plant by installing $2 \times 1,500$ KW turbo sets and connected boilers to be transferred from Vijayawada. The scheme also provides for transmission lines and sub-stations to be constructed for further utilisation of power and also acquisition of undertakings.

The installation of two 2,500 KW transportable sets is completed and also the transmission line upto Gudur.

The installation of generating sets 2 Nos. 1,500 KV by transfer from Vijayawada to Nellore Thermal Scheme remains to be done, as also the transmission lines from Nellore to Kavali and Gudur to Nayudupeta and to Kalahasti. The above transmission line work and the preliminaries for the installation of the 2 sets which are expected from Vijayawada will be carried out in the year 1955-56. The estimated cost is Rs. 93.00 lakhs for the Plan period. The Project is being financed out of State Funds, expenditure being debited to Capital Account. The actual expenditure incurred upto 30th September, 1953, was Rs. 18 lakhs.

(Scheme No. 72)

3. CHITTOOR DISTRICT DISTRIBUTION INCLUDING PISOT THERMAL GENERATION AND DISTRIBUTION.—

The district of Chittoor gets its supply of power from the Madras with a maximum demand limited to 3,400 KW. Recently, one diesel generating station has been installed at Madanapalle to develop the area in the vicinity. Additional transmission and distribution systems are also contemplated. That maximum demand from Madras State is at present fixed at 3,400 KW and actual demand 2,400 KW. The Madanapalli diesel station is under operation.

The project is being financed by State Funds. An attempt is however being made under Indo-U. S. Technical Co-operation Agreement to

obtain aid in the shape of materials to the tune of about Rs. 50.21 lakhs for transmission lines and distribution. The estimated cost is Rs. 91 lakhs during the Plan period. The actual expenditure incurred upto September, 1953, was Rs. 14 lakhs.

(Scheme No. 73)

4. TUNGABHADRA COMMON WORKS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE BOARD.—This consists of,

(a) a power house at the foot of the Tungabhadra Dam, initially with two 12,500 H.P. Kaplan turbines each coupled to a 9,010 KW generator with provision for adding two more units later, depending on the load development.

(b) A second power house at about the 15th mile of the irrigation canal near the Humpi ruins with two 9,010 KW units and a provision for one more unit in the 6th year of operation and a unit later, depending on load development.

(c) A transmission line connecting the above power houses with Bellary sub-stations.

The cost of the works has to be shared between the Andhra State and the Mysore State in the ratio of the benefits of the power. This is tentatively fixed at 80 : 20. The project is financed through State Funds.

The project is expected to commence operation early in 1957. Some of the transmission lines have been constructed in advance and they are being utilised for distribution of bulk supply purchased from Jog system of Mysore to the Ceded Districts.

The planned cost is Rs. 506 lakhs, out of which Andhra State's share is Rs. 404 lakhs and the amount provided tentatively in the plan is Rs. 321 lakhs. The actual expenditure incurred so far in Andhra State upto the end of September, 1953 was Rs. 47 lakhs.

(Scheme No 74)

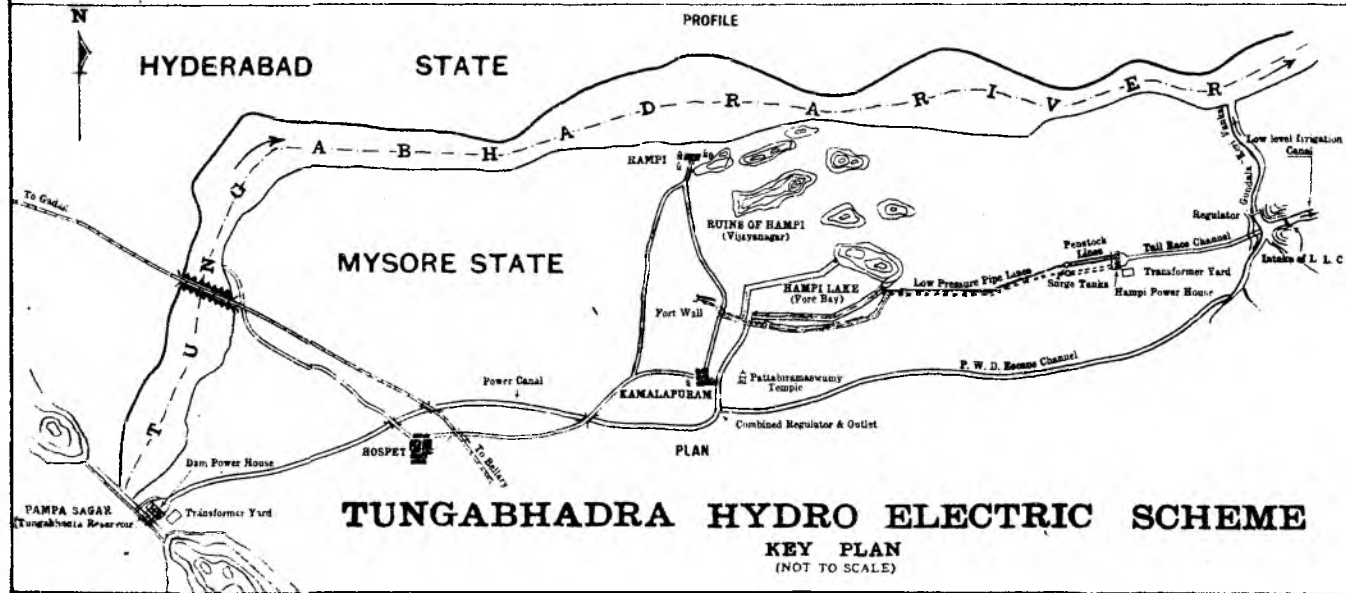
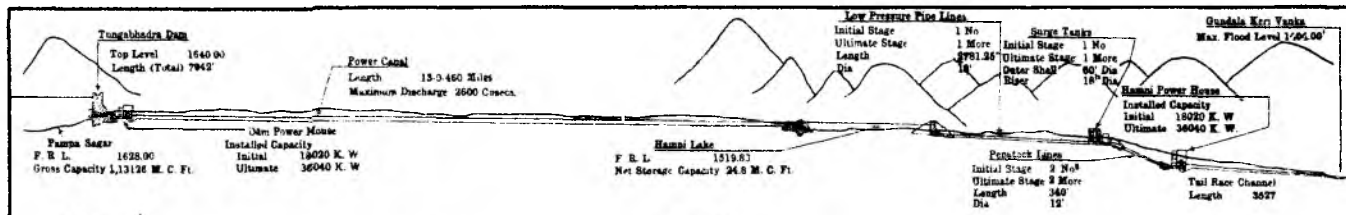
5. TUNGABHADRA HYDRO THERMAL SCHEME.— This scheme involves the construction of a power transmission grid connecting Bellary sub-station with the consuming centres in Anantapur, Kurnool and Cuddapah Districts. Also, pilot thermal generation and distribution systems and acquisition of “Electrical Undertakings” are included. The total estimated cost is Rs. 457 lakhs and for the plan period is Rs. 330 lakhs. The project is being financed by State funds. Expenditure is being debited to Capital Account.

Part of the lines has been constructed and the remaining lines are under construction. Orders have been placed for all the materials and equipment. All the lines and sub-stations will be completed by the end of March, 1955. The following pilot diesel stations are under operation.

Kurnool	Cuddapah	Tadpatri
Anantapur	Nandyal	Proddatur

The expenditure incurred upto the end of September, 1953 was Rs. 69 lakhs out of the programmed expenditure of Rs. 330 lakhs for the Plan period.

(Scheme No. 75)



FIVE YEAR PLAN
INDEX MAP OF
DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND SCHEMES
IN
CHITTOOR DISTRICT



HIGHWAYS	
Miles	NEW METALLING Cost
58.00 Miles	Rs. 0.60 Lakhs
NEW FORMATION	
19.67 Miles	Rs. 1.18 Lakhs
BLACK TOPPING	
11.00 Miles	Rs. 1.98 Lakhs
CEMENT CONCRETING	
0.08 Miles	Rs. 0.03 Lakhs
MAJOR BRIDGES	
	Rs. 0.78 Lakhs
MINOR BRIDGES	
	Rs. 6.99 Lakhs

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES	
	One Centre of Village industrial development scheme
	One Centre glass bangle bead industry training

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	
	One training Bullet
	One Taluk Veterinary institute
	One clinical laboratory at H. Q. Hospital
CO-OPERATION	
	One operative Agricultural land Colonisation Society for Ex-servicemen

	7 Tractors at Work
	7 Tractors on hire
	60 Oil Engines on hire
	60 Oil Engines Procured & sold
	50 Oil Engines hire purchase
	11 River pumping sets
	1,600 Feet of pipes
	100 Electric Motor Installations
	100 Electric Motor on hire purchase
	40 Tank improvement schemes
	5,000 Tons of Phosphate fertiliser
	10,000 Tons of Ammonium Sulphate
	Training of One Field Man
	Training of One Maistr
	Soil Conservation and Contour bunding measure
	Local Development Works
	Rural Welfare Pirks
FISHERIES	
	Intensive seed Collection One centre
FORESTS	
	Management of Panchayat forests

CHAPTER XI

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

ORGANISATION.

1. SRI VISVESWARAYYA'S INDUSTRIALISATION SCHEME FOR RURAL AREAS.—The scheme envisages the formation of a village group committee for a group of 15 to 20 villages with a population ranging between 10,000 to 20,000 composed of competent businessmen and leaders in the area. These committees are to be responsible working agencies for purpose of inducing local artisans to develop existing industries, as also to start new industries and to increase production and value of commodities produced in the area. These committees are to be advised and guided by Government agents whose main task is to render advice as to how best to develop village industries.

Nellore taluk has been taken up in the first instance for the implementation of the Rural Industrialisation Scheme. The villages of Nellore taluk have been formed into 11 village groups and village group development committees have been formed for each group of villages. The development plans of the above committees have been recommended to the Government, with some modifications, by the taluk co-ordination committee and the Government sanction the necessary expenditure. Loan assistance is given to artisans of the area. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 2.67 lakhs. The amount spent on the scheme upto September, 1953 was Rs. 0.17 lakhs.

(Scheme No. 76)

TRAINING.

2. SCHEME FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF VILLAGE INDUSTRIES.—The object of the scheme was to revive the decaying village industries, like oil pressing, rice

pounding etc., and to help in making the villages self-sufficient economic units. In order to help the village craftsmen to adopt improved methods of technique, pattern and design and secure raw materials easily, the scheme provided for

- (1) Distribution of improved tools to enterprising artisans free of cost ;
- (2) Maintenance and sale of stock in the selected villages of sufficient quantities of raw materials like oil seeds, timber, etc., to artisans at cost price ; and
- (3) Establishment of Model Centres of village industries for providing training and undertaking research.

A model centre for village industries for organising courses of training and for undertaking services and researches connected with village industries has been set up at Gopannapalem, West Godavari District. The scheme relating to distribution of tools to artisans has since been discontinued. The expenditure on the scheme is met from the State Funds.

As the scheme for the distribution of tools and implements was wound up on 1st April, 1953, the selection of artisans has been stopped. The free distribution of tools to the artisans in the selected firkas was not completed on the date of the abolition of the scheme and the remaining tools are being supplied to the artisans already selected. Tools worth Rs. 1.4 lakhs have been distributed to the artisans upto the end of March, 1953. The other parts of the scheme are being continued.

The planned cost for the Five Year period is Rs. 13.38 lakhs. The amount spent on the scheme up to September, 1953 was Rs. 1.70 lakhs.

(Scheme No. 77)

3. SURVEY OF COTTAGE INDUSTRIES :—In 1950, the Madras State Cottage Industries Board resolved that a survey of the existing Cottage Industries in the State was essential for the formation of effective plans for their development. A survey of Cottage Industries was accordingly undertaken in selected firkas on the basis of regional concentration. The districts covered by the survey in this State are Krishna, Guntur and Kurnool (Adoni). The survey was commenced on 1st July, 1952 and completed on 30th November, 1953. The Government of Madras conducted the survey with the help of the Economic Adviser to that Government. The expenditure on the scheme was met by the State and the Central Governments on the basis of 50 : 50.

The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 0.485 lakhs. The amount spent upto September, 1953 was Rs. 0.24 lakhs. (Scheme No. 78)

4. SCHEME FOR GLASS BANGLE AND BEAD TRAINING CENTRES.—The scheme is to ensure revival and development of glass bangle and bead industry on improved lines. A training unit for training about 15 students per year in bangle and bead manufacture on modern lines was established in Kalahasti in 1947.

Besides training of students, experimental work is conducted at Kalahasti on the special problems confronting the village bead manufacturers and thus assistance is rendered to them. The unit has also supplied very special quality block glass required by the bead manufacturers to the tune of Rs. 5,000. Before the completion of the course, the trainees are taken on an educational tour to bangle and bead manufacturing centres to bring home to the trainees the prospects of the training they had at Kalahasti centre. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 1.38 lakhs. The amount spent upto September, 1953 was Rs. 1.17 lakhs. (Scheme No. 79)

5. COIR INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT BARUVA.—

In order to train the backward communities and to enable them to set up establishments of their own, a coir industrial school was opened at Baruva on 1st July, 1949. With a view to facilitate the rehabilitation of the evacuees from Burma and East Asian countries, who have settled in Visakhapatnam and East Godavari Districts, 15 out of the 30 seats have been reserved for the evacuees. The period of training is ten months and the students are paid each a stipend of Rs. 12 per mensem. A batch of 15 students have been given training. The school was formerly located in two open sheds covered by thatched roofing. A vacant building belonging to the old Customs House located in the foreshore of Baruva was taken on rent temporarily from the Central Public Works Department and the School was moved to this building in October, 1953. The coir goods manufactured in the Institute are being sold to the public. Arrangements are also being made to appoint an agent for marketing the goods. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 0.58 lakhs. The expenditure incurred upto September, 1953 was Rs. 0.19 lakhs. (Scheme No. 80)

6. TANNING DEMONSTRATION PARTIES.—

There are two tanning demonstration parties working in the State, one at Cherla (East Godavari District) and the other at Guntakal (Anantapur District). The main object is to train the local tanners in improved methods of tanning, flaying, etc., and in the manufacture of leather goods. Each Tanning Demonstration Party is stationed generally for a period of one year at each centre. 12 students are usually admitted for training at each centre and stipend of Rs. 12 per mensem to each student is paid. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 0.646 lakhs. The expenditure incurred upto September, 1954 was Rs. 0.23 lakhs. (Scheme No. 81)

7. REGIONAL MUSEUMS FOR COTTAGE AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES.—In order to popularise the products of cottage and small scale industries, Regional Museums were started at Vijayawada, Rajahmundry and Anantapur. The regional museum at Vijayawada was transferred to the management of the District Board, Krishna in March, 1953. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 0.852 lakhs. The amount spent on the scheme upto September, 1953 was Rs. 0.11 lakhs.

(Scheme No. 82)

SCHEMES AIDED/SUBSIDISED BY GOVERNMENT.

8. GRANT FOR DEVELOPMENT OF COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.—Government sanction lumpsum grants for being disbursed to deserving Cottage Industries Societies for the purchase of equipment and for meeting establishment and contingent charges. 50% of the expenditure should be met by the recipient society and the rest by the State Government. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 0.80 lakhs. Expenditure incurred upto September, 1953 was Rs. 0.07 lakhs.

(Scheme No. 83)

9. PALM GUR DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.—To develop the Palm gur industry and to train ex-tappers in improved methods of jaggery production, Government sanctioned a scheme to train 1,000 tappers. The Palm Gur Instructors trained in the Central Palm Gur Training School, Cuddalore are to give training to the ex-tappers in improved methods of jaggery-making by conducting demonstrations.

One production centre was opened at Doddaghatta in Anantapur district for intensive production of date and palmyrah jaggery and for collecting precise data regarding the palm gur industry. The expenditure is borne by the State Government and the Central

Government in the ratio of 50 : 50. The State Government meet 50% of the cost of staff and contingencies and also sanction subsidies to meet 50% of the gur making equipment in individual cases.

Palm Gur Instructors including one working in Community Project areas and one Deputy Palm Gur Organiser are employed under the scheme. Attempts are being made for starting centres for production of white sugar from the sweet juice of palmyrah and date palm. The ex-tappers are being instructed through propaganda and demonstrations about the preparation of palatable bye-products from the jaggery manufactured under improved methods. There is one palm gur instructor in West Godavari district to train tappers in aerial rope way method of climbing trees. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 5.39 lakhs. The expenditure incurred up to September, 1953 was Rs. 1.76 lakhs. (Scheme No. 84)

OTHER SCHEMES.

10. REGIONAL ADVISORY BOARDS FOR SELECT INDUSTRIES.—The object of constituting the Board is to develop the pile carpet and lace goods industry by rendering financial and technical assistance and to improve the quality of the products by enforcing correct standards. Five meetings of the Lace Goods Board and four meetings of the Pile Carpet Board have been conducted. The resolutions passed at the latest meeting are being implemented. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 0.025 lakhs. No amount was spent upto September, 1953. (Scheme No. 85.)

11. DEVELOPMENT OF COTTAGE INDUSTRIES IN CEDED DISTRICTS.—In order to develop woollen spinning and blanket and cumbly weaving industry in Rayalaseema, a Special Officer was appointed to

survey the industry in Rayalaseema. He recommended the setting up of a demonstration party in wool spinning for Cuddapah, Kurnool, Anantpur and Chittoor Districts. It is under consideration of Government. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 0.025 lakhs. (Scheme No. 86)

12. SCHEME FOR CERAMIC SERVICE CENTRE FOR THE SUPPLY OF STANDARDISED BODY AND GLAZE AND OTHER MATERIALS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF STONEWARE AND ROCKINGHAMWARE.—The object of the scheme is to supply standardised body and glaze and other materials for the manufacture of stoneware etc. The construction of buildings for the centre is completed. The remaining items of work in connection with the buildings like sinking a well, construction of a compound wall, electrification, etc., are nearing completion. Machinery required for the unit has been purchased from the Indian Market. One vibrating sifter from the United Kingdom has already been received. The remaining items of machinery ordered from United Kingdom are expected to arrive soon. After the receipt of the remaining equipment from the United Kingdom and the purchase of electric motors from the Indian Market, the unit will go into production. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 13.175 lakhs. The expenditure incurred upto September, 1953 was Rs. 1.57 lakhs.

(Scheme No. 87)

13. GOVERNMENT KHADI SCHEME.—The scheme was started in 1946 and is now worked in four Intensive Khadi Centres. The object of the scheme is to revive handspinning so that the agricultural population may have a worthwhile occupation during the agricultural off-season and at the same time to enable the villagers to produce their clothing as far as possible. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 6.90 lakhs. The expenditure upto September, 1953 was Rs. 2.16 lakhs.

(Scheme No. 88)

CHAPTER XII

OTHER INDUSTRIES

ADMINISTRATION

1. REORGANISATION OF THE DISTRICT SET-UP OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.—The proposal relates to the reorganisation by way of strengthening the district staff of the Industries Department, which was completed by 1951-52 at an expenditure of Rs. 0.32 lakhs as programmed.
(Scheme No. 89)

TRAINING

2. POLYTECHNICS.—(Andhra Polytechnic, Kakinada and Vuyyuru Polytechnic, Vuyyuru).

The object of the scheme is the establishment of regional polytechnics in the Composite State to give training in various technical courses leading to Diploma and Certificate standards. The polytechnics contemplated have been established at Kakinada and at Vuyyuru. The scheme is being financed by the State Government. The expenditure on construction of buildings, tools and plants is debitable to the Capital Account and the remaining recurring expenditure is debitable to the Revenue Account.

2. (a) ANDHRA POLYTECHNIC AT KAKINADA.—The construction of the main building and work shop and laboratory buildings has been completed. The hostel buildings have also been completed and sanitary fittings are being fitted up. Training is being given in 5 diploma courses and 3 certificate courses out of 8 proposed. With a view to enable fishermen

children, passing out of the fisheries elementary schools, to get special training, the Government sanctioned a training course of one year's duration in the following four subjects.

1. Marine fisheries and navigation.
2. Inland pisciculture.
3. Fisheries Biology.
4. Boat building and net making.

These courses have also been started.

2. (b) VUYURU POLYTECHNIC AT VUYURU.—The construction of buildings for the Vuyuru Polytechnic has not yet been taken up as the site for the institution has not yet been selected. The polytechnic is at present accommodated in rent free buildings belonging to the A. G. Technological Institute. Training is being given in 2 Diploma courses out of 5 proposed. The remaining 3 courses will be opened only after the buildings are constructed.

The cost of the scheme as planned is Rs. 40.81 lakhs. The expenditure incurred on the scheme upto September, 1953 was Rs. 17.81 lakhs.

(Scheme No. 90)

3. TRAINING OF DRILLERS AND ASSISTANT DRILLERS.—The scheme provides for the training of candidates with a view to their appointment as Drillers and Assistant Drillers for boring wells. The expenditure is debited to Revenue Account. 12 students were trained in 1951-52 and the scheme was treated as completed in 1951-52. Out of these trained persons, one is working in the Andhra area. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 0.03 lakhs. The expenditure incurred upto 30th September, 1953 was Rs. 0.03 lakhs.

(Scheme No. 91)

RESEARCH

4. ESTABLISHMENT OF AN OIL TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT ANANTAPUR.—The scheme envisages the establishment of an Oil Technological Institute at

Anantapur for conducting research into the proper utilisation of the oil seed resources of the State and for providing training facilities to students leading to a diploma in Oil Technology.

The institution was started in 1951 and research is being carried on. The target aimed at is the training of 12 students every year. In 1951-52, six students were admitted and in 1952-53 four. The construction of buildings has been completed and orders have been placed for the equipment required. The planned cost of the Scheme is Rs. 3.46 lakhs. The expenditure on buildings, etc., is being debited to Capital Account and the rest to Revenue Account. The amount spent upto September 1953 was Rs. 4.88 lakhs. (Scheme No. 92)

Scheme No. 93--dropped.

OTHER SCHEMES

5. ESTABLISHMENT OF A BLOCK GLASS PLANT AT GUDUR.—The scheme envisages the establishment of a block glass factory at Gudur for the production of block glass required for the manufacture of glass bangles and beads. The target aimed at is an annual output of 500 tons of block glass.

The expenditure is debitable to the state funds, partly to the Capital Account and partly to the Revenue Account. The construction of buildings and chimney is nearing completion. The materials required for construction of furnace etc., are under procurement. As soon as the buildings are completed, glass house-pot making will be started simultaneously with the construction of furnace etc. Experimental pots for glass melting are made and kept ready at the temporary sheds at Gudur to avoid any delay in implementing the scheme. The planned cost of the Scheme is Rs. 1.06 lakhs. The amount spent on the Scheme upto September 1953 was Rs. 0.44 lakhs. (Scheme No. 94).

FIVE YEAR PLAN
INDEX MAP OF
DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND SCHEMES
IN
ANANTAPUR DISTRICT

IRRIGATION

Cost	UPPER PENNER	Acres
Rs. 94 Lakhs	4000	4000

BHAIRAVANITIPPA

Rs. 48 Lakhs	4000
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HIGHWAYS

Miles	NEW METALLING	Cost
48.00		Rs. 0.45 Lakhs

NEW FORMATION

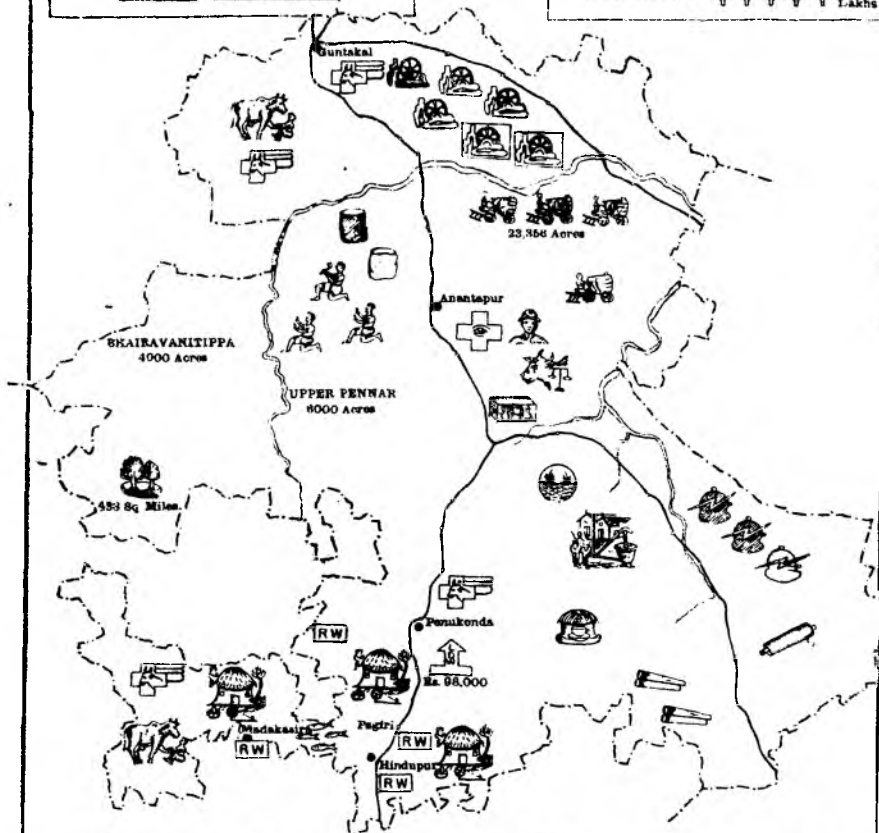
42.87 Miles		Rs. 2.26 Lakhs
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MAJOR BRIDGES

Rs. 0.91 Lakhs

MINOR BRIDGES

Rs. 1.19 Lakhs



<p>AGRICULTURE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 Tractors at Work 7 Tractors on hire 50 Oil Engines on hire 50 Oil Engines Procured & sold 50 Oil Engines hire purchase 16000 Feet of pipes 100 Electric Motor Installations 100 Electric Motor on hire purchase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5000 Tons of Phosphatic fertilisers 10,000 Tons of Ammonium Sulphate Training of 1 Field Man Training of 1 Maistr. Soil Conservation and bunding measure <p>FISHERIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensive seed Collection One centre One Centre for supply of Yarn 	<p>FORESTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management of Panchayat forests <p>MEDICAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eye Relief Campaign <p>ANIMAL HUSBANDRY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One District Veterinary Officer One touring Bilet One Taluk Veterinary institute One clinical laboratory at H. Q. Hospital 	<p>INDUSTRIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of Oil Technological Institute <p>COTTAGE INDUSTRIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One Centre of Village Industrial development scheme One Ceramic service Centre Regional Museum Local Development Works Rural Welfare Pirks
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CHAPTER XIII

ROAD DEVELOPMENT

1. STATE HIGHWAYS.—State Highways comprise all roads in charge of State Government irrespective of the actual classification of the road. They are generally classed as Provincial Highways and Major District Roads. The expenditure on these roads is borne entirely by the State Government. All works sanctioned under Post-War Road Development Scheme, but not completed by 1st April, 1951, were included in the Five Year Plan.

The ultimate object of this scheme is to plan the Highways system in such a way that all the villages will be within 2 miles of a District Road or a Highway in densely populated areas and within 5 miles in thinly populated areas.

The types of works included in the scheme are :

- (1) New formations including land acquisition ;
- (2) New metalling ;
- (3) Provision of improved surfacing such as cement concreting and black topping etc.
- (4) Strengthening of weak bridges and culverts and
- (5) Construction of new bridges and culverts.

It is proposed to form 399 miles of new roads, improve 497 miles of roads, construct 61 new bridges and improve 21 bridges and culverts during these five years.

Upto the end of 1952-53, 53 miles of new roads have been formed at a cost of Rs. 19.55 lakhs. 175 miles of roads have been improved (cement concreting and black topping, metalling etc.), at a cost of Rs. 40.29 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 28.63 lakhs has been spent on construction of bridges and

on improvement and strengthening of culverts and bridges. The planned expenditure is Rs. 126.15 lakhs, and the amount spent upto 30th September, 1953 was Rs. 88.47 lakhs. (Scheme No. 95.)

2. OTHER ROADS.—All roads in charge of District Boards come under this category. These stand classed as Major District Roads, Other District Roads and Village Roads. The expenditure consists of two parts, one part being met from grants given by State Government to Local Boards and the other being met by the District Boards themselves. This scheme is restricted to the grant given by State Government to the Local Bodies. Works approved by Government for execution by the District Boards under grants-in-aid from the Post War Road Development Fund and not completed by 1st April, 1951 have been included under this scheme. The ultimate object of this scheme is to provide access by road to all villages having a population of 500 or more and to plan the Highways System in such a way that all villages will be within 2 miles of a district road or a highway in densely populated areas and within 5 miles in thinly populated areas.

The types of the works included under this programme are :

- (1) New formation including land acquisition.
- (2) New metalling.
- (3) Strengthening weak bridges and culverts and
- (4) Construction of bridges and culverts.

This is proposed to be utilised for forming 1690 miles of new roads improving 477 miles of roads, constructing 23 new bridges and improving 7 bridges and culverts during these five years.

For District Boards whose finances are poor, full grants are sanctioned and for other District Boards, only half grants are sanctioned on condition that the District Board should spend equal amount.

Total provision made for the Scheme is Rs. 67·21 lakhs to be given by Government to the local bodies. 582 miles of new roads have been formed at a cost of Rs. 26·03 lakhs, 311 miles of roads have been improved at a cost of Rs. 25·57 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 7·21 lakhs is spent on construction of culverts and bridges. The amount spent on the scheme according to the Plan upto September, 1953 was Rs. 42·35 lakhs. (Scheme No. 96)

3. TOOLS AND PLANTS.—This scheme contemplates acquisition of necessary plants and machinery required for road making and construction of bridges under the two schemes, *viz.*, State Highways and other roads. The full expenditure in respect of these schemes is met initially from State Funds. The planned expenditure is Rs. 55 lakhs. The amount spent on the scheme upto September, 1953 was Rs. 28·58 lakhs. (Scheme No. 97)

CHAPTER XIV

PRIMARY AND BASIC EDUCATION

1. PRIMARY EDUCATION INCLUDING BASIC EDUCATION.—The object of the scheme is to maintain elementary schools in the “ compulsory areas ” and basic schools opened upto 1950-51 and to open elementary schools in school-less centres under the scheme of expansion of elementary education.

These cover the following items, the expenditure on which was being incurred under Post War Reconstruction :

- (1) Maintenance of Government Primary Schools in Scheduled areas.
- (2) Maintenance of Schools or sections opened in Schools under non-Government and Local Body Managements in connection with the introduction of compulsory Elementary Education.
- (3) Maintenance of Basic Schools under non Government and Local Body managements.

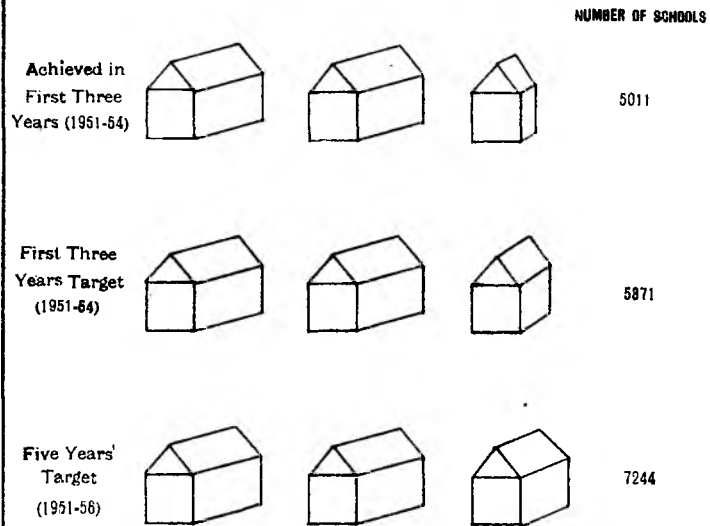
In addition to the above, the following items also were proposed to be included in the Plan :—

- (1) Opening of new schools in School-less centres with a population of 500 to 2,000.
- (2) Opening of new basic schools.

The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 182.80 lakhs. Expenditure incurred upto September, 1953 was Rs. 47.35 lakhs. (Scheme No. 98).

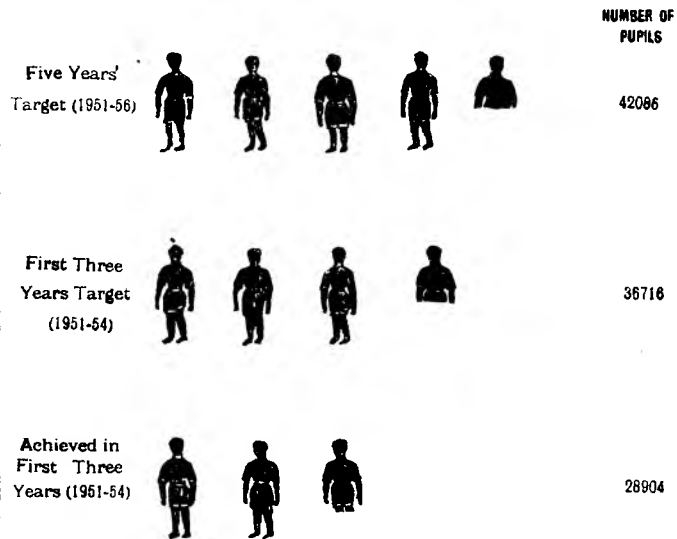
FIVE YEAR PLAN - EDUCATION

Scale 1 Building = 2500 Schools



FIVE YEAR PLAN - EDUCATION

Scale 1 Figure = 10,000 Pupils



UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

2. ARTS AND PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES : ENGINEERING COLLEGES AT ANANTAPUR AND KAKINADA.—The scheme contemplates maintenance of Engineering Colleges at Anantapur and Kakinada. The planned cost of the Scheme is Rs. 43.46 lakhs. The amount spent upto September, 1953 was Rs. 19.84 lakhs.
(Scheme No. 99).

3. TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF TEACHERS INCLUDING BASIC TRAINING.—This scheme aims at the maintenance of the training classes additionally opened under Post War Schemes and of the basic training schools in existence in 1950-51 and also opening of new basic training schools. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 33.33 lakhs. The expenditure incurred upto September, 1953 was Rs. 21.00 lakhs.
(Scheme No. 100).

OTHER SCHEMES

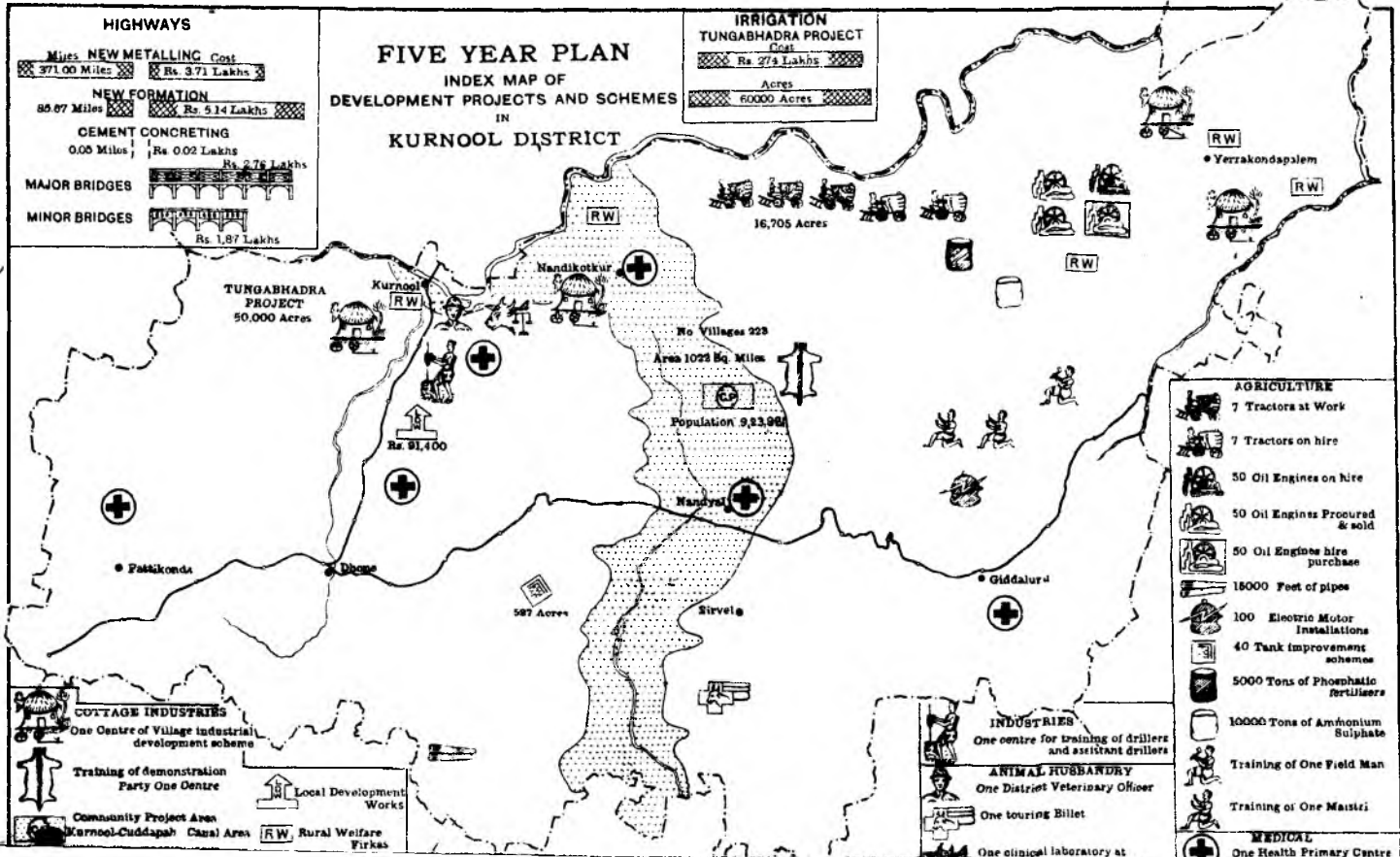
4. SPECIAL SCHOOLS FOR DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.—The scheme contemplates maintenance of special schools for the deaf, the dumb and the blind. It consists of the following items :

- (1) Government Special Schools—Schools for defectives at Cuddapah.
- (2) Direct grants to non-Government special schools—General excluding Post War Reconstruction.
 - (i) Other grants—Grants for the education of defective children.
 - (ii) Schools for defectives—Extension of facilities for education of deaf and dumb and blind children.

The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 3.01 lakhs. Expenditure incurred upto September, 1953 was Rs. 0.30 lakhs.
(Scheme No. 101).

SOCIAL EDUCATION

5. ADULT EDUCATION.—The object of the scheme is to maintain and open schools for adults. For the training of adult literacy workers, 7 courses of 45 days each are held in a year in each centre selected. At every course, about 40 persons are trained. The planned expenditure is Rs. 28.86 lakhs. The expenditure incurred upto September, 1953 was Rs. 6.74 lakhs. (Scheme No. 102).



FIVE YEAR PLAN

INDEX MAP OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND SCHEMES IN KURNOOL DISTRICT

HIGHWAYS

Miles	NEW METALLING	Cost
371.00 Miles		Rs. 3.71 Lakhs
NEW FORMATION		
80.07 Miles		Rs. 5.14 Lakhs
CEMENT CONCRETING		
0.05 Miles		Rs. 0.02 Lakhs
MAJOR BRIDGES		
		Rs. 2.76 Lakhs
MINOR BRIDGES		
		Rs. 1.87 Lakhs

IRRIGATION	
TUNGABHADRA PROJECT	
Cost	Rs. 274 Lakhs
Acres	60000 Acres

TUNGABHADRA PROJECT
50,000 Acres

No Villages 223
Area 1022 Sq. Miles
Population 923,981

16,705 Acres

587 Acres

- ### AGRICULTURE
- 7 Tractors at Work
 - 7 Tractors on hire
 - 50 Oil Engines on hire
 - 50 Oil Engines Procured & sold
 - 50 Oil Engines hire purchase
 - 18000 Feet of pipes
 - 100 Electric Motor Installations
 - 40 Tank improvement schemes
 - 5000 Tons of Phosphatic fertilisers
 - 10000 Tons of Ammonium Sulphate
 - Training of One Field Man
 - Training of One Mastri
- ### MEDICAL
- One Health Primary Centre

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES
One Centre of Village industrial development scheme

Training of demonstration Party One Centre

Local Development Works

Community Project Area
Kurnool-Cuddapah Causal Area

RW Rural Welfare Firkas

INDUSTRIES
One centre for training of drillers and assistant drillers

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY
One District Veterinary Officer

One touring Billet

One clinical laboratory at

CHAPTER XV

MEDICAL

MEDICAL EDUCATION

1. IMPROVEMENTS TO ANDHRA MEDICAL COLLEGE, VISAKHAPATNAM—KING GEORGE HOSPITAL, VISAKHAPATNAM.—The improvements to the Andhra Medical College and King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam form part of the main scheme for increasing the admission capacity of the Medical Colleges in the State so that the growing requirements of doctors may be met. The scheme provides for raising the bed strength of the attached hospital (King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam) in order that the ratio of the students to the number of patients laid down by the University is maintained. The scheme will be taken up after the completion of the buildings now under construction. The following have been completed.

1. Construction of an Out Patient Department Block, Maternity Block, Children Out Patient Department and Ward, and extensions to Pathology Block, in the King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam.

2. Construction of a hostel block with dining halls, recreation hall and kitchen block in the Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam.

3. Construction of a hostel for 75 women students and 5 house surgeons for the Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam.

4. Construction of 2 wardens' quarters for men and women of the Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam. The planned cost of this scheme is

Rs. 33.10 lakhs. The expenditure incurred upto September, 1953 was Rs. 16.24 lakhs.

(Scheme No. 103)

2. THE GUNTUR MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The Guntur Medical College which came into existence in 1946 in response to the demand for more number of qualified doctors has undergone many vicissitudes. A college annually admitting 50 students and a collegiate hospital were originally contemplated to be built on the outskirts of the town. But owing to financial stringency and other causes, the scheme was kept in abeyance. But instructions for pre-clinical courses are being continued to be given in the existing old medical school buildings and the students after completing their pre-clinical course are sent to Visakhapatnam for clinical courses. Permission of the Andhra University is sought and being given year after year for admitting 50 students into this college for pre-clinical courses.

The scheme envisages provision of minor addition to the existing building to improve accommodation of laboratories for Chemistry and Bio-chemistry and a major scheme of buildings for the clinical courses which are at present done in the Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam. Also, there are no permanent hostel buildings for the college and the plan includes the construction of two buildings, one for 150 men students and the other for 75 women students. The construction of the Pathology Block is expected to be completed by June, 1954 and it is proposed to start the clinical courses of the students in this college itself from July, 1954. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 41.0 lakhs. The expenditure incurred upto September, 1953 was Rs. 0.99 lakhs.

(Scheme No. 104)

TRAINING

3. TRAINING OF ADDITIONAL MIDWIVES.—The scheme is designed to increase the number of

maternity assistants (Midwives) in the State so that sufficient numbers are available for work in rural and urban areas. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 2.17 lakhs. The Scheme was not implemented upto September, 1953. (Scheme No. 105)

4. TRAINING OF ADDITIONAL NURSES :—The scheme is intended to increase the number of nurses in the State. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 1.27 lakhs. No expenditure was incurred upto September, 1953. (Scheme No. 106)

5. TRAINING OF ADDITIONAL COMPOUNDERS :—The scheme is for increasing the output of qualified compounders every year. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 0.61 lakhs. The expenditure incurred upto September, 1953 was Rs. 0.29 lakhs. (Scheme No. 107)

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

6. EXPANSION OF MEDICAL RELIEF—CONSTRUCTION OF NEW HEADQUARTERS HOSPITAL, ELURU.—This scheme is for providing a complete unit of a 200 bed hospital consisting of wards, out-patient blocks, quarters for nurses, menials and residential doctors. Separate clinics for leprosy and tuberculosis and wards for infectious diseases and mental cases are also provided. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 12.70 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 8.0 lakhs was incurred on the scheme upto September, 1953. (Scheme No. 108)

7. IMPROVEMENTS TO TALUK HEADQUARTERS HOSPITAL AND INCREASE OF BED STRENGTH OF BADLY OVERCROWDED HOSPITALS.—The scheme is intended to provide an average taluk headquarters hospital with at least 50 beds and in more densely populated areas with 100 beds. The taluk headquarters hospital should be provided, wherever necessary, with surgical, maternity and other additional wards and additional

equipment and electrification of the hospital where electricity is available. The bed strength of many of the hospitals is far below the actual requirement and the scheme provides for the increase of bed strength in hospitals in proportion to the number of patients treated in the hospital. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 9.32 lakhs and the expenditure incurred upto September, 1953 was Rs. 5.14 lakhs.

(Scheme No. 109)

8. ESTABLISHMENT OF REGIONAL LABORATORIES.—The scheme is to establish a laboratory at Visakhapatnam to provide facilities for bacteriological and chemical examination of samples of all protected water supplies and the examination of food in connection with the Prevention of Adulteration Act. The planned cost is Rs. 2.00 lakhs. No expenditure was incurred upto September, 1953.

(Scheme No. 110)

9. PROVINCIALISATION OF LOCAL FUND MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.—The policy of the Government is to take over a certain number of Local Fund and Municipal Medical Institutions from time to time partly with a view to improve those institutions and partly to relieve the local bodies of the expenditure on the maintenance of those institutions so that the funds may be utilised for other urgent needs. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 2.24 lakhs. The expenditure incurred upto September, 1953 was Rs. 0.32 lakhs.

(Scheme No. 111)

10. OPENING OF PRIMARY CENTRES.—This is a scheme designed to provide medical relief and public health amenities to the rural population. There are at present 6 primary centres in Guntur District and 2 in Kurnool District and one in East Godavari District.

The scheme was not continued according to plan and the question of substituting mobile medical units

for primary centres is under consideration. The planned cost is Rs. 0.7 lakhs. The amount spent upto September, 1953 for the maintenance of the existing centres was Rs. 1.69 lakhs. (Scheme No. 112)

11. TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA AND CLINICS.—The scheme is intended to control tuberculosis by opening new sanatoria and clinics wherever required. The scheme contemplates the incurring of expenditure on the maintenance of T. B. Sanatorium at Nellore and the opening of fresh T. B. Clinics. The T. B. Sanatorium at Nellore has been taken over by Government and the opening of T. B. Clinics has not yet been taken up. The planned cost of the Scheme is Rs. 4.0 lakhs. Expenditure incurred upto September, 1953 was Rs. 1.12 lakhs. (Scheme No. 113)

12. ANTI-LEPROSY CAMPAIGN.—The object of the scheme is to establish (1) Survey units (2) Leprosy Research units (3) Urban and Rural Investigation units and to open special institutions for Leprosy in the districts where the disease is in an endemic state. Leprosy prevention and control measures have been sanctioned in Gara firka in Visakhapatnam District. Leprosy clinic will be opened at Omaravalli in Visakhapatnam District. There is also a proposal to open a Leprosy Sanatorium in Srikakulam district with the land donated by the Rajah of Kurupam. The planned cost of the Scheme is Rs. 1.5 lakhs. Expenditure incurred upto September, 1953 was Rs. 0.02 lakhs. (Scheme No. 114)

13. EYE DEPARTMENTS AND EYE RELIEF CAMPS.—The existing provision for the treatment of eye diseases is not adequate to meet the increasing demand from the public and hence it has become absolutely necessary to expand facilities for the treatment of eye diseases to the maximum extent possible. The present scheme provides for the opening of

Ophthalmic Department in the Headquarters Hospital at Anantapur with a mobile ophthalmic unit so that the medical relief may be extended to the rural areas. The scheme also contemplates the opening of the eye camp at Chittoor. The planned cost of the Scheme is Rs. 1.64 lakhs. No expenditure was incurred upto September, 1953. (Scheme No. 115)

14. INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL, VISAKHAPATNAM.—The scheme provides for the construction of a separate infectious diseases hospital at Visakhapatnam which will also serve as a clinic institution for the students of the Andhra Medical College. Planned cost is Rs. 2.62 lakhs. No expenditure was incurred upto September, 1953. (Scheme No. 116)

15. IMPROVEMENTS TO MEDICAL COLLEGE AND LIBRARIES.—This scheme is designed to improve the hospital and library facilities at the Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam to appoint qualified and full time librarians and to equip the libraries properly with latest medical books and periodicals. The planned expenditure is Rs. 0.725 lakhs, and the amount spent upto September, 1953 was Rs. 0.48 lakhs.

(Scheme No. 117)

CHAPTER XVI

PUBLIC HEALTH.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

1. TRAINING OF HEALTH VISITORS.—The scheme provides for opening a school for training Health Visitors in Visakhapatnam during 1954-55. In Madras City, in the Composite State, one Health Visitors' School was providing training for candidates from Andhra area in the past. There is at present no school for training of Health visitors in the State. It is therefore proposed to open a Health Visitors' School and offer training facilities for Health Trainees. For 1954-55 provision has been made for continuing the stipends of the Andhra candidates so that they may complete their 18 months' Health Visitors' course at Madras. Provision has also been made for running a Health Visitors' Training School at Visakhapatnam including construction of a building for the combined school and residential hostel and purchase of a van and teaching equipment. A teaching staff of one Medical Officer (Maternity and Child Health) Grade I, a Public Health Nurse, with ancillary, clerical and menial staff and payment of honoraria to lecturers of the Andhra Medical College, Visakapatnam on various special subjects for Health Visitors' course have been provided for.

The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 1.51 lakhs, and the expenditure incurred upto September, 1953 was Rs. 0.16 lakhs. (Scheme No. 181)

2. TRAINING OF SANITARY INSPECTORS AT ANDHRA MEDICAL COLLEGE, VISAKHAPATNAM.—One Health Centre with attached maternity home at Simhachalam was started during 1953-54 to afford

training facilities to the Sanitary Inspectors undergoing training at the Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam. Provision of one building at Visakhapatnam for the hostel accommodation of students undergoing the Sanitary Inspector's training has also been made. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 5.63 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs. 0.01 lakhs was incurred upto the end of September, 1953.

(Scheme No. 119)

WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE

3. URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE SCHEMES.—The Plan envisages the provision of protected Water Supply Schemes and Drainage Schemes and also improvements to the Water Supply Schemes in operation in the Municipal towns in the State. There are 19 schemes of which 6 are new water supply schemes, 10 are improvements and 3 are drainage schemes. The planned cost is Rs. 190.09 lakhs and the expenditure incurred upto September, 1953 was Rs. 67.36 lakhs.

The figures of estimated cost given above represent only the Government share of the expenditure on the schemes and exclude the Municipal share as well as loans advanced by Government to the Municipalities to finance their share of the cost. The Government's share has been assumed to be two-thirds of the cost.

(Scheme 120)

4. RURAL WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES.—The aim of the Scheme is to provide adequate protected drinking water in rural areas with a population of less than 10,000 by means of closed or open dug wells, with or without over-head tanks, bore wells, pumps, natural springs and artesian wells. The planned cost of the Scheme is Rs. 280.00 lakhs. Expenditure incurred upto September, 1953 was Rs. 126.80 lakhs.

(Scheme No. 121)

ANTI-MALARIA SCHEMES

5. EXPANSION OF MALARIA BUREAU.—The Scheme provides for malaria control in all endemic areas of the State, including the highly endemic areas of malaria in Agency tracts and in the areas of Multi-Purpose Project and Land Development Schemes. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 67.12 lakhs. Expenditure incurred upto September, 1953 was Rs. 19.33 lakhs. (Scheme No. 122)

OTHER SCHEMES

6. RURAL SANITATION UNIT.—The scheme envisages the creation of a nucleus of Public Health Engineering Organisation under the control of the Director of Public Health to study and evolve suitable designs needed for the improvement of rural environmental hygiene. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 0.35 lakhs. No expenditure was incurred upto September, 1953. (Scheme No. 123)

7. NUTRITION RESEARCH.—A scheme of Nutrition Research Unit for carrying out study of existing dietary patterns, assessing dietary deficiencies, combating malnutrition found among vulnerable groups and for supply of nutrient supplements and for education of public on nutrition was started by appointment of a Regional Nutrition Unit in 1950 in the Andhra area. Provision is made for the maintenance of the Regional Nutrition Unit since transferred from Anantapur District to the Samalkot Community Project area; and for starting a scheme for the treatment of beri-beri in Visakhapatnam area in collaboration with the Indian Council for Medical Research and with the equipment received from Research Corporation, New York. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 1.92 lakhs. The expenditure incurred on the scheme upto September, 1953, was Rs. 0.85 lakhs. (Scheme No. 124)

8. HEALTH PROPAGANDA AND PUBLICITY.—The scheme contemplates establishment of a Central Board of Health Propaganda and Publicity with a mobile van equipped with cinema equipment viz. gramophone records etc., at the central office and the running of a Central Health Museum. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 3.00 lakhs. The amount spent on the scheme was Rs. 0.5 lakhs upto September, 1953. (Scheme No. 125).

EXPANSION OF HEALTH SERVICES

9. PRIMARY CENTRES.—The scheme envisages provision of mobile dispensary and health vans, one at each of the 12 health centres in Guntur and Kurnool districts. It also provides for opening of 60 new primary health centres by adding a Public Health staff of one Health Inspector, and one Maternity Assistant to the existing dispensaries in rural areas. There is also provision for supply of water seal squatting slabs for private latrine construction at one third cost and for wells and bore wells to provide water supplies. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 11.80 lakhs. The expenditure incurred upto September, 1953 was Rs. 1.07 lakhs. (Scheme No. 126)

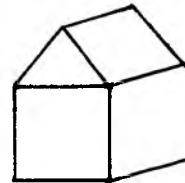
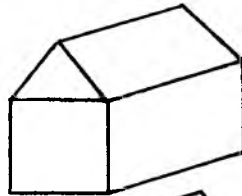
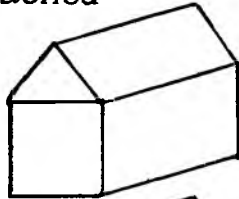
10. MEASURES FOR THE PREVENTION OF EPIDEMIC DISEASES ON ACCOUNT OF FOOD SCARCITY.—The scheme envisages the provision of one epidemic control van and five jeeps and trailers for carrying out prophylactic and preventive measures for prevention of epidemics on account of food scarcity and in case of outbreaks, to mobilise quickly and concentrate staff and equipment in the affected areas. With the above provision, every District Health Officer will be equipped with one jeep and there will also be two epidemic control vans for the State. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 1.57 lakhs. Expenditure incurred upto September, 1953 was Rs. 0.18 lakhs.

(Scheme No. 127).

CHART IV

FIVE YEAR PLAN - HOUSING
Scale 1 Building 500 Houses

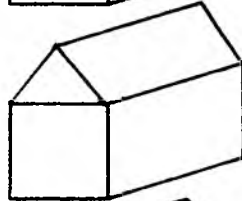
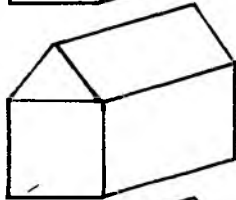
Target reached
in First
Three
Years
(1951-54)



NUMBER OF HOUSES

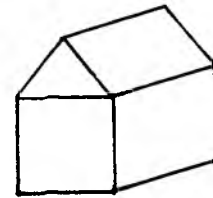
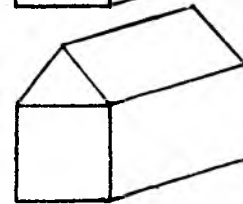
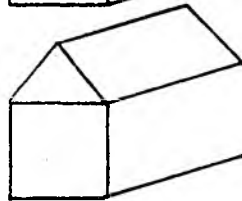
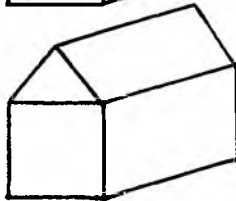
1130

Target
aimed at
for First
Three
Years
(1951-54)



1029

Five
Years
Target
(1951-56)



1875

CHAPTER XVII

HOUSING

URBAN

1. LOANS TO MEMBERS TO URBAN HOUSING SOCIETIES.—The Housing Committees, organised in 1947, selected house sites for construction of houses in order to alleviate the scarcity of houses and to reduce the congestion in towns. Co-operative housing societies were organised in suitable centres for construction of houses with reference to the lay-out and designs approved by the Director of Town Planning. Government sanctioned special staff for supervision of work free of cost. The Government issue interest bearing loans to the housing societies which are debitable to Capital Account. The cost of staff is met by the State Government and is debitable to Revenue Account. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 142.01 lakhs. The amount spent on the scheme upto the end of September, 1953 was Rs. 51.51 lakhs.

(Scheme No. 128)

RURAL

2. LOANS TO CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES.—The scheme is for organising housing societies in rural areas for assisting members in the bulk purchase of building materials and also in the acquisition of house sites under the scheme. Loans are granted to these societies for construction of houses by members and the expenditure on the supervisory staff is met by Government. The loans granted for construction of houses are debited to Capital Account. The cost of the staff employed is debitable to Revenue Account. There are 21 rural housing societies in the Andhra State. Four Senior Inspectors are working as secretaries in four societies. Three societies completed the construc-

tion of 19 houses and in 5 societies, 28 houses are under various stages of construction. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 4.97 lakhs. The amount spent on the scheme upto the end of September, 1953, was Rs. 0.90 lakhs. (Scheme No. 129)

WEAVERS' HOUSING

3.. LOANS TO WEAVERS' CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.—Some of the well established Weavers' Societies undertook to implement the housing schemes for the benefit of their members with their own funds supplemented by borrowings from Government. Four Weavers' Co-operative Societies have taken up the scheme. They have been sanctioned a loan of Rs. 1.60 lakhs. Two of them *viz.*, Kalikapuram and Uravalkonda Weavers' Co-operative Societies have acquired sites, while the other two have deferred the scheme owing to the slump in the Handloom Industry. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 1 lakh. The loans sanctioned by State Government are debitable to Capital Account. No expenditure has been incurred on the scheme so far.



(Scheme No. 130)


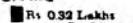
FIVE YEAR PLAN

INDEX MAP OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND SCHEMES IN BELLARY DISTRICT

HIGHWAYS
NEW METALLING Cost
 Miles  144.00 Miles  Rs. 1.44 Lakhs

NEW FORMATION
 Miles  70.50 Miles  Rs. 4.26 Lakhs

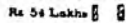

CEMENT CONCRETING
 Miles  9.65 Miles  Rs. 3.86 Lakhs

BLACK TOPPING
 Miles  1.78 Miles  Rs. 0.32 Lakhs

MAJOR BRIDGES  Rs. 2.81 Lakhs

MINOR BRIDGES  Rs. 1.97 Lakhs












IRRIGATION
TUNGABHADRA PROJECT Cost  Rs. 866 Lakhs  190300 Acres




BHAIRAVANITIPPA DAM
 Cost  Rs. 54 Lakhs  4600 Acres



 Rs. 88,700

BHAIRAVANITIPPA DAM
 4,500 Acres

AGRICULTURE

-  7 Tractors at Work
-  7 Tractors on hire
-  50 Oil Engines on hire
-  50 Oil Engines Procured & sold
-  50 Oil Engines hire purchase
-  15,000 Feet of pipes
-  100 Electric Motor Installations
-  100 Electric Motor on hire purchase
-  5000 Tons of Phosphatic Fertilizers
-  10,000 Tons of Ammonium Sulphate
-  Soil Conservation and bunding measure

-  Training of One Field Man
-  Training of One Master
-  Intensive Development Sugar cane industry
-  One centre

- FORESTS**
-  Management of Panchayat forests
 -  Extension of forests

TUNGABHADRA PROJECT
 1,80,000 Acres.

31,857 Acres

 RW

 RW

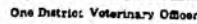



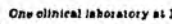
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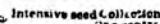

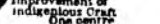
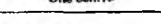
 Rs. 28,100

 Local Development Works
 Rural Welfare Centres

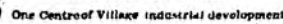

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

-  One District Veterinary Officer
-  One touring Bus
-  One District livestock farm
-  One clinical laboratory at H. Q. Hospital
-  Combined sheep cattle farm

FISHERIES

-  Intensive seed Collection
-  One centre
-  Improvement of indigenous Craft
-  One centre

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

-  One Centre of Village industrial development scheme
-  One Registrar's Advisory board for Cottage Industries

CHAPTER XVIII

AMELIORATION OF BACKWARD CLASSES

ADMINISTRATION

ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES AT HEADQUARTERS AND IN THE DISTRICTS.—There is a Director of Harijan Welfare who is assisted by a Personal Assistant and there are 11 District Officers in the 11 districts who look after the welfare of the backward classes. All the District Officers are under the control of the Collectors. Special Tahsildars have also been appointed—one for each district to look exclusively after the Harijan Welfare Work. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 9.445 lakhs, being the expenditure incurred on the payment of salaries, etc., of personnel employed in connection with the work of amelioration of backward classes. The amount spent upto September, 1953 was Rs. 7.39 lakhs.

(Scheme No. 131)

2. **EDUCATION.**—The scheme contemplates award of scholarships, compensation to private Institutions and Universities towards loss of fees foregone by them, sanction of boarding grants, supply of midday meals and opening and maintenance of Government schools and hostels for eligible communities. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 119.829 lakhs and the expenditure incurred upto September, 1953 is Rs. 88.07 lakhs.

(Scheme No. 132)

3. **PUBLIC HEALTH.**—**PROVISION OF HOUSE SITES, WELLS, PATHWAYS, BURIAL GROUNDS, LATRINES, FLAYING ENCLOSURES, ETC.**—Large extents of private land under Land Acquisition Act are acquired by paying compensation to the land owners. The acquired lands are given to landless people belonging to eligible communities. Loans also

are granted to these communities for cultivation as well as for construction of houses. Pathways, wells, burial grounds, latrines, flaying enclosures, etc., are provided at Government cost in villages for the scheduled castes. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 14.76 lakhs and the expenditure incurred upto September, 1953 was Rs.11.68 lakhs. (Scheme No. 133)

OTHER SCHEMES

4. EDUCATIONAL CONCESSIONS TO BACKWARD CLASSES AND RECLAMATION OF KALLARS, KURAVAS, YANADIES AND SUGALIES.—Under this scheme, residential and non-residential scholarships are being awarded to students belonging to backward classes (other than eligible communities). Special schools are maintained for Kallars, Kuravas, Yanadi and Sugali communities who are previously known as criminal communities. Non-residential and residential scholarships are also granted to the members of the above tribes to enable them to prosecute their studies. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 17.17 lakhs and the amount spent upto September, 1953 was Rs. 5.95 akhs. (Scheme No. 134).

5. CO-OPERATIVE STORES, POLAVARAM AGENCY.—In order to meet the needs of hill tribes living in Polavaram agency area, a co-operative store has been opened which markets grain, oil cloth, etc for the daily needs of hill men. The stores is managed by a Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies. The planned cost of the scheme is Rs. 0.06 lakhs. The expenditure incurred upto September, 1953 was Rs. 0.05 lakhs. (Scheme No. 135.)

6. CO-OPERATIVE STORES IN EAST GODAVARI AGENCY AREA.—The scheme is intended to cater to the needs of the hill tribes living in the Agency area and is being worked by three co-operative stores at Bhadrachalam, Kunavaram and Cherla. The planned cost is Rs. 0.70 lakhs. The amount spent upto 30th September, 1953 was Rs. 0.30 lakhs. Scheme No. 136)

CHAPTER XIX

COMMUNITY PROJECTS

Community development is the method and the rural extension is the agency through which the Five Year Plan seeks to initiate a process of transforming the social and economic life of the villages. In May, 1952, the Government of India decided in consultation with the State Governments, to launch the Community Development Programme in selected project areas all over India.

Each Project area comprises nearly 300 villages with a total area of about 450 to 500 sq. miles, a cultivated area of about 1,50,000 acres and a population of about 2,00,000. A project area is divided into three Development Blocks each consisting of about 100 villages and a population of 60,000 to 70,000. The main fields of activity undertaken in the Community Projects are agriculture and related matters, communications, education, health, supplementary employment, housing, training and social welfare. The Agricultural programme includes reclamation of available virgin and waste land, provision of water for agriculture through minor irrigation works, the promotion of improved techniques of cultivation and the use of improved seed, fertilisers and natural manures and the improvement of the livestock by establishment of a few key villages for breeding pedigree stock. The Road Programme will be designed to link up every village in the Project area with a main road maintained by the State or other public agencies. These feeder roads will be built by the voluntary labour of the villages. As regards education, there will be expansion and improvement of primary and secondary education. Vocational and technical training will be emphasised in all stages of the programme and facilities

provided for imparting improved techniques to artisans and technicians. The Health Organisation will consist of three primary health centres in each Project and a secondary health unit consisting of a hospital and a mobile dispensary at the headquarters of the Project area. The main objective will be to improve environmental hygiene by protection of the water supply, proper disposal of human and animal waste, and control of epidemic diseases. The villagers will also be trained in improving building techniques. As far as possible, gainful employment will be provided for the unemployed and the under-employed in the rural areas by developing cottage and small scale industries.

The estimated expenditure on each Project is Rs. 65 lakhs over a period of three years. Of this amount, Rs. 58.47 lakhs will be Rupee expenditure and the rest Dollar expenditure. The Central Government will bear 75% of the non-recurring expenditure and 50% of the annual recurring expenditure and also will provide loans for self-financing schemes. The rest of the expenditure will be borne by the States, which will also be expected to assume responsibility for all expenses after the third year.

The villagers' participation is the crux of the programme since the programme will include some major items of work which would normally have to be executed through Government agencies at considerable cost. It is intended that a qualifying scale of voluntary contribution either in the form of money or labour from the local population will be laid down as a condition precedent to any major programme being undertaken in the Project area.

On 2nd October, 1952, the Community Development programme was inaugurated in 55 Projects all over India and of these, two are in Andhra, one in the Kakinada Peddapuram area in East Godavari District and the other in the Kurnool-Cuddapah

canal area in Kurnool and Cuddapah districts. The Kakinada-Peddapuram Project in East Godavari district comprises 242 villages in the four taluks of Ramachandrapuram, Kakinada, Peddapuram and Pithapuram covering a total area of 592 sq. miles. The population of the Project is about 6½ lakhs. The Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal Project comprises 223 villages covering an area of 1022 sq. miles with a population of about 9 lakhs.

These two projects were commenced in October, 1952. The progress of work in these two projects upto September, 1953 is briefly as indicated below.

KAKINADA PEDDAPURAM PROJECT

AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.—446 compost pits and 1,502 manure pits have been dug. 1,087 tons of chemical fertilisers have been distributed. Japanese method of rice cultivation is being demonstrated on 91 plots. Rs. 2,35,710 have been disbursed as short term loans to agriculturists for purchase of fertilisers and seeds. Vegetable and fruit cultivation has been encouraged. Plant Protection work has been undertaken. Improved seeds have been distributed.

The veterinary dispensary at Rayavaram and three veterinary aid centres have been opened at Kapileswarapuram, Mandapeta, and Anaparti. The people have contributed rent-free buildings and have also supplied medicines. Over 6,000 heads of cattle have been treated, 1,000 castrations and 7,500 inoculations have been made.

IRRIGATION

The development of irrigation in this area aims at utilising the surplus water from drains, the lifting of canal water for storage in tanks and the tapping of the ground water resources by means of artesian wells and filter-point tube wells.

To harness the perennial flow of drainage water in the river Thulyshagha which passes through Ramachandrapuram and Kakinada taluks, the ryots of a group of villages formed a Lift Irrigation Co-operative Society. This society at Rayavaram has been formed with a share capital of Rs. 35,000 and has done good work by installing pumps which are electrically operated and these will impound sufficient water to cover an area of 1,000 acres on which a second crop of paddy will be grown. The Community Project Administration has granted a loan of Rs. 1 lakh for supply of power to the pumping sets.

The Biccavolu Lingala Tank has been renovated and filled with water from the Godavari canal. The water from the canal was diverted to the tank through a channel dug by the people and pushed into the tank by electrically driven pumps. Water from this tank will irrigate a second crop on about 500 acres. In Savaram and other eleven villages in Ramachandrapuram taluk, a 300 Filter point Scheme has been drawn up. The people have already sunk many of the filter points. The Community Project Authority have approved the scheme and have given a loan of Rs. 6.7 lakhs to the State. Electricity Department is providing power for working these filter points. An additional area of about 4,500 acres will be brought under irrigation.

Another irrigation society at Palanadu has recently been registered to put up 100 tube wells in this area. Work has already commenced.

HEALTH AND SANITATION :—Three primary health centres and twelve maternity centres have been opened in this Project. Two health centres are located in rent-free buildings and the third in a District Board building. The maternity centres are either located in rent free buildings or gifted buildings. At the health centres about 1,80,000 have been treated and 325 operations have been conducted. At the

maternity centres 8,000 anti-natal, 5,000 post-natal and 800 labour cases have been attended. Proposals are under way to construct additional wards to the primary health centres and to upgrade the existing hospital at Ramachandrapuram to conform to the pattern on a Secondary Health Centre for the project.

EDUCATION AND SOCIAL EDUCATION.—Forty eight elementary schools are being improved. 3 nursery schools have been started. 100 adult literacy centres, 60 recreation centres, 3 circulating libraries have been started. Children and Youth Associations have been formed. 14 reading rooms and libraries have been opened.

CO-OPERATION.—Three Irrigation Co-operative Societies have been organised and registered. About 20 more societies are under formation.

KURNOOL CUDDAPAH CANAL PROJECT

AGRICULTURE.—The main attempt under this programme has been to persuade the ryots to take to intensive cultivation of land and introduce improved methods into practice. The ryots have been helped in the use of chemical fertilisers, speed up green manure etc. Vegetable cultivation has also been popularised. Plant protection work also has been undertaken. The figures of work done are :—

1. Compost making	283
2. Manure pits	2,946
3. Japanese Method of cultivation demonstration	51 plots
4. Construction of urinary trenches	24

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.—Three veterinary first aid centres have been opened. In all these cases, the villagers have contributed for purchase of furniture and equipment. So far, 4,437 cattle have been treated for various diseases, 853 cattle castrated and 11,712 inoculated. 5,505 sheep have been dewarmed,

HEALTH AND SANITATION.—One primary health centre is functioning from 4th January, 1953. 53,826 patients have attended the hospital, 233 operations have been conducted and 34 labour cases have been attended to. Arrangements are being made to open two other centres. A total contribution of Rs. 30,500 has been paid by the people towards buildings in these public health centres. The primary health centre building at Yallur is nearing completion.

Drinking water supply is an important item under the health programme in this area. Guinea-worm is common and so protected water supply is the felt need of the people. 12 wells have been completed and 31 wells are in progress.

Latrines are unknown in this area and therefore attempt is being made to construct latrines and to teach the people how to use these. 2 latrines have been completed and 26 are under construction.

EDUCATION AND SOCIAL EDUCATION.—Three School buildings have been completed and four are under progress. Thirty nine Adult Education Centres and thirty one recreation centres, three women centres have been opened. 6 libraries have also been opened. Social education has made rapid progress.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Apart from the main Cuddapah-Nandyal-Kurnool Road, there are hardly any other roads in this Project. Roads in this area are still to progress. Most of the villages are inaccessible for months together in the year. The peculiar black cotton soil conditions make road-making in this area doubly difficult. Striking progress has been made and several interior villages have been opened out. The total lay-out of roads under construction is 22 miles and 2 miles of road has been completed.

CO-OPERATION.—Reviving the dormant societies and starting new ones wherever necessary is the principal work attended to. Two successful societies—

one, a milk supply society at Nandyal and the other, a marketing society at Gudipad have been formed. Another society at Veerareddipalli has also been formed. This society is selling hand-pounded rice at fairly competitive prices.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS.—Besides the above two Projects, two Community Development Blocks have been allotted to Andhra by the Government of India under their 1953-54 programme.

The Community Development Block will comprise 100 villages covering a population of about 66,000. The estimated expenditure on each block will be Rs. 15 lakhs for 3 years. As in the case of Community Projects, the Central Government will meet 75% of the non-recurring expenditure and 50% of the recurring expenditure. The Central Government will also provide loans except short term loans.

The two Community Development Blocks are located one in the Vayalpad taluk in Chittoor District and the other in Ichapuram taluk in Srikakulam District. The Blocks were inaugurated on 4th April, 1954. The Block Development Officers have recently been appointed and at present preliminary survey of the area is being conducted.

NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE SCHEME.

The National Extension Service Scheme has been designed by the Government of India to establish Extension Centres to bring the whole of India under Extensive Development within a period of about 7 years. During the period of the Plan about one fourth of the country is expected to be brought under Extensive Development. The Community Projects Administration allotted 22 National Extension Service Blocks to the Andhra State for the year 1953-54. This Government have taken up in the first instance the development of areas under the Rural Welfare Scheme

with the exception of a few of the areas to which the scheme could not be extended for want of sufficient number of blocks. In the excepted areas, the Rural Welfare Scheme is still being continued. The extension of the National Extension Service Scheme to these areas will be considered when additional Extension Blocks are allotted by the Government of India. The National Extension Service Scheme was inaugurated in this State formally on 4th April, 1954, the Telugu New Year's day.

The Blocks have been selected with reference to the principle enunciated by the Community Projects Administration that each block should embrace roughly about 100 villages with a total area of about 150-170 square miles coinciding as far as possible with the Revenue Administrative Units and covering a population of about 67,000 people. A statement showing the 22 blocks in which the scheme is now worked is given in Appendix No. 5.

The following staff has been appointed to work the scheme in each of the selected blocks :

One Block Development Officer ;

One Extension Officer each for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Co-operation and Panchayats ;

Two Social Education Organisers—one man and one woman ;

One Extension Service Supervisor or Overseer ; and

Ten Village Level Workers and ministerial staff.

The District Collector is in charge of the scheme at the district level assisted by a District Planning Officer and a District Planning and Development Committee. The Block Development Office will be assisted by a Block Committee constituted on the lines

indicated by the Community Projects Administration. At the State level, the Development Commissioner co-ordinates the activities of all the development departments connected with the scheme. He is also ex-officio Additional Secretary to Government in Home (Planning) Department. The estimated ceiling expenditure on each block is Rs. 7,50,000 for three years and the following are the main heads under which the amount will be spent besides expenditure on staff.

- (1) Transport (one jeep with trailer), office equipment, cycles, furniture, fixtures, fittings, building for office, seeds, implements and stores.
- (2) Local Works (including road, culverts, public health, sanitation, drainages, etc.)
- (3) Social Education (including prizes etc. for farmers and miscellaneous schemes.)
- (4) Grants-in-aid in respect of recurring expenditure for schools, hospitals and other local institutions.
- (5) Loans in respect of minor irrigation schemes.
- (6) Loans for providing short-term credit facilities.

The Central Government will bear 75% of the non-recurring expenditure and 50% of the recurring expenditure.

CHAPTER XX

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS

The Government of India made a lumpsum provision of Rs. 15 crores in the First Five Year Plan for "Local Development Works" in order to ensure that the Plan creates interest in as wide a section of the community as possible and also to draw forth local initiative and resources. The basic idea of the 'Local Development Works' is to stimulate the enthusiasm of the people for the Five Year Plan through local schemes for the execution of which they will be prepared to contribute either in cash or in kind (by supply of materials) or through voluntary labour. The Madras Composite Government laid down the following principles in consultation with the Planning Commission in regard to the selection and execution of the schemes under the programme :

- (1) The contribution from the general public in cash or kind or through voluntary labour together with any contribution that a local body may make should be a minimum of 50 per cent of the total cost of each work.
- (2) The contribution that may be accepted from Local Bodies should not in any event exceed 25 per cent of the cost of each work.
- (3) The total cost of a single work should not exceed Rs. 20,000, the maximum limit of grant from the Central Government for each work being fixed at Rs. 10,000.

2. Out of this provision of Rs. 15 crores, the Government of India allocated a sum of Rs. 2.5 crores to various States on a population basis for expenditure

on "Local Development Works". A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs was kept in reserve with the Central Government for grants to be made directly by the Ministry of Finance on the advice of the Planning Commission, with a view to affording opportunities to voluntary organisations with a good record of work or to those which may be established for carrying out special activities in rural areas, in consultation with the State Governments wherever necessary. The share of the Composite Madras Government was Rs. 40 lakhs for the year 1953-54 for Local Development Works.

3. The Planning Commission laid down the following categories of works as most suitable for assistance under the programme :

- (1) Drinking water supply schemes ;
- (2) Permanent works for improvement of agriculture ;
- (3) Permanent works for the improvement of rural sanitation ;
- (4) Village roads including small bridges and culverts ;
- (5) Improvements to school or dispensary buildings where such institutions already exist, but are inadequately housed ;
- (6) Construction of godowns for storage of goods provided the benefit accrues to the public ;
- (7) Schemes for enabling students to work in Community Projects ;
- (8) Schemes likely to improve conditions in the country side or benefit the community as a whole.

The Madras Government included the following items of work as eligible for assistance under the programme.

- (1) Anti-malarial operations ;
- (2) Improvement of Livestock ; and
- (3) Such other items of common utility.

2. The amount of Rs. 40 lakhs allocated to the Composite Madras State was distributed among all the districts of Madras State except Madras City on a population basis. So far as the districts of the Andhra State are concerned, the following is the allocation of Grant :—

<i>Name of the District.</i>		<i>Amount of Grant.</i>
		Rs.
1.	Srikakulam	1,52,800
2.	Visakhapatnam	1,49,100
3.	East Godavari	1,73,600
4.	West Godavari	1,22,100
5.	Guntur	1,83,500
6.	Nellore	1,29,100
7.	Krishna	1,27,900
8.	Cuddapah	83,600
9.	Kurnool	91,400
10.	Anantapur	98,000
11.	Chittor	1,30,300
12.	For the three taluks of former Bellary now included in the Andhra State.	33,800
Total		14,75,200

5. The Collectors of the District were appointed as the ' Liaison Officers ' for the selection and execution of schemes. They have been directed to submit schemes which satisfy the broad principles for the consideration of the Government. A list

showing the number of schemes so far approved by the Government in all the Districts of the State is given in the Appendix No. 6.

The following is a statement indicating the expenditure incurred in each district by 31st March, 1954 and the balance to be spent under the grant :—

Name of the District.	Grant for the District. Rs.	Expen- diture incurred. Rs.	Balance to be spent. Rs.
1. Srikakulam ...	1,52,800	...	1,52,800
2. Visakhapatnam ...	1,49,100	...	1,49,100
3. East Godavari ...	1,73,600	99,600	74,000
4. West Godavari ...	1,22,100	...	1,22,100
5. Krishna ...	1,27,900	4,000	1,23,900
6. Guntur ...	1,83,500	...	1,83,500
7. Nellore ...	1,29,100	...	1,29,100
8. Chittoor ...	1,30,300	14,150	1,16,150
9. Anantapur ...	1,06,780	74,780	32,000
10. Cuddapah ...	83,600	...	83,600
11. Kurnool ...	1,16,420	...	1,16,420
Total ...	14,75,200	1,92,530	12,82,670

6. The following principles have been decided by this Government to be adopted for the year 1954-55 regarding the nature, selection and execution of works, distribution of grant among the districts and contribution from the general public, local bodies and the State Government.

(i) NATURE OF WORKS TO BE SELECTED.—The categories of works, already laid down during the year 1953-54 (mentioned in paragraph 3 above) will be continued for the year 1954-55 also.

(ii) AGENCY FOR SELECTION AND EXECUTION OF WORKS.—During the year 1953-54, the work relating to the selection and execution of works was entrusted to the District Collectors who may consult such officers and bodies as the Collectors think necessary.

For the current year, it has been decided to entrust the selection and execution of the works to the Collectors in consultation with the District Planning Committees and the Union and State legislators of the District (if they are not members of the Planning Committees) besides the District Heads of Departments, voluntary organisations or local bodies concerned who may suggest or sponsor schemes within their sphere.

(iii) DISTRIBUTION OF GRANTS AMONG THE DISTRICTS.—The grant allocated to the Madras State for the year 1953-54 was distributed to all the districts except Madras City on the population basis. The question regarding the distribution of grants with reference to the backwardness, needs and the economic conditions of the districts and the capacity of the people to contribute was considered and it was proposed by the Government that 75% of the grant from 1954-55 onwards, may be divided among all the districts on the population basis as at present and the balance of 25% kept as a reserve for the recognised backward or scarcity areas such as the four districts of Rayalaseema, the upland taluks of Nellore and Guntur and the agency areas so that the backward districts containing backward areas may get a certain amount of weightage from out of this Reserve.

(iv) CONTRIBUTIONS FROM GENERAL PUBLIC, LOCAL BODIES AND STATE GOVERNMENT.—The same principles as laid down in para 1 above will be decided to be adopted this year also.

7. A sum of Rs. 34 lakhs has been allocated to this State by the Planning Commission, for the year

1954-55. It has been distributed to the various districts as below :—

Serial No.	Name of the District.	Amount of Grant Rs.
1	Srikakulam	2,67,750
2	Visakhapatnam	2,74,550
3	East Godavari	3,19,600
4	West Godavari	2,21,000
5	Krishna	2,19,300
6	Guntur	4,60,700
7	Nellore	3,16,200
8	Chittoor	4,03,750
9	Anantapur	3,19,600
10	Kurnool	3,47,650
11	Cuddapah	2,40,900

8. The District Collectors have been asked to submit to the Government schemes for approval. For the current year the following further instructions have been issued :—

(1) At least one half of the allotment should be set apart for Rural Water Supply Schemes. Where a rural water supply scheme involves a number of villages, the maximum grant allowed will be corresponding multiple of the amount allowed to any one village.

(2) Schemes for enabling students to work for Community Projects and National Extension Service areas will not form part of Local Development Works; and

(3) Regarding the selection and execution of works, besides using the agencies of Local bodies, District Planning and Development Committees, etc. due emphasis should be laid on the non-official voluntary service organisations for carrying out local works as they may be in a position to organise in co-operation with local committees.

CHAPTER XXI

CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD SCHEMES

A Social Welfare Board was set up by the Government of India in pursuance of the provision of Rs. 4 crores made in the Five Year Plan with the object of giving assistance to Social Welfare Organisations throughout the country to maintain and develop the Programmes of Social Welfare.

2. The following are the principles laid down by the Board for the grant of the financial assistance.

- (1) The organisations which are doing active work in the field of Social Welfare consistent with the programmes recommended by the Planning Commission on the social welfare side are eligible for the aid.
- (2) Grants for the purpose such as acquisition of land and construction of buildings, etc., should be restricted to the minimum.
- (3) Grants will be made available to the associations on the condition that the expenditure on an approved programme will normally be met on equal basis *i.e.*, the Board will meet 50% of the cost and the other 50% by local contributions comprising (i) contributions by the organisation (ii) contribution by local bodies and (iii) contribution by the State Government.
- (4) The Board's contribution to any individual organisation will not normally exceed Rs. 10,000 a year but in exceptional cases, the grant may be raised to Rs. 15,000.

A total grant of Rs. 1,72,000 was sanctioned by the Social Welfare Board for 1953-54 in respect of 43 organisations in this State.

A State Social Welfare Board for Andhra has also been constituted. This, like the Central Board, is predominantly non-official in character giving dominant representation to women and to voluntary welfare organisations. As Women's Welfare, Child Welfare, Juvenile delinquency and welfare of the handicapped will have priority in the field of social welfare and as it was found that women workers have played an important part in these activities it was decided that maximum possible representation may be given to Women Social Welfare workers.

One of the major duties of the State Social Welfare Board is to supervise the seventeen welfare extension centres to be inaugurated in Andhra as a part of a general All India scheme on 15th August, 1954. The State Board will be the connecting link between the voluntary organisations in the State and the Central Board. The State Social Welfare Advisory Board will have a membership not exceeding nine, four of whom will be nominated by the Central Board, four by the State Government and the Chairman will be nominated by the State Government in consultation with the Chairman of the Central Board.

3. The Collectors of the districts have been asked to obtain applications from organisations doing social service for financial assistance from the sum of Rs. 4 crores set apart by the Government of India. The applications of the social organisations recommended by Collectors are being forwarded by State Advisory Board to the Central Social Welfare Board for the sanction of financial assistance.

CHAPTER XXII

OTHER SCHEMES

WOMEN WELFARE SCHEMES

The main aims of the Women Welfare Department are broad-based, to cover all important aspects of life *viz.*, Economic, Social and Cultural. Instructions in Health, Hygiene, Maternity and Child Welfare, provision of economic relief by teaching of cottage industries, or home crafts, and a complete identification with the welfare of individual families by helping them in the solution of their day-to-day problems are some of the high-lights of the work of this Department.

SPECIAL AGENCY BRANCHES.—With a view to promote the welfare of the aboriginal women, social service was undertaken in the Agency Areas in East Godavari, Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam Districts and four branches are at present functioning at Araku Valley, Rampachodavaram, Lammaisinghi, and Gummalakshmiapuram. The Government are taking steps to open two more branches in the Agency tracts one at Addatheegala in Yellavaram taluk, East Godavari district and another at Kondrukota in Polarvaram taluk, West Godavari district and to appoint fifteen more midwives in the Women Welfare branches where there are no midwives at present. Government have sanctioned the starting of a Service Home at Seethanagaram, under the auspices of the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, East Godavari district. The Service Home will admit 30 inmates in the first instance, and a consolidated grant of Rs. 35 a month per head will be paid by the Government to the Trust.

The Department has been working since 1944.

CHAPTER XXIII

NEW SCHEMES IN THE FIVE YEAR PLAN

AGRICULTURE

The Government of India have provided Rs. 30 crores for 1953-56 for Special Minor Irrigation Schemes to assist States in respect of the minor irrigation schemes undertaken by them. This Government have asked for an amount of Rs. 4 crores for a comprehensive programme for the development of Minor Irrigation Sources in the state. Most of these schemes lie in Zamindari areas since taken-over by the Government and in the agency tracts which have also been neglected. Of the 141 schemes that have been recommended for the approval of the Planning Commission, the following are the most important. (Scheme No. 1)

S. No.	Name of the Scheme.	Cost of scheme Rs in lakhs.	Ayacut To be benefited in acres	Exis-ting. in acres	Anti-cipa- ted yield in tons.	Cost dur- ing '54-55' Rs. in lakhs	Cost dur- ing 55-56 Rs. in lakhs	Re-mar- ks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Krishna District

1	Budameru diversion scheme.	26.00			For the im- provement of the pro- ductivity of the existing ayacut.	13.00	13.00	
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Kurnool District.

2	Excavation of a supply channel to Racherla tank.	13.60	600	...	300	5.00	8.00	
3.	Construction of an ani-cut across zurreru near Doddanala	49.70	1300	...	650	10.00	13.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Chittoor District.							
4	Construction of a dam across Swarnamukhi river of Kalahasti taluk.	11.30	1788	5278	894 Plus 1000	5.00	6.00
Srikakulam District.							
5	Bahuda Anicut scheme in Itchapur Taluk.	12.00	200	3300	...	8.00	4.00
Visakhapatnam District.							
6	Reservoir across Thandavar River near Rekavanipalem.	60.00	10000	15000	...	20.00	20.00
7	Kalyanapulova scheme on Varaha river.	10.00	1000	2000	...	7.00	3.00
8	Kadakonda scheme Sarada reservoir scheme at Rajwada.	36.00	6000	6000	...	10.00	26.00
East Godavari District.							
9	Thorrigedda Pumping Scheme.	26.00	13000	Nil	...	5.00	21.00
Guntur District.							
10	Gundalakamma Scheme.	180.00	28000	Nil	...	1.00	1.00
Cuddapah District.							
11	Veligallur project	40.00	6000	Nil	...	8.00	8.00
Chittoor District.							
12	Kalyani Reservoir Scheme.	18.80	200	800	...	18.80	18.80

The Government of India have since allocated Rs. 75 lakhs to this State for the rest of the Plan period under the Special Minor Irrigation Programme in respect of very attractive schemes.

FORESTS.

By way of adjustment within the total provision originally made under "Forests" a new scheme *viz.*, "Forest Roads" is proposed at a cost of Rs. 1.80 lakhs for the year 1954-56. The Chief Conservator of Forests suggested two other new schemes *viz.*,

Regeneration of 100 acres—ninety plots spreading on an average one plot in each range at a cost of Rs. 1,300/- per plot., and Formation of Forest Roads in the Agency Areas. The total cost of the two schemes is estimated at Rs. 6 lakhs. These new schemes were approved by the Planning Commission for inclusion in the state plan. (Schemes No. 2 to 4)

CO-OPERATION.

TRAINING TO THE SUBORDINATE STAFF.—The scheme envisages the starting of a Co-operative Central Institution in the Andhra State to impart training to co-operative subordinates recruited direct and to give theoretical training for a period of 9 months and practical training for 3 months. The cost of the staff which is estimated at Rs. 0.12 lakhs per year will be met by the State Government. Training will be imparted to 50 candidates per year. The total cost of the scheme for the two years is estimated at Rs. 0.24 lakhs. The scheme has been approved by the Planning Commission. (Scheme No. 5)

FORMATION OF LABOUR SOCIETIES :—The scheme envisages the organisation of new Labour Contract and Forest Coupe Co-operative Societies and the revival of existing societies in centres where they could be worked with advantage. It is proposed to give for each of the Labour Contract Societies the free service of a Senior Inspector to work as Secretary and an officer of the Public Works Department to render the necessary technical assistance. For the development of Forest Coupe Societies, it is proposed to issue interest-free loans to the members towards payment of share capital. The cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 1.00 lakh, which the State Government has to meet exclusively. The scheme has been approved by the Planning Commission. (Scheme No. 6)

NEW IRRIGATION SCHEMES.

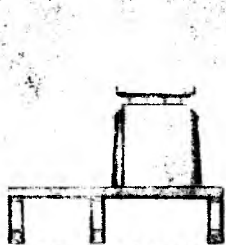
KRISHNA REGULATOR CUM ROAD BRIDGE :—
In May 1952 there was a sudden flood which caused a breach in the walls of the Krishna anicut. The breach was repaired during the summer of 1952-53 by providing cement concrete aprons in all the damaged portions besides reconstructing the damaged body wall of the anicut by a cement concrete wall. The works costed about Rs. 40 lakhs. However, for the safety of the anicut, construction of a regulator appeared essential and it was held desirable to combine it with a road bridge. A proposal combining the regulator with road bridge which results in overall economy has been formulated. This proposal avoids the long diversion of the road and enables the use of the existing roads and bridges across the delta canals, thus cheapening the scheme considerably. The extra cost for the road bridge is Rs. 45.7 lakhs. The combined regulator and bridge is to be located 59 ft. above the line of shutters of the anicut body wall, utilising the existing anicut and appurtenant works to the fullest extent possible. Regular hoist bridge will be at FL 99.60, so as to permit travel of counterweight for raising of shutters well above M. F. L. The gates will be 10 ft. high of lift type with a smart or stony type - anti-friction rollers and counter weights. The raising of the regulator shutters will be by electric power with arrangements for manual operation in case of failure of power. A stand-by electrical generator set will also be provided for use in case of such failures.

Provision has also been made to carry a double circuit 33 K. V. Line on down stream side of the bridge by extending every 10th pier by 13'-0". This would result in considerable savings to Government on the electrical side also.



DETAILED MODEL OF KRISHNA BARRAGE.

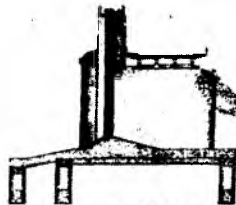
KRISHNA BARRAGE (REGULATOR AND BRIDGE) AT VIJAYAWADA



SECTION OF HEAD SLUICE



SECTION OF UNDER SLUICES



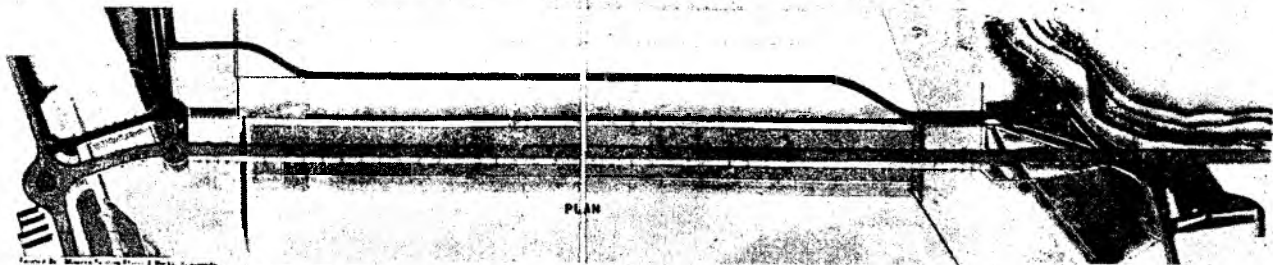
SECTION OF REGULATOR

HYDRAULIC PARTICULARS

1. Length of Head Sluice	100.00
2. Length of Under Sluices	100.00
3. Length of Regulator	100.00
4. Total Length	300.00
5. Height of Head Sluice	10.00
6. Height of Under Sluices	10.00
7. Height of Regulator	10.00
8. Total Height	30.00
9. Area of Head Sluice	1000.00
10. Area of Under Sluices	1000.00
11. Area of Regulator	1000.00
12. Total Area	3000.00



ELEVATION



PLAN

The Railway Department are also considering the feasibility of utilising this Barrage for diverting their metre gauge line over this structure to reduce congestion on the existing railway bridge.

The barrage is proposed to be constructed in three working seasons including the present one (the working season being from the middle of December to the middle of May). The shutters required for the Barrage are proposed to be manufactured departmentally in the local Public Works Workshops in order to effect savings in the cost of the project and provide employment to the local industrial workers and technical personnel. The Planning Commission has approved the scheme for inclusion in the State Plan. The cost of the entire project is Rs. 284 lakhs of which the planned expenditure for the First Five year plan is Rs. 156 lakhs for the Regulator and about Rs. 30 lakhs for the Road to be met by the Government of India under National Highways Scheme. (Scheme No. 13)

NANDIKONDA PROJECT.

The Nandikonda Project will be a great and monumental irrigation work which will metamorphose the Andhra State into a land of plenty. The great anicuts at Dowleshwaram and Vijayawada have provided an unfailing supply of water to the deltas and converted swamps into rice bowls. The Nandikonda Project will benefit areas where there is chronic scarcity and where crops often fail for want of rains. The benefits will accrue to a vast irrigable area in Guntur and Nellore Districts which are characterised as arid regions and are awaiting development. Palnad, Vinukonda and Guntur partly and Satthenapalli, Narasaraopet and Ongole fully will come under the command of the canal. The small portion of Markapur taluk of Kurnool district bounded by the Kandaleru and Gundlacamma will be directly irrigated

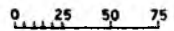
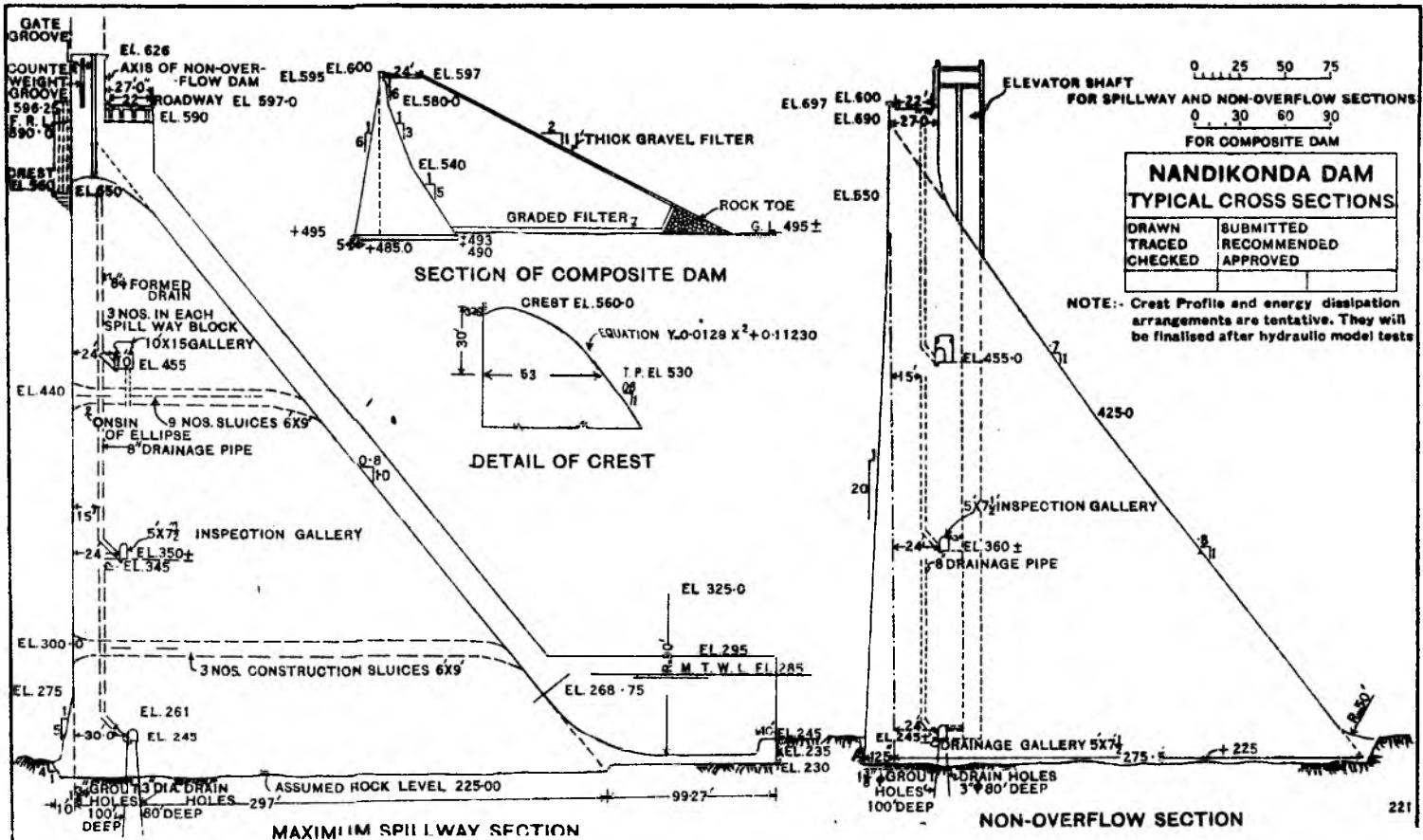
by the canal. In North Nellore it will command Darsi, Podili, Kanigiri, Udayagiri and Atmakur taluks partly and Kandukur, Kavali, and Kovvur taluks fully. On completion of the scheme, 31.83 lakhs of acres would be irrigated and 1.2 millions of food grains raised annually. Of this, 23.88 lakhs of acres will be within Andhra State. The site chosen for the dam is eminently suitable for the construction, the foundations are excellent, the materials of construction are available close to the site and the land lost under submersion is only in the practically uninhabited gorge tracts.

75,000 K. W. of firm power and large amounts of secondary power can also be produced. The power will serve an area for which there is no hydel power. Neither Machkund nor Tungabhadra power can be transmitted here. Thus the scheme is a highly beneficial one to both the States of Hyderabad and Andhra and is unique in respect of availability of water, lands to cultivate and excellent agriculturist classes and cattle.

In November 1953 when certain other major irrigation schemes were recommended to the Planning Commission this Government has pressed for its inclusion in the First Five Year Plan and for commencing work during 1954-55. (Scheme No. 9)

SIDDESWARAM PROJECT

The Krishna-Pennar Project, as drawn by the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) of the Composite State in 1951, comprised the construction of two dams one across the River Krishna at Siddeswaram in Kurnool district and the other on the River Pennar at Someswaram in Nellore District, a link-up canal from Krishna Dam to Pennar dam through a cutting called the Mitta kondala cutting and seven other canals. The Project was estimated to cost Rs. 130.30 crores and was expected to benefit a total extent of 36 lakhs of acres in double crop land lying in West Godavari, Krishna,



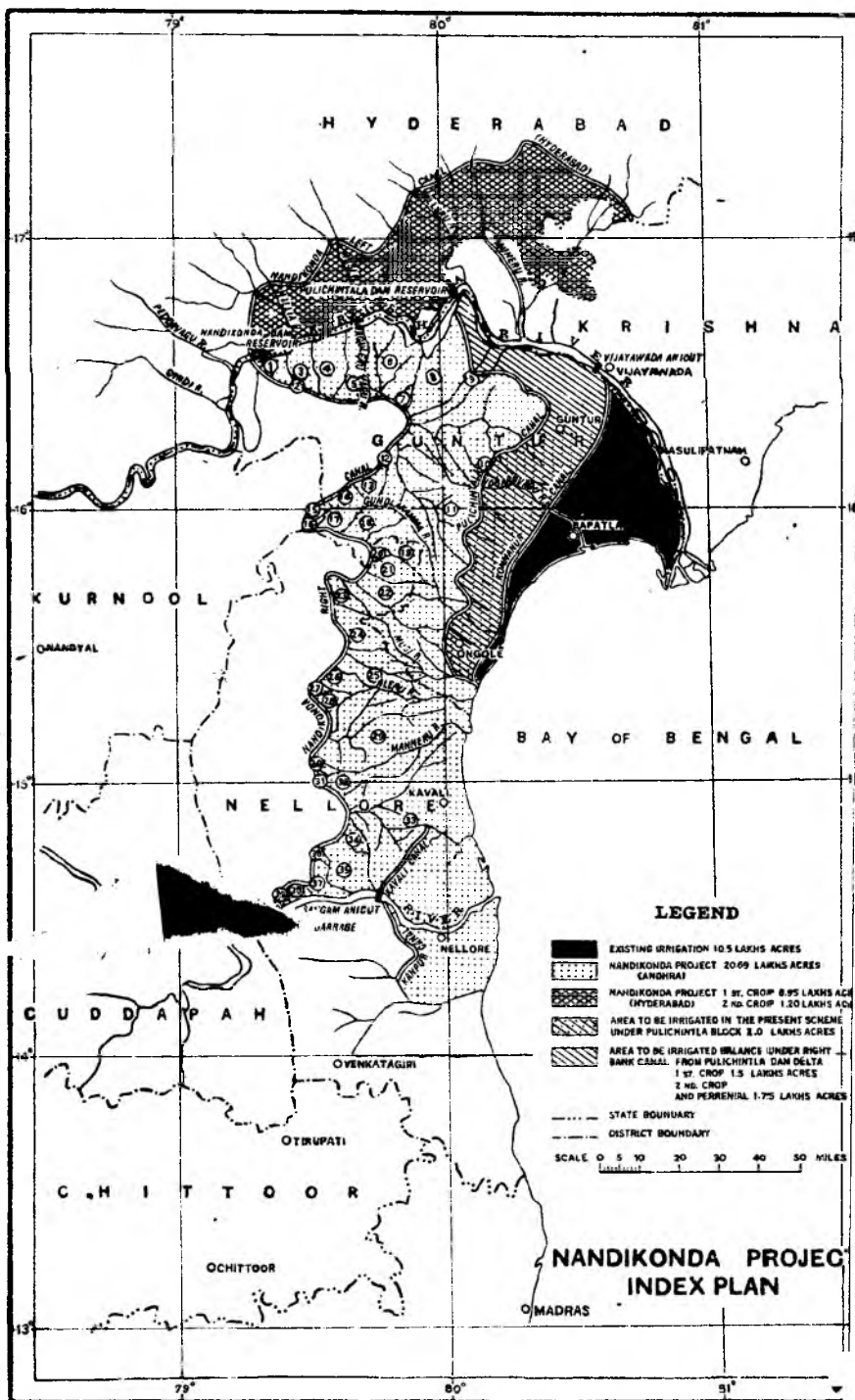
FOR SPILLWAY AND NON-OVERFLOW SECTIONS



FOR COMPOSITE DAM

NANDIKONDA DAM	
TYPICAL CROSS SECTIONS	
DRAWN	SUBMITTED
TRACED	RECOMMENDED
CHECKED	APPROVED

NOTE:-- Crest Profile and energy dissipation arrangements are tentative. They will be finalised after hydraulic model tests



Guntur, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Nellore, Chittoor and Chengelpet districts. The Project was capable of execution in stages, one of the stages being construction of a dam at Siddeswaram on the Krishna river with the F.R. L. of plus 895.5 giving a capacity of 279 T.M.C. ft. But the proposals were not accepted by the Planning Commission. The Khosla Technical Committee has stated that it is necessary to have three dams on the Krishna river, the first at Siddeswaram, the second at Nandikonda and the third at Pulichintala, taken up in three successive stages. The dam at Siddeswaram has been recommended for execution in the second stage. The Technical Committee has stated that the F. R. L. of the dam should be kept at plus 885 against plus 895.5 proposed in the Krishna Pennar Project.

In November, 1953, the Government recommended to the Planning Commission for inclusion of the Siddeswaram project in the First Five Year Plan so that the work may be started during 1954-55.

(Scheme No. 10)

OTHER SCHEMES

In addition to the above, the following major irrigation projects have also been recommended to the Planning Commission for inclusion in the First Five Year Plan.

- (1) Tungabhadra High level Canal.
- (2) Gandikota Project with provision for diversion of water from Tungabhadra High Level Canal.
- (3) Vamsadhara Project.

The Tungabhadra Low Level Canal, and the Tungabhadra High Level Canal and the Supplementary Gandikota projects which are purely famine

protected projects and are considered as an integral scheme. The Tungabhadra High Level Canal and the Gandikota project will benefit Anantapur, Cuddapah and Kurnool districts. The estimated costs of the Tungabhadra High Level Canal and Gandikota projects are Rs. 1271 lakhs and Rs. 969 lakhs respectively.

The investigation of the Vamsadhara Project scheme is in progress and its estimated cost is Rs. 879 lakhs.

MEDIUM AND SMALL IRRIGATION SCHEMES.—The Planning Commission made a provision of about Rs. 40/- crores under the Programme of Permanent Improvements to Chronic Scarcity Areas in which because of low purchasing power and repeated interruption of economic activity, relief works and other measures are needed from time to time. This Government proposed to take up the following 17 schemes under the above programme at a cost of Rs. 5.00 crores.

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. Mallimadugu. | 10. Vidyaranyaswami tank restoration. |
| 2. Kalangi. | |
| 3. Upputeru. | 11. Remodelling of Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal. |
| 4. Pinchanadi. | |
| 5. Paleru. | 12. Narayanapuram. |
| 6. Lower Sagileru. | 13. Gambhiramgedda. |
| 7. Nakkalagandi. | 14. Bandakattu. |
| 8. Siddalagandi. | 15. Nagavalli. |
| 9. Ithodu. | 16. Vegavathi. |
| | 17. Seethanagaram. |

With the completion of these works, local purchasing power is expected to expand. The areas concerned

will develop greater capacity to start future improvement programmes.

The most important of these seventeen schemes is the improvements to or remodelling of K. C. canal which costs Rs. 390 lakhs. The improvements to the anicut comprise the installation of 3' high automatic falling shutters and strengthening the anicut and providing silt vanes in front of scouring sluices. Remodelling of the canal consists of widening the canal to increase the P. S. depth to 9'-0" wherever necessary. It is expected to irrigate, 1,00,000 acres under dry and wet crops in addition to the existing ayacut under the canal.

All the schemes have been approved by the Planning Commission and are taken up for execution during 54-55. They are expected to be completed by 31st March 1956.

The details of these 17 schemes are given below:—

**List of Medium & Small Irrigation Schemes approved by the Planning Commission under the
Rs. 40 crores Central Programme of Permanent Improvement to Scarcity
or Famine affected areas in the State.**

Serial No.	Name of the scheme.	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Ayacut. in Acres.	Returns.	Present stage.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Mallimadugu	5.0	3,108	6.68%	This scheme has been investigated and can be taken up during 1954-55.
2.	Kalangi	9.00	3,046	1.21%	The investigation of the scheme has been completed. Scheme can be taken up during 1954-55.
3.	Upputeru	7.5	2,100	4.12%	do. do.
4.	Pinchanadi	24.00	2,700	3.20%	do. do.
5.	Paleru	7.80	1,125	3.1%	Investigation under progress. This scheme can be taken up during 1954-55.
6.	Lower Sagileru	44.73	4,100	0.69%	Investigation completed. Scheme can be taken up during 1954-55 itself.

1	2			3	4	5	6	
7.	Nakkalagandi	...	...	11.90	1,000	1.78%	Investigation completed. Scheme ready for execution.	
8.	Siddalagandi	...	...	1.25	100	1.1%	The investigation has been completed. The scheme can be taken up during 1954-55	
9.	Ithodu	...	...	14.12	1,125	1.5%	do.	do.
10.	Vidyaranyaswami Tank restoration	...	...	2.03	200	2%	do.	do.
11.	Remodelling of Kurnool-Cuddapah canal	...	...	390.00	1,00,000	1 %	do.	do.
12.	Narayanapuram	...	...	31.13	33,300	7.58%	Necessary preliminary investigation has been done. The scheme can be taken up during 1954-55.	
13.	Gambhiramgadda	...	...	8.10	1,250	2.69%	Investigation completed. Scheme ready for execution. This scheme can be taken up during 1954-55.	
14.	Bandakattu	...	...	5.0	2,691	2.10%	Necessary preliminary investigation has been done. This scheme can be taken up during 1954-55.	
15.	Nagavalli	...	...	13.5	9,000	8.45%	This scheme has been investigated, and is ready for execution.	
16.	Vegavathi	...	...	12.82	5,500	3 4%	This scheme has been investigated and is ready for execution.	
17.	Seethanagaram	...	...	10.00	4,017	6.48%	do.	do.

POWER PROJECTS.

Under the expanded All-India Plan, an additional provision of Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ crores has been made to assist States for undertaking thermal extension schemes which will promote small scale and cottage industries as well. The Planning Commission has approved eleven Thermal Extension Schemes costing Rs. 127.90 lakhs.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

FORMATION OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF TANNING INDUSTRY.—This industry is carried on by the Harijans who do not have the ability to purchase raw materials and do not possess the technical skill. This scheme envisages the imparting of training in modern methods of tanning to a batch of 10 workers in each society. A stipend of Rs. 30/- per mensem will be paid to each trainee. The cost under stipends for one year in each unit comes to Rs. 3,600/- . The working capital and the cost of machinery and appliances etc. needed work out to Rs. 14,000/- and 21,000/- respectively. As the Harijan workers will not be able to find funds, it is proposed to provide half the cost as subsidy and the other half as interest-free loan, besides sanctioning the free services of a Senior Inspector to work as Secretary and a Tanning Expert to give technical advice. It is also proposed to organise 12 societies during 1954-55 and another 12 during 1955-56. The total cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 10.00 lakhs for the two years which has to be met by the Central Government in full under the Central Programmes to assist States. (Scheme No. 14)

FORMATION OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF LEATHER GOODS INDUSTRY.—This industry is in the hands of the backward classes who have not been able to work it on improved lines.

According to the scheme, interest-free loans at Rs. 20 will be given to each member to pay share capital. The cost of machinery, appliances, etc. is proposed to be met out of subsidy. The free services of a Senior Inspector to work as Secretary in each society and a Leather Instructor to render technical assistance will also be given to the Societies. It is proposed to organise 12 societies during 1954-55 and another 12 during 1955-56. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 1.50 lakhs for the two years.

(Scheme No. 15).

The following new schemes relating to Cottage Industries have also been proposed for inclusion in the Five Year Plan :

- (1) Establishment of a Glass Bangle and Bead Manufacture Training Centre at Simhachalam.
- (2) Opening of a Glass Bead Manufacture Training Centre at Papanaidupet.
- (3) Opening of 'Puri' Glass Bangle Manufacture Training Centre at Guttur, Anantapur District
- (4) Starting of a Coir Retting Centre at Razole East Godavari District.
- (5) Construction of permanent buildings for the Coir Industrial School at Baruva.

Most of the new schemes proposed under "Cottage Industries" are those eligible for assistance from the Centre.

ROADS.

The Government have forwarded proposals for financial assistance by the Central Government for road development schemes not already provided in the State's existing Five Year Plan. Ten schemes estimated to cost about Rs. 100.16 lakhs, as indicated

below, have been selected for grants-in-aid by the Centre.

Serial No.	Name of work.	Estimated cost.	Share of cost that the State has volunteered to bear.	Central Govt.'s (Ministry of Transport) share of cost.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs. in lakhs.		
1	Kurnool-Anantapur Road black toping ...	26.00	Nil.	26.00
2	Madras-Bombay Provincial Highway, Black toping miles 191/0 182/7 and 183/0-261	17.20	Nil.	17.20
3	Dornala-Srisailam* Road (forming of the road) ...	11.50	Nil	11.50
4	Road from Pedda Araveedu to Chinna Dornal (Kurnool Dt.) metalling ...	1.56	Nil	1.56
5	Maredumally-Lakka-varam-Chintur Road ...	20.00	Nil	20.00

ROADS—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
		Rs. in lakhs.		
6	Chinturu Kunavar ram Road	... 13.00	Nil	13.00
7	Atchampalli-Medi- padu Road	... 4.34	Nil	4.34
8	Bodamaru-Rajupalem Road ...	... 3.56	Nil	3.56
9	Dharanikota-Dod- leru Road	... 1.00	Nil	1.00
10	China Arikatla- Donakonda Road.	2.00	Nil	2.00
		<u>100.16</u>		<u>100.16</u>

* This work is accepted on the condition that the proposed work is not covered by and is in addition to the work sanctioned from the Central Road Fund.

The total grant, is however, restricted to a sum of Rs. 100 lakhs, any excess over this amount being met from the State's resources. These works will commence in 1954-55 and are treated as Schemes outside the State Plan.

(Schemes No. 16)

EDUCATION

The Government of India have formulated a "Five Year Plan for Educational Development." Central Assistance is given to Educational Schemes in the States which conform to the Programme of development contemplated in the Central Plan. A provision of Rs. 39 crores has been made in the Plan for development of education including Basic and Social. Under

this programme the following new schemes have been approved by the Government of India for their inclusion in the State Plan and for Central Assistance.

1. (a) Post Graduate Training Course in Basic Education at Pentapadu.
- (b) Model Basic School of the Senior Grade in the Government Basic Training School, Pentapadu.
2. Provision of Research in two Government Training Colleges.
3. Starting of State Central Library, Audio Visual Department, etc.
4. Grants to Aided Libraries.
5. Preparation of suitable literature for Adults and Children
 Introduction of Bifurcated Courses :
6. (a) Private Boy's High Schools.
- (b) Government Boys' High Schools.
7. Audio Visual Education—Training of Experts.
 (Schemes Nos. 17 to 25).

PUBLIC HEALTH.

TRAINING OF MEDICAL OFFICERS (MATERNITY AND CHILD HEALTH) FOR DIPLOMA IN MATERNITY AND CHILD HEALTH.—Medical Officers (Maternity and Child Health) under the existing Public Health Regulations have to take a Diploma in Maternity and Child Health before they can be confirmed as Medical Officers in charge of maternity and child health work. In the interests of maternity and child health work in the Andhra State, training facilities for a Diploma in Maternity and Child Health should be instituted immediately in the State and such a training course will be started by the Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam. Provision under the scheme has been made for one Medical Officer (Maternity and Child Health) Grade I, and one Public Health nurse, for being in direct charge of

the training and for co-ordinating the training courses in charge of the Andhra Medical College and for delivering lectures in their special subjects to the Medical Officers undergoing training. Their field of training will be arranged under the urban environment in Visakhapatnam Municipal Town Maternity and Child Health Centres and under rural environment in the Simhachalam Health Unit which had been proposed already under the First Five Year Plan for expansion. This scheme is complementary to the scheme for training of Health Visitors already included in the Plan. It is proposed to train 12 Medical Officers for the Diploma Course in Maternity and Child Health per year at the Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam. The Scheme has been approved by the planning Commission at a planned cost of Rs. 0.52 lakhs. (Scheme No. 26).

TRAINING OF SANITARY INSPECTORS AT GUNTUR MEDICAL COLLEGE.—In view of the important role of the Sanitary Inspectors and Auxillary Public Health Personnel in the improvement of environmental sanitation and public health of the rural areas, it is considered necessary in addition to the 100 pupils being trained as Sanitary Inspectors at the Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam, to train an additional number of 50 candidates as Sanitary Inspectors at the Medical College, Guntur. The scheme provides for the starting of a Health Unit on the lines of the Poonamallee Health Unit in a Panchayat Town, Sangam Jagarlamudi or Tadikonda, about 10 or 12 miles away from Guntur town, to serve as a field training centre for the Sanitary Inspector pupils of the Medical College, Guntur. This is also complementary to the other training schemes like Health Visitors' training and Sanitary Inspectors' training at the Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam. It will also assist in the training of Public Health Auxillary personnel needed for manning the additional National Extension Service and the

Community Development blocks inaugurated in the State. The Scheme has been approved by the Planning Commission at a cost of Rs. 3·8 lakhs.

(Scheme No. 27).

FILARIA CONTROL SCHEME.—A scheme for filariasis control demonstration project in the endemic areas of Andhra State, based on the scheme of National Filaria Control is proposed to be taken up as a new scheme in the First Five Year Plan. The scheme envisages the starting of one Control Demonstration Unit, protecting a population of about 3 lakhs in a filariasis endemic area under the Community Development Project in East Godavari District and two survey units for carrying out surveys of endemic filariasis prevalence in the State, with a view to institute control measures in the Second Five Year Plan, based on the experiences gained on the work carried out by the one Control Demonstration Unit. The Scheme will cost Rs. 11·33 lakhs and has been approved by the Planning Commission.

(Scheme No. 28).

YAWS CONTROL SCHEME IN THE AGENCY TRACTS.—The scheme, proposed in collaboration and in consultation with the World Health Organisation (UNICEF), envisages survey and treatment of yaws found in high endemicity in Nugur and Bhadrachalam agency areas among the Hill Tribes and Scheduled Tribes by four mobile units under the overall control and direction of a Project Medical Officer. Each mobile unit comprises one Health Inspector, 2 Health Assistants and ancillary staff. Two such units will be under the immediate supervision of one Medical Officer. The World Health Organisation (UNICEF) furnishes the pencillin, inoculation equipment, and transport needed (five jeeps with two trailers) and the services of the Regional Consultant on Yaws control for overall advice and direction of the yaws control campaign. The Government bear the recurring expenditure on the

technical ancillary staff and contingencies. After completion of the control work in the two agency taluks of Nugur and Bhadrachalam during the remaining period of the Plan, the campaign will be extended during the Second Five Year Plan to the other agency areas showing high endemicity. The Scheme will cost Rs. 1.7 lakhs and is now with the Planning Commission. (Scheme No. 29).

AMELIORATION OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

ATMAKUR CHENCHU CO-OPERATIVE PURCHASE AND SALE SOCIETY LIMITED—EXTENSION OF ACTIVITIES.—The Atmakur Chenchu Co-operative Purchase and Sale Society in Kurnool District is at present confining its activities to the marketing of hill-produce gathered by the Chenchus of the Nallamalai Hills. In order to widen its activities and introduce distribution of food grains and other provisions, it is necessary for the society to open depots at convenient centres as near to their *gudems* as possible. The financial position of the society does not warrant the construction of buildings to house the depot managers and if this facility is not afforded, it will jeopardise the working of the proposed scheme and the extension of its activities. The scheme envisages the grant of recurring and non-recurring subsidies to the society to meet the cost of construction of the buildings for the 3 depot managers to be employed. The total cost of the scheme for the next two years will be Rs. 0.29 lakhs. (Scheme No. 30)

Besides the new schemes referred to above, this Government have also sent to the Government of India, a list of schemes for the development of the Scheduled Tribes in the Agency areas seeking assistance under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution. A Central grant of Rs. 15 lakhs has been allocated to the State for the year 1954-55.

APPENDIX No I.

Planning for Prosperity in Andhra

Talk Broadcast on the A.I.R. on 23rd March, 1954.

by

SRI D. SANJEEVAYYA.

Minister for Planning and Public Health, Government of Andhra.

The idea of organised Planning so far as India is concerned dated back to 1938, when the Indian National Congress set up a National Planning Committee with Sri Jawaharlal Nehru as Chairman. The Committee was able to compile and publish a valuable report, and since then the country began to be Plan-minded. Subsequently many Plans like the Bombay Plan followed. For a country like ours, the urge for Planning is quite natural. For after all, Planning is nothing but a selection of priorities and this selection is inevitable in India—a vast land underdeveloped and lacking in financial and technical resources though blessed with abundant man-power.

Every field of development and nation-building activity cried aloud for expansion and it was impossible to attend to every need in equal degree. Hence an order of priorities had to be drawn up so that the slender resources of the country could be best utilised to increase economic productivity and thus lay the basis for future development; when such an order was laid down over a period of years, like five years in the current plan, the conception of planning took a concrete shape in our Country.

Accordingly the Planning Commission was appointed in 1950 to assess our overall national resources and to formulate a plan for their optimum and balanced utilisation. The plan known as the Five-Year Plan

was drawn up by the Commission, in consultation with the representatives of the States and after ascertaining the public opinion and it was presented to Parliament in 1952.

“LARGEST MEASURE OF AGREEMENT.”

In the words of Sri Jawaharlal Nehru “it represents the largest measure of agreement among different sections of the people”. The broad objectives of the Five-Year Plan are to increase production and to reduce the existing inequalities. While in the initial stages the emphasis may be on increased production, especially agricultural production, yet steps have to be taken to introduce changes in the social structure to promote the progressive attainment of a much greater degree of economic equality.

The main proposals in the Plan are for initiating the changes in regard to the ownership and management of land, promotion of co-operative institutions progressive enlargement of the State's direction and control of the private sector of trade and industry to meet the needs of a planned economy, imposition of death duty and other progressive measures of taxation, intended to reduce inequalities to a very marked extent and measures of control over certain essential commodities. The Plan aims also at creating conditions for social and cultural advancement and the development of human faculties.

The Five-Year Plan involves an outlay on development by public authorities of Rs. 2,069 crores over the period 1951-56. In determining this target of expenditure, the main considerations that have been taken into account are: the need for initiating a process of development that will form the basis of the much larger effort needed in the future; the total resources likely to be available to the country for the purpose of development; the close relationship between the rates of development and the requirements of resources in the public and in the private sectors; the necessity

of completing the schemes of development initiated by the Central and State Governments prior to the commencement of the Plan ; and the need to correct the maladjustments in the economy caused by the War and the Partition of India.

Many of the schemes already initiated such as the programme of irrigation and power development, expansion of minor irrigation and other local schemes, construction of tube wells and the launching of a vast National Extension and Community development programme will, doubtless, step up agricultural production in the Country. Their effects will be felt increasingly in the rural as well as urban areas.

VISIBLE CHANGE

We have to admit that the economic background of the country has visibly changed, since the inception of the Plan. Some anxieties of 1950 and 1951 have lifted and the beneficial efforts undertaken before and during the Plan are beginning to reach the people and to inspire greater efforts for the future. The Plan has been expanded by about Rs. 150 to Rs. 175 crores to provide for increasing employment opportunities and rapid industrialisation.

The Composite Madras State Plan envisaged an outlay of Rs. 140.8 crores. Consequent on the formation of the Andhra State on 1st October 1953, the schemes included in the Five Year Plan of the Composite State have been divided between the States of Andhra, Madras and Mysore.

OUR NEEDS

This Government are reviewing them in the light of the needs of the new State, with due regard to priorities and availability of resources. The total estimated cost for the schemes under the several Heads of Development for the Plan period is Rs. 51.38 crores. As much as Rs. 27.16 crores cover capital works namely, Irrigation and Electricity such as

Tungabhadra, Machkund and other Projects. The balance of about Rs. 24.22 crores is to be spent on agricultural and rural development, social services including industry and transport. This part of the Plan consists of new development schemes both large and small.

The formation of new roads, construction of new bridges, opening of new hospitals and schools, sinking of new public wells and supply of manures and seeds to agriculturists are all included in the Plan. But this total provision in the tentative Plan is likely to be as much as Rs. 62 crores, including provision for a regulator-*cum*-road bridge across the Krishna and taking into account, some adjustments and revised estimates.

A sum of Rs. 1,253 lakhs has been provided in the State Government's budget for 1954-55 for schemes in the Plan. Out of this, Rs. 524 lakhs the Government propose to spend on electricity and Rs. 318 lakhs on irrigation, (*i.e.*) nearly two thirds of the budgetted expenditure besides Rs. 79 lakhs on Agriculture, Rs. 63 lakhs on Education, Rs. 57 lakhs on Medical and Rs. 48 lakhs on Public Health.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Three years of the Plan Period have come to a close. Many of the schemes under the Plan, for example, development of power and irrigation, roads, programme for the construction of houses through local authorities, other agencies or co-operative societies etc., are calculated to provide an important and growing source of employment to technical and other qualified personnel and thus will result in the economic uplift of the people in and around the areas benefited.

In this connection, special mention has to be made of the Tungabhadra and Machkund Hydro-Electric Projects which are expected to improve greatly the present deficient power supply of Andhra and stimulate the industrial development of the State.

There is a large gap between the amount required and the resources available for financing the State Plan and the Government have been trying their best to find resources to cover the gap. The Government of India have given considerable assistance to the Composite State and to the New Andhra State also, after its formation, but it is imperative that we do our best to find adequate resources. The important thing is to have adequate finances for the implementation of the existing schemes and to take the fullest advantage of the Central Assistance offered under the additional provisions in the Expanded Plan wherever feasible.

MAJOR IRRIGATION SCHEMES

The Government have recommended to the Planning Commission the inclusion of five new major irrigation schemes, *viz.*, the Tungabhadra High Level Canal, Gandikota and Vamsadhara besides two projects on the Krishna, Nandikonda and Siddeswaram in the first Five-Year Plan itself. Some of these are power schemes also.

In anticipation of the approval of the Government of India and the Planning Commission and in view of its urgency, the work on the Krishna Regulator Scheme has already been commenced. 28 Medium Sized Irrigation Schemes were forwarded to the Planning Commission for assistance under the provision of Rs. 40 crores in the Expanded plan for permanent improvements to famine affected or scarcity areas. The Commission have recently approved 17 schemes.

The Government have also drawn up a list of minor irrigation schemes costing about Rs. 6 crores under the provision of Rs. 30 crores for Special Minor Irrigation in the First Five-Year Plan. The Government propose to take up additional road programmes and extension of power supply to rural areas, to aid cottage and small-scale industries.

RURAL WELFARE

There are three programmes in the Five-Year Plan which are directly connected with rural welfare and invoke enthusiasm and create leadership for the development of villages. They are (1) Community Projects (2) National Extension Service Scheme and (3) Local Development Works.

Community Projects are meant for community development which is an attempt to bring about a gradual transformation of the social and economic life of the villages by enlisting the co-operation of the people themselves for their own betterment.

The concept of Community Projects is not entirely new to India, but progress of rural development has been hampered in the past by insufficiency of funds.

It should be said to the credit of our popular Chief Minister Sri T. Prakasam that when he was the Chief Minister of Madras, he introduced for the first time in the history of the country, the firka development schemes on the lines of the present Community Projects and National Extension Service Schemes.

The basic aspect of the programmes of Community Project and National Extension Service Scheme is the development of agriculture, but emphasis is also laid on the development of communications, education, health, housing, village industries and co-operatives. The programme of agriculture includes reclamation of all available waste lands, minor irrigation work, promotion of improved techniques of cultivation and use of improved seeds, fertilisers, natural manure and improvement of live-stock. All these have to be looked at from the point of view of evoking self-help, self-reliance and the spirit of team work among the villagers.

Community Development is the method and Rural Extension is the agency through which the Five-Year Plan seeks to initiate a process of transformation of the social and economic life of the villages.

ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP

There are, at present, approximately 55 Community Projects in India. A Project area is divided into three development blocks, each consisting of roughly 100 villages with a population of 60,000 to 70,000. The block is, in turn, divided into groups of about 5 villages, each group being the field of operation under a village level worker. For each Project there is a Project Executive Officer.

In Andhra, there are already two Community Projects, one in East Godavari District and the other in the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal area. The Projects are to be implemented within a period of 3 years and Rs. 65 lakhs have been provided for each project for the scheme period of 3 years, to finance various programmes. The work in these projects started on 2nd October, 1952 and the implementation of the programmes is in progress. The people in these areas seem to be very responsive. The Government have since selected two more Community Development Blocks, one in the Vayalpad area in the Chittoor district and the other in the Ichapuram area in the Srikakulam district. The estimated expenditure on each block is Rs. 15 lakhs for the scheme period of 3 years.

During the Plan period nearly 1,20,000 villages in India are expected to be brought within the operation of the extension services (*i.e.*), nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the rural population. This would mean initiation of work in 1,200 development blocks, each consisting of 100 villages and covering a population of about 66,000 people.

NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE BLOCKS

This State has been allotted 22 National Extension Service blocks for 1953-54 and the estimated expenditure on each block is Rs. 2,50,000 per annum. The Rural Welfare Scheme is now being worked in

this State in 53 selected firkas and centres. To secure a unified command and direction of activities it has been decided to take up, in the first instance, these areas under the Rural Welfare Scheme, with the exception of a few isolated rural welfare areas in certain districts, for working the National Extension Service Scheme. A District Planning Officer of the rank of a Deputy Collector is being appointed in each district of the State to assist the Collector in the supervision of all the development schemes in the district and to help him to co-ordinate the activities under the Plan.

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS.

Local Development Works Programme is another line of activity envisaged in the Plan to ensure that the Plan creates interest in as wide a section of the community as possible and draws forth local initiative and resources. It is intended to cater to small and pressing requirements of the rural population. Out of the provision of Rs. 15 crores, made in the Five-Year Plan for the programme, the Government of India decided to distribute a sum of Rs. 3 crores for expenditure during the current year.

A sum of Rs. 2.5 crores was allocated to various States on a population basis for expenditure on schemes approved by the State Governments. The share of the Andhra State is Rs. 14,75,200. In consultation with the Planning Commission, the State Government laid down certain principles in regard to the selection and execution of the schemes under this programme.

The contribution from the general public, including local bodies, in cash or kind or voluntary labour should be a minimum of 50 per cent of the total cost of the work which should not exceed Rs. 20,000. Local bodies are permitted to contribute upto 25 percent of the cost of each work.

The Government have sanctioned so far a grant of Rs. 12,53,815 for 206 works in all districts ; 34 schemes covering a grant of Rs. 1,22,115 are under consideration, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 99,270 for which schemes will have to be approved.

On the recommendation of the National Development Council, the Collectors of the districts were asked to give wide publicity to the balance of Rs. 50 lakhs available with the Planning Commission for giving financial assistance to private organisations. They have also been asked to submit as many proposals as possible for seeking assistance from the Government of India for local Development Works from the allotment of Rs. 50 lakhs.

SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD.

The Government of India have also set up a Social Welfare Board in pursuance of the Provision of Rupees Four Crores made in the Five-Year Plan with the object of giving assistance to social welfare organisations throughout the country to develop the existing programme of social welfare. For the grant of financial assistance from the Social Welfare Board, one of the principles laid down is that the grant will be made to the organisations on condition that the expenditure on the approved programme will normally be met on an equal basis *i.e.*, the Board will meet 50 per cent of the cost of the scheme and the other 50 per cent by local contributions.

The Board's contribution to any individual organisations will not normally exceed Rs. 10,000 in a year but in exceptional cases the grant may be raised upto Rs. 15,000. On the basis of these principles, the Social Welfare Board has sanctioned grants to 28 institutions to the extent of Rs. 1,20,000 in this State.

The participation of women in small savings campaign is considered to be important not only for raising resources but also to carry the message of the

Plan to every home. Accordingly in August, 1953, a Central Advisory Committee on Women's Savings Campaign was inaugurated to intensify savings among women in cities and villages.

An organisation known as "The Bharat Sevak Samaj" has been created for organising and developing the voluntary effort of the people to quicken the pace of economic and social progress and to secure the fullest participation and co-operation of the people in implementing the Plan. It is intended to function as non-political and non-official organisation. It has been giving increasing attention to student camps, local works and works in Community Projects.

ATTENTION TO YOUTH.

There is a programme in the Five Year Plan to organise Youth's Camps for labour and social service by students between the ages of 18 to 22, unless they are exempted on medical grounds. They have to devote a period of about a year to National Service in such manner as the State may decide. The value of the product of such labour is not the chief feature of the camps, but proper understanding of the place which manual labour occupies in the life of a Nation. It will be easy for the students to have such an understanding during the formative years and student's life.

Even if the Government do their best, the success of Planning will depend entirely on the measure in which the co-operation of the people is enlisted in formulating and implementing various programmes. It calls for nation-wide co-operation in the task of development between the Central Government and the States; between the States and the local authorities and voluntary Social Service agencies engaged in constructive work; and last, but not the least, the consistent help of the people at large and the interest which they take in the programme, which is their own.

APPENDIX No. 2.

Message of Sri T. Prakasam, Chief Minister on the eve of the inauguration of the National Extension Service Scheme on the Ugadi Day, 4th April, 1954. (Telugu New Year's Day).

On this Telugu New Year day, I have been called upon to give a message to the People of Andhra Desa. I consider it a unique honour and a rare privilege to respond to the call and I am most happy to do so ; for this is the first New Year Day we are celebrating after attainment of a separate Andhra State; and when I recall the blood, sweat, toil and tears that have gone into this fulfilment of decades and decades of Andhra aspirations, of the heroes that have immolated themselves in the struggle and sacrifice, I cannot but consider myself a favoured child of Providence to have been spared not only to witness this day, but also to persevere in my task of service to my people in unbroken continuity. Let us begin this immemorial day of jubilation, therefore, by paying our humble meed of tribute to all those departed heroes who have made this State possible ; and recording our grateful thanks to friends in and outside the State who have helped us in many ways in the attainment of our goal.

But the task is only half done. We cannot yet rest on our oars. The unification of the vast mass of Andhra people into the larger Vishala Andhra State is yet to be achieved ; and we must bend all our energies to this goal. But I see the glimpses of that dawn in the horizon, distinctly and unmistakably. It is coming soon ; and I have nothing but a message of hope and cheer to give you on this occasion.

But in the larger context of India's political arrangement, unification of the Andhra people is but



Photo taken at the inauguration of the National Extension Service Block at Seethanagaram.

one step, though an important step, in the onward march of our progress. It is in the sphere of economic advancement that the realities of progress lie and should be sought for; for, poverty degrades and divides. Political freedom without economic freedom may but mean a deceptive facade for sectional aggradizement; and in the absence of a rising curve of economic prosperity, both political unity and cultural unity will soon lose all their content and meaning.

And so it is about this urgency for economic uplift and of the ways and means of achieving it, I like to speak to you a few words. You are all aware that our Prime Minister Sri Jawaharlal Nehru, fired with this idea of economic uplift of the masses, has set up a Planning Commission and has given the country a Five-Year Plan, which the Centre and the State Governments are implementing according to priorities laid down and targets indicated. Now the greatest merit of this Plan, in my opinion, is the dominant attention it pays to the development of agriculture and the re-awakening of villages.

India lives in her villages and the glory that was Ind was its hundreds of thousand villages. But when the country fell on evil days, the villages decayed. They decayed not only by neglect and indifference of the rulers, but also by their capacity and exploitation. An uninterrupted drain of wealth from the countryside to the metropolis was going on these last 150 years, rendering the villages desolate and anaemic. Until at last, a stage has reached when the industrial sector of the world economy finds that not only is it impossible for this exploitation to continue any longer, but that their own stability is threatened seriously and recurrently. The products of their giant factories have to be consumed on a mass scale, but the masses living in the villages have no wherewithal, the purchasing power, to buy them. So attention is again being rivetted on to the need for keeping the primary producer in the village alive and kicking.

It is in this background that we have to view the top priority given to the development of Agriculture, Irrigation, River Valley Projects, Rural Electricity schemes, Community Projects, National Extension Service Schemes, etc. We then get a proper perspective of the task of reconstruction attempted by Governments, both at the Centre and in the States.

Of these I am specifically referring here to one important scheme—the National Extension Service—which in this State we are formally inaugurating on this auspicious day. This term National Extension Service may sound something high brow and new-fangled. Actually it is a simple thing and quite familiar to the people in the villages in the State, at least ever since 1946 when the first Firka Development Scheme was started. It is the integrated village uplift scheme which Gandhiji taught and which, I had the humble privilege to initiate in the then Madras State. Somehow, through all the vicissitudes of parties and politics, finances and budgets, the scheme has jogged along; but now it has caught on, and thanks to Jawaharlal's vision, is being extended throughout the length and breadth of India's myriad villages at an overall expenditure of 90 crores of rupees phased over a period of ten years.

It is this National Extension Service, the translation of Gandhiji's dream of village reconstruction into reality that we are formally inaugurating today in 22 Blocks in the eleven districts of this State. Each Extension Block comprises approximately 100 villages in an area of 150 to 170 sq. miles with a cultivated area of about 50,000 acres and a population of 67,000. It will be manned by a Block Development Officer, two Social Education workers, one man and one woman, four Technical Extension Officers and a team of 10 to 12 village level workers. A sum of 7.5 lakhs of rupees will be spent on each Block in the next three years on various schemes of development such as building schools, libraries, opening adult

education centres, maternity and health centres, laying roads, sinking wells, repairing tanks, etc., inclusive of a provision of Rs. 3 lakhs for short-term and Rs. 1 lakh for long-term loans. More important than all these is to teach the peasants the new methods of cultivation. A great deal of valuable work is being done in the laboratories of the scientist, but very little is done to bring it to the door of the tiller of the soil. The gap will now be bridged by a team of Extension officers, who will prove that the discoveries of science are not only light-giving, but also fruit-bearing.

We shall thus raise the cultural and economic level of the villages, slowly and steadily ; and we shall in this manner give back to the villager a tiny fraction of what we have been taking from him successively these long many years. But all this is not the essence of the Scheme. No attempt at village re-construction will succeed, if it is an imposition from above. It will succeed only to the extent that it succeeds in dispelling age-long inertia and apathy, and generates local enthusiasm and creative urge among the villagers themselves. It should at best be catalytic, not spoon-feeding. It is not to be a series of projects planned and executed by a procession of officials. In the words of Jawaharlal Nehru, " It is something much vasterthe mighty scene of a nation building itself, all of us working together to make a new India, not abstractedly for a nation, but for the 360 million people."

Now this is my message for you on this day of jubilation. Let us build this nation ; let us revive the villages; let us make them throb with life and sing with joy ; and in this, do your little bit to help Government and its officials. You tell them what you want and how you will get them done. If you have money, contribute your mite, so that giving little you may get more. For every rupee you give, Government will spend three. If you have no money, give your

labour. There is plenty of surplus labour in the villages during a good part of the year. It is going waste. Turn that waste into wealth. If you have neither money nor labour, give your ideas, your support to this new scheme. Let there be as much democratic participation as possible in all this we seek to do. Find in this participation a new scheme of self-expression, a new use of leisure and cultivation of a new hobby. It is only thus you can build up a new leadership in the countryside. Let there be a give-and-take between you and the officers coming to you for the task of development. They come as much to learn from you as to teach ; to work with you and build with you. So be all kindness and encouragement to them. This year we inaugurate the Scheme in 22 Blocks covering 1,600 villages and a population of over 21 lakhs. If we do well and succeed, we will have a large coverage next year and a still larger the year after and so on until every little hamlet in the State feels this Midas' touch. We will then have established not merely more prosperous villages, but innumerable autonomous republics, which in reality is Swaraj—Pūrna Swaraj !! I wish you all a happy New Year and all the joys that a bounteous Nature can shower on Man.

APPENDIX No. 3.

NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE— PHILOSOPHY AND TECHNIQUE.

TALK BROADCAST ON THE A. I. R. ON
10TH JULY, 1954 BY

Dr. B. NATARAJAN, M.A., D.Litt.,
(DEVELOPMENT COMMISSIONER, ANDHRA.)

The terms Community Projects, Community Development Blocks and National Extension Service Schemes, are by now familiar to many even in the country side. Already in Andhra we have two Community Projects, one in the Cuddapah-Kurnool area, and another in the Kakinada Samalkot area. There are two Community Development Blocks, one covering the Ichapur taluk in Srikakulam District, another covering the Vayalpad taluk in the Chittoor District ; and then there are the twenty-two National Extension Service Blocks in all the eleven districts of the State. In all, they cover a population of nearly 40 lakhs or about one-fifth of the total population of the Andhra State. More are coming shortly. Sixty Blocks covering one fourth of the population of the State will have come into existence by the end of the First Plan Period, *i.e.* by 1955-56 ; and by the end of the Second Five Year Plan *i.e.* by the year 1960-61, the entire State will have been covered by the Extension Service Scheme in one or other of the three forms I mentioned just now.

Now, the difference between these three forms of Extension Schemes, namely, Community Projects, Community Development Blocks, and National Extension Service Blocks is a difference of degree and not a

difference of kind. They are the species of the same genus, so to say. They differ only in the range and intensity of development. The Community Project embraces a larger population varying from about 6 lakhs in the Kakinada Samalkot area to about 9 lakhs in the Cuddapah-Kurnool area, and a larger outlay of development expenditure, that is Rs. 65 lakhs, in a period of three years for each Project area. Thus programmed, a good part of the population in a whole district come under its operation.

The Community Development Blocks, at Ichapur and Vayalpad, comprehend a smaller population and area; say approximately 1 lakh each, and so cover nearly an entire taluk. Here the expenditure involved is not Rs. 65 lakhs as in the case of Community Projects, but only Rs. 15 lakhs over a period of three years.

Then there are the National Extension Service Blocks, 22 in number in all the e'even districts. Here the average population in each block is of the order of 70,000 and the expenditure to be incurred in the course of three years is Rs. 7.5 lakhs.

Thus, as I explained to you just now, the difference is one of degree and not of kind. The philosophy is the same, the technique is the same, and the objectives too, the same in all these three categories. They are all Extension Development Schemes.

What this philosophy of Extension Service is, what its practical objectives are, and what the technique employed to achieve them—I should explain a little at length. Actually they are all not so separate. A definition of the philosophy is also a definition of the ends as well as the means. The philosophy of Extension Service, whatever form it takes is the development of the people or the community through the principle of self-help with the aid of scientific knowledge. Philosophy thus stated, the objectives will

resolve themselves, in the practical sphere, into the following four :

- (1) Creating a progressive outlook on life among the people.
- (2) Encouraging the spirit of self-help and peoples' participation in all their tasks of development.
- (3) Increasing agricultural production by the application of science to farming practice.
- (4) Achieving all round increase in the volume of employment in the country side.

Now, look at these four objectives. There have been many attempts at rural reconstruction and village development in the past ; but few had all these four ideals set out together. Some never held out the need for creating a progressive outlook among the people. They were thinking of an arca-dian past which is never to return. Others did not emphasize on increased agricultural production through the spread of science in the villages ; and almost all schemes in the past were in the nature of benevolent acts performed by a compassionate Govern-ment. There was little attempt by way of democratic participation. The result was the pathetic apathy of the people only got hardened. The divine spark of self-reliance was seldom kindled. The Firka Develop-ment Scheme, started in 1947 by Sri Prakasam when he was Chief Minister of Madras, with Gandhiji's blessing was, however, a unique exception in this respect. The New Extension Service philosophy underlines this principle of self-reliance. If we expect Government to do things for us, what it is within our power to do, we shall always be slaves, no matter to whom. The Extension philosophy thus has a message of great spiritual content and of profound import. The soul of man creates its own power of destiny. The force of one's being must come from within and no invisible hand

of Government can come to your succour, when you yourself do not lift your little finger. If God helps only those who help themselves, so does Government. Co-operative action is the breath of democratic existence; and corporate effort the surest means of life's achievement. Understood in this manner, the National Extension Service and the Community Projects are neither "jeep projects" as a cynic whom I knew in the South observed, nor "a bread-and-butter" technique as some hold it to be. It is a grand, yet simple, concept, evolved as an amalgam of the best in Man and Nature, the incessant call of the inner spirit for striving and the mounting achievements of practical science to unfold itself.

Thus far, about the philosophy and objectives. Now about the technique of achieving the objectives. We have a special staff for each Extension Block or area. Some of them are ordinary administrative men; others subject specialists or technical men. Together, acting in a co-ordinated effort, they carry the message of Extension to every home in the Block and to every family, however poor, however humble. It is a great missionary effort they are engaged in, and to discharge it truly and well, the Extension Staff received special training; and in turn, they impart their learning and training to the villagers by a process of conscious doing.

The pillars of this missionary band are the Village Level Workers. They are the apostles of this new gospel; and there are ten of them for every Block. They are multi-purpose-men, the connecting link between the people and the Welfare face of the Government. They have to know a little about everything—about selection of improved seeds and sinking of manure pits, pedigree bulls and fruit trees, health and hygiene, adult education and communal recreation. They function as a two-way media; to communicate to the officials above them the felt needs of the people, and to transmit to the people

around them the newer ideas of the subject specialists. They receive a special training extending to over a period of one to two years in this difficult art of communicating on a multitude of subjects in a two-way process ; and this they do by themselves doing in a small way all they learn and preach. That is a training that helps them daily translate the Philosophy of Dirty Hands into a living reality.

These ten Village Level Workers in each Block work under the direction of a Block Development Officer. The Block Development Officer is usually an official recruited from the Revenue, Agriculture or Co-operative Department. In our State some of them belong to the heirarchy of the old Rural Welfare Department also ; but all of them are specially oriented to the new task and inducted into the Extension philosophy, by which process they are transformed into officials of a Welfare State.

The Block Development Officer, in his turn, is assisted by a number of officials who are subject specialists. Thus there are two Social Education Organisers, one man and one woman ; there is an Extension Officer on Co-operation ; another on Animal Husbandry ; a third on Agriculture ; and a fourth on Engineering. In all, each Extension Block is served by 17 new officials, oriented and trained in the new extension philosophy and technique and seeking to serve the people in their daily tasks of living and development. All over Andhra, there are over 500 of them to-day, and their number will every year progressively increase, until the entire State will have been covered by the Extension programme by the year 1960, or the end of the Second Five Year Plan

These officials go to the villagers not to order them about, not to teach them in a professional or pontific manner, not even to do the villagers' jobs. They are there as much to learn as to teach, and they are there only to guide and help people to do

their own jobs. They will ascertain the felt needs of the people, by which is meant those needs to meet which people are ready to come forward to work; and then they will help the people draw up plans. The needs are the people's; the solutions are the people's. The officials are there only, as is often said, as catalytic agents. Therefore Extensive Service is not a mere strengthening of the existing official hierarchy in the villages, as is sometimes wrongly conceived even in circles that should have known better. It is staffing the villages with a new type of officials, equipped with a new training, filled by new objectives, and handling new techniques.

This, however, does not mean the staff that existed in the villages, carrying on such developmental activity as existed before, are to sit quiet with folded hands and look on. No. They will have to co-operate with the new set of officials, intensify the developmental efforts in the villages in the Blocks, and thus together produce more striking results there than in areas outside the Block; for, the Heads of Departments who were responsible for the normal development activity before the Blocks came into being, are also now responsible for the special development activity after the Blocks came into being.

All this involves a new administrative approach. Silently and slowly the Extension Service brings about a new administrative pattern. Instead of each department ploughing its lonely furrow, seeking a fulfilment in unilateral action, a co-ordinated administrative set-up is being slowly evolved. The Block Development Officer co-ordinates the activities of the subject specialists like the Agricultural Extension Officer, Animal Husbandry Extension Officer and so on; but in addition, he also co-ordinates the activities of the different departmental officials who were performing their functions prior to the advent of Extension activity. Similarly, at the District level the District Collector assisted by the District Planning

Officer acts as a co-ordinating agent of the activities of the District heads of Departments; and at the State level the Development Commissioner seeks to discharge this function; and thus emerges a Co-ordinated Administration and through the medium of the multi-purpose extension agent known as the Village Level Worker, the villager feels the touch of each of the several departments in turn, on diverse aspects of his being and having.

For, the programme of development under the Extension Service is a multi-faceted one. It seeks to serve the farmer in the entire range of his needs. Through a well thought out Social Education programme, it seeks to kindle in the villager a progressive outlook and develop habits of co-operative action. Through an Adult Education programme, it seeks to make him literate as well as educated. By seeking to convert primary schools into basic schools, it aims at making education purposeful and real. It draws into its fold the young and the old through the media of recreation centres. It aims at improving the farmer's agricultural practices in diverse ways, by helping him to select improved seeds, conserve manure, use chemical fertilizers, handle improved implements, adopt better cultural practices, lay out demonstration plots, cultivate fruit trees, extend vegetable plots and so on. In the sphere of Animal Husbandry, the programme covers such activities as better breeding and feeding, castration of bulls, artificial insemination, treatment of diseases etc. There is a poultry development programme also, replacement of poor breeds by pedigree birds. Then there is the health and hygiene programme: construction of soak pits, leach type of latrines, inoculation and vaccination against epidemics, nutritional reform, etc. There is an irrigation programme, a communication programme, a co-operation programme and a panchayat programme. In short, the Extension Service, in a multi-faceted, multipurpose course, runs along the

entire gamut of social, moral, cultural, and economic life of the villager. Only, there is no room in it for Politics. People could hold any shade of politics they like ; Extension Service seeks to harness them all to one supreme constructive effort, or as our Prime Minister Sri Nehru said, "to the mighty adventure of building a nation."

Oliver Wendel Holmes once said that it is much less important what we are than in what direction we are moving. What we are is a sad state of affairs ; poverty, hunger, disease, ignorance and apathy ; but in what direction we are moving is certain—towards an eradication of these gaint evils and towards building a better Man, economically, socially, morally and culturally. And that, my friends, is the National Extension Service.

APPENDIX 4.

**Statement showing the Schemes in the Five Year Plan,
Programme and Progress of Expenditure,
Targets fixed and achieved (Rs. in lakhs.)**

Statement showing the Schemes in the Five Year Plan, Programme and Progress of expenditure, Targets fixed and achieved (Rs. in lakhs).

Serial No.	Name of the Scheme	Programmed Expenditure.					Progress of Expenditure.					Targets proposed.					Targets achieved.					Remarks					
		1951 to 52	1952 to 53	1953 to 54	1954 to 55	1955 to 56	Total	1951 to 52	1952 to 53	1-4-53 to 30-9-53	1-4-51 to 30-9-53	1-10-53 to 31-3-54	Total	1954 to 1955 B.E.	Unit	1951 to 52	1952 to 53	1953 to 54	1954 to 55	1955 to 56	Total		1951 to 52	1952 to 53	1953 to 54	Total	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		23	24	25	26	
AGRICULTURE																											
1	Food Production Staff Scheme	16.67	16.98	16.26	16.26	16.26	82.43	18.78	18.15	10.99	47.92	11.41	30.93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Recruitment and training for fieldmen and demonstration maistries.	1.152	2.422	3.422	4.352	5.262	16.61	...	...	...	...	0.453	0.05	Fieldmen	12	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	12	...	Training of fieldmen since abolished	
3	Sugarcane Research Station at Anakapalli	0.48	1.46	2.11	2.15	2.18	8.38	0.48	1.08	0.44	2.00	1.20	1.20	Demonstration Maistries	43	...	25	66	66	200	43	...	...	43	...	No physical Targets fixed as this is a 'Research Scheme'	
4	Mechanical Cultivation	16.24	7.91	5.62	12.32	12.32	54.41	0.54	0.71	51.52	52.77	0.58	3.82	Bull dozers	150	150	30	30	30	360	150	...	...	150	...	There are no proposals to purchase 'Tractors' and 'Bull dozers' during the period from 1-10-53 to 31-3-54 to be let out on hire to cultivators. The question of increasing the hire charges is under consideration.	
5	Distribution of tractors under Hire Purchase System.	0.56	7.57	5.08	5.05	5.25	23.31	0.78	...	4.49	5.27	3.06	5.50	Tractors	3	25	25	25	...	78	4	...	43	47	65,696	The amount is recovered in full with interest.	
6	Araku Valley Scheme	3.18	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.56	13.24	2.49	2.12	1.02	5.63	6.01	1.38	Acreage	1,200	1,200	21,200	31,200	...	54,800	1,600	...	17,200	18,800	...	No Targets fixed for the Scheme.	
7	Soil Conservation and Contour bunding	1.20	1.80	8.44	3.40	0.84	15.68	1.07	1.20	0.54	...	...	2.42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	the Plan is Rs. 2.81 lakhs.
8	Procurement and Sale of Pipes (for privately purchased Pumps.)	3.00	5.25	3.15	3.15	...	14.550	3.00	5.25	3.15	11.40	5.50	...	Pipes in feet	1,50,000	1,05,000	1,05,000	1,05,000	105,000	4,65,000	1,50,000	1,05,000	255,000	2,200	2,200	2,200	It is proposed not to acquire any more pipes, as the commodity has been decontrolled. The existing stocks of the value of Rs. 5.50 lakhs will be sold to the ryots.
9	Hiring of Departmental Pumpsets	0.52	0.91	6.94	1.08	1.21	10.66	0.52	0.91	12.00	13.43	...	0.40	Sets	55	50	800	400	400	255	...	...	291	291	6,810	Efforts are being made to make the scheme self-sufficient by raising the hire charges	
10	Selling Pump Sets on instalment basis (Hire... Purchase System.)	10.62	18.46	19.24	21.59	21.59	91.50	10.62	18.46	19.24	48.32	1.50	21.47	Oil engines	198	440	500	500	...	1,638	Particulars not available	...	...	...	6,546	...	
11	Sinking of Artesian wells	...	1.81	1.81	1.60	1.56	6.78	...	...	1.81	1.81	...	15.08	Wells	...	200	200	...	200	6,000	6,000	2	418	...	420	1,992	...
12	Purchase of Seventeen Diesel Engine Driven Power well drilling plants.	2.00	1.65	...	...	...	3.65	1.44	0.56	0.08	2.08	0.07	...	Drills	5	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	5	5	...	Scheme Completed.
13	Purchase of 12 Drills (Since reduced to 7 drills)	0.50	2.10	0.60	7.10	3.00	6.80	...	2.09	0.03	2.12	0.05	...	Do	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
14	Formation of 3 compressed parties	0.23	...	...	...	...	0.23	0.02	0.16	0.01	0.19	4.07	...	Compressed blasting unit	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
15	Tank Improvement Scheme	50.0	50.0	24.30	...	...	124.30	29.39	27.45	7.86	64.70	5.31	8.27	Acres	...	...	...	...	...	50,159	345.82	44.35	390.17	...	...	...	Scheme expired by 30-6-53. Net cost of the Scheme is Rs. 12.05 lakhs. But old schemes are continued.
16	Well Subsidy Scheme	13.08	13.8	13.08	13.08	13.08	65.4	18.21	33.69	0.51	52.41	...	...	Units	...	1	20	22	22	65	4	...	...	4	4	...	...
17	River Pumping Scheme	...	...	0.006	...	...	18.42	...	0.011	0.005	0.005	0.1	...	Acres	...	70	2,030	2,200	2,200	6,500	...	70	2,030	2,100	...	...	...
18	Small Irrigation Schemes	57.89	44.55	30.64	25.00	25.00	183.08	40.82	41.86	6.21	88.89	3.2	10.55	...	...	10,600	10,600	10,600	10,000	54,000	10,061	4,767	14,528	...	...	...	The entire cost is recoverable from ryots.
19	Tube Wells with filter points	...	...	1.81	15.08	15.08	31.97	...	...	1.81	1.81	...	15.08	Units	...	5	1,987	5,000	5,000	11,992	5	5	3,787	3,592	...	...	...

APPEN

Serial No.	Name of the Scheme	Programmed Expenditure.					Progress of Expenditure					Targets proposed.					Targets achieved.				Remarks							
		1951 to 52	1952 to 53	1953 to 54	1954 to 55	1955 to 56	Total	1951 to 52	1952 to 53	1-4-53 to 30-9-53	Total 1-10-54 to 31-3-55	Unit	1951 to 52	1952 to 53	1953 to 54	1954 to 55	1955 to 56	Total	1951 to 52	1952 to 53		1953 to 54	Total					
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		22	23	24	25	26		
		210 Tons (Vide chapter II, paragraph 20 for details of the quantity distributed)																	Scheme to be worked on no-profit and no-loss' basis. Scheme closed in 1952-1953									
20	Distribution of Ammonium Sulphate ...	155.40	282.28	179.70	226.99	...	844.37	0.15	0.15	0.7	0.37	59.94	...	Tons	5771	13043	...	...	18814	2371	2802	...	5173			
21	Subsidised Sale of Phosphate manures ...	1.29	1.72	...	...	...	3.01	1.29	1.72	...	3.01	...	...	Tons	46893	49241	...	...	96134	68200	52800	...	121000		
22	Rural Compost ...	0.40	0.20	...	...	...	0.60	0.40	...	...	0.40	...	...	Tons	62750	91650	122020	150000	180000	606420	62,750	91,650	120020	276420	
23	Town Compost making ...	0.20	0.44	0.27	0.05	0.05	1.01	0.20	0.44	0.27	0.91	...	...	Tons	1366	1417	1433	3560	...	7776	546	56	1110	1712	*Cost of the Scheme merged with the cost of Schemes Nos 26, 27 & 28	
24	Distribution of Green Manures*	0.15 Tons (Vide chapter II, paragraph 25 for details)														
25	Distribution of Chemical fertilisers through Co-operative Societies (Supervisory Staff).	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.75	0.15	0.15	0.07	0.37	0.06	...	Tons	6215	6420	6695	16631	...	35961	5646	6748	11055	23449				
26	Distribution of improved strains of Paddy seeds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Multiplication and distribution of pulses seeds.	8.39	8.63	8.96	8.98	8.98	43.94	16.39	2.01	1.73	20.13	10.17	...	Tons	949	1175	1190	2907	...	6221	438	683	825	1946				
28	Multiplication and distribution of millets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Sugarcane Development Scheme ...	1.45	0.83	0.93	0.94	0.96	5.11	0.86	0.86	0.57	2.29	0.59	0.40	Bales of 302 lbs.	0.33	0.28	0.34	0.12	0.12	1.29	24	34	...	0.62				
30	Cotton production extension Scheme ...	1.02	2.17	3.52	3.52	1.1	13.75	...	...	0.13	0.13	0.26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Plant protection (Scheme for protection of plant pests and diseases.)	1.98	1.60	1.82	1.99	2.81	10.20	1.98	1.60	0.57	4.15	1.70	195.95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total*		177.432	161.433	130.778	97.372	94.365	661.38	134.51	135.95	82.55	352.91	25.75	*Not included the cost of Scheme Nos. 5, 8, 10, 19, and 20.															
Veterinary and Animal Husbandry.															0.199	Deputy Director	1	1	1	1	
32	Appointment of Deputy Director ...	...	...	...	0.06	0.14	0.14	0.34	...	...	...	0.06	0.407	Dt. Vet. officers	3	...	...	...	1	...	4	3	...	...	3
33	Appointment of District Veterinary Officer for each District.	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	2.00	0.41	0.44	0.25	1.10	0.15	...	Laboratories	...	2	3	...	5	10	...	...	...	...	...
34	Establishment of Clinical Laboratories	...	...	0.17	0.65	0.79	0.74	2.35	...	...	...	...	1.139	Touring Billets	2	2	6	...	14	24	2	...	3	...	...	
35	Opening of Touring Billets and appointment of a Stockman Compounder, or a Veterinary or Live Stock Inspector to each Touring Billet.	1.05	1.46	1.51	1.59	1.61	7.22	0.38	0.53	0.35	1.26	0.28	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	12	2	...	...	2	
36	Opening of a Veterinary Institution for each Taluk.	0.22	0.30	0.48	0.48	0.49	1.97	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.20	0.07	0.378	Institutions	2	2	2	...	6	...	5000 per day	...	...	...	...
37	Live Stock Improvement Dairy-cum-bull Farm, Waltair.	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	32.50	7.85	5.68	2.35	15.88	2.60	2	0.062	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	
38	Formation of Breeders' Association for Ongoles	0.09	0.09	...	...	...	0.18	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.09	0.07	0.16	Demonstration Units	2	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Increase in the number of Sheep and Goat Demonstration Units.	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.60	0.10	0.18	0.10	0.38	0.07	0.66	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
40	Distribution of Male breeding Stock	...	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.33	1.62	...	...	...	...	0.3197	0.143	Centres	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Artificial Insemination of Cattle ...	...	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.35	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.12	0.07	59	8.422	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		8.77	9.43	10.11	10.42	10.40	49.13	8.87	6.98	3.18	19.02	3.5																

Only one centre is functioning in Guntur.

Serial No.	Name of the Scheme	Programmed Expenditure.						Progress of Expenditure.						Unit	Targets proposed.					Targets achieved.					Remarks.	
		1951 to 52	1952 to 53	1953 to 54	1954 to 55	1955 to 56	Total	1951 to 52	1952 to 53	1-4-53 to 30-9-53	Total from 1-4-51 to 30-9-53	1-10-53 to 31-3-54	1954 to 1955 B.E.		1951 to 52	1952 to 53	1953 to 54	1954 to 55	1955 to 56	Total	1951 to 52	1952 to 53	1953 to 54	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
FISHERIES.																										
56	Service Scheme in regard to Headquarters Staff.	...	...	0.007	0.014	0.079	0.010	...	...	0.007	0.007	...	0.014	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No targets fixed.
57	Salt subsidy Scheme for fish curing yards	0.27	0.28	0.33	0.35	0.38	1.61	0.24	0.24	0.14	0.62	0.08	0.54	Tons of salt.	500	500	250	250	250	1,500	400	500	500	1,400	...	
58	Improvement of Indigenous Craft and Tackle	...	...	0.06	0.11	1.22	1.39	...	...	0.001	0.001	0.03	0.07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No targets fixed.
59	Deep Sea fishing	0.40	0.37	0.38	0.54	0.54	2.23	0.34	0.35	0.14	0.91	0.10	0.28	Tons of fish.	150	180	200	220	250	1,000	150	180	200	530	...	
60	Intensive Seed collection distribution and exploiting inland waters.	0.50	0.47	0.57	0.71	1.68	3.93	0.48	0.46	0.25	1.22	0.16	0.30	Tons.	1,600	1,800	1,500	3,000	3,000	10,900	1,600	1,800	1,500	4,900	...	
61	Provision of Quick Transport facilities	0.64	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.86	6.20	0.04	...	...	0.04	...	0.04	Tons of fish per year.	200	300	450	2300	2,300	2,300	50	...	...	50	Two vans purchased under the scheme one in operation.
62	Supply of yarn and Other materials to fishermen at subsidised rates.	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	4.50	0.20	0.24	0.02	0.46	...	...	Tons of yarn.	300	300	300	300	300	1,500	235	184	160	579	The scheme has since been discontinued from 31-12-1953.
63	Fish Preservation and Transport	0.07	0.14	0.26	0.25	0.27	0.99	0.05	0.07	0.03	0.21	0.03	0.04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No targets fixed
	Total	2.78	3.36	3.707	4.174	6.929	20.95	1.35	1.36	0.58	3.46	0.437	1.28													
RURAL DEVELOPMENT.																										
64	Rural Welfare Scheme	13.66	15.06	20.03	22.07	24.45	95.27	16.90	11.03	7.88	35.81	8.46	24.07	Firkas	41	24	24	24	24	137	Since merged with N.E.S. Scheme.
IRRIGATION.																										
65	Rallapadu Project (Second Stage)	5.00	10.00	25.00	10.00	...	50.00	2.00	7.00	5.00	14.00	6.00	20.70	Acres in thousands	4	8	8
66	Romperu Drainage project	15.00	17.00	20.00	23.00	23.00	98.00	14.00	14.00	4.0	32.00	3.00	18.98	do.	...	2	5	8	10	10	...	12	5	5
67	Upper Pennar Project	7.00	15.00	30.00	32.00	...	84.00	7.0	14.00	10.0	31.00	13.00	30.56	do.	2	6	6
68	Bhairavani Tippan project	50.00	52.00	102.00	0.16	0.16	...	5.00	do.	3	8	8
69	Tungabhadra project	188.00	208.00	112.50	150.50	61.00	720	188.00	208.00	49.87	445.87	62.63	150.03	do.	2	14	158	158
	Total	215.00	250.00	18.759	265.50	136.00	1054.00	211.16	243.00	68.87	523.03	84.63	225.27													
POWER PROJECTS.																										
70	Machkund Hydro Thermal including Pilot Thermal Generation.	303	376	253	163	111	1206	330	285	241	856	79	301.00	1,000 K.W.	...	...	...	...	52	52	Steam 9	...	...	9	(—)Denotes transfer to Nellore Station
71	Transmission lines and distribution	3(-)
72	Nellore Thermal Scheme	9	6	8	25	45	93	9	6	3	18	6	21.00	K.W.	3
73	Chittoor District Distribution including Pilot Thermal generation Transmission and distribution.	4	8	7	9	63	91	4	8	2	14	3	6.0	do.	0.73	...	0.73	...	0.73

Serial No.	Name of the Scheme	Programmed Expenditure.						Progress of Expenditure.						Unit	Targets proposed.					Targets achieved.				Remarks.	
		1951 to 52	1952 to 53	1953 to 54	1954 to 55	1955 to 56	Total	1951 to 52	1952 to 53	1-4-53 to 30-9-53	Total 1-4-51 to 30-9-53	1-10-53 to 31-3-54	1954 to 55		1955 to 56	Total	1951 to 52	1952 to 53	1953 to 54	Total					
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		24	25	26
74	Tungabhadra Common Works under the Control of the Tungabhadra Board (Share of Andhra State.)	3	...	83	90	145	321	3	...	44	47	90	149.0	K. W.	...	...	...	...	...	36 (1956-57)	...	...	Construction period	...	
75	Tungabhadra Hydro Thermal Scheme	19	33	81	150	47	330	19	33	17	69	33	106.01	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	Diesel. 1.056	...	0.631	0.425	1.056	...
	Total	338	423	432	437	411	2041	365	332	307	1004	211	583.01												
COTTAGE INDUSTRIES																									
76	Sir Visweswarayya's Industrialisation Schemes for rural areas.	0.54	0.54	0.25	0.72	0.62	2.67	0.04	0.08	0.05	0.17	0.27	0.24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Targets cannot be fixed physically.
77	Scheme for the Development of Basic and Village Industries.	3.11	2.238	0.366	3.948	3.718	13.38	0.81	0.86	0.03	1.70	0.336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
78	Survey of Cottage Industries	...	0.24	0.245	...	...	0.485	...	0.24	...	0.24	0.245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
79	Scheme for Glass bangle and Bead Industrial	0.276	0.276	0.276	0.276	0.276	1.38	0.47	0.50	0.20	1.17	0.15	1.12	Students per year.	5	...	...	2	7	14	...	5	...	5	...
80	Coir Industrial School at Baruva	0.116	0.116	0.118	0.115	0.115	0.580	0.09	0.07	0.03	0.19	0.04	0.11	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
81	Tanning Demonstration Parties	0.132	0.132	0.127	0.127	0.128	0.646	0.09	0.09	0.05	0.23	0.03	0.12	Trainees.	12	12	12	12	12	60	...	12	12	...	.....
82	Regional Museum of Cottage and Small Scale Industries	0.18	0.18	0.109	0.20	0.18	0.85	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.11	0.02	0.06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cannot be assessed physically.
83	Grants for Development of Cottage Industries	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.15	0.14	0.80	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.07	0.02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No targets fixed.
84	Palm Gur Development Scheme	1.35	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.04	5.39	0.65	0.67	0.44	1.76	0.42	0.84	No. of ex-tappers trained per year.	2,800	2,740	1,000	1,000	7,540	1,200	1,600	1,000	3,800	.....
85	Regional Advisory Board for Select Industries.	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.025	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cannot be assessed physically.
86	Development of Cottage Industries—Ceded Districts.	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.025	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
87	Scheme for Cottage Industries Service Centres for the Survey of standardised body and other materials for manufacture of Stone-ware and Rockinghamware.	2.635	2.635	0.733	3.586	3.586	13.175	0.01	1.22	0.34	1.57	0.02	1.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cannot be assessed physically.
88	Government Khadi Scheme	1.01	1.13	1.26	1.75	1.75	6.90	1.51	4.29	0.47	6.27	1.26	1.75	Yards spinners 10,000 weavers 350	3,00,000	37,00,000	4,50,000	15,000	44,50,000	24,000	625	...	...	...	Particulars not available. *Net expenditure is Rs. 2.16 lakhs.
	Total	9.529	8.667	4.664	11.882	11.563	46.306	3.75	8.08	1.65	13.48	2.811	4.99												.....
Other Industries																									
89	Reorganisation of the District set-up of the Department of Industries and Commerce.	0.16	0.16	...	...	...	0.32	0.14	0.18	...	0.32	...	...	Divisions	6	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	Scheme was completed in 1951-52.
90	Industries—Polytechnic	6.68	5.77	9.12	7.62	11.62	40.81	6.37	6.40	5.04	17.81	1.03	6.08	Students per year.	808	800	800	800	3,208	808	261	1,061	...	.....
91	Training of Drillers and Assistant Drillers	0.03	...	...	...	...	0.03	...	0.03	...	0.03	...	...	Trainees.	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	Training under the scheme completed

APPENDIX No. 4—contd.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Name of the Scheme	Programmed Expenditure.						Progress of Expenditure.					Targets proposed.					Targets achieved.					Remarks.				
		1951 to 52	1952 to 53	1953 to 54	1954 to 55	1955 to 56	Total	1951 to 52	1952 to 53	1-4-53 to 30-9-53	Total 1-10-53 to 31-3-54	1954 to 55 B.E.	Unit	1951 to 52	1952 to 53	1953 to 54	1954 to 55	1955 to 56	Total	1951 to 52	1952 to 53	1953 to 54		Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		
MEDICAL.																											
103	Improvement to Andhra Medical College and King George Hospital, Visakhapatam.	9.10	9.14	4.86	5.00	5.00	33.10†	9.78	5.36	1.10†	16.24	5.00	6.00	Students Beds.	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
104	Guntur Medical College Scheme and Headquarters Hospital, Guntur.	1.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	41.0	0.1	0.21	0.59	0.99	3.00	20.00	Students	...	...	...	...	100	50	50	50	...	...	...	Targets could be reached when the Scheme is fully implemented. †This requires revision upto 30-6-1953.
105	Training of Additional Midwives ...	...	0.58	0.58	0.33	0.33	0.35	2.17	...	...	...	...	0.453	Mid-wives	33	33	33	66	...	165	...	...	...	...	...	...
106	Training of Additional Nurses ...	...	0.26	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.27	...	...	...	...	0.600	Nurses	25	25	25	25	...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...
107	Training of Additional Compounders ...	...	0.17	0.17	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.61	0.09	0.11	0.09	0.29	0.036	Compo-unders	55	55	55	55	...	275	40	45	45	135	...	...
108	Headquarters Hospital, Eluru ...	...	4.00	2.73	1.99	1.99	1.99	12.70	3.51	4.50	...	8.00	5.0	10.00	Beds every year.	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	...
109	Improvement to Taluk Headquarters Hospitals and Increase of bed strength of badly over crowded hospitals.	3.88	2.45	0.995	0.995	1.0	9.32	2.22	2.92	...	5.14	2.70	2.70	Beds.	60	60	60	60	60	300	200	200	200	200	200	...	Progressive scheme-Improvements are made according to urgency.
110	Establishment of Regional Laboratories ...	0.25	0.50	0.415	0.415	0.42	2.00	...	...	...	...	...	1.00	Laboratories.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
111	Provincialisation of Local Fund Medical Institutions.	0.92	0.56	0.25	0.25	0.26	2.24	0.06	0.14	0.12	0.32	0.17	1.431	Institu-tions.	1	1	1	14	20	37	1	1	1	3	...	...
112	Opening of Primary Centres ...	...	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.18	0.70	0.60	0.79	0.30	1.69	0.89	Centres	18	18	18	18	18	90	1	...	18	19	...	The question of substituting mobile Medical units is under considera-tion.
113	Tuberculosis Sanatorium and Clinics ...	...	0.75	0.80	0.815	0.815	0.82	4.00	...	0.5	0.62	1.12	0.44	1.25	Sanatoria	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
114	Anti-leprosy Campaign ...	...	0.70	0.625	0.06	0.06	0.055	1.50	...	...	0.02	0.02	1.15	1.17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Targets could not be fixed.
115	Eye Departments and eye relief camps ...	...	0.50	0.50	0.215	0.215	0.21	1.64	...	...	...	...	0.82	Unit.	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
116	Infectious diseases hospital at Visakhapatnam	0.95	0.05	0.54	0.54	0.54	2.62	...	...	...	...	...	1.31	Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
117	Improvements to Medical Colleges and Libraries.	0.175	0.175	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.725	0.18	0.27	0.03	0.48	0.125	0.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No targets fixed. The reorgainsa-tion of the library of the Andhra Medical College is in progress.
Total		23.365	28.67	21.065	21.205	21.290	115.595	16.54	14.80	2.87	34.29	19.125	47.760														
PUBLIC HEALTH.																											
118	Training of Health Visitors ...	...	0.08	0.08	0.06	1.01	0.28	1.51	0.08	0.08	...	0.16	0.017	No. of trainees	12	...	...	6	12	12	42	6	6	12	...	...
119	Training of Sanitary Inspectors ...	...	...	...	0.62	2.53	2.48	5.63	...	...	0.01	0.01	0.63	0.268	{ 1 Hostel. 1 Centre. 1 Van. 1 Ambulance	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	{ 1 Centre. 1 Van. { 1 Centre 1 Van
120	Urban Water Supply and Drainage Schemes...	31.75	24.98	24.22	46.47	62.67	190.09	31.75	24.98	10.63	67.36	12.1	46.47	Percentage	18	13	23	...	...	52	16.7	13.2	12.7	42.6	...	...

(taken as 100)

Statement Showing the 22 Blocks in which the National Extension Service Scheme has been Introduced.

District. (1)	Taluq. (2)	Blocks selected. (3)	
1. Srikakulam ...	Srikakulam (entire) ...	Gara ... I Block Srikakulam ... II ..	
	Amadalavalasa ...		
	Nagarikatakam ...		
2. Visakhapatnam ...	Golugonda ...	Kota Uratla ... I .. Jalluru ... I ..	
	Visakhapatnam ...	Pendurthi and ... Maduravada ... Revenue firka ... II ..	
	Yellamanchili ...	Nakkapalli ... III ..	
	3. East Godavari ...	Rajahmundry (entire) ...	Rajahmundry ... I .. Rajanagaram ... I .. Raghudevapuram ... Burugupudi ... Gokavaram (non Rural Welfare area) ... II ..
		Eluru ...	Denduluru ... Bhimadole (non Rural Welfare area) ... I ..
4. West Godavari ...	Chintalapudi ...	Kamavarapukota ... Dharamajegudem and Chintalapudi (non Rural Welfare Area) II ..	
	5. Krishna ...	Tiruvuru (entire) ...	Tiruvuru ... I .. Vissannapeta ... I ..
Nuzvid (entire) ...		Nuzvid ... II .. Musunur ... II ..	

APPENDIX 5—cont.

6.	Guntur	...	...	...	Ongole	...	...	Santanuthalapadu...	...	II Block.
								Doddavaram area	...	I „
7.	Nellore	...	...	...	Nellore	...	...	Ongole	...	...
								Ammanabrole	...	...
								Duddukuru	...	II „
								Kanupur	...	...
8.	Chittoor	...	...	...	Putur	...	...	Sarvepalli	...	I „
								Rapur (entire)	...	...
								Podalakur	...	...
9.	Kurnool	...	...	...	Markapuram	...	...	Chittalur and other non- Rural Welfare areas in the taluk	...	II „
								Nagari	...	...
								Narayanavanam	...	I „
10.	Anantapur	...	...	...	Hindupur	...	...	Arugolanu	...	...
								Pallipet	...	II „
								Yeragondapalem	...	...
								Tripuranthakam	...	...
								Dornal	...	...
11.	Cuddapah	...	...	...	Jammalamadugu	...	...	Dupad	...	I „
								Alur (of the Bellary Taluq)	...	...
								Alur	...	...
								Chippagiri	...	...
11.	Cuddapah	...	...	...	Jammalamadugu	...	...	Holagundi	...	...
								Peddahothur	...	II „
11.	Cuddapah	...	...	...	Jammalamadugu	...	...	Hindupur	...	...
								Parigi	...	I „
11.	Cuddapah	...	...	...	Jammalamadugu	...	...	Madakasira and few non- Rural Welfare areas	...	II „
								Talamanchipatnam and few non-Rural Welfare areas.	...	...

APPENDIX No. 6.

Statement Showing the names of schemes sanctioned under the Programme of Local Development Works :—

Name of the District : SRIKAKULAM

Amount of Grant made : Rs. 1,52,800

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Estimated cost.	Amount of Contribution		Amount of Grant.
			Public.	Local Body.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Scheme relating to the construction of a pukka shed in the Clive Central Unit of Chilakalapalli of Palakonda Taluk ... (G.O. Ms. No. 4341, Dev. Dated 24-9-1953.)	12,000	8,000	...	4,000
2.	Construction of culvert in Salur Dangigam Road between 1/3 and 1/4 near Ragaramapet in Salur Taluk ...	14,000	3,500	3,500	7,000
3.	Construction of a school building for the High School at Ramabhadrapuram, Salur Taluk ...	19,650	4,912½	4,912½	9,825
4.	Construction of the Elementary School building at Panchali in Salur Taluk ...	14,600	3,650	3,650	7,300
5.	Gravelling the roads in Alajangi Panchayat area in Bobbili Taluk ...	15,000	...	...	...
6.	Construction of three wells for drinking purposes ...	5,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
7.	Providing upstairs building over the eastern wing of the new building in the Municipal High School, Srikakulam ...	20,000	5,000	5,000	10,000

Appendix No. 6 (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8.	Construction of roads in Hiramandalam Panchayat area	20,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
	(G.O. Ms. No. 292 Dev. 25-2-1954).				
9.	Construction of a reading room in Joolamuru village of Narasaraopeta Taluk	2,000	500	500	1,000
10.	Construction of 6 feet bridge culverts on irrigation channels in Purushothampuram village.	1,570	393	392	785
11.	Drainage scheme in Bobbili Taluq	9,000	2,250	2,250	4,500
12.	Construction of a Maternity home in Srikakulam town	20,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
	(G.O. Ms. No. 302 Dev. Dated 27-2-1954).				
13.	Protected water supply scheme for Rajala tank.	10,000	2,500	2,500	5,000
14.	Protected scheme for Gouravani Tank	10,000	2,500	2,500	5,000
15.	Construction of a village road from Jagannapeta, East Desavanipet Road.	4,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
16.	Construction of culvert near current Mill in Jagannapet, West Road	2,000	500	500	1,000
17.	Anti-malarial operations in Narasannapeta Town.	2,000	500	500	1,000
18.	Construction of a Library building in Narasannapeta	6,000	1,500	1,500	3,000
19.	Improvements of Rural sanitation in Lakshminarasannapeta, Bobbili Taluk	1,500	375	375	750
	(G.O. Ms. No. 418 Dev. dated 18-3-1954.)				

Appendix No. 6—(contd).

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
20.	Providing lift irrigation by installing a 40 H.P. Pump set at Poonada village	20,000	10,000	...	10,000
21.	Providing lift irrigation by installing a 40 H.P. Pumpset at Muddapeta village	20,000	10,000	...	10,000
22.	Forming a street road in Edupuram	5,000	1,250	1,250	2,500
23.	Providing bathing ghat in Komati tank of Edupuram	3,000	750	750	1,500
24.	Constructing a checkdam Rajapuram	1,000	250	250	500
25.	Constructing a dam to divert water from Gorja into B.K. Tank of Jagati	2,000	1,000	...	1,000
26.	Providing a bathing ghat at Rajapuram	3,000	750	750	1,500
27.	Forming a street road in Kaviti	2,000	500	500	1,000
28.	Forming a street in Telukunchi	1,300	650	...	650
29.	Construction of a Boy's Hostel for the Board High School, Tekkali ...	20,000	10,000	...	10,000
30.	Excavating a supply channel from Vupputuru	3,500	1,750	...	1,750
31.	Repairs to the Well at Thummagammapputtuga	5,000	1,250	1,250	2,500
32.	Constructing a check dam and repairs to existing two dams at Byriapuram.	2,500	1,250	...	1,250
33.	Constructing a retaining wall and Check dams in Borivank	1,200	410	300	490
34.	Providing septic tank latrines in Bobbili Panchayat	20,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
35.	Construction of a road from Kottakki to V. C. C.P. Road	12,000	3,000	3,000	6,000
	Total ...	3,09,820	99,890½	57,129½	1,52,800

Name of the District : **VISAKHAPATNAM**Amount of Grant made : **Rs. 1,49,100**

Serial No.	Name of the Scheme.	Estimated cost.	Amount of contribution.		Amount of grant.
			Public	Local body.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Construction of a small bridge over Yeerri-gedda	20,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
2	Construction of a school building at Choudavada	5,000	1,250	1,250	2,500
3	Construction of a combined Reading room and a library in the Republic Park, Narasipatam	20,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
4	Provision of a Hospital in Gavarapalem area of Anakapalli	20,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
5	Construction of a booster (Overhead tank) in Kottagraharam area of Vizianagaram	5,000	1,250	1,250	2,500
6	Construction of a building for High School at Rayavaram	20,000	10,000	...	10,000
7	Construction of a School building at Mangavaram	10,000	5,000	...	5,000
8	Construction of a school building at Nakkapalli.	20,000	10,000	...	10,000
9	Construction of godowns for the co-operative Marketing Society at Payakaraopeta	20,000	10,000	...	10,000
10	Construction of a school building at Kothali	4,000	2,000	...	2,000
11	Laying cement concrete Road from G. T. Road to Yellamanchili Narayanapuram through Harijan ward... ..	8,000	2,000	2,000	4,000
12	Extension of High School building at Jami	5,000	2,500	...	2,500

1	2	3	4	5	6
13	Repairs to tank at Penta Srirampuram ...	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 2,500	Rs. ...	Rs. 2500
14	Sinking of a bore well at Kalagada for drinking purposes ...	3,000	1,500	...	1,500
15	Construction of steps to the River at Vemulapalli ...	5,000	2,500	...	2,500
16	Construction of a R. C. Slab culvert at 4/3 of Chodavaram - Caveravaram-road across Lakkavaram Channel ...	8,500	2,125	2,125	4,250
17	Deepening the drinking water tank at S. Kota.	2,000	500	500	1,000
18	do. at L. Kota ...	2,000	500	500	1,000
19	do. at Kanithi ...	1,000	250	250	500
20	Anti-Filarial scheme in Chodavaram Panchayat ...	5,000	...	2,500	2,500
21	—do— Munagapaka Panchayat ...	1,680	...	840	840
22	Construction of a Maternity block in Vizianagaram Municipality ...	20,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
23	Construction of three wells at Sivajipalem. (Pedda and Chinna) and Jalaripeta of Visakhapatnam ...	18,000	9,000	...	9,000
24	Construction of an Overhead tank to the fresh water well at Dasanapeta, Visakhapatnam Municipality ...	4,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
25	Construction of an overhead tank to fresh water well at Vizianagaram cantonment in Vizianagaram Municipality ... (Santionced in G. O. Ms. No. 4343, Dev. Dated 24-9-53).	4,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
26	Construction of two buildings for Mrs. A. V. N. College High School, Visakhapatnam ...	15,500	7,750	...	7,750
27	Artificial Operations in Madgole Panchayat ... (G. O. Ms. No. 408 Dev. Dated 17-3-54)	2,400	600	600	1,200
Total		2,54,080	93,225	33,815	1,27,040

Appendix 6—(contd)

Name of District: EAST GODAVARI

Amount of grant made to the District. } Rs. 3,73,600 out of which Rs. 10,000 reserved for the Scheme relating to students camp.

Serial No.	Name of the Scheme	Estimated cost.	Amount of contribution.		Amount of grant.
			public.	local Body.	
2	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Construction of School building at Gollavalli. (G. O. Ms. No. 314 Dev. Dated 1-3-54) ...	10,000	5,000	...	5,000
2	Gravelling Kesankurru Palam Road—Amalapuram Tq. ...	14,000	3,500	3,500	7,000
3	Gravelling Adilakshmi temple Road, Kesannakurupalem Amalapuram Taluk ...	6,460	1,615	1,615	3,230
4	Construction of a small bridge on the Vrudhara Gowthami at Kothalanka ...	17,400	4,350	4,350	8,700
5	Gravelling the cart track from Mummidivaram-Kothalanka Road to Ramadevupeta through Kothalanka Agraharam...	14,500	3,625	3,625	7,250
6	Bridge across Billakurru drain Kothapeta Taluk. (G. O. Ms No. 146 Dev. Dated 3-12-53).	10,000	2,500	2,500	5,000
7	Completion of High School building at Malikipuram of Rozole Taluk ...	20,000	10,000	...	10,000
8	Construction of a School building at Gokavaram ...	20,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
9	Construction of a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre at G. Kothapalli ...	20,000	5,000	5,000	10,000

Appendix 6—(contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10	Construction of a dispensary at Ryali, Kothapet taluk ... (G. O. Ms. No. 169 Dev. Dated 7-12-53.)	20,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
11	Razole Water supply Scheme ...	20,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
12	Construction of a school building at Yeleswaram ...	20,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
13	Construction of an additional block to the High School at Mummidiwaram ...	20,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
14	Construction of private latrines in Kothapeta Taluk ...	10,000	5,000	...	5,000
15	Construction of school Building in Komarigiripatnam ...	20,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
16	Construction of two additional blocks to the Board High School at Mukteswaram ...	20,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
17	Construction of School Building at Korukonda	20,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
18	Construction of a dispensary at Kesankurru ...	20,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
19	Gravelling the remaining portion of Mummidiwaram — Kothalanka Road ...	14,000	3,500	3,500	7,000
20	Construction of additional block to the High School at Narendrapuram ...	10,800	3,000	2,400	5,400
	Total ...	27,160	92,090	71,490	1,63,580

Appendix 6—(contd)

Name of the District : WEST GODAVARI**Amount of Grant : Rs. 1,22,100**

Serial No.	Name of the Scheme.	Estimated cost.	Amount of contribution.		Amount of grant.
			public.	local body.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Construction of a pucca building to the High School at Jangareddugudem	20,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
2	Forming a metal Road in Komdepadu village from Kommara village limits to Yennamaduru drain	17,000	4,250	4,250	8,500
3	Construction of a School building in Srungavarukhan Village	20,000	10,000	...	10,000
4	Repairing the existing freshwater tank and digging another tank for cattle	18,000	4,500	4,500	9,000
5	Improvement to the Board High School Building at Tade-palligudem	19,000	4,750	4,750	9,500
6	Improvement to the High School Building at Nidadavole Village by constructing school shed to accommodate six sections	15,000	3,750	3,750	7,500
7	Extension of laboratory hall of Taylor High School, Narasapur	19,950	9,975	...	9,975
8	Extension of High School Building at Attili	20,000	10,000	...	10,000
9	Formation of an earthen road from Apparaopeta to Chodavaram	20,000	5,000	5,000	10,000

Appendix 6—(contd)

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10	Improvement to the M. R. K. Board High School, Veeravaram ...	19,800	9,900	...	9,900
11	Construction of sick bed maternity ward, construction of eight septic tank latrines and provision of 60 cots and 50 cement tubs to the Naturopathic Hospital and college ...	18,300	9,150	...	9,150
12	Construction of a foot-path bridge on Undi main canal in Yendagandi Village ...	19,000	4,750	4,750	9,500
13	Construction of a foot path bridge over Gos-thanadi drain at Mogallu Village ...	9,900	2,475	2,475	4,950
14	Formation of a metalled road in Velpur Village about 80 yards ...	3,000	1,000	500	1,500
15	Formation of tank in Barampudi Village...	8,000	2,000	3,375	2,625
	Total ...	2,46,950	86,500	38,350	1,22,100

Appendix 6—(contd.)

Name of the District : CUDDAPAH

Amount of Grant : —Rs. 83,600 out of which Rs. 5,000 reserved for the scheme relating to students' camps.

Serial No.	Name of the Scheme.	Estimated cost.	Amount of contribution		Amount of Grant.
			Public	Local Body	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Improving the road from Rajampet R. S. to Mannur (Via) Nara- pareddipalli ...	5,000	1,250	1,250	2,500
2	Construction of four more rooms in the Board High School, Badvel ...	12,000	3,000	3,000	6,000
3	Improvements to the Board High School Buildings at Poruma- milla in Badvel taluk.	10,000	2,500	2,500	5,000
4	Construction of a pucca building for the L. F. Dispensary at Poru- mamilla in Badvel Taluk ...	10,000	2,500	2,500	5,000
5	Improvements to the Middle School Build- ing at Nandiman- dalam in Cuddapah Taluk ...	15,000	5,000	2,500	7,500
6	Improvements to the rural dispensary at Vallur ...	10,000	2,500	2,500	5,000
7	Construction of a pucca building for the ele- mentary School in Nallaingayapalli, Kamalapuram Taluk.	9,000	4,500	..	4,500

Appendix 6—(contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8	Improving the drainage system of the Panchayat Board, Rajampet	3,500	875	875	1,750
9	Constructing a bus stand at Rajampet (G. O. Ms. No. 187 Dev. Dated 3-12-52).	7,500	1,875	1,875	3,750
10	Construction of Building for the Board High School, Kodur ...	20,000	10,000	...	10,000
11	Construction of School Building at Kovaramuguttupalli of Pulivendla Taluk ...	20,000	10,000	...	10,000
12	Construction of additional rooms in the Board High School, Kondapuram (G. O. Ms. 315 Dev. Dated 1-3-54)	20,000	12,400	...	7,600
	Total ...	1,42,000	56,400	17,000	68,600

Appendix 6—(contd.)

Name of the District : KRISHNA

Amount of Grant : Rs. 1,27,900

Serial No.	Name of the Scheme.	Estimated cost.	Amount of contribution		Amount of Grant.
		Rs.	public. Rs.	Local bodies. Rs.	Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Construction of a dam across Pittapatla Kalva at Manthena ...	Rs. 3,000	Rs. 1,500	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,500
2	Construction of a Library Building at Manthena.	5,000	2,500	...	2,500
3	Construction of a Building at Munipeda for the Board Elementary School. (G. O. Ms. No. 147 Dev. Dated 3-12-53) ...	7,500	3,750	...	3,750
4	Construction of a School Building for the blind at Vijayawada ...	20,000	8,000	2,000	10,000
5	Construction of a culvert over Tenneru channel at Manthena ...	8,000	4,000	...	4,000
6	Construction of a dam over Gudekalva on Bokkinala Road, Gannavaram Taluk ...	7,000	3,500	...	3,500
7	Construction of a dam over Venumeru on Muredumaka road in Vijayawada Taluk ...	7,000	3,500	...	3,500
8	Construction of a Culvert over Chandrai drain on Mudunur Siripuram Road, Gannavaram Taluk ...	10,000	5,000	...	5,000
9	Deepening of tank at Gopavaram at Kalkalur ...	4,000	2,000	...	2,000
10	Deepening of tank at Manthana-Gannavaram Taluk ...	3,000	1,500	...	1,500
11	Deepening of tank at Dondapadu Gudivada Taluk ...	8,000	4,000	...	4,000
12	Construction of a dispensary building at Akunur ...	9,000	4,500	...	4,500

Appendix 6—(contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
13	Construction of a Board Elementary School at Vemulavarva, Nandigama Taluk	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 2,500	Rs. ...	Rs. 2,500
14	Construction of a Building for Child Welfare Centre at Jami Golvepalli, Gudivada Taluk	20,000	10,000	...	10,000
15	Construction of a culvert at Chalivendarpuram over Proddatur channel in Gannavaram Taluk	8,000	4,000	...	4,000
16	Construction of a godown by the Co-operative society at Jayanthipuram, Nandigama Taluk	10,000	5,000	...	5,000
17	Construction of a godown by the co-operative society at Mukkollupadu, Nuzvid Taluk...	10,000	5,000	...	5,000
18	Construction of a godown by Co-operative Society at Ponamaluru of Vijayawada Taluk.	10,000	5,000	...	5,000
19	Supply of water seal squating slabs	20,000	10,000	...	10,000
20	Livestock Improvement	20,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
21	Construction of a Board Elementary School at Mangallur	5,000	2,500	...	2,500
22	Construction of a Board Elementary School at Mogulum	5,000	2,500	...	2,500
23	Construction of a Board Elementary School at Machinenipalem	5,000	2,500	...	2,500
24	Construction of a Board Elementary School at Tellum	5,000	2,500	...	2,500
25	Construction of a Library Building at Akunur	5,000	2,500	...	2,500
26	Construction of a foot bridge over Rivas canal near Erikapadu.	16,300	8,150	...	8,150
27	Construction of Labour Ward in Masulipatam Head Quarter's Hospital	20,000	10,000	...	10,000
	Total	2,55,800	1,20,900	7,000	1,27,900

Appendix 6—(contd.)

Name of the District : NELLORE

Amount of Grant : Rs. 1,29,100

Serial No.	Name of the Scheme.	Estimated cost.	Amount of Contribution.		Amount of Grant.
			local body.	public.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Construction of a tube well with overhead tank at Atmakur ...	5,000	...	2,500	2,500
2	Conversion of a step-well "Thirumalarayudu Bavi" into a draw well at Kanigiri Town.	9,800	2,450	3,000	4,350
3	Formation of a supply channel to Chowta Bhimavaram Tank ...	10,000	...	5,000	5,000
4	Drainage scheme for Atmakur Town ...	18,370	4,592	4,593	9,185
5	Formation of a road to Momidi Village from Gudur-Yerur Road ...	20,000	3,000	7,000	10,000
6	Laying of a road to Raviguntapalli from Kanigiri-Pamur Road ...	4,000	...	2,000	2,000
7	Forming a branch road to Vanjivaka from Dugarajapatnam-Gudur Road ...	10,000	...	5,000	5,000
8	Laying of a road from Kota to Jarugumelli	19,000	4,750	4,750	9,500
9	Laying of a road from Epur to Venknapalem ...	20,000	5,000	5,000	10,000

Appendix 6—(contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10	Metalling of the Kalivilapalem branch Road.	8,250	2,062	2,063	4,125
11	Extension to the Manubolu Higher Elementary School ...	10,000	...	5,000	5,000
12	Extension to the School building at Atmakur.	15,000	...	7,500	7,500
13	Extension to the School building at Bitragunta.	12,000	...	6,000	6,000
14	Extension to the School building at Podili ...	20,000	...	10,000	10,000
15	Extension to the school building at Turlupad.	20,000	...	10,000	10,000
16	Extension to the School Building at Darsi ...	15,000	...	7,500	7,500
17	Extension to the School Building at Muthukur.	20,000	...	10,000	10,000
18	Extension to the School Building at Vinjamur. (Sanctioned in G. O. Ms. No. 115. Dev. Dated 25-11-53) ...	20,000	...	10,000	10,000
	Total ...	2,56,420	21,854	1,06,906	1,27,660

Appendix 6—(contd.)

Name of the District :—CHITTOOR

Amount of Grant : Rs. 1,30,300

Serial No.	Name of the Scheme.	Estimated cost.	Amount of contribution.		Amount of Grant.
			public.	local bodies.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Formation of a road from Chittoor Katpadi to Vinjam <i>Via</i> . Balaganapalli joining at Pallur	20,000	10,000	...	10,000
2	Formation of a road from Chittoor. Pallipat Road at 12th mile to Chintaleru	11,500	5,750	...	5,500
3	Formation of a road from Cheerasamudram Village to join Chittoor-Pallipat road between 20th and 21st mile ...	3,000	1,500	...	1,500
4	Formation of a road from Tirumanydam to Venkatapuram	3,000	1,500	...	1,500
5	Formation of a road from Kayam to Chintalakatria	4,500	2,250	...	2,200
6	Formation of a road from R. K. B. V. pet to Pallipat	9,000	4,500	...	4,500
7	Special repairs to Kommanagunta Village Road from 58/2 mile of P.W. Road	2,100	1,050	...	1,050
8	Special repairs to Kathaneri Road leading from $\frac{3}{4}$ mile of Kanaparathi Road	2,000	1,000	...	1,000
9	Formation of a road from Chintaparathi to Yarraguntabavi	12,000	6,000	...	6,000

Appendix 6—(contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10	Formation of a road from Kurblakota to Bombay Trunk Road ...	4,500	2,250	...	2,250
11	Formation of a road from Chattu to Thummanagunta Railway Station	10,000	5,000	...	5,000
12	Formation of a road from Palmaner-Madanapalle road to Bodinayanipalli ...	2,200	1,100	...	1,100
13	Formation of a road from Palamaner - Madanapalli road to Chandramakulapalli ...	6,000	3,000	...	3,000
14	Formation of a road from Peddakelagatur to Gandrajupalli ...	18,000	9,000	...	9,000
15	Formation of a road from Chalamangalam Chatram to Chalamangalam Village ...	4,500	2,250	...	2,250
16	Formation of a road from Edigapalli to Kudumcheemanapalli Via Arikala ...	20,000	10,000	...	10,000
17	Road from Peddachellaragunta to Punganur-Baireddipalli ...	6,000	3,000	...	3,000
18	Formation of earthen road at Uyyalachinta and Chittoor Gudiyattam road at Paradararam Village ...	20,000	10,000	...	10,000
19	Formation of a road from Pallacheruvu to Jellipalle and from Pallochervu to Oddepalle ...	6,000	3,000	...	3,000
20	Improvement to dispensary building at Produturpet ...	20,000	10,000	...	10,000
21	Purchase of equipment of the existing dispensary at Tiruttani ...	2,500	1,250	...	1,250

Appendix 6—(contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
22	Supply of equipment to the dispensaries at Nindrapannur and Kanakammachatram ...	600	300	...	300
23	Improvement to the Hospital Building at Baireddipalli Village ...	10,000	5,000	...	5,000
24	Improvement to the Elementary School Building at Ramakuppam ...	10,000	5,000	...	5,000
25	Improvements to School Building at Mangalam.	500	250	...	250
26	Completion of the construction of a school building at Tadukupet.	6,500	3,250	...	3,250
27	Extension of the School Building at Puttur ...	20,000	10,000	...	10,000
28	Renovation of a School Building at Nedian Village ...	5,900	2,950	...	2,950
29	Construction of road drains in Kalikiri Panchayat Board ...	8,000	4,000	...	4,000
30	Construction of a godown by the multipurpose co-operative Society, Pillacheruvu ...	10,000	5,000	...	5,000
31	Tape Weaving at Nindra.	300	150	...	150
32	Formation of a road from Narasingapuram to Harijan Wada ...	1,350	338	337	675
33	Construction of flood barrel to Ramavanella. (G.O. Ms. No. 316 Dev. Dated 1-3-54) ...	1,050	263	262	525
	Total ...	2,61,000	1,29,901	599	1,30,500

Appendix 6—(contd.)

Name of the District :—GUNTUR

Amount of Grant :—Rs. 1,83,500

Serial No.	Name of the Scheme.	Estimated cost.	Amount of contribution		Amount of grant.
			local body.	public.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Construction of Buildings for Sri Rama High School Amaravathi ...	Rs. 3,000	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,500	Rs. 1,500
2	Construction of High School Buildings, Maccherla ...	20,000	...	10,000	10,000
3	Construction of High School Buildings, Veldhuri ...	10,000	...	5,000	5,000
4	Construction of Vidya-parishat Higher Ely. School Idupulapadu.	16,000	...	8,000	8,000
5	Construction of High School Building, Durgi. (Sanctioned in G. O. Ms. No. 4325 Dev. dated 23-9-53) ...	6,000	...	3,000	3,000
6	Construction of a dispensary at Tadikonda, Guntur Taluk ...	20,000	...	10,000	10,000
7	Construction of Buildings for Sri Atchuta Higher Elementary School, Pudidava of Repalli Taluk ...	20,000	...	10,000	10,000
8	Construction of a School Building for S. M. Girls' High School at Bapatla ...	20,000	...	10,000	10,000

Appendix 6—(contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
9	Construction of buildings for aided Hindu Higher Ely. School at Nagulapadu of Bapatla Taluk ...	Rs. 10,000	Rs. ...	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 5,000
10	Construction of School Buildings for Dist. Board Ely. School at Petur, Bapatla Taluk	20,000	...	10,000	10,000
11	Construction of School Buildings for S. R. R. Higher Ely. School at Ramakur of Ongole Taluk ...	10,000	...	5,000	5,000
12	Construction of School Buildings for the District Board High School at Peravali of Tenali Taluk ...	20,000	...	10,000	10,000
13	Construction of High School Buildings at Valaparla at Ongole Taluq ...	20,000	...	10,000	10,000
14	Construction of a dam or bridge over a 50 Yard wide drain running adjacent to the Village on the northern side of Vatticherukur Village, Guntur Taluk ...	10,000	...	5,000	5,000
15	Construction of Building to lodge leprosy affected beggars, Bapatla. (G O. Ms. No. 218 Dev. Dated 21-12-53) ...	20,000	...	10,000	10,000
16	Construction of a Pavilion and club for Agricultural College, Bapatla	11,800	...	5,900	5,900
17	Construction of four more rooms and compound wall in Abbirayana-guntapalem ...	20,000	...	10,000	10,000

Appendix 6—(contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
18	Construction of a Higher Elementary School, Valaparla ...	4,000	...	2,000	2,000
19	Construction of Child Welfare and Maternity Centre Nambur.	20,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
20	Construction of a building for the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre at Sangam-jagarlamudi ...	6,000	...	3,000	3,000
21	Construction of culverts one in 4th mile of Parnur channel and the other in the 6th mile of Srirampuram channel. ...	18,500	4,625	4,625	9,250
22	Providing drinking water supply to Badampadu Village ...	20,000	...	10,000	10,000
23	Providing drinking water supply to Sekur Village (G.O. Ms. No. 317 Dev. Dated 1-3-54) ...	20,000	...	10,000	10,000
24	Construction of a fresh water well in Madanur Village ... (G. O. Ms. No. 393 Dev. Dated 15-3-54) ...	1,600	...	800	800
	Total ...	3,46,900	9,625	1,63,825	1,73,450

Appendix 6—(contd.)

*Name of the District:—ANANTAPUR***Amount of Grant :—Rs. 1,06,780**

Serial No.	Name of the Scheme.	Estimated cost.	Amount of contribution		Amount of Grant.
			Pubilc.	local bodies.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Improvements to the private School Buildings at Renumukulapalli	2,000	1,000	...	1,000
2	Construction of a Building for Higher Elementary School at Veldurthi	3,000	1,500	...	1,500
3	Construction of a godown, 300 for Co-operative Society at Kalyandurg.	10,000	5,000	...	5,000
4	do. at Kothacheruvu	6,000	3,000	...	3,000
5	do. at Chalakur ...	5,000	2,500	...	2,500
6	do. at Tanahal ...	4,000	2,000	...	2,000
7	do. at H. Kodihalli.	4,000	2,000	...	2,000
8	do. at Mydugolam ...	4,000	2,000	...	2,000
9	do. at Roaddam ...	4,000	2,000	...	2,000
10	Construction of an Elementary School at Chinna Mustoor. (G. O. Ms. No. 4421 Dev. Dated 29-9-53) ...	4,000	2,000	...	2,000
11	Construction of two special wards of 4 beds each to the Hospital at Hindupur ...	20,000	10,000	...	10,000

Appendix 6—(contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12	Construction of a Hospital Building and two wards in Sevamandir, Hindupur	10,000	5,000	...	5,000
13	Extension of District Board High School at Kondakamela ...	15,000	3,750	3,750	7,500
14	Extension of District Board High School at Talupule of Kadiri Taluk	10,000	2,500	2,500	5,000
15	Extension of Vemana Students Home at Kadiri	5,000	2,500	...	2,500
16	Construction of Maternity and Child Welfare Centre at Anantapur.	20,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
17	Construction of a Community hall in the premises of Sevamandir.	10,000	5,000	...	5,000
18	Construction of a Children Park at Anantapur (G. O. Ms. No. 419 Dev. Dated 18-3-54)	-2,000	500	500	1,000
19	Extension of building of the District Revenue Sports Association Anantapur	9,000	4,500	...	4,500
20	Extension of existing Anantapur District Museum Building ...	12,000	6,000	...	6,000
21	Extension of Sri Sai Baba National High School, Anantapur. (G. O. Ms. No. 256 Development Dated 18-2-54)	20,000	10,000	...	10,000
22	Contour Bunding Scheme in Rayadrug Taluk ...	15,000	7,500	...	7,500
	Total ...	1,94,000	85,250	11,750	97,000

Appendix 6—(contd.)

Name of the District :—KURNOOL

Amount of Grant :—Rs. 1,16,420—out of which Rs. 5,000 reserved for students' camp.

Serial No.	Name of the Scheme.	Estimated cost.	Amount of contribution		Amount of Grant.
			public.	local body.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Construction of a godown at Dhone	13,200	6,600	...	6,600
2	Construction of a godown at Maddikara in Pattikonda Taluk. (G. O. Ms. No. 4324 Dev. Dated 23-9-1953) ...	13,200	6,600	...	6,600
3	Maternity and Child Welfare Centre at Markapur town	20,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
4	Maternity and Child Welfare Centre at Nandyal	20,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
5	Extension of Municipal dispensary at Nandyal. (G. O. Ms. No. 191 Dev. Dated 11-12-53)	10,000	2,500	2,500	5,000
6	Forming a metalled road for about a mile from the Village to Isakavagu	20,000	5,000	5,000	10,000
7	Converting two step wells into draw wells in Parumanchala ...	6,200	1,550	1,550	3,100
8	do. do. ...	6,000	1,500	1,500	3,000

Appendix 6—(contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
9	Construction of three latrines in Parumanchala Village ...	1,800	450	450	900
10	Construction of two road dams across ways ...	16,000	4,000	4,000	8,000
11	Extension to Gandhi Memorial High School, Nandikotkur ... (G. O. Ms. No. 338 Dev. Dated 6-3-1954).	20,000	10,000	...	10,000
12	Construction of a dispensary Building at Aspari ... (G. O. Ms. No. 4342 Dev. Dated 24-9-1953) ...	6,000	3,000	...	3,000
	Total ...	1,52,400	51,200	25,000	76,200

APPENDIX 7

**A list showing the Number of Schemes approved by the Government under
Local Development Works during 1953-54.**

S. No.	Name of the District.	Grant allotted.	No. of schemes	Estimated cost	Grant	Balance
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Srikakulam	1,52,800	35	3,09,820	1,52,800	<i>Nil.</i>
2.	Visakhapatnam	1,49,100	27	2,54,080	1,27,040	22,060
3.	East Godavari	1,73,600	20	3,27,160	1,63,580	10,020
4.	West Godavari	1,22,100	15	2,46,950	1,22,100	<i>Nil.</i>
5.	Krishna	1,27,900	27	2,55,800	1,27,900	<i>Nil.</i>
6.	Guntur	1,83,500	24	3,46,900	1,73,450	10,050
7.	Nellore	1,29,100	18	2,56,420	1,27,660	1,440
8.	Anantapur	1,06,780	22	1,94,000	97,000	9,780
9.	Cuddapah	83,600	12	1,42,000	68,600	15,000*
10.	Kurnool	1,16,420	12	1,52,400	76,200	40,220*
11.	Chittoor	1,30,300	33	2,61,000	1,30,500	200
Total		14,75,200	245	27,46,530	13,66,830	1,08,370

Rs. 10,000 Reserved for Community Project area in East Godavari District.

* Rs. 5,000 Reserved for students' camps in Kurnool and Cuddapah Districts (each).

Balance:—Rs. 1,08,370 (Rs. 2,00,000—Rs. 88,370). The grant is not lapsable.

APPENDIX No. 8

LIST OF SOCIAL WELFARE SCHEMES. ANDHRA

Serial No.	Name of the Institution.	Grant applied for. Rs.	Amount Sanctioned. Rs.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	
1	Guild of Service, Rajya Lakshmi Nivas, Sriakulam (Shri B.S. Sastry, Jt. Secy.)	5,000	2,500	For greater facilities and for expansion of work of (1) Mid-day-Meal Centre (2) Welfare Centre and Rural Centre.
2	Nara Fraser Baby Welcome Home and Child Welfare Centre, Madanapalle, Chittoor Dt. (Dr. T. Raghavan, Hony. Secy.)	4,272	5,000	For development and expansion of activities of the following (1) Appointment of Addl. qualified health staff. (2) Purchase of equipment.
3	Vijay Bala Sangham, Madanapalle, Chittoor (Shri. M. Pandurangam, President).	10,000	2,000	For recreational facilities for children.
4	Bharateeya Stree Samajam, Maharanipect, Visakhapatnam (Treasurer and Corresp: D. Janakibai.)	600 R 5,950 N.R.	2,000 2,000	Equipment for the Children welfare extension of activities on handicrafts side and purchase of cottage industries equipment.

Women Welfare.

5	Sarada Niketanam, Brodipet, Guntur, (Head Master : Ramachandra Rao)	10,000	10,000	For the purchase of equipment for the Industrial School and for its expansion.
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Appendix 8—(contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
6	Shri Kasturi Devi Industrial School, Nellore (Smt. Ponaka Kankamma.)	Rs. 4,250 R 10,750/ N.R.	Rs. 15,000	For the expansion of their Industrial school activities.
7	Ramakrishna Math, Rajahmundry, (Pr. Swami Nityabodhanda).	10,000	1,000	For children libraries.
8	Rajupalam Sri Samajam, Rajupalam, Sitangaram, P. O. <i>via</i> . Rajahmundry East Godavari (Pr. Kasuri Ramachandran.	1, 111/- R 400 N.R.	1,000	Token grant.
9	Pinakini Satyagraha Ashramam Pallipadu, Nellore District (Mg. Dir. D. B. Krishnasamma).	6,000/R 5,000 N.R.	2,000	To revive Cottage Industries
10	Hindu Shree Punarvivaaha Sahai Sangham, Narsapur (Secy. A. S. Chetty.)	30,000	3,000	For Cottage Industries activities.
11	Shree Vidyaradhini Samajam, Frazerpet, Kakinada. (Secy. V. Papayamma).	5,000/R	10,000	For satisfactory maintenance of all their activities.
12	Shri Y. Venkataram, Hony. Secy. Hitkarni Samaj, Rajahmundry.	10,000 15,000	10,000	Establishment of women Welfare units.
13	Shri V. Veerabushanam, Managing Trustee, Anand Ashram, Cudapah District.	2,290/R 4,900/ N.R.	4,000	Expansion of activities.
14	Shrimathi B. K. Venkataraman Devi Principal, Adarsha Mahila Hindi Vidyalaya Rajahmundry.	5,000	2,000	Expansion of activities.

Appendix 8—(contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
15	Shri D. Narayanaswamy, Hony. Secy. Fair Price Depot, Free Maternity Home Andhra.	Rc. 6,000 20,000	Rs. 1,000	Expansion of activi- ties.
16	Sree Sayee Destitute Home Dharmavaram, (Hony. Secy. V. Ven- katappa.)	750/R 250-/ N.R.	1,000	For maintenance of destitutes.
General Welfare.				
17	Social Services Samithi Eluru, (Secy. M. Ran- gaya B.A.)	1,000 R 4,000 N.R.	...	For Welfare activites and handicraft pro- grammes.
18	Gramma Seva Mandi- ram, Thimparam, Anantapur Dt. (Secy. H. K. Hanunantha.)	8,900 N.R. 300 R	2,000	For opening a Child- Welfare Centre.
19	Hind Kushta Nivarain Sangh Lepper Hospi- tal, Kesarapalli (Secy. D. G. L. Rayudu, M.B.B.S.)	4,500R	3,000	To take in more pati- ents, and for feed- ing and clothing.
20	Preema Samajam, Bob- bili (Secy. S. V. Lak- shmi).	10,000 N.R. 2,000/R.	1,000	To shelter more orphan boys and for recreation of desti- tute beggars.
21	Anakapalli, Prema Samaja, Vizag. (Secy. G. Ranga Rao.)	10,000	5,000	Free supply of better amenities to child- ren, expanding medi- cal aid etc. and take in more child- ren.
22	The Health Co-operative Society Ltd. Podatoor- pet, P. O. Dt. Chittoor (Hony. Secy. E. S. Thyagarajan Esq.)	3,350/ R 20,000/ N.R.	1,500	For expanding their children welfare and Maternity Centres.
23	Premasamajam, Vizia- nagram, Daba gardens, Vizianagaram (Presi- dent Sita Ramaswami)	Not known	5,000	For orphanage asylum for disabled, destitu- tes and poor feeding.

Appendix 8—(contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	
24	Smt. Kanakam Appalashwamy, Hony Secy. Shri. Gowthami Karunya Sangham, Rajahmundry, Andhra.	1,00,000	10,000	For the vocational section of the orphanage and for equipment.
25	Smt. Sarojini S. Raghavan, Secy. The Guild of Service (Seva-Samajam), Chittoor Dt. Madras.	2,900	1,000	Expansion of activities for the baby welfare home.
26	Shri K. V. Srinivasan Hony. Secy. Guild of Service (Seva Samajam), Krishna Dt. Branch, Andhra.	5,000	1,000	For expansion of activities for the maternity centre and children welfare.
27	Shri K. S. Dutt, President, Prema Samajam, Visakhapatnam.	12,000 R 17,000 N.R.	6,000	For purchase of equipment and expansion of Asylum.
28	Sri Bala Saraswati Sthree Samajam, Tanuku, (Andhra) Smt. Pothapragada Bala Tripura Sundaramma-Secy.	50,000/ N.R. 15,000 R.	R 10,000	For more destitute girls and expansion of activities.

ANNEXURE No. 9.

The list of centres in which the branches of Women Welfare Organisations are situated :—

Srikakulam District.

1. Arasavalli
2. Calingapatnam
3. Gummalakshnipuram Agency

Visakhapatnam District.

4. Visakhapatnam
5. Paykaraopet
6. Lammisinghi
7. Araku Agency

East Godavari District.

8. Rajahmundry
9. Kadiam
10. Dulla
11. Ramapachodavaram agency

West Godavari District

12. Mandur
13. Gopannapalem

Krishna District.

14. Vijayawada
15. Adivinnakulam
16. Tiruvur
17. Visannapet

Guntur District.

18. Vallur
19. Santhanuthalapadu

Nellore District.

20. Nellore
21. Podalakur
22. Chemmudugunta
23. Venkatachalam

Chittoor District.

24. Nagari
25. Nindra

Anantapur District.

26. Anantapur
27. Lepakshi
28. Farigi
29. Thimmancherla

Cuddapah District.

30. Cuddapah
31. Darsipalli
32. Parlapadu
33. Vaddirala

Kurnool District.

34. Mandlem
 35. Dornal
 36. Peddapadu
 37. Garigeyapuram
 38. Alur
 39. Ramadurgam.
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APPENDIX No. 10

New Schemes in the Five Year Plan.

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Serial No.	Name of the Scheme.	Programmed Expenditure.			Targets proposed.			Remarks.
		1954-55	1955-56	Total.	1954-55	1955-56	Total	
AGRICULTURE.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Special Minor Irrigation Schemes (141 Schemes).	...	...	805.20				
FORESTS.								
2	Forest Roads *	0.90	0.90	1.80				
3	Regeneration of 100 acres-ninety plots on an average of 1 plot in each range at Rs. 1,800 per plot.*	1.62	1.62	3.24				
4	Formation of Forest Roads in Agency Areas.*	1.38	1.38	2.76				
		3.90	3.90	7.80				

* Approved by the Planning Commission in February 1954 for inclusion in the Plan.

CO-OPERATION.

5	Co-operative Training and Education (training to subordinate Staff)*	0.12	0.12	0.24
6	Formation of labour Societies and Forest Coupe Societies.*	0.50	0.50	1.00
		0.62	0.62	1.24

IRRIGATION.

7	Gandikota project	120.00	300.00	420.00
8	Tungabhadra High Level Canal	Not available		...
9	Nandikonda	Do.	-	...
10	Siddheswaram	Do.		...
11	Sabari Reservoir	Do.		...
12	Vamsadhara	50.00	150.00	200.00
13	Medium and small irrigation Schemes.	...	...	509.70
14	Krishna Regulator Cum Road Bridge.*	82.00	189.00	271.00
		252.00	639.00	1400.00

* Approved by the Planning Commission in February 1954 for inclusion in the Plan.

APPENDIX No. 10—(Contd.)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Serial No.	Name of the Scheme.	Programmed expenditure.			Targets proposed.			REMARKS.
		1954-55	1955-56	Total.	1954-55.	1955-56	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.							
15	Formation of Co-operative Societies for the improvement of Tanning Industry.	5.00	5.00	10.00				
16	Societies for the improvement of Leather Goods Industry.	0.75	0.75	1.50				
		5.75	5.75	11.50				
	ROAD DEVELOPMENT.							
17	10 Schemes ... ..	...	...	100.16				
	EDUCATION.							
18	Postgraduate Training Course of Basic Education at Pentapadu.*	0.21	0.09	0.30				
19	Model Basic School of Senior grade in the Government Basic Training School, Pentapadu.*	0.11	0.06	0.16				

* Approved by the Planning Commission in February 1954 for inclusion in the Plan.

20	Provision of Research in the Govt. Training Colleges.*	0.06	0.09	0.15
21	Starting of State Central library audio-visual Dept. etc.*	4.65	2.31	6.96
22	Grants to libraries* ...	...	...	0.47
23	Preparation of suitable literature for adults and children*	...	...	0.20
24	Introduction of Bifurcated Courses,* Private High Schools	...	...	2.64
25	Do. Govt. Boys' High School*	...	...	0.40
26	Audio Visual Education training of experts.*			
		5.03	2.55	11.28

PUBLIC HEALTH.

27	Training of Medical Officers in Maternity and Child Welfare.*	0.41	0.11	0.52
28	Training of 50 Sanitary Inspectors for starting of health units.*	2.88	0.98	3.86
29	Filarial Control School in epidemic filaria areas.*	7.925	3.40	11.325
30	Yaws Control Scheme in the Agency tracts.*			1.76
		11.215	4.49	17.465

* Approved by the Planning Commission in February 1954 for inclusion in the Plan.

APPENDIX No. 10—(Contd.)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Serial No.	Name of the Scheme.	Programmed Expenditure.			Target proposed.			REMARKS.
		1954-55	1955-56	Total.	1954-55	1955-56	Total	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	AMELIORATION OF BACKWARD CLASSES.							
30	Atmakur-Chenchu Co-operative purchase and Sale Society Expansion of activities.	0.23	0.06	0.29				