



GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA

REVISED DRAFT
SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

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FOREWORD

THE revised draft Second Five-Year Plan of the Andhra State is divided into two parts. The first part contains a general appreciation of the Plan; in the second part the programmes of development are briefly presented.

The main lines of development in the villages and the districts have been formulated with the active participation of the people at various levels, the planning process in the whole State being completed during a short period of four months after the elections. Certain sectors of the Plan have been considered by the Standing Advisory Committee for Industries and the outline of the Plan as a whole by the State Advisory Committee for Planning. Consultations have been held with the Members of Parliament from this State. The State Assembly devoted two days for a general debate on the draft Plan. Detailed discussions with the Planning Commission have also been completed and the revised draft Plan has been prepared within the provisional ceiling of Rs. 125.10 crores indicated by the Planning Commission.

The Plan-preparation, Plan-discussion and Plan-finalization stages have thus been completed. There will be a further rapid review by the Planning Commission with individual States, but changes which may have to be made will only be of a very small order. Thereafter will follow the real task of Plan-fulfilment—"the mighty adventure of rebuilding India."

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PART ONE

GENERAL APPRECIATION OF THE REVISED DRAFT STATE PLAN.

I. PERSPECTIVE OF PLANNING.

The Andhra State came into existence on 1st October 1953, that is exactly half-way through the First Five-Year Plan. The Plan which the State inherited was not prepared by the Composite State with reference to the specific requirements of Andhra and could not in the very nature of things meet the needs of the new State. The Plan now formulated must therefore serve as the real First Plan for this State. A State which to some extent has missed the full opportunity during the First Plan and the resources of which have not been adequately developed till now, can, under a planned economy, justifiably have a programme of development comparatively bigger in scope than what its internal resources alone would warrant. For the new State, the needs are larger and the expectations greater. The need for balancing revenue expenditure with revenue resources has, however, been steadily kept in view.

The Andhra State has an area of 63,417 square miles and a population of 20,507,801 (1951 census). It is a predominantly agricultural State with a high pressure of population on agricultural land, nearly 70 per cent of the people depending on the land for a living in one way or another. With 1/18 of the population of India, Andhra has about 5 per cent of the country's area and 15 per cent of the water resources. Of the 100 million acre feet of water available from Andhra rivers and canals, barely 1/5 is being utilized for existing irrigation. The balance amounting to 80 million acre feet has yet to be exploited. It has been estimated that the river basins of Andhra are capable of increasing the irrigated area by 10 million acres and supplying 5,000,000 K.W. of power. The picture on the power side is the same—plentiful but untapped resources. Less than 2 per cent of the 16,000 villages in Andhra are now receiving electric supply: the per capita consumption is only 5 units even against the low national average of 14. As regards mineral resources 2/3 of the total area have yet to be surveyed and the State is industrially backward. With 6 per cent of the country's population, the paid-up capital of enterprise operating in the State forms less than 1 per cent of the national total.

The economy of Andhra has thus remained by and large stagnant. This explains the persistence of unemployment, under-employment and poverty which can only be corrected by the optimum utilization of the resources of the State side by side with the developments contemplated in the National Plan. The brunt of the answer to the problem of unemployment and under-employment, so far as this State is concerned, must fall on the Agricultural and Cottage Industries sectors and Public Works programmes of a labour intensive nature. Looked at from any angle, agriculture will continue for many years to be the predominant vocation of the people

and its requirements particularly in respect of irrigation must thus play a primary role in the Andhra Plan. The key to rural prosperity is the rapid harnessing of the water resources of the State and better land utilization for increased agricultural production. The integrated development of land and water resources is thus of fundamental importance to the economy of the State. The programmes in the Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Co-operation and Irrigation sectors are designed to carry out this primary objective. Development in every direction depends upon an adequate supply of power. The Power Plan of Andhra, whilst sustaining the agricultural and irrigation programmes through rural electrification, lift irrigation schemes, and development of hydro-electric power, must also lay the foundations for future industrial progress. In effect, it will mark the essential first step in the supply of cheap and adequate power all over the State. Industries particularly Cottage Industries must be given their due share. The road system must be improved and developed to the end that the comprehensive scheme of road development drawn up in 1945 in Nagpur is brought nearer fulfilment and the needs of development in other sectors are adequately met. Social services did not rank high enough in the scale of priorities in the First Plan and this deficiency must to some extent be removed, consistent with overall needs, and taking into account the burden of revenue expenditure which provision of such services would increasingly involve.

Planning with reference to physical needs and possibilities subject to financial conditions, area planning and village planning have been the special features of the Second Plan of the State. The Plan has been built up from the village upwards: sixteen thousand villages in the State have participated in the live process of planning their future, not nominally in terms of local amenities but intimately and substantially in terms of production and employment and the welfare of Harijans. As much as Rs. 47.45 crores has been promised by way of public contributions. A people's Plan has thus taken shape, casting an obligation on the State to fulfil as many felt needs as possible which are backed by local effort and resources and to organize supplies and services relevant to such needs. These requirements have moulded the build-up of the Plan. The Planning Commission have agreed to provision for village Plans being made as additions to the allotments under Animal Husbandry, Roads, Public Health and Education. A special provision of Rs. 175 lakhs has accordingly been earmarked for the purpose, as complete fusion of village Plans in departmental Plans will not realize the purposes of democratic planning. The provision should help to give the villages not only the sensation of participation in the planning but also the satisfaction of seeing some of their felt needs fulfilled. Thus a modest target of the Plan is to provide, if possible every village, on the basis of local contributions, with elementary facilities like adequate sources of drinking water and village roads connecting the main arteries of communications. Side by side the coverage of the State by the National Extension Service should help to bring in a fair measure of contentment in the country-side. This programme will serve as the means to initiate in villages certain processes of growth that would progressively raise the level of rural life economically and socially. Broadly the two connected aims are increased employment and production with the object of doubling real income within the shortest possible period and the bringing about of social change by the spread of the co-operative movement and the inculcation of the spirit of self-help.

The village plans prepared on the basis of the widest participation of the people have been integrated at taluk/National Extension Service Block level with area plans. These, together with Plans for municipalities has formed the basis of District Plans. This approach will have the incidental advantage of enabling presentation of the State Plan on a territorial basis. It is the intention to finally show in the District Plan each village benefiting from (1) large, medium and small irrigation projects, (2) National Highways, State Highways and other roads, (3) the programme for National Extension Service Blocks, (4) Social services, (5) Local works, (6) production and employment programmes, etc. This will give a clear picture of the part each village and area has to play in the Plan and thereby evoke maximum enthusiasm and co-operation.

II. PROGRESS OF FIRST PLAN AND LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT ANTICIPATED AT THE END OF THE FIRST PLAN.

The Plan of the Composite State was of the order of about Rs. 141 crores. A tentative break up of the Plan for the Andhra State as worked out by the Composite State in 1953 came to Rs. 54.71 crores. As a result of further discussions in February 1954 at New Delhi, the Planning Commission approved of a revised total provision of Rs. 58.66 crores. This was further enhanced by the Planning Commission to Rs. 69.37 crores so as to cover additional provisions for Power Projects, Medium and Small Irrigation Schemes and National Water-Supply and Sanitation Programmes for backward areas. If the Central Ministries' Programmes are included, the total size of the Plan will be Rs. 75.90 crores.

Out of the provision of Rs. 69.37 crores, a sum of Rs. 44.89 crores has been spent up to the end of 1954-55, working up to a percentage of 64.7. Rs. 13.38 crores were spent in 1954-55 alone and the expenditure during this period comes to nearly 20 per cent of the Plan provision. It is expected that approximately 86 per cent of the Plan provision would have been spent by the end of the Plan period.

Power and Irrigation programmes have the highest precedence in the First Plan and these two programmes account for a provision of Rs. 42.62 crores. The six important Irrigation Projects taken up for execution are:—

- Krishna Barrage Scheme.
- Tungabhadra (Low Level Canal) Project.
- Rallapad Project (Second Stage).
- Romperu Drainage Project.
- Upper Pennar Project.
- Bhairavanitippa Project.

The Tungabhadra Project, India's largest stone masonry dam, is almost completed. An extent of over 50,000 acres has been targetted for irrigation this year in the Andhra area. Other schemes are at different stages of completion. By March 1956, irrigation would have increased from 28.80 lakh acres in 1950-51 to 30.65 lakh acres. Of the power projects, Machkund is the biggest, the first generating unit which was commissioned in August 1955. The Project will have an installed capacity of 51,000 K.W.

by March 1956. By this time the towns and villages electrified would be 600 as against 170 (1950-51) and the average consumption 10 units as against 5 units.

Next in importance in the First Plan is the agricultural programme for which nearly a tenth of the total provision has been made. The schemes undertaken cover Grow More Food, small irrigation and tank improvement schemes, well subsidy schemes, supply of improved seeds and fertilizers, supply of tractors and bulldozers, etc. This State has made satisfactory progress in the production of foodgrains which increased from 40.69 lakh tons (1950-51) to 44.60 lakh tons. The food economy in the State is not only stabilized but the State is also in a position to supply the requirements of other States to some extent and even export fine varieties of foodgrains abroad.

Training is being given in improved methods to artisans in certain cottage industries, viz., tanning, pottery, palm-gur making, etc. For teaching potters to make ceramic products a Ceramic Service Centre has been established at Rajahmundry which would supply factory made clay mixtures and glazes of the standard type to the small manufacturers of ceramic products. An Oil Technological Institute has been established at Anantapur to carry out research in Oil Technology and for training candidates, and a Block Glass Factory at Gudur to meet the requirements of the glass bead manufacturers of Andhra.

Important schemes under "Medical" are improvements to the Andhra Medical College and the King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam, and the Guntur Medical College. The bed strength of the hospitals has been increased by 904. Fourteen Taluk Headquarters Hospitals were improved and 33 new hospitals and 3 new dispensaries opened. A Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Nellore has been established. Four thousand four hundred and seventy-four villages in the State have been brought under Anti-Malaria control operations. Measures for improving rural sanitation have also been taken up.

With a view to relieving housing shortage, a sum of Rs. 118.75 lakhs has been earmarked for Co-operative Housing to provide long term loans to middle classes through housing societies. One thousand three hundred and nineteen houses in urban areas and 125 houses in rural areas were constructed, and 637 houses in urban areas and 52 in rural areas are in the process of construction.

The expenditure on amelioration of Backward Classes has been exceeding the programmed provision in the Plan. Additional funds are being provided every year.

On the whole there has been a fair measure of success in realizing the objectives of the First Plan.

III. PARTICULARS AND PHASING OF DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE.

The Second Five-Year Plan of the State has been drawn up as an integral part of the National Plan, inspired by the need, within that framework, to lay the foundations for future progress, to accelerate development in fields suited to its own genius, taking full cognizance of plans which have to be

prepared from the point of view of the country as a whole, and by and large to correct under-development or lopsided development in certain sectors of its economy due to historical reasons.

The outlay on the Second Plan of Andhra as provisionally determined by the Planning Commission is Rs. 125.10 crores. This has been distributed between the different programmes as follows:—

					(Rupees in crores).	
<i>Head of Development.</i>					<i>Outlay during 1956-61.</i>	<i>Percentage of total outlay during 1956-61.</i>
(1)					(2)	(3)
1. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT—						
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	7.00	
Animal Husbandry	..	..	..	..	3.50*	
Forests and soil conservation	..	..	..	..	1.30	
Co-operation	..	..	..	..	3.00	
Fisheries	..	..	..	..	0.80	
Miscellaneous (consolidation of holdings and resettlement of landless workers).					0.40	
					16.00	12.8
2. National Extension Service AND COMMUNITY PROJECTS ..					11.00	8.8
3 IRRIGATION AND POWER ..						
Irrigation	..	..	..	..	34.00	27.1
Power	..	..	..	..	22.10	17.7
4. INDUSTRIES ..					10.00	8.0
5. TRANSPORT ..					5.75*	4.6
6. EDUCATION ..					8.00*	6.4
7. MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH ..					8.25*	6.6
8. HOUSING ..					2.00	1.6
9. LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE ..					0.50	0.4
{ 10. WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND BACKWARD CLASSES—						
Scheduled Tribes	..	..	..	..	1.90	1.5
Scheduled Castes	..	..	..	..	1.60	1.3
11. SOCIAL WELFARE ..					0.60	0.5
12. MISCELLANEOUS—						
Development of Capital	..	..	..	..	2.40	
Broadcasting and Publicity..	..	..	..	..	0.30	
Municipalities	..	..	..	..	0.50	
Statistics	..	..	..	..	0.20	
					3.40	2.7
Total ..					125.10	100

The claims of the different sectors have been correlated so as to secure the maximum benefit from the resources, financial, personnel and materials

* Rs. 25 lakhs under Animal Husbandry, Rs. 75 lakhs under Transport, Rs. 50 lakhs under Education and Rs. 25 lakhs under Health will be earmarked for village plans.

available during the period of the Plan. The above distribution of expenditure reflects the priorities discussed earlier. The agricultural group together with Irrigation, Power and Community Development receives the highest precedence in the Plan. Next in importance comes Industries, Health, Education and Road Development. The outlay on social services falls far short of the needs. A provision of Rs. 1.75 crores has been earmarked for village plans. The programmes under the several Heads of Development have also been framed taking into account the phased programme of expansion of the National Extension Service and Community Development Blocks throughout the State.

The following statements show at a glance the phased yearwise expenditure with details of foreign exchange and receipts and the split up of the total outlay of Rs. 125.10 crores under Capital, Revenue non-recurring and recurring, for each of the first two years and for the entire Plan period:—

(Rupees in crores).

	Phased year-wise expenditure.		
	<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>Foreign exchange.</i>	<i>Receipts.</i>
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1956-57	25.10	4.33	1.88
1957-58	28.59	5.53	2.42
1958-59	28.79	5.11	13.26
1959-60	21.34		
1960-61	21.28		
Total	125.10	14.97	17.56

Expenditure on Revenue and Capital Account.

(Rupees in crores).

1956-57.					1957-58.					1956-61.				
<i>Revenue.</i>					<i>Revenue.</i>					<i>Revenue.</i>				
<i>Non-recurring.</i>	<i>Recurring.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Grand total.</i>	<i>Non-recurring.</i>	<i>Recurring.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Grand total.</i>	<i>Non-recurring.</i>	<i>Recurring.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Grand total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
2.62	2.37	4.99	20.11	25.10	3.24	3.13	6.37	22.22	28.59	17.91	19.96	37.87	87.23	125.10

Details according to Heads of Development and for schemes estimated to cost Rs. 50 lakhs and more are given separately in the following statements appended:

Statement A.—Plan expenditure 1956-61 phasing and Foreign Exchange.

Statement B.—Plan expenditure on Revenue and Capital Account.

Statement C.—Receipts on account of the Plan.

A list of schemes costing less than Rs. 50 lakhs is appended (Statement 'G').

On the basis of the indications given by the Central Ministries, the Central and the State share of the expenditure on the Plan and local contributions is expected to be as follows:—

		(Rupees in crores).			
		Capital.	Revenue.		Total.
(1)			Non-recurring.	Recurring.		(5)
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Centre	.. .. .	18.41	8.29	8.92	35.62
State	.. .. .	68.57	8.83	10.43	87.83
Local contributions	.. .. .	0.25	0.79	0.61	1.65
Total		87.23	17.91	19.96	125.10

The total of Rs. 87.23 crores under capital includes loans to be utilized by the State Government directly, viz., Rs. 73.04 crores and loans to be given to outside agencies in the State, excluding short-term loans and loan recoveries during the Plan period in respect of other loans, viz., Rs. 14.19 crores. The former amount will be utilized mostly on the following programmes:—

							RUPEES IN CRORES.
Irrigation	...	...	...	...	...	...	34.01
Power	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.00
Roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.75
Industries	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.93
Medical	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.18

The expenditure on Revenue Account is Rs. 37.87 crores. Of this, the State's share of expenditure during the Plan period comes to Rs. 19.26 crores (Rs. 8.83 crores non-recurring and Rs. 10.43 crores recurring). The programmes envisaged during the first year of the Plan involve an expenditure of Rs. 2.28 crores (Rs. 1.15 crores non-recurring and Rs. 1.13 crores recurring) equivalent to 11.83 per cent of the total State share on revenue account for the Plan period.

IV. ASSESSMENT OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES.

The estimated receipts of the State on Revenue Account over the First Five-Year period at the existing level of taxation are expected to be Rs. 115.3 crores. In arriving at this figure allowance has been made for

larger yield from the existing sources of revenue, on account of the growth in economy. Thus, over the period, it is estimated that the State's share of Central Taxes (Income-Tax, Central Excises, Estate Duty) would fetch an additional sum of Rs. 3.9 crores, without any increase in the rates of tax. Similarly, it is estimated that the State taxes (Land Revenue, Excises, Stamps, Motor Vehicles Taxes, Entertainment Tax, Tobacco Tax, etc.), would, over the period, yield an additional sum of Rs. 4.6 crores. Allowance has also been made for additional income from irrigation and power on account of the additional area brought under irrigation and the additional supply of power, viz., Rs. 0.6 and Rs. 2.8 crores respectively for the five-year period.

The estimate of committed expenditure on Revenue Account for the Five-Year period comes to Rs. 115.3 crores. This provides for non-developmental expenditure at the existing level, maintenance of the level of development reached at the end of March 1956 and also includes provision for a small increase in expenditure (about 1 per cent) as a result of the normal growth of departments. The estimate does not make provision for development schemes of a repetitive character, as such schemes and expenditure thereon would form part of the Second Plan expenditure.

With receipts on Revenue Account estimated at Rs. 115.3 crores and the committed expenditure also at the same figure, the contribution for the Second Plan on Revenue Account is expected to be nil. The entire expenditure on Revenue Account arising out of the Second Plan schemes must, therefore, be met out of the proceeds of such additional taxation measures as may be introduced in the current year and in future. Legislative measures for the levy of the following additional taxes have been passed by the State Assembly at the September-October Session in 1955:—

(a) Imposition of an additional single point tax on sales of mill cloth of certain varieties and on the sales of precious stones. The probable yield from this measure in a full year is Rs. 42 lakhs.

(b) Levy of a tax on the purchases of raw tobacco and on the sales of cheaper varieties of cigars and cigarettes now exempt from taxation. The probable income in a full year is Rs. 60 lakhs.

(c) Levy of full ryotwari assessment on inams. The estimated yield is Rs. 46 lakhs per year.

The total yield from the above three measures over the next Five-Year period may be Rs. 7.4 crores. There are a number of other taxation measures under contemplation and the endeavour will be to see that the total yield is reasonably commensurate with the revenue commitments of the Plan. It is also hoped that the assumption on which credit has been taken for increased receipts from existing sources of revenue consequent on the growth in economy, viz., cumulative increase of about 4 to 5 per cent income from these taxes will be substantially fulfilled.

The estimated receipts on Capital Account and estimated committed disbursements on Capital Account during the Plan period are nearly equal. The estimated receipts do not take into account the proceeds of loans to be raised by the State Government in the open market during the Plan period.

A sum of Rs. 5 crores is expected to be raised every year by way of an open market loan, or Rs. 25 crores for the five-year period. After allowing a sum of about Rs. 2.5 crores for service charges, the net amount likely to be available is Rs. 22.5 crores. No mention has been made in the foregoing paragraphs of the legislation for the levy of betterment contribution on lands benefited by new irrigation projects. Legislation has recently been introduced for the purpose. The foregoing estimate of resources does not take into account the proceeds from betterment levy that may accrue during the Second Plan period which is provisionally estimated at Rs. 31 lakhs. The proceeds will have to be earmarked for repayment of Central loans obtained for the execution of major irrigation projects. As, provision has been included for the repayment of Central loans in the estimate of committed disbursements on Capital Account, the receipts from this source will however, be in addition to the funds available to the State for financing the Plan.

V. OBJECTIVES AND MAIN FEATURES OF THE PLAN.

As Agriculture contributes to nearly 50 per cent of the National income the Planning Commission has laid down that agricultural production should be doubled in the country as a whole within a period of 10 to 15 years. Targets of agricultural production have accordingly been allocated to various crops. The target of additional production for this State has been fixed at 8 lakhs tons. This is proposed to be achieved by securing an increase of 2.8 lakhs of tons through major, medium and minor irrigation works and the balance through reclamation inclusive of soil conservation, supply of fertilizers, manures, and improved seeds and by adopting improved methods of cultivation including the Japanese method of cultivation. This State is already surplus in paddy and further increase in production is likely to result in gluts and fall in prices. It is therefore proposed to multiply on a large scale the production of only fine varieties of paddy suitable for export to overseas countries. Though the position in respect of production of cereals is satisfactory, the output of millets is not so: it is therefore proposed to establish a number of Regional Research Stations for millets with a view to increasing production. Exploitation of the hybridization vigour for the production of improved sajja seeds will be a new feature of the millet development programme.

Under Animal Husbandry programmes an intensive effort will be made to upgrade the quality of cattle and increase the milk yields and also the availability of meat and eggs.

A large extent of panchayat forests and ex-estate forests have been taken over by the Government. They have been subjected to over-exploitation and over grazing in the past. Regeneration operations will be undertaken with a view to improving the forests.

The fishery wealth of the State, both inland and marine, will be increased by bringing additional waters under development and by exploiting resources more effectively by adopting mechanised methods of fishing.

The Co-operative Plan has been so framed as to correlate the provision of loans, short, medium and long term with the major objectives of the Plan, such as the doubling of production, coverage of the entire country by National Extension Service and the bringing about of social change through the movement, and with specific programmes and projects in the allied fields. More primary agricultural credit co-operatives will be started and the existing ones reorganized into large-sized economic units with strong share capital (through State partnership), adequate business turnover and full-time trained paid Secretaries, the aim being to increase the percentage of credit handled by co-operatives to 19 with the ultimate objective of increasing it to 50 in the subsequent 10 years. The development of rural credit envisages parallel development of other co-operative economic activities, e.g., marketing, processing, storage and ware-housing. The provision of long-term loans will be increased from the present level of Rs. 48 lakhs a year to Rs. 155 lakhs in the last year of the Second Plan.

The bulk of the provision under the Irrigation Plan will be spent on the Nagarjunasagar Project for which a sum of Rs. 21 crores has been allotted. No benefits can, however, be expected from the Project during the Second Plan as no storage can be maintained during the construction period. Next in importance is the Tungabhadra High-Level Canal Project. As the work will not be completed during the Second Plan on account of the small provision allotted to it, the benefits from this Project during the Plan period will be limited.

The per capita consumption of power in Andhra State which was 5 units in 1950-51 is expected to go up to 10 units by the end of the First Plan period and to 20 units at the end of the Second Plan, when the number of towns and villages receiving supply will also increase to 1,564 and the installed capacity to 192 M.W.

Although Agricultural and Rural development together with Irrigation has the highest priority in the State Plan, Industrial development is of equal interest to the State, although large scale industry has been left by and large to the Central Sector as supplementary to the efforts of private enterprise. The State Plan envisages the expansion of the Andhra Paper Mills at Rajahmundry from 10 tons to 35 tons a day capacity. The expansion of the Ceramic Factory at Gudur with additional lines of production like the manufacture of high tension and low tension electrical insulators is another important project. As there are great possibilities for starting more textile mills in the State, particularly in Rayalaseema which is a major cotton growing area, a co-operative spinning mill has been proposed to be started at Tadpatri. In addition, the expansion of production of the Andhra Co-operative Spinning Mills at Guntakal from 5,760 bales of yarn during 1955-56 to 10,464 bales by the end of the Plan period will be taken up by increasing its spindleage to 20,000. Organization of Sugar Factories of 600 to 800 tons capacity on co-operative lines at six centres in the State is also contemplated. The expansion and organization of sugar factories will result in the annual production of sugar reaching 55,000 tons by the end of 1960-61.

Small-scale and Cottage Industries are essential for meeting the demand for consumer goods and for providing large employment opportunities to the unemployed or under-employed population in the State. The Small-scale Industries Plan provides for schemes which are either for the development of existing industries or for the introduction of new ones. Pottery,

blacksmithy, carpentry, tanning, oil-pressing and copper-wares, etc., are the industries proposed to be developed further. The manufacture of pencils, bottles, nuts, rivets, scientific glass apparatus, tyres, bicycle parts, etc., are some of the new industries contemplated.

By ensuring that the existing village industries consolidate their position, improve their technique and thereby increase total production, the Plan will go some way to meet the problem of unemployment amongst village artisans. Schemes for the improvement of technique and skill by providing training in suitable centres for young persons drawn from the artisan classes have been formulated and assistance to the trainees by way of loans and recoverable subsidies in addition to outright grants in the form of tools and materials to poor sections like hill-tribes, etc., is also envisaged. To provide proper marketing facilities it is proposed to establish sales emporia in all the districts. The Community Project/Community Development areas will continue to be the focal points of the programme for the intensive development of cottage industries. A pilot centre for intensive development of these industries has been initiated in the Kakinada-Peddapuram Project area.

There are at present 669 primary weavers' societies for handlooms with 1.23 lakhs looms as against 2.89 lakhs looms in the entire State. For the development of the handloom industry, financial assistance from the handloom cess fund, revitalization and expansion of primary weavers' co-operatives by admitting weavers who are now outside the co-operative fold, ensuring adequate finance for looms, satisfactory supply of yarn and efficient marketing facilities are envisaged. The programme also provides for supply of improved appliances to weavers' co-operatives, development of cumbly and silk handlooms, and provision of housing colonies. Sale of handloom cloth is also proposed to be stepped up by allowing some rebate to consumers.

Consistent with the financial resources available, a modest expansion of social services has been provided for in the Plan. It is proposed to increase the enrolment of children of age-group 6 to 11 by 15 per cent of the number attending schools in 1955-56. The number of children of age-group 11-14 which is 4.05 lakhs in 1955-56 will be raised to 4.85 lakhs at the end of the Second Plan period. The number of children of age-group 14-17 at school during 1955-56 which is 1.43 lakhs will be increased to 1.72 lakhs. The Plan also provides for the extension of basic type of education and revision of the scales of pay of teachers to some extent. On the public health side, emphasis has been laid on the National Malaria and Filariasis Control and B.C.G. Vaccination Programmes. The special feature of the Medical Plan is the establishment of 55 Primary Health Centres in National Extension Service Blocks, equipping each of them with six beds, each centre radiating out preventive and curative medical care and health services to approximately 100 villages or a smaller number where the population intensity is greater.

The several ameliorative activities calculated to advance the socio-economic conditions of the Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes will be expanded by undertaking the new schemes for housing, cottage industries, etc. The existing measures will be intensified. A special feature of the plan for Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes is the housing programme in colonies common to the Harijans and other classes.

VI. PRINCIPAL TARGETS.

A statement showing targets of work/capacity for each Head of Development and for schemes estimated to cost Rs. 50 lakhs or more is appended. (Statement D). The following are some of the principal targets to be achieved:—

Agriculture.—The production of foodgrains including pulses which stood at 44.06 lakh tons in 1955-56 will be raised by 8 lakh tons, and of sugarcane, oil-seeds and cotton by 9.85 lakh tons and 17.3 lakh tons and 20 thousand bales, respectively. Three hundred seed farms and seed stores will be opened in National Extension Service Blocks: compost production will be increased by 12 lakh tons. The measures taken for soil conservation would result in the reclamation of about 86,000 acres of land.

Forests—

	ACRES.
Planting Casuarina	3,180
Afforestation of River Banks	544
Afforestation of depleted forests to prevent Soil Erosion	17,450
Afforestation of denuded hills inside Reserved Forests as a Soil Conservancy measure	775
Planting denuded hills outside Reserved Forests ...	1,330

Animal Husbandry.—The Plan will achieve the establishment of 105 First-Aid Veterinary Centres; 4 sheep Demonstration Units; 105 new Veterinary Institutions; 21 additional touring billets; and 16 poultry development centres. 57.60 lakh inoculations for rinderpest will be made. About 11,300 exotic breeds of cocks and hens besides 25,000 pedigree eggs will be supplied. The Plan will also ensure a milk supply of 39,000 Madras measures per day at the end of the Plan period.

Fisheries.—The increase in production of fish will be to an extent of 57,747 tons, resulting in the increase of the calorific food value per capita per day by 50 calories. The socio-economic condition of the fishermen will be improved by opening 30 schools for fisher children, besides, constructing some approach roads to the fishermen villages. In all 120,000 acres of water is proposed to be exploited during the Second Plan period.

Co-operation.—86 per cent of the villages and 43 per cent of the rural population will be brought under the co-operative fold and the issue of short-term loans will be progressively increased from Rs. 369 lakhs during 1955-56 to Rs. 1,226 lakhs in 1960-61. The existing rural credit co-operative societies in the State will in due course be reorganized into larger-sized primary credit societies with adequate membership and business each serving compact groups of villages. During the Second Plan period, about 500 such larger societies are proposed to be formed. Medium-term loans to the extent of 51 lakhs every year will also be issued. Long-term loans for permanent improvement of land, provision of facilities for irrigation, reclamation, etc., will be increased from Rs. 48 lakhs per year to Rs. 155 lakhs per year at the end of the Plan. Marketing finance will be steadily increased and the issue of produce loans will be expanded from Rs. 175 lakhs in 1955-56 to 400 lakhs during 1960-61. Fifty-five large-size godowns comprising one main

godown at each mundy centre one or two auxiliary godowns at important collection centres and about 120 smaller godowns in the interior villages to serve as fodder godowns are proposed to be constructed. Marketing Co-operatives will also be assisted to establish 8 cotton gins, 3 cotton presses, 11 groundnut decorticators, one rice mill, 3 oil mills and 24 sugarcane crushers. Fifteen Co-operative Farming Societies, 15 Labour Contract Co-operative Societies and 15 Forest Coupe Societies will be started. About 31,500 panchayatdars will be trained every year in the principles and methods of management of co-operatives.

Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation.—An additional area of 5.68 lakh acres of land will be brought under irrigation.

Power.—153 M.W. of additional installed capacity will be brought into operation of which 123.3 M.W. will be the share of Andhra State excluding the share of Orissa and Mysore States. 1,564 towns and villages will be electrified and the per capita consumption of electricity increased to 20.

Industries.—The two Government commercial concerns, viz., the Andhra Paper Mills, Rajahmundry, and the Government Ceramic Factory, Gudur, will be expanded during the Second Five-Year Plan with a view to increasing their existing production capacity. The production capacity of the Andhra Paper Mills will be increased from 2,000 tons to 8,000 tons of paper per annum. The Government Ceramic Factory is now manufacturing sanitaryware and crockery. It is proposed to expand the factory with a view to taking up the manufacture of high tension and low tension electrical insulators as additional lines of production. It is also proposed to run the Sri Venkateswara Paper and Strawboard Mills at Tirupati as a State concern, as the place is suitable for the establishment of a strawboard mill. The production capacity of the Mill will be 10 tons of strawboard per day.

Small-Scale Industries Schemes.—Having regard to the growing importance of Small-Scale Industries and the fact that rapid development in this field is necessary to solve the problem of unemployment, the Government have recently sanctioned the establishment of 29 Small-Scale Industries Training and Production Units and arrangements are being made for their implementation. Besides these schemes, it is proposed to start 40 more Small Scale Industries Units at a total cost of Rs. 196.86 lakhs during the Plan period with a view to providing more employment and increasing the output of consumer goods. It is also proposed to establish two industrial estates at Visakhapatnam and Vijayavada and encourage the growth of Small Scale Industries.

Cottage and Village Industries.—Under the Cottage and Village Industries Programme, it is proposed to start about 60 training centres in various cottage industries imparting training to artisans in improved methods. With a view to assisting the artisans engaged in various cottage industries, it is also proposed to give loans to an extent of Rs. 53.69 lakhs during the Plan period.

Sericulture.—The present area of 100 acres of mulberry cultivation in the State will be increased to 2,000 acres and about 5,000 families will be benefited by this industry.

Highways.—At the end of the Second Plan it is programmed to have a total of 15,735 miles of cement concreted, black topped metalled and unmetalled roads out of which 937 will be National Highways, 7,492 miles State roads, and 7,306 miles under District Boards. Besides the roads coming under the categories 'State Roads' and recognized 'Other roads' a length of 570 miles of new road formation, upgrading of about 200 miles of existing roads and construction of 300 bridges and culverts will be done on inter-village roads, intra-village roads and village streets under "Village Plans."

Education.—On thousand and five hundred lower elementary schools will be brought into basic pattern in addition to the establishment of 500 new schools, making a total of 2,000 basic schools at the end of the Plan period. Besides the existing schools, sixty new middle schools and 1,710 new sections for the age-group 11-14 years will be started and the existing higher elementary schools will be converted into middle schools at the rate of 20 per year.

As regards Secondary Education, i.e., age group 14-17 years, enrolment will be increased by 20 per cent. Of about 600 high schools in the State, 15 will be converted into multi-purpose high schools, besides opening 5 new higher secondary schools and 20 new high schools. A State Physical Education College is also proposed.

Medical.—Two Leprosy Centres and 2 Leprosy Sanatoria, 15 T.B. Clinics, one T.B. Demonstration and Teaching Centre and 3 T.B. Sanatoria, 6 Eye Clinics, 6 E.N.T. Clinics, one Mental Hospital and 2 Psychiatric Clinics, 2 Infectious Diseases Hospitals, one Dental College, 8 Dental Clinics, 6 V.D. Clinics, one College of Indigenous System of Medicine, 7 Centres for School Health Services, 10 Family Planning Clinics and 55 Primary Health Centres will be opened.

Public Health.—Four Malaria Control Units on the plains under the National Malaria Control Programme, two Filaria Control Units, one Nutrition Research Unit, one Central Nutrition Laboratory for Training and Research, a similar Central Laboratory for Malaria and a Health Education Bureau (Propaganda and Publicity Section) will be established. The National Rural Water-supply programme will be implemented in four additional units comprising about 400 villages.

Labour Welfare—(i) *Welfare Centres.*—Twelve Welfare Centres are proposed to be established during the Plan period out of which 2 will be in the first year.

(ii) *Employees' State Insurance Scheme.*—During the Plan period it is proposed to extend the scheme all over the State. It is also proposed to construct 12 dispensary buildings out of which 4 will be during the first year of the Plan period.

(iii) *Employment Exchanges, Training Centres, etc.*—The administration of the Schemes now run by the Centre is proposed to be transferred to the State. Though details are not known some of the achievements during the Plan period will be the establishment of separate Regional Directorate for the State, separate Employment Exchange for Srikakulam district, etc.

Housing.—One thousand, six hundred and seventy urban houses and 185 rural houses through Co-operative Building Societies, 200 houses for industrial workers of the Andhra Co-operative Spinning Mills, Limited Guntakal are proposed to be constructed.

Industrial Housing.—One thousand, five hundred and sixty houses are proposed for construction under the subsidized Housing Scheme for industrial workers during the Plan period in places where there is sizeable concentration of labour. The cost of buildings will be met by 50 per cent subsidy and 50 per cent loan from the Centre.

VII. INTER-RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DIFFERENT SECTORS OF DEVELOPMENT.

A feature distinguishing the Second Five-Year Plan from the First has been the approach to planning. The needs of the State have been assessed first and targets and programmes suggested, having regard primarily to the physical possibility of implementing them in the light of the probable availability of trained personnel from existing or proposed training centres, material resources, etc., rather than the availability of funds for the purpose. The angle of financial resources has been brought to bear on the Plan at the time of correlating the programmes in the different sectors of the economy, with suitable adjustments in individual programmes. The result has been a Plan organically conceived with a pervading unity, each part animated by and responding to the general purpose. Agricultural production and rural development set the tone to the whole Plan. These two primary programmes and the extension of irrigation will require the expansion of supplies and services covering in particular good seed, fertilizers and integrated credit. These are provided for in the Agriculture and Co-operation Plans.

The need for correcting the present unbalanced character of the diet in which carbo-hydrate predominates, by the provision of supplementary and protective foods like milk, meat, fish, fruits, etc., has been kept in view. Horticulture is an integral part of the Agricultural Plan. Adequate provision has been made in the Animal Husbandry Plan for improving the quality and supply of milk and for the development of poultry, cattle, goats and sheep and in the Fisheries Plan for schemes to develop fisheries and to promote research. Diversification of the rural economy is sought through emphasis, in addition, on the linking of the economic life of the towns with surrounding villages—this will be covered in the National Extension Service programmes and through the growth of village industries.

Animal Husbandry is as much an integral part of agriculture as the latter is of the former. Without proper manuring and motive power, crops cannot be grown and without suitable fodder crops livestock cannot be produced or maintained. The growing of fodder crops has therefore been proposed to be intensified in the Agricultural Plan; adequate control of grazing has been provided for in the Forest Plan and in the Animal Husbandry Plan itself provision has been made for two grass farms to be started near the forest areas and demonstration centres for pasture improvement to be opened in one village of each taluk.

The various schemes of the Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Departments will be implemented on an intensive scale in the National Extension Service and Community Development Blocks. The schemes for the development of rural credit and co-operative marketing of agriculture produce will not only be co-ordinated with

the requirements of Irrigation Projects but also with the activities of the Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks. The phasing and content of other departmental plans have also been determined by the phased programme of expansion of National Extension Service and Community Development Blocks. For instance, establishment of seed farms and godowns, opening of Primary Health Centres and Veterinary Institutions and provision of protected water-supply, etc., have been framed as an integral part of intensive development in these areas. Correspondingly normal departmental activities in non-National Extension Service areas are being and will continue to be co-ordinated with the National Extension Service pattern. The principle of self-help, local initiative and contribution has, as a beginning, been applied to all activities under the Social Welfare Department and also adopted in respect of the National Rural Water-Supply Schemes. The State has accepted the policy of introducing National Extension Service Blocks in areas covered by the ayacuts of Irrigation Projects with a view to speedy development of these ayacuts. A special machinery in the shape of the Irrigation Development Board has also been set up to prepare the land commanded by projects for irrigation in close concert with the concerned Departments.

The Electricity extension schemes fully take into account, the power requirements of the various industries that may be established during the Second-Plan period as well as of agriculture.

Some of the industries proposed are intended to utilize the State's resources of raw materials, e.g., cotton, limestone, sugarcane and forest products. The Cottage and Village Industries programme will be implemented on an intensified scale in the National Extension Service and Community Development areas by requisite delegation of powers to Project/Block officers to grant loans under the Cottage Industries Loans and Subsidy Rules, 1948.

A comprehensive scheme of road development has been drawn up, balanced as between different categories of roads and matching the needs of development in other sectors of the economy. Want of proper communications hampers the marketing of agricultural produce and the obtaining of a fair return hinders the growth of the general economy. This will be corrected by the provision of key roads connecting villages with a population of over 500 which will serve as feeders to the main arteries of communication. Inter-and Intra-village roads have been planned with particular reference to felt needs as indicated in the District Plans and will also be provided as part of the Community Development programmes.

So far as correlation between the State Plan, District Plans and Plans of Local Bodies is concerned the State has attached the greatest importance to village, area, municipal and district planning as giving significance, and indeed as crucial to democratic planning. The Plans of villages, areas taking into account the forward plan of coverage of the State by the National Extension Service, Municipalities and districts are now ready. The District Plans will be revised in the light of the revised State Plan. In the result the State Plan can be prepared on a territorial basis according to districts, showing at a glance all developmental activities undertaken by different agencies in a particular field. Large developmental works which cannot be planned at the district level would be broken up into their component parts according to the outlay in the district to be benefited or

other criteria and these plans will be added to the plan of the respective district to make the total Plan of each district. The activities in the Community Project/Community Development/National Extension Service areas will be planned as an integral part of the district segments of departmental programmes, supporting them wherever possible. The implementation of the schemes in the district segments as well as those in the Community Project/Community Development/National Extension Service programmes will be on the basis of the widest possible public participation at district/National Extension Service/village level.

VIII. TRAINING PROGRAMMES.

The various schemes included in the Plan will require a large number of trained persons to implement them. Necessary provision has been made for training schemes to meet the needs of the various Departmental Plans and to ensure that the personnel will be forthcoming at the right time and to the extent required. The more important training schemes are the following:—

Agriculture.—The strength of the Agricultural College will be increased to 192. 500 fieldmen and 500 maistries will also be trained at the Agricultural Research Station besides training 72 young farmers in improved methods of agriculture at the Agricultural College, Bapatla every year and 24 tractor operators at Bapatla and Adoni every year.

Dairying and Milk Supply.—Fifty departmental officers will be given practical training in improved scientific dairying in the Indian Dairy Institute, Bangalore and the Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union, and 100 non-official employees will also be trained in the Milk Supply Unions through which an intensive milk supply scheme will be worked.

Co-operation.—Two hundred and fifty Subordinate Officers recruited for employment in the Co-operative Department will be trained at the rate of 50 per year in the Central Co-operative Institute at Tirupati; and 750 non-official candidates at the rate of about 150 per year in the training institutes at Rajahmundry and Anantapur. Sixty-two officers of the Co-operative Department and 50 non-official candidates will be trained in agricultural marketing. About 31,500 panchayatdars and members of Co-operative Societies will also be trained every year in the principles and practice of co-operation.

Education.—Five new Basic Training Schools will be opened besides improving the existing Training Schools to give training in basic methods to 4,500 teachers already in position in 1,500 schools proposed to be converted into Basic Schools and to increase the output of Basic Trained Teachers. Two new Training Colleges opened during 1955-56 will be improved to train sufficient number of B.Ed. students. An additional Engineering College has been started this year at Waltair with a strength of 100 students. Two new Polytechnics and one Industrial School to be attached to Vuyyur Polytechnic will be started. Two diploma courses in the Vuyyur Polytechnic will also be started, besides the shortened diploma courses which are started in the two Engineering Colleges at Kakinada and Anantapur to train technical personnel.

Medical.—Two hundred seventy-five nurses will be trained during the early years of the Plan in the Medical Institutions besides 99 compounders. Radiographers will be trained at the King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam.

Public Health.—Five Assistant Directors of Public Health and 5 First-Class Health Officers are proposed to be sent abroad for training. Thirty Health Officers will be trained in Basic Public Health in the Public Health Training Institutes in the country. Thirty Health Officers will be trained in Orientation course for Public Health and 25 others will be trained in specialities, namely Malariaology, Industrial Hygiene, Leprosy and Tuberculosis. Five senior Entomologists also will be trained in Malariaology. Ten Public Health Engineers will undergo training in M.E. (P.H.) for Urban Water-Supply and Drainage and four others will be trained in short intensive course for National Water-supply and Sanitation programme. Training will be given to 10 Medical Officers in Maternity and Child Health, to 20 Health Officers in Leprosy and to 10 Health Visitors in Tuberculosis. Two hundred and fifty Sanitary Inspectors will be trained at the Guntur Medical College in addition to the 500 trained at the Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam. Two hundred and sixty Health Visitors for Health Visitors' Course and 1,800 Dais in midwifery will also be given the necessary training in Orientation course for Health Visiting.

Womens' Welfare.—It is proposed to open a training Institute for the purpose of training 30 Women Welfare Organisers in Welfare work. In addition, Refresher Courses will be held every year for Welfare Organisers and midwives already engaged in the field at the rate of 20 each every year. Provision is also made for deputing candidates for training in other States and abroad.

Town-Planning.—It is proposed to depute 2 specialists in town-planning to the United Kingdom for Post-graduate training in town-planning.

IX. MATERIALS, MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT.

The following statement shows the materials, machinery and equipment required year by year for the implementation of the several schemes:—

<i>Material.</i>	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.	1960-61.	<i>Total</i> 1956-61.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I. Cement (Tons) ..	216,211	209,830	119,060	1169,999	176,828	963,928
II. Iron and Steel (Tons) ..	22,207	23,344	19,264	210,095	8,333	83,243
III. Timber (Tons) ..	109,786	148,066	177,139	40,198	165,740	740,929
IV. Bull Dozers and Tractors (Nos.) ..	85	85	84	84	83	421
V. Jeeps and Vans (Nos.) ..	69	28	16	6	5	124
VI. Oil Engines and Electric Motors (No.) ..	246	243	243	244	249	1,225
VII. Other machinery (Nos.) ..	4,420	7,002	9,632	11,514	14,113	46,681
VIII. Coal (Tons) ..	100,000	100,000	100,000	200,000	200,000	700,000
IX. Insulators (Nos.) ..	100,800	101,400	100,800	2,500	2,500	308,000
X. Conductors (Miles) ..	7,000	7,050	7,100	400	400	21,950
XI. Chemicals (Tons) ..	300	300	500	..	..	1,100
XII. Bitumen (Tons) ..	880	1,530	1,460	1,180	1,750	6,800

Details of materials required for implementing the plan under the several heads of development and for schemes costing Rs. 50 lakhs or more, are given in Statement 'F'.

X. EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL.

One of the objectives of the National Plan is fuller employment: in quantitative terms the aim is to create new employment by way of gainful occupation or jobs for 11 million persons over the Second-Plan period.

The personnel requirements of the State Plan under the various schemes, both under the continuing and the construction phases, are estimated at 81,169 in 1956-57, 109,599 in 1957-58, 123,694 in 1958-59, 121,603 in 1959-60 and 111,579 in the last year. The statement below gives the phased manpower requirements under different categories of personnel both in the construction and the continuing phases.

<i>Classification.</i>			1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59	1959-60.	1960-61.
	(1)		<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
I. CONTINUING PHASE—							
(a) Administrative	1,735	2,282	2,788	3,250	3,573
(b) Technical	5,141	8,591	11,476	15,894	19,276
(c) Skilled	2,787	4,360	5,210	5,646	5,706
(d) Unskilled	3,443	5,013	6,363	7,962	8,580
Total	..		13,106	20,246	25,837	32,752	37,135
II. CONSTRUCTION PHASE—							
(a) Administrative	1,613	1,589	1,519	1,293	1,249
(b) Technical	1,698	1,717	1,699	1,355	1,337
(c) Skilled	20,958	25,684	25,376	24,409	22,748
(d) Unskilled	43,794	60,363	69,265	61,794	49,110
Total	..		68,063	89,353	97,857	88,851	74,444
Grand Total	..		81,169	109,599	123,694	121,603	111,579

<i>Classification.</i>			1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.	1960-61.
	(1)		M.M.	M.M.	M.M.	M.M.	M.M.
I. CONTINUING PHASE—							
(a) Administrative	20,820	27,384	33,456	39,000	42,876
(b) Technical	61,692	103,092	137,712	190,728	231,312
(c) Skilled	33,444	52,320	62,520	67,752	68,472
(d) Unskilled	41,316	60,156	76,356	95,544	102,960
Total	..		157,272	242,952	310,044	393,024	445,620
II. CONSTRUCTION PHASE—							
(a) Administrative	19,356	19,068	18,228	15,516	14,988
(b) Technical	20,376	20,604	20,388	16,260	16,044
(c) Skilled	251,496	307,728	304,488	292,908	272,976
(d) Unskilled	525,528	724,356	831,180	741,528	589,320
Total	..		816,756	1,071,756	1,174,284	1,066,212	893,328
Grand Total	..		974,028	1,314,708	1,484,328	1,459,236	1,338,948

The maximum number of 123,694 would be employed in 1958-59. Of this, 17,482 will be Administrative and Technical personnel and this works out to about 14 per cent of the total employment in that year. This will go some way in relieving unemployment among the educated classes.

The bulk of the employment during the peak period of the Plan, will be generated by the Irrigation, Power and Industries Plans. These will account for an employment of 56,518 working to 45.6 per cent of the total employment.

To arrive at the employment potential it is necessary to assess and add the indirect employment as well as seasonal employment. Assuming the proportion of indirect employment including seasonal employment to direct employment as 1 : 1, the aggregate employment will work to about 2.47 lakhs. No account has been taken of the employment likely to be provided from programmes in the private sector, or those in the Central sector like the expansion of the Shipbuilding Yard at Visakhapatnam or the Fertilizer Factory expected. The employment created by these two sectors may be put at 30,000 direct and 60,000 indirect.

Statements E1 and E2 showing the manpower required for implementing the Plan in the several sectors under construction and continuing phases are appended. Similar statements for schemes costing Rs. 50 lakhs and more are also appended.

XI. RESEARCH AND INVESTIGATION.

RESEARCH.

The Plan provides for research schemes in several sectors such as Agriculture, Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, Irrigation and Power Projects, Education, Medical and Public Health.

Agriculture.—Research on paddy, millets, pulses and other crops is proposed with a view to providing improved strains of seeds for different tracts, particularly millets for which it is proposed to establish Regional Research Stations. The hybridisation vigour for the production of improved Sajja seed in increasing its yield considerably will be a special feature of the millet development programme. Research for the evolution of improved strains under commercial crops like Bheemunipatnam Jute, Coriander and Onion will also be undertaken. Research under Plant Physiology, Mycology and other subjects will be made at the Agricultural College, Bapatla. A Research Engineering Section will also be established at the College. The research facilities at the Agricultural College, Bapatla and at the Agricultural Research Station, Lam, Guntur and at the Agricultural Research Station, Nandyal will be upgraded.

Fisheries.—Provision has been made for research in Fisheries.

Animal husbandry.—Additional equipment for the existing Ranikhet Disease vaccine Laboratory will be provided. It is also proposed to open a Central Poultry Research Station. To enable quick diagnosis of cases on the spot, a Clinical Laboratory at each of the District Headquarters Hospital and Livestock farm will also be opened. An animal nutrition Centre will be started for study of all types of fodders, edible leaves, etc.

Education.—Provision has been made for a Research Unit at the Government Training College, Rajahmundry.

Medical.—An Institution corresponding to the King Institute, Guindy will be opened. It will undertake, besides the ordinary functions, research in preventive vaccine, etc. The provision of research for Ayurveda is also envisaged.

Public Health.—There is at present one Nutrition Research Unit. It is proposed to have another unit for the Rayalaseema area for carrying out diet and nutrition survey and nutrition publicity and for combating malnutrition by giving food supplements. It is also proposed to open a Central Nutrition Laboratory for research and training.

INVESTIGATION.

Irrigation and Power Projects.—A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs for Irrigation and Rs. 10 lakhs for power has been provided for investigations during the Second Five-Year Plan. The following schemes are in the investigation programme.

Nandikonda River Power House.

Lower Sileru Scheme.

Nandikonda Canal Power House.

Srisailem Scheme on the Krishna River.

Singareddi on the river Godavari.

Laxmipuram on the river Godavari.

Siddeswaram Scheme on the river Krishna. (Irrigation and Power).

Pulichintala Scheme on the river Krishna. (Irrigation and Power).

XII. POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION.

Supporting policies in several directions are necessary to secure the fulfilment of the objectives defined in the Plan. Foremost should be the aim to maintain agricultural prices at stable and remunerative levels to achieve the targets of agricultural production and to enrich the agricultural economy as a whole. Any fall in prices below remunerative levels or without a corresponding fall in the prices of manufactured articles would destroy the incentive for increasing production and have serious repercussions on the Plan as a whole. A price support policy not necessarily on the basis of a general scheme, but sufficient to correct pockets of distress in time so as to influence the general level should, therefore, be a part of the National Plan. The State Government would, however, do everything in their power to obviate the need for any such support by diversifying the agricultural economy to the maximum extent, by extending the cultivation of cash crops, by linking up the economic life of towns with neighbouring villages, by intensifying the programmes of development for each family, by embarking on all possible measures to increase agricultural productivity, by organizing well conceived schemes in the Animal Husbandry and Co-operative Sectors and similar other measures.

Steps should be taken to stimulate the export of crops like groundnut, onions, chillies, etc., to the maximum extent. Policies in this regard should be announced in time and maintained over a period. A measure of continuity in policy is essential.

Agrarian reforms must continue to constitute an essential aspect of land policy during the Second Five-Year Plan. The State Government have set up a Land Reforms Committee the report of which is expected by the end of October 1955. It is equally necessary to ensure that land reforms do not militate against agricultural enterprise: indeed they must have the effect of stimulating agricultural production so as to achieve the targets fixed.

The adverse effects on the implementation of the Plan on account of seasonal failures which occur from time to time must be avoided by continuing provision on an increased scale for assistance to scarcity affected areas.

There are a few fruitful immediate lines of advance in the industrial field. State partnership is unavoidable in the conditions prevailing in Andhra. The Planning Commission have agreed to the principle of greater flexibility in regard to direct initiative by the State Government in large or medium scale industrial undertakings, having due regard to the merits of individual enterprises, if there is failure on the part of private enterprises to come forward in adequate measures. The principle of State partnership as an essential element of the integrated balance of good credit has already been accepted.

There must be a measure of continuity in policy in respect of Central Assistance schemes so that the programmes are not frequently disturbed with resultant waste. The question arises whether increasing dependence on Central subventions is conducive to the healthy relationship that should subsist between the Centre and the States in a Federal Constitution. There is need for a more rational distribution of the sources of revenue between the Centre and the States so that the States may face the tasks which fall to their sphere in the Second Plan with greater self-reliance.

The strengthening of administration in the district, the region, and the State will be a continuing endeavour throughout the Plan period. The question of establishing more subdivisions has been taken up, and, at the district level, adequate assistance is proposed to be provided to Collectors in the discharge of their development functions by the appointment of a senior I.A.S. Officer as second in command in each District. For securing regional co-ordination and for supervision of district work, particularly in regard to the Community Development/National Extension Service programmes, two Regional Commissioners are proposed to be appointed. To give intensive training at an early stage of their career, the appointment of Junior I.A.S. Officers as Project Executive Officers, and District Planning Officers is also envisaged.

It is essential that Heads of Departments should be able to watch Plan expenditure from month to month. Suitable arrangements will be devised for the purpose. Co-ordination of work between the Heads of Departments will be secured through monthly co-ordination meetings and special Committees appointed for specific tasks.

For securing the widest possible public participation, village Committees, Block/Regional Committees at area level and District Planning and Development Committees which have played a significant role in Plan-preparation will continue to be used for advising and assisting in Plan-fulfilment.

The allocation of scarce material resources between competing demands in the State will require a suitable machinery at State level. This will be set up. This machinery will maintain continuous liaison with the allocating authorities at the Centre and elsewhere.

The provision of rail transport facilities to meet developing needs in adequate measure and in good time would need continuous watching. Direct indenting on Railways does not always deliver the goods, as the Railways are bound by quotas and other restrictions imposed by the Railway Board. A liaison machinery at the Centre specially charged with the duty of programming the requirements of States over a month or a quarter, as the case may be, keeping regular contact with the Railway Board and ensuring that adequate arrangements are made for the allotment of the necessary wagons may be found to be an essential part of the arrangements to be made for effective Plan-fulfilment.

PART TWO

XIII. PROGRAMMES OF DEVELOPMENT.

1. AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT. (o)

AGRICULTURE (OO).

The State is predominantly agricultural with a high pressure of population on agricultural land, nearly 70 per cent of the people depending on the land for a living in one way or the other. Andhra is the only State in South India, South of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, which is capable of increasing her food production substantially so as to meet the deficits in food in other States in the South. Andhra economy is thus a part of the economy of India and her rice economy is a vital part of the rice economy of South India. It is anticipated that by the end of the First Plan period agricultural production and ancillary activities would have reached the following level:—

	(1)	1950-51.	1955-56.
		(2)	(3)
Foodgrains (lakh tons)	40.49	44.60
Sugarcane (lakh tons)	32.00
Oil-seeds (lakh tons)	8.45
Cashewnuts (lakh tons)	0.02
Tobacco (lakh acres)	2.90
Coconut (lakh acres)	0.82	0.84
Cotton (lakh bales)	0.86	0.95
Improved seeds (tons)	6,600	8,700
Ammonium Sulphate (tons)	40,000	70,000

A substantial increase in agricultural production and production of raw materials needed for Industry is essential to sustain the high tempo of development of every sector. As agriculture contributes to nearly 50 per cent of the national income the Planning Commission has laid down that agricultural production should be doubled in the country as a whole within the period of 10 to 15 years. The primary aim of the State Plan will be to secure an increased production of 7.8 lakh tons under cereals, 0.20 lakh tons under pulses, 1.73 lakh tons under oil-seeds, 20,000 bales of cotton, 0.85 lakh tons of sugarcane and 500 tons of cashewnut during the Second Plan period. The additional production under cereals and pulses by 7.8 lakh tons by the end of the Second Plan period is proposed to be achieved as follows:—

	LAKHS TONS.
Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation works ...	2.8
Land reclamation inclusive of Soil Conservation, etc.	5.2
Fertilisers and Manures	
Improved seeds—Inclusive of use of grass seeds ...	
Improved methods of cultivation inclusive of Japanese method of cultivation	
Total ...	8.0

The primary objective of the State Plan is thus to secure the achievement of the above targets of production both with a view to meeting the increasing food requirements of the State and the country as a whole and ensuring that the expansion of production will result in the betterment of the agricultural economy of the State and raise the standard of living of the people. It is necessary to plan the production in such a manner that while the national requirements in regard to various agricultural commodities are adequately met, a favourable balance is maintained between the prices of various competing crops. The increased sugarcane production will supply the essential raw materials necessary for the expansion of the Sugar industry contemplated in the Industrial Plan. Similarly 20,000 bales of additional cotton will feed the proposed and existing Textile mills and the additional oil seeds will provide the raw material for the Vegetable Oil Industry. The improvement in the quality of tobacco, proposed in the Second Plan will serve to increase the foreign exchange earnings of the country. The needs of the Animal Husbandry Plan by way of grass farms and fodder for cattle have been taken into consideration in formulating the programmes.

A provision of Rs. 7 crores has been allotted for "Agriculture" in the Second Five-Year Plan. This includes minor irrigation schemes costing Rs. 181.84 lakhs and power drill schemes of the Industries Department costing Rs. 5 lakhs. The net amount available for agricultural schemes proper will thus be Rs. 513.16 lakhs.

The agriculture sector contains 85 schemes. The following are the composite schemes with their cost:—

	Cost (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Seed multiplication and distribution	108.00
Distribution of tractors on hire purchase system	60.00
Comprehensive staff scheme	13.60
Training of personnel	12.35
Research, Survey and Statistics	40.12
Foodgrains	4.75
Millets	4.48
Pulses	0.69
Manures and fertilisers	6.78
Horticulture	53.33
Special commodities programmes	61.27
Oilseeds	11.87
Sugarcane	35.53
Tobacco	1.48
Coconut	6.54
Mechanised cultivation	66.85
Schemes for distribution of oil engines, electric motors, loans for sinking of filter beds, etc.	87.92
Land reclamation	31.60
Warehousing and marketing	20.30
Total	627.46

The following is a brief description of some of the important programmes in the Plan:—

Seed multiplication and distribution.—This is a comprehensive scheme for the production and distribution of improved seeds of paddy, millets, pulses, oilseeds, etc. The scheme contemplates the starting of 25 acres seed farms in each National Extension Service Block by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan for the production of pure seeds. There will also be one seed store in each Block for storage and sale of the seeds. There will be 300 such seed farms and 300 seed stores by the end of the Plan period. It is also proposed to extend the area on the present Agricultural Research Stations in order to increase the production of foundation seed for supply to the proposed seed farms. The seed farms will supply increased quantities of pure seed, to primary seed farms. The Secondary seed farm stage which is now in vogue is proposed to be gradually dispensed with so that quality seed from primary seed farms alone will be available in large quantities to meet the demands of the agriculturists.

Research, Survey and Statistics.—This group consists of 26 schemes covering research schemes on paddy, pulses, millets and other miscellaneous crops and research schemes pertaining to Agricultural Chemistry and Agricultural Engineering but excluding those in respect of commodities like cotton, sugarcane, oilseeds, coconut, and tobacco for which separate Commodity Committees exist. Andhra State is surplus in paddy and further increase in production is likely to result in fall in prices. It is therefore proposed to multiply on a large scale, varieties like G.E.B. 24, M.T.U.B. 13 and S.L.O. 16 Basamathi, etc., which are suitable for export to overseas countries. Though the production of cereals is satisfactory, the output of millets is not. At present there are very few improved strains suitable for the different tracts and it is therefore proposed to establish a number of Regional Research Stations for millets in the State with a view to increasing their production. A new feature of the Millet Development Programme will be the exploitation of hybridization vigour for the production of improved sajja seed for increasing the yield of this crop. A scheme for evolution of suitable strains of pulses is also included in the Plan. Schemes for evolution of improved strains under commercial crops like Bhimilipatnam pite, coriander and onion are also included.

The research schemes include research under Plant Physiology, Mycology and other subjects at the Agricultural College, Bapatla, and the establishment of a Research Engineering Section at the College, in addition to schemes for upgrading Research facilities at the Agricultural Research Station, Lam, Guntur and Agricultural Research Station, Nandyal.

Horticulture.—The schemes provide for the opening of new Research Stations for mangoes, bananas, etc., and for indigenous vegetables. Extension of fruit cultivation will be achieved over 7,500 acres by the supply of a large number of quality seedlings, budded plants and grafts, etc., through the extension of existing nurseries and establishment of seed stores. It is also proposed to extend fruit cultivation in suitable areas in Rayalaseema by granting long term loans for starting new orchards side by side with the extension of the area under fruits and vegetables. Proposals for establishing a Botanical Garden and Model Orchard at Tirumalai Hills are also included.

Special Commodity Programme.—These cover cotton, oil-seeds, sugarcane, tobacco and coconut.

Improvement Schemes under Cotton are the Cotton Extension Scheme and Seed Multiplication Scheme for the distribution of Laxmi and Western Cottons. The Research Schemes are for the evolution and for organising research work in the Tungabhadra and Nagarjunasagar Project areas. Under Oil-seeds a Regional Oil-seeds Research Station is proposed to be opened in Visakhapatnam district and the formation of a separate oil-seeds section is also contemplated. A scheme for evolution of groundnut varieties suitable for rice fallows is also included under this category.

A new Sugarcane Research Station will be opened at Chittoor and the station at Anakapalli is proposed to be strengthened. There are three schemes for sugarcane development including the provision of disease-free seed material and control of pests and diseases. The extension scheme under tobacco is aimed at improving the quality of Virginia Tobacco in the important tobacco growing areas of the State.

Under coconut one of the 4 schemes is for the upgrading of the Coconut Research Station at Ambajipet in East Godavari district. The comprehensive extension plan for coconut aims at an increased production of 430 million nuts during the Plan period as against the present production of 170 million nuts.

Mechanized cultivation.—The important proposal under this programme is the purchase and distribution of tractors under the hire-purchase system. It is proposed to distribute 875 tractors during the Plan period. A scheme for the expansion of the Tractor Workshop at Holagundi and another scheme for the expansion of the Central Tractor Workshop at Bapatla are also included.

Distribution of Oil Engines, Electric Motors, etc.—Distribution of oil engines and electric motors under the hire-purchase system and the granting of loans for sinking of filter points artesian wells are the main features of the programme. Other schemes of importance are for production of G2 chilli seed and seed certification; for the supply of improved agricultural implements and bee-hives which is a self-financing one; the establishment of district service stations to cater to the needs of ryots and the Departments and publicity scheme for the organisation of nucleous unit for the collection, production and utilisation of the results of research for disseminating useful information to the farmers and provide adequate audio-visual aids and equipment for effective propaganda.

Land Development—Land Reclamation.—The scheme provides for mechanical cultivation with bulldozers by the purchase of 44 bulldozers during the Plan period for the reclamation of waste land.

Training Programme.—The following training programmes are envisaged:—

(1) Increasing the strength of the Agricultural College, Bapatla to 192.

(2) Starting of training courses for fieldmen and maistries at the Agricultural Research stations in the State for training 500 fieldmen and 500 maistries during the Plan period.

(3) Training of 72 young farmers in improved agricultural methods at the Agricultural College, Bapatla every year.

(4) Training of 24 Tractor Operators at Bapatla and Adoni every year.

MINOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS (12).

Minor Irrigation projects form an integral part of the agricultural economy of the State. While large projects serve wide areas in the State, small minor irrigation projects serve compact areas in various villages. They are capable of being executed in a short time and can produce results quickly. Such schemes must therefore get high priority as spreading the benefits of irrigation over the widest possible area.

There is ample scope for the development of minor irrigation sources in this State, but provision has been restricted in view of the overall size of the State Plan. The schemes now proposed are limited to the allotment of Rs. 1.81 crores. About 70 schemes capable of irrigating an ayacut of 84,000 acres, besides assuring supplies to an existing ayacut of 19,210 acres have been included. Some of them have to be investigated in detail; the special staff for the purpose has been sanctioned by the State Government and the work will be taken up and completed shortly.

The existing staff will by and large be sufficient for implementing the schemes.

The nature of the works being mainly improvements to, and excavation of, new channels and tanks, construction of sluices and small dams, the required materials like iron and steel, cement, etc., can be got locally.

LAND DEVELOPMENT (01).

Soil Conservation.—The following Soil Conservation measures will be taken up during the Plan period at the cost indicated against each:—

	RUPEES IN LAKHS.
Soil Conservation scheme in heavy rainfall zones.	9.41
Araku valley Pilot Scheme	6.13
Scheme for training of personnel in soil conservation	0.38
Scheme for starting Regional Research station ...	4.27
Community Development Block of Vayalpad in Chittoor district	9.01
National Extension Service Blocks of Sabbavaram and Pendurty in Visakhapatnam district ...	5.01
Soil conservation for Machkund Basin	40.00
Afforestation of denuded hills outside Rfs. ...	2.53
Total ...	<u>76.74</u>

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY (03) INCLUDING DAIRYING AND MILK SUPPLY (04).

The Plan is to upgrade the quality of the cattle and poultry and provide for the increased production of milk, meat, eggs, etc. Whilst the agricultural and nutritional requirements have been given prominence, the industrial side, viz., use of hides and skins is largely taken care of in the Cottage Industries Plan.

Andhra State has about 8 per cent of the total livestock population of the country and as agriculture and transport are still dependent on animal power in most parts of the State, the schemes for the distribution of male breeding stock and for the opening of Key Village Centres and artificial insemination centres need expansion. The improvement of livestock in general depends a great deal on the ryots and cattle owners participating in the schemes. It is not enough to breed with better bulls but it is equally important to care for the animals and eliminate useless cattle from the herd.

There is at present only one dairy farm at Visakhapatnam. With a view to augmenting milk production and supply to the urban population in important towns, it is necessary to have at least two more dairy farms one in Kurnool district and the other in Guntur district.

At present the grass available in the forest areas is wasted for want of proper organization for making hay. It is proposed to have two grass farms near the forest areas in Cuddapah district and near the Agency forest areas near East Godavari district where cattle are being taken now for grazing in the lean months. To provide for the needs of National Extension Service areas, female-breeding stock is proposed to be distributed to the poorer ryots who are not in a position to contribute financially on 50 : 50 basis with a view to creating milk pockets and pure milch cattle-breeding centres in a short time.

There are other livestock which form an integral part of agriculture. Sheep, goats, pigs and poultry contribute a great deal to the fertility of the soil, meet the animal protein requirements of the population and contributes to the export trade. On the preventive side emphasis has been laid on the campaign against rinderpest as an extension of the pilot scheme started in 1954 to cover the districts north of the Krishna.

The Plan has been framed to achieve these objectives consistent with the finance allotted for the purpose. It is proposed to start 105 First Aid Veterinary Centres, 4 Sheep Demonstration Units, 105 new Veterinary Institutions, 21 touring billets besides opening 16 poultry development centres, to give 57,60,000 inoculations for rinderpest; to develop 14,850 pedigree calves, to arrange for the supply of 11,300 exotic breeds of cocks and hens, besides supplying 25,000 pedigree eggs for hatching and also 3,125 rams and ewes. The milk yield per day through Co-operative Societies would be raised to 39,000 Madras measures at the end of the Plan period.

A sum of Rs. 3.50 crores has been provided for the Animal Husbandry sector which includes a provision of Rs. 11.60 lakhs for co-operative schemes and Rs. 25 lakhs exclusively for Village Schemes. The Schemes are as follows:—

	RUPEES IN LAKHS.
Administrative staff	1.00
Training for Personnel	54.50
Research, Survey and Statistics	3.75
Livestock Improvement and Development	98.40
Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries	26.68

				(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)	
Control of Livestock Diseases	...	...	...	9.15	
Gosadans	...	...	...	6.20	
Wool Development	...	...	...	9.50	
Poultry Development	...	...	...	13.25	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	10.47	
Establishment of Dairy Unit	...	...	...	24.00	
Milk supply for towns	...	...	...	56.50	
Co-operative schemes	...	...	...	11.60	
Village schemes	...	...	...	25.00	
Total				...	<u>350.00</u>

The Co-operative Schemes coming under Animal Husbandry cover the following:—

				RUPEES IN LAKHS.	
Development of Cattle breeding	5.17
Co-operative salvage farm	0.43
Urban Milk Supply Scheme	6.00
Total				..	<u>11.60</u>

The Village Schemes are as follows:—

				RUPEES IN LAKHS.	
Dairy equipment	7.50
Poultry equipment	5.00
Dairy female stock	10.00
Birds and eggs	1.25
Sheep and goats	1.25
Total				..	<u>25.00</u>

The following is a brief description of some of the important schemes in the Plan:—

Central Poultry Research Station and District Poultry Farms.—The demand for exotic breeds of birds has been steadily increasing and the existing Poultry Farms are not able to meet the demand. No research work on Poultry has so far been done in this State. It is therefore proposed to open a Central Poultry Research Station.

Livestock Improvement and Development.—The Schemes for the improvement of livestock cover:

				RUPEES IN LAKHS.	
Distribution of Male breeding stock	2.50
Livestock Research Station, Chintaladevi	8.00
Distribution of female breeding stock	1.00
Key Village Scheme	50.00
Establishment of Livestock Farm at Tungabhadra Project Area.	5.00
Opening of Piggery	2.00
Goat Breeding Farm	1.25
Supply of white breeding bulls	6.00
Supply of buffalo breeding bulls	5.00
Supply of male goats	0.40
Supply of female goats	1.25
Supply of dairy cows	5.00
Supply of She-buffaloes	10.00
Supply of boars	0.75
Supply of sows	0.25
					<u>98.40</u>

The present breeds of various kinds of livestock are of poor quality and require upgrading. To meet the deficit in the number of breeding bulls of good breed, it is proposed to start new key village centres in the State. The establishment of a cattle farm in the Tungabhadra project area for the supply of breeding bulls for stud purposes and work bullocks is also envisaged. The supply of dairy cows and she-buffaloes is expected to increase milk production in the State. Piggery is a neglected sector; it is proposed to open a piggery farm and also supply boars and sows to pig breeders. A goat breeding farm and supply of male and female goats to villagers on the basis of subsidized sales are also contemplated.

Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries.

				RUPEES IN LAKHS.
Opening of touring Billets	..	..	..	4.00
Opening of First Aid Centres	..	..	..	3.00
Opening of Minor Veterinary Dispensaries	..	..	..	14.00
Opening of Veterinary Dispensaries	..	..	..	5.68
Total ..				26.68

These Schemes envisage better Veterinary facilities to cattle owners and also control of contagious cattle diseases. In these schemes except opening of Touring Billets, local contributions will be available to the extent of 50 per cent of the estimated cost.

Control of Livestock Diseases—Pilot scheme for Eradication of Rinderpest:—

This scheme was started on 1st October 1954 in the districts south of Krishna and this will be extended to the districts north of Krishna. Rinderpest is a dangerous cattle epidemic in Andhra and the eradication of this disease is of great importance to the welfare of the cattle wealth of this State.

Gosadans.—There are at present 24 Gosaldas in Andhra State in a neglected condition for want of proper organization and finance. The scheme envisages full utilization of the existing gosaldas not only in the interest of these institutions but also in the interest of the development of the cattle wealth.

The establishment of gosaldas for segregating old unproductive and other infirm cattle competing with useful and productive cattle are a source of congestion and infective diseases. As no non-official institution is in a position to take up the establishment of the gosaldas, it is proposed to establish one gosadan in the State to be worked by the State Government.

Wool Development.—There are at present three sheep shearing demonstration units doing routine propaganda in villages on scientific management and breeding of sheep and for wool and mutton. No effort has so far been made in this State for production of pedigree sheep for distribution to the villagers. With a view to improve the mutton and wooly breed of sheep in this State and to create an industry in wool for foreign export by means of improved breed of sheep in the villages it is proposed to start a sheep Farm in Anantapur district where facilities are available. It is also proposed to supply rams and ewes of mutton and wooly breed to the villagers on contributing basis which will in due course help to upgrade the present stock.

Poultry Development—Opening of District Poultry Farms:—

	RUPEES IN LAKHS
Farm	1.25
Poultry Development	10.00

The increasing demand for exotic birds necessitates the opening of an additional poultry farm. Due to opening of several poultry units in National Extension Service Areas, Community Development Blocks and Community Project areas there is heavy demand for eggs and birds and the present poultry farms are not able to cope with the demand. There is also an increasing appreciation of the commercial value of poultry farming.

The Government of India have sponsored a pilot scheme for the development of poultry which envisages the rearing of poultry supplied by them in the State Poultry Farms for multiplication and distribution in the Community Project and National Extension Service Blocks. This State has been allotted sixteen such centres in the Second Five-Year Plan. The entire expenditure except the salaries of the staff will be borne by the Central Government.

It is also proposed to supply exotic cocks, hens and eggs for hatching to the villagers interested in Poultry Farming either on half contribution basis or in exchange of desi birds.

Dairying.—There is at present one Dairy farm at Visakhapatnam supplying pasteurised milk to the public. This will be continued in the Second Plan also. To augment milk production and supply the urban population in important towns, it is necessary to have at least two more Dairy farms one in Kurnool district and the other in Guntur district where the State Capital and the High Court are respectively located. These farms will not only produce wholesome milk but also supply pedigree bull calves to the ryots. It is proposed to have Murrahs and few Gir Sindhis in these farms. Cross-breeds will also be kept for large scale milk production.

The grasses available in the forest areas are wasted for want of proper organization for making hay, grass cakes, etc., for supply to the ryots to meet the fodder shortage. It is proposed to have two grass farms for making hay near the forest areas in Cuddapah district and near the agency forest areas in East Godavari district where cattle are being taken now for grazing in the lean months and where there is plenty of grass available.

Milk supply for towns.—The present milk supply position in cities is not satisfactory as the city milk men feed their cattle in congested areas and are thereby unable to produce clean milk. It is considered that the milch animals in the cities should be kept away from the city limits and milk should be collected from various villages round about the cities for supply to the urban population. The Dairy Committee has recommended that milk production for commercial purposes be restricted to the country side and pasteurized milk should be made available to the public in the cities. For the present the scheme envisages pasteurization and distribution of milk through all agencies, Co-operative and private.

The Dairy Committee of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has decided to open nine milk powder factories throughout Indian Union under the Second Five-Year Plan. It is proposed to have two factories in Andhra State in view of the availability of surplus milk in certain pockets in the State. The manufacture of milk powder of which large quantities are

now imported from foreign countries provides a profitable industry for surplus milk and also for replacing imports as soon as practicable.

FORESTS (05).

The total extent of the forests in Andhra State is 14,500 square miles which works out to 23 per cent of the total land areas as against 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent prescribed in the National Forest Policy. Out of this, about 2,000 square miles comprise of former panchayat forests and about 4,000 square miles ex-estate forests taken over by Government. These forests have been subjected to over exploitation and overgrazing in the past and there are also many areas which are devoid of tree growth. Over some hills, soil erosion has set in and immediate measures to arrest it have become necessary. The Departmental forests both in Agency areas and outside are in need of opening up by means of roads, by providing buildings to facilitate exploitation and regeneration operations and to help the Agency tribes to improve their standard of living. Coastal forests also need improvement by concentrated plantations of quick growing species like casuarina and adequate protection has to be provided for the panchayat and ex-estate forests. Introduction of scientific methods of management through working plans are necessary. Along some rivers, particularly the Chitravati and the Papaghni in Cuddapah district sand drifting menace is noticeable. It is necessary to plant up the banks with trees to have the agricultural lands on the windward side protected from being covered up with sand. The demand for timber and fuel has also increased on account of the increase of urban areas.

As part of the measures to be adopted for the prevention of soil erosion it is proposed to launch a modest programme for offoresting the denuded hills outside the reserved forests with a view to protect the agricultural lands nearby and to increase the area of forests.

The following are the principal targets sought to be achieved:—

Planting of trees on river banks (Acres)	..	..	..	544
Casuarina Plantations (Acres)	..	..	..	3,180
Regeneration Plots (Acres)	..	..	..	17,450
Afforestation of denuded hills (Acres)	..	..	..	775
Forest Roads (Miles)	..	..	..	399
Forest roads in agency (Miles)	..	..	..	286
Buildings in Agency areas (Nos.)	..	..	..	86

It is also proposed to open a production-cum-training centre for the manufacture of furniture from bamboos as an experimental measure besides opening a game sanctuary for the preservation of wild life.

A sum of Rs. 73.07 lakhs has been provided under "Forests". The following schemes are proposed to be implemented during the plan period:—

	RUPEES IN LAKHS			
Working Plan Circle	7.90
Afforestation of River Banks	1.59
Extension of Casuarina Plantations	5.65
Forest Regeneration	7.50
Afforestation of denuded hills inside Reserve Forests	0.80
Forest Industries	1.00
Forest Roads (Plains)	20.44
Forest Road in (Agency)	12.50
Buildings (Agency)	5.00
Wild Life Preservation	10.00
Supply of Jeeps to District Forest Officers	0.69
Total	<u>73.07</u>

A brief description of important schemes is given below:—

Working Plan Circle.—The scheme is intended for the preparation and revision of Working Plans for the ex-estate and panchayat forests and for the departmental forests in 8½ Forest Divisions (6,865 square miles).

Afforestation of river banks.—Trees will be planted on the banks of two rivers, the Chitravati and the Papaghni in Cuddapah district over an area of 544 acres to prevent the menace of sand drift to the Agricultural lands and villages nearby.

Forest Industries.—A Production-cum-Training Centre for the manufacture of furniture from bamboos at Nandyal and a lac centre on an experimental basis in East Godavari district will be started. The schemes are eligible for central assistance.

Wild Life Preservation.—A game sanctuary is proposed in Chittoor-Cuddapah districts for the preservation of wild life. The Scheme is eligible for Central assistance to the extent of Rs. 3.08 lakhs, i.e., 50 per cent of the capital cost of the scheme.

Soil Conservation—Afforestation of denuded hills outside Reserved Forests.—The Scheme is intended to plant denuded hills outside Reserve Forests with a view to preventing soil erosion over an area of 1,330 acres.

FISHERIES (06).

The scope for increasing the production both of fresh water and sea fish is considerable. At present only a small proportion of this wealth is being exploited. For the development of inland fisheries, priority has been suggested for measures relating to survey of waters, supply of fish-seed or stocking culturable waters and research on artificial spawning of carp. It has also been recommended that the Agricultural extension organization should be utilized for development of inland fisheries and pisciculture should form part of the agricultural education in agricultural schools and colleges.

For the development of marine fisheries, high priority was suggested for measures relating to:—

- Supply of pre-requisites of fishermen;
- mechanization of country crafts or introduction of new mechanized boats;
- development of marketing;
- provision for ice and cold storage and transport facilities;
- introduction of mothership operations;
- provision for off-shore fishing with larger power vessels; and
- provision of the necessary harbour facilities.

The Andhra State has a long coast line of 600 miles with a continental shelf of an average width of 20 miles and the fishing grounds are very extensive and productive. There are more than 300 fishermen villages on the coast with a population of about one lakh engaged in the industry. The total acreage of water that can be exploited for fishing is about 85 lakhs acres comprising 77 lakh acres of marine, 4 lakh acres of estuarine and 4 lakh acres of inland waters. As fisheries development did not receive adequate attention during the First Plan, it has now become necessary to make up lost ground and also to accelerate progress during the

Second Plan. The Second Five-Year Plan has therefore been formulated with the object of increasing the fishery wealth of the State, both inland and marine, by bringing additional waters under development and exploiting the resources more effectively by adopting mechanised and improved methods of fishing. In addition, the Plan also provides for the amelioration of the socio-economic condition of the fishermen by providing them with necessary amenities.

The following is the level of development proposed to be reached in respect of principal items during the Second Five-Year Plan:—

Increase in production of fish	... ..	42,374 tons
Increase in calorific value of food per head per day	... ..	50 Calories
Schools for fisher-children	... ..	30
Acreage of water to be exploited	... ..	85,000 acres

A sum of Rs. 80 lakhs has been provisionally provided for 'Fisheries' in the Second Plan. The following schemes will be implemented:—

Spill over Schemes.

				RUPEES IN LAKHS.
Headquarters staff	... ..	...	...	1.00
Intensive seed collection	... ..	...	...	10.70
Salt subsidy scheme	... ..	...	...	1.67
Improvement of indigenous craft and tackle	... ..	...	...	3.33
Provision of quick transport facilities	... ..	...	...	4.00

New Schemes.

Fisheries Information bureau	... ..	...	...	1.00
Tank development	... ..	...	...	12.00
Experimental fish-farms	... ..	...	...	8.00
Deep water fishing	... ..	...	...	2.00
Marine fishery stations	... ..	...	...	8.00
Supply of logs	... ..	...	...	2.50
Introduction of new types of fishing	... ..	...	...	5.00
Opening of schools	... ..	...	...	4.80
Provision of roads	... ..	...	...	1.25
Improvement of fish markets	... ..	...	...	2.00
Fisheries Technological Centre	... ..	...	...	4.84
Fisheries Research	... ..	...	...	2.00
Aquarium	... ..	...	...	5.91
			Total	80.00

The schemes generally fall under following broad categories:—

- (1) Direction and publicity.
- (2) Grow More Food.
- (3) Socio-economic Development.
- (4) Research.

The schemes under the various groups are described below:—

Direction and Publicity.—Under this group the following schemes are included:—

	Cost RUPEES IN LAKHS.
Headquarters staff	1.00
Fisheries Information Bureau	1.00
Construction of an aquarium	5.91
Total	<u>7.91</u>

The development of fisheries depends upon efficient ground organisation and considerable expert personnel. Provision has, therefore, been made to increase the existing headquarters staff, to establish a propaganda unit for explaining improved methods of capture, utilisation, preservation, transport, etc., and also to open an aquarium.

Grow More Food.—The following schemes will be implemented under this group:—

	Cost RUPEES IN LAKHS.
Intensive seed collection	9.00
Salt subsidy scheme	1.67
Improvement of indigenous craft and tackle... ..	3.33
Provision of quick transport facilities	4.00
Tank development	12.00
Experimental fish farms	8.00
Deep water fishing experiments	2.00
Supply of logs to fishermen	2.50
Introduction of new types of fishing nets	5.00
Marine fishery stations	8.00
Total	<u>55.50</u>

The Government of India have stated that Central assistance for development of fisheries in the States under the Grow More Food Programme will be continued during the Second Plan also. Assistance will be in the form of subsidies to the extent of 50 per cent of the recurring expenditure and loan for the purchase of equipment and material and towards permanent works.

Socio Economic Development.—The following schemes are proposed to be implemented under this group:—

		Cost RUPEES IN LAKHS.
Opening of schools for fisher children	...	4.80
Provision of roads to fishing villages	... ..	1.25
Improvement of fish markets	... ..	2.00
		<hr/>
Total	...	8.05

It is proposed to open 25 schools for the fisher children and improve 25 markets in some of the Municipalities and Panchayat villages.

Research.—The schemes cover:—

		Cost RUPEES IN LAKHS.
Fisheries technological centre	... ..	4.84
Fisheries research	... ..	2.00

No training programme is included in the Plan. The requirements of materials, etc., which are indicated in the Statement 'F' can be procured without difficulty.

COMMUNITY PROJECTS AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE (07).

The object of the National Extension and Community Development programme is to develop a progressive outlook among the villagers and to create necessary conditions whereby they can improve their living conditions, through their own efforts with Government assistance. Fundamentally it seeks to provide the means—administrative, technical and financial—to enable each village community to solve its own problems and to raise living standards for every section of the population. The three directions in which the movement seeks to bring about a change of outlook are:—

(1) Increased employment and increased production by the application of scientific methods to Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and the establishment of subsidiary industries.

(2) Organising the community for co-operative endeavour. The aim is to ensure that there is at least one multi-purpose co-operative society in every village or group of villages on which practically every agriculturist family is represented; and

(3) Organised effort for works of common benefits to the community.

Broadly speaking the two connected aims are increased employment and production with the object of doubling real income within the shortest possible period and the bringing about of social change by the spread of the co-operative movement and the inculcation of the spirit of self-help.

The programme is to be executed through the agency of the National Extension Service in selected blocks, each block covering roughly about 100 villages, an area of about 150-170 square miles and a population of about 66,000. Both types of development, viz., Intensive Development, and Extension Service are to be carried out simultaneously.

The National Extension Service Programmes are carried out in collaboration with the different departments of the State and both the activities have been integrated so as to ensure intensive development of these areas.

The State is now implementing the programme in 44 National Extension Service Blocks (two community projects are reckoned as nine blocks of the National Extension Service pattern), covering 2,969 villages, 11,260 square miles and a population of 40.6 lakhs.

Of the 7.5 lakhs families in the older series of 38 blocks 6 blocks were started in October 1955—almost all families have been affected or influenced by one or other of the developmental activities and 2.79 lakhs families are members of co-operatives. The response of the village community schemes of extension and improvement has been uniformly good. Of the total expenditure of Rs. 105.6 lakhs incurred under the programme in Community Projects, Community Development Blocks and National Extension Service Blocks up to end of August 1955 the peoples contribution on money and labour amounted to Rs. 87.31 lakhs representing 83 per cent of the total. In the 27 National Extension Service Blocks the figures for the same period were:—

Total expenditure	(Rs. in lakhs)	...	...	32.10
Peoples' contribution	( " )	...	...	35.93
Percentage	...	...	...	112.00

The conversion of 11 National Extension Service Blocks of the 1953-54 series into Community Development Blocks was sanctioned recently and these have been started from 1st July 1955. Thirty-two Blocks are earmarked for allotment by the end of the First Five-Year Plan. During the Second Plan the programme will be implemented in 228 Blocks. Roughly 40 per cent of this number will be converted into intensive Development Blocks. No provision has however been made in the Plan for such conversion pending allotment of additional provision on an All-India basis. On this basis a ceiling of Rs. 11 crores has been allotted to this State for the programme during the Second Five-Year Plan.

A forward Plan for the Blocks to be taken up in the future has been drawn up and arrangements in respect of administrative and technical personnel for manning them from time to time have also been made.

Continuous attention is being paid to the problem of integration with normal departmental activities. It is for instance anomalous that the works undertaken by the Social Welfare Department of the Government for the benefit of Harijans should be on a full grant basis, whilst an element of contribution is required for works under the National Extension Service programme. It has accordingly been decided that the principle of contribution should be kept in view in the Social Welfare Department also in undertaking works for the amelioration of Harijans, subject to its being worked on a flexible basis. The same principle has been adopted in the implementation of National Rural Water Supply Schemes.

This State has accepted the policy of covering the entire State under the National Extension Service pattern, by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan period. The importance of this programme in the context of the whole Plan has been well put by the London Economist "The success

or failure of India's Plan may well depend upon this vast effort to reach the peasant and to persuade him not by violence but by education, demonstration and encouragement that dynamic economy is to his advantage and that he can play his part in bringing it about." The primacy of the programme in the overall State tasks will guide policy throughout and all administrative action taken to sustain and increase the tempo of the programme.

CO-OPERATION (08) INCLUDING WAREHOUSING AND MARKETING (02).

The importance of building up a sound co-operative structure and expanding the movement to serve the varying felt needs of the vast agricultural population of the country was recognized in the First Five-Year Plan, though the Plan itself did not include any definite schemes for the reorganization and strengthening of the co-operative structure. Most of the schemes included in the First Plan were normal activities of the movement, e.g., loans to housing societies, loans and subsidies for construction of godowns by co-operatives, running of training institutes, maintenance of departmental staff for supervision of special types of co-operative societies such as milk supply co-operatives, palm jaggery co-operative societies, etc.

The following is the level of development that will be reached at the end of the First Plan period:

	Number.	
	1950-51	1955-56
Agricultural Credit societies	N.A.	6,670
Sale and Marketing societies.	162	178
Irrigation societies :	6	20
Co-operative farming societies :		
(a) Land colonisation for civilians	15	18
(b) Land colonisation societies for ex-servicemen	6	7
Labour contract societies	31	45
Forest coupe societies	9	15
Field labourers' societies	638	985
Other types of societies	2,494	3,481

The concept of the Second Five-Year Plan is altogether different. The Planning Commission has set out certain major objectives for the Second Plan, chief among which are:—

(i) doubling of agricultural production within a period of 10 to 15 years. (The main aim is to see that there is a more diversified pattern of cultivation, that land is put to best use and that there is balanced economy.) This would imply the provision of adequate seasonal and long-term financial credit to cultivating classes,

(ii) development of resources and attainment of high levels of employment. (This will mean development of industry, large-scale, medium-scale, small-scale as also cottage and village industries);

(iii) execution of large, medium and small-scale irrigation projects, extension of electric power to rural areas leading to extensive and intensive agriculture and development of rural industries involving increased provision of rural credit;

(iv) coverage of the entire country by the National Extension Blocks by the end of the Second Plan. (The fundamentals of the National Extension Movement are; first, every family should have its own plan for

increased production and employment and secondly, every family should be assisted so that it can be represented on a co-operative society in its own right);

(v) bringing about of social change by the spread of the co-operative movement in its varying forms and the inculcation of the spirit of self-help; and

(vi) stimulation of local initiative and effort, and securing public co-operation, voluntary effort and contribution.

The recommendations in the report of the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee which have a far-reaching effect in the fields of rural credit, marketing, storage, warehousing and processing have also been kept in view in drawing up the Plan.

It is estimated that by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan, there will be an increase in agricultural production in the State by about 18 per cent over the current level of production consequent on developmental programmes in the fields of irrigation, electricity, intensive and extensive methods of farming, etc., and the need for production finance as well as marketing finance and land reclamation and development credit will be considerable. An attempt has been made to correlate the provision for issue of short-term, medium-term and long-term loans during the Second Five-Year Plan with developmental projects and programmes in allied fields.

It is proposed to pursue the policy of productive loaning for land reclamation, improvement and development through land mortgage banks. There are at present 4,015 villages outside the jurisdiction of land mortgage banks, mostly unsurveyed and unsettled villages in the old zamindari areas. It is proposed to cover all these villages, as and when survey operations are completed by organizing new land mortgage banks and by extending the jurisdiction of the existing banks.

Annual borrowing by the cultivating classes in the State are estimated at about Rs. 97 crores of which the finance now provided by the credit co-operatives ranges some where between 5.5 and 6 per cent. During the Second Five-Year Plan period, it is proposed to organize more co-operative societies and reorganize, following the recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Report, existing primary agricultural credit co-operatives into large sized, economic units with a strong share capital (through State Partnership), adequate business turnover and full-time trained paid secretaries and develop their activities so as to cover the major portion of the villages and the rural population. The aim is to increase the percentage of credit handled by co-operatives to about 19 per cent with the ultimate objective of increasing it to 50 per cent in the subsequent ten years.

The development of rural credit envisages a parallel development of other co-operative economic activities especially marketing, processing, storage and warehousing. The co-operative plan in the agricultural sector, accordingly, includes programmes for rural development.

The programme for development of marketing societies provides for storage accommodation and warehousing through the construction of about 55 large-sized units of godowns comprising main godowns at mandi centres, with one or two auxiliary godowns in collection centres. In addition, about 120 smaller godowns are proposed to be built by large sized agricultural primary credit societies to provide storage facilities to agricultural members in central interior villages. With the aid of a net work of godowns, credit will be effectively linked up with marketing.

Schemes of a co-operative nature occur under various heads of development such as cattle breeding, dairying and milk supply, consolidation of holdings, housing, etc. These have been planned under the regular sectors, though implemented by the Co-operative Department. The Co-operative Department have planned, besides the above schemes, for the following, exclusively under co-operation at a total cost of Rs. 3 crores.

		(RUPEES IN LAKHS)
Labour contract and forest coupe societies to provide employment to labouring classes and agricultural classes during the off season		1.30
Training of subordinate personnel		7.25
Expansion of Rural credit societies		42.18
Long term loans through land mortgage banks		2.55
Development of co-operative marketing		145.87
Co-operative marketing of coconuts		1.72
Tobacco marketing		15.78
Education of members and office bearers		15.23
Research, survey and statistics		3.12
State warehousing Corporation		40.00
Co-operative Development Fund		10.00
Relief and guarantee fund		15.00
Total ..		300.00

The following is a brief description of some of the important schemes referred to above:—

Expansion of Rural Credit Societies.—The scheme aims at a large-scale expansion of rural credit co-operatives and their activities on the lines recommended by the Rural Credit Survey Committee.

It is proposed to organize or to re-organize rural credit co-operative societies in the State into large-sized primary credit societies with adequate membership and business over compact groups of villages with paid secretaries and State partnership. The programme for the Second Plan period is to form 500 such large sized societies. It is also proposed to bring 86 per cent of the villages and 43 per cent of rural population within the fold of co-operatives during the Second Plan period, and to increase progressively the issue of short-term loans from Rs. 369 lakhs during 1955-56 to Rs. 1,226 lakhs during 1960-61 and to issue medium term loans for productive agricultural purposes (for minor land improvements, installation of pumpset, etc.) to the extent of Rs. 51 lakhs every year.

Long-term loans through Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks.—Long-term loans for permanent improvements to land, provision of facilities for irrigation, reclamation, etc., repayable in 20 years are provided by co-operative primary land mortgage banks. Currently, there are about 4,000 villages in the State not covered by land mortgage banks mostly in ex-zamindari areas in which survey and settlement operations have not been completed. These villages will be covered as and when survey operations are completed. With the various irrigation projects under execution, along-side of the programme for extension of electricity to rural areas, large tracts of land are being steadily brought under cultivation year after year. This programme of land development and extensive and intensive farming need considerable long-term finance and the most suitable institutional arrangement for the provision of such finance would be through co-operative land mortgage banks. They will also be pressed into service in Project areas like Tungabhadra, Nagarjunasagar, Vamsadhara, etc. The programme aims at a

steady increase in the provision of long-term loans from the present level of Rs. 48 lakhs per year to Rs. 155 lakhs per year in the last year of the Plan period.

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

(a) by the issue of loans against agricultural produce in an increasing measure;

(b) by the construction of godowns and provision of warehousing facilities at all important mundi centres and in central villages;

(c) by assisting the marketing co-operatives to put up processing plants with State Assistance; and

(d) by providing financial help to societies to employ trained personnel to manage their affairs.

The scheme contemplates close co-ordination between agricultural credit co-operatives on the one hand and marketing co-operatives on the other and imposes an obligation on the part of members of credit co-operatives to market or sell their surplus of salable produce through the marketing co-operative to which the credit society is linked up. It equally envisages collaboration between marketing co-operatives and the State Warehousing Corporation proposed to be set up under the integrated scheme of rural credit.

The programme envisages the reorganisation of the existing primary marketing co-operatives into about 100 economic units each covering a mandi centre, the setting up of district marketing federations, apex marketing society and provides for their strengthening by State contribution towards share capital.

The volume of marketing finance will be steadily increased and the issue of produce loans will be stepped up from Rs. 175 lakhs in 1955-56 to Rs. 400 lakhs during 1960-61. About 55 large-sized godowns in units of one main godown at the mundi centre and one or two auxiliary godowns at important collection centres in the interior, each unit costing from about Rs. 1 lakh to about Rs. 1.20 lakhs and 120 smaller godowns in the interior villages, each costing about Rs. 30,000 for the provision of adequate storage and promotion of warehousing facilities are proposed. It is also proposed to assist marketing co-operatives to instal 8 cotton gins, 3 cotton presses, 11 groundnut decorticators, one rice mill, 2 oil mills and 24 sugarcane crushers, as an integral part of co-operative marketing. Twenty-five per cent of the cost of godowns will be met by way of subsidies and 50 per cent by way of loans. The entire capital cost of processing plants will be made available as loan.

Tobacco marketing.—A provision of Rs. 15.78 lakhs under loan assistance has been made for promoting tobacco marketing in the State at the instance of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India, during the Second Five-Year Plan discussions at New Delhi. Details of the scheme will soon be worked out. The matter is under correspondence with the Government of India,

Education of members and office-bearers of co-operative societies.—A large scale expansion of co-operative credit and marketing has been programmed during the Second Plan period. For the successful working of co-operatives of different types, it is necessary that non-official workers and panchayatdars of societies should be instructed in the aims and objectives of the schemes and their bearing on the rural economy to be adequately trained in the principles and methods of management of co-operatives. A well-informed and properly instructed vigilant body of men at the basic level would ensure the business success of co-operatives. A scheme for the training of panchayatdars and members at the basic level in the elements of co-operative theory and practice and co-operative business has been therefore formulated as an essential part of the Plan. About 31,500 panchayatdars will be trained every year.

State warehousing corporation.—The scheme aims at the provision of warehousing and storage facilities to agriculturists and others through the construction of warehousing at important district and market centres through the agency of a State Warehousing Corporation. The Corporation is proposed to be set up with an initial paid up share capital of Rs. 40 lakhs, of which Rs. 20 lakhs will be contributed by the State Government and the balance of Rs. 20 lakhs by the All-India Warehousing Corporation.

Relief and Guarantee Fund.—There are two funds to be created in pursuance of the recommendations of the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee, that is, the Co-operative Development Fund to meet the State's share in promoting, assisting or subsidising co-operatives engaged in activities such as credit, marketing, processing, etc., and the Relief and Guarantee Fund, to meet the losses incurred by Co-operative Credit Societies for reasons beyond their control.

A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs for the Co-operative Development Fund and Rs. 15 lakhs for the Relief and Guarantee Fund, has been made in the plan.

MISCELLANEOUS (09).

Co-operative farming for resettlement of landless workers.—Co-operative land colonization societies are intended to settle poor landless agricultural labourers. It is proposed to form 14 land colonization societies and to endeavour to organize one collective farming society during the Second Plan period. Financial requirements for the schemes are estimated at Rs. 1.84 lakhs under grants and Rs. 2.40 lakhs under interest-free loans. Eight societies will also be provided with free services of a departmental Senior Inspector and a peon each. An extent of about 6,250 acres is expected to be brought under cultivation under the scheme, and about 1,188 landless agricultural workers, Harijans and landless poor, will be settled on the land.

Central assistance will be available in the form of subsidy to the extent of 50 per cent of share capital, cost of land reclamation and cost of staff, and in the form of loan to the full extent for the purchase of bulls, seed, implements, etc.

Consolidation of holdings.—A sum of Rs. 15.60 lakhs has been set apart for the purpose and the details of the schemes are under preparation.

The statement below gives the phased Man-power requirements (construction and continuing phases) for Agriculture and Community Development:—

	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
AGRICULTURE—					
(a) Administrative	881	1,046	1,159	1,228	1,291
(b) Technical	1,403	1,726	2,086	2,305	2,675
(c) Skilled	1,891	2,019	2,128	1,522	1,209
(d) Unskilled	7,756	11,511	13,598	12,057	5,526
Total ..	11,931	16,302	18,971	17,112	10,701
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT—					
(a) Administrative	30	69	114	168	228
(b) Technical	570	1,311	1,166	3,196	4,232
(c) Skilled .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Unskilled	90	207	342	504	684
Total ..	690	1,587	1,622	3,868	5,144

2. IRRIGATION AND POWER (1).

IRRIGATION (11).

An integrated plan of development has been drawn up based on the need to rapidly harness the water resources of the State with due regard to areas not provided or inadequately provided with irrigation facilities and special attention to areas liable to famine and distress. The guiding policy has been maximum benefit over the widest area possible. Although the river basins of Andhra are estimated to be capable of increasing the irrigated area in the State by 10 million acres the present plan has been limited to achieve a target of 4.84 lakhs acres only, commensurate with the resources that can be made available.

The central objective of planning is to raise the standard of living of the people and open up opportunities for a richer and more varied life. A substantial increase in agricultural production is essential to sustain the tempo of development. A target of 7.8 lak tons under cereals has been fixed for Andhra State. It is proposed to achieve this target by producing 2.4 lakh tons under Major and Medium irrigation works and the balance under other means like fertilisers and manures, etc. The additional area that will be brought under irrigation at the end of the Second Plan period is 4.84 lakh acres. The completion of all the projects included in the Second Plan will result in the irrigation of 29.95 lakh acres of first crop and 5 lakh acres of second crop.

The six important irrigation projects taken up for execution during the First Plan period are:

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

30.65 lakh acres will be irrigated by the end of the First Plan as against 28.80 lakh acres at the beginning of the Plan.

The Tungabhadra Project, India's largest stone masonry dam is almost completed. An extent of 50,000 acres has been targetted for irrigation in 1955-56 in Andhra area. Other schemes are at different stages of completion. The Krishna Barrage will facilitate the extension of irrigation to a new area of 46,000 acres in the Krishna district and 7,16,000 acres in the Guntur district. The work is programmed to be completed by March 1957. Rallapad Project (Stage II) will irrigate an ayacut of 8,000 acres.

The outlay on various schemes in the Plan are as follows:—

<i>Spill-over Schemes.</i>	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
MAJOR :	
Krishna Barrage	96.00
Bhairavanitippa Project	74.00
Nagarjunsagar Project	2,100.00
Tungabhadra High Level Canal	520.00
MEDIUM :	
Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal	209.00
Other Projects	51.00
New Schemes.	
MAJOR :	
Vamsadhara Project	100.00
Siddeswaram and Pulichintala Projects Investigation	50.00
MEDIUM :	
Gazuladinne Project	45.00
Other Projects	155.92
Total ..	<u>3,400.92</u>

The bulk of the expenditure is to be incurred on the Nagarjunsagar Project for which a provision of Rs. 21 crores has been allotted and it will be spent both on the Dam and on the Right-Bank Canal. The ultimate cost on this Project phases I and II is estimated at Rs. 122.02 crores to be shared proportionately between the Andhra and Hyderabad Governments. The cost of the first phase will be Rs. 75.08 crores of which the Andhra Share of cost will be Rs. 49.39 crores. The Dam will be raised up to a level of +375 ft. at the end of the plan period against the maximum height of +590 ft., incurring an expenditure of Rs. 14 crores on it. The Right-Bank Canal will be excavated up to the 60th mile and the tunnels and earth-work will be completed while the masonry works can be completed up to the 50th mile. Major distributories to serve an ayacut of 80,000 acres will also be ready leaving the work on minor distributories and field channels to be taken up later. There will be no benefits during the Second Plan period as no storage can be maintained as this will hamper construction.

The Tungabhadra High Level Canal will provide insurance against failure of crops and draught conditions in portions of Rayalaseema considered as some of the worst famine tracts in India. Against the total cost of the Project of Rs. 18.96 crores only a sum of Rs. 5.2 crores has been allotted for the Plan period. With this provision it will not be possible to complete the work of excavating the main Canal,

A provision of Rs. 1 crore has been made for the Vamsadhara Project during the last two years of the Plan. No benefits will accrue out of this expenditure during the Plan period as the minimum expenditure required to complete at least one unit of the project namely the Singidi Barrage and the right side High Level Canal to irrigate an ayacut of 18,000 acres will be Rs. 190.51 lakhs.

A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs will be utilised on the Siddeswaram and Pulichintala Projects during the Plan period for preparing the Projects in a final shape for approval by the Planning Commission so that they may be taken up for execution in the Third Five-Year Plan.

Improvement of the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal is one of the important medium irrigation schemes of the First Plan period to be continued during the beginning of the Second Plan. It is one of the seventeen medium irrigation schemes approved by the Planning Commission for permanent improvements to scarcity areas. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 394 lakhs of which an expenditure of Rs. 185 lakhs will be incurred up to 31st March, 1956. A provision of Rs. 209 lakhs for 1956-57 has therefore been made. A total extent of 3½ lakh acres will be commanded by the improvements to the head sluice at Sunkesula Anicut and the lining of the canal.

The Gazuladinne Project, one of the new medium irrigation schemes to be taken up, envisages the forming of a reservoir across the River Hundri at Gazuladinne village with earthen bund and a weir with shutters and the taking of a channel 13 miles long to carry 250 cusecs to irrigate a new ayacut of 5,000 acres in the scarcity affected areas in Kurnool district. Against an estimated cost of Rs. 100 lakhs, a part provision of Rs. 45 lakhs only has been made. Six other projects are also proposed each of which costs less than Rs. 50 lakhs.

The total ayacut that can be developed by the irrigation schemes which shall be completed by the Plan period will be about 4.84 lakh acres. The policy of Government has been to introduce new National Extension Service Blocks in the areas covered by the ayacuts so that they can be speedily developed.

No provision has been made in the Plan for Flood Control Schemes for which an allocation will be made separately keeping in view the programme for the country as a whole. The Ministry of Irrigation and Power has recommended a separate provision of Rs. 12.79 crores for the purpose.

POWER (13 TO 15).

Extension of electricity is basic to the development of the State and will constitute the foundation of future progress particularly in the industrial field. The major irrigation programmes included in the Plan while stimulating agricultural development will also generate electricity as an integral part. Rural electrification is particularly important. The per capita consumption in Andhra State at present is only 5 units as against 14 for the whole of India. This is expected to go up to 10 units by the end of the First Plan period. The Second Plan aims at increasing this further to 20 units and is designed to meet the power requirements of various sectors.

At the beginning of the First Five-Year Plan period, the total installed capacity in the State was 21.4 M.W. comprising 16.25 M.W. of steam and oil and 5.15 M.W. of diesel sets. Apart from the power available from the generating stations existing in the State, hydro power is being purchased from the neighbouring states to the extent of 2.7 M.W. from Mysore and 3.4 M.W. from Madras. An additional capacity of 63 M.W. will be brought into operation by the end of First Plan period. Out of this capacity if the share of Orissa Government is excluded 47.7 M.W. will be exclusively available for Andhra. During the Second Five-Year Plan a further installed capacity of 153 M.W. will be brought into operation. After the share of power to be allotted in respect of Machkund and Tungabhadra Schemes to the Governments of Mysore and Orissa is excluded, Andhra State will have exclusively 123.3 M.W. in the Second Plan. The power capacity at the end of the Second Plan period will then be about three times that at the end of First Plan. At the end of the First Plan, it is expected that there will be 3,500 miles of transmission lines, 65 sub-stations and 600 towns and villages receiving electricity supply. By the end of the Second Plan period the length of transmission lines will increase to 8,975 miles (3,500 plus 5,475), sub-stations to 76 (65 plus 11) and the number of towns and villages receiving supply to 1,564 (600 plus 964).

A provision of Rs. 22.1 crores has been made for Power Projects in the Second Plan. The following represents the distribution of the provision amongst the various schemes:—

<i>Spill-over Schemes.—</i>	(RUPEES IN LAKHS.)
Machkund Hydro Electric-Project	251
Tungabhadra Hydro Electric Project	345
<i>New Schemes.—</i>	
Machkund Hydro-Electric Project (Stage II)	196
Tungabhadra-Nellore Hydro-Thermal Project	725
Sileru Hydro-Electric Project	50
Rural Electrification	633
Investigation of new projects	10
Total ..	2,210

The provision for the Machkund Hydro-Electric Project (item 1) is for installing the 4th and 5th generating units at Machkund and completion of the Jalaput Dam; while the provision on the Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Project (item 2) though included in the First Five-Year Plan is expected to commence operation only in Second Five-Year Plan by December 1956. An additional third unit at Canal power house and a Second Low Power Project line are also included.

Brief particulars of the new schemes are given below:—

Machkund Hydro-Electric Project Stage II.—This provides for the installation of a sixth unit at Machkund (thus completing the full development at Machkund) and appurtenant Civil works to meet the growing power demand in the northern districts of the State.

Tungabhadra-Nellore Hydro-Thermal Project.—This provides for the installation of 2 additional generating units at Dam Power House and one more unit at Canal Power House (thus completing the full development at Tungabhadra) and also thermal station at Nellore with 2.15 M.W. sets with an interconnecting 132 K.V. transmission line between Hampi and Nellore. This interconnecting transmission line is essential to transmit the seasonal power from Tungabhadra to the Chittoor area, thus

saving coal costs at Nellore for over 6 months in a year. It is also essential for ensuring proper regulation at the various supply points in the Tungabhadra Zone.

Sileru Hydro-Electric Project.—This envisages utilizing the tail race waters of Machkund for developing power to an extent of 1,16,000 K.W. at an upper site 49 miles down stream of Machkund. The first stage provides for installing 2 Nos. 37.5 M.W. sets with appurtenant civil works

The feasibility of irrigation lower down the lower Sileru site will be considered along with the detailed investigation of the power project as also the fixation of the total quantity of power potential for the entire basin.

A small provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made in the Second Plan to make a beginning.

Rural Electrification.—Rural Electrification Schemes costing Rs. 633 lakhs can electrify about 964 villages during the Second Plan. This will help the revival of cottage and rural industries and arrest the migration of rural population to towns.

According to the load forecast prepared for the State, the power demand rises from 55 M.W. in 1956-57 to 125 M.W. in 1960-61 and further rises to 198 M.W. by the end of third plan. The additional generating capacity covered by the Second Five-Year Plan Power Projects has been co-ordinated suitably to meet the above growth of demand. In addition to block loads like ferro-manganese, Caltex, Cement loads, etc., which are to be supplied, rural electrification also forms a fair proportion of the above demand. The list of extensions for supply to all these loads has been given to other departments such as agriculture, co-operation and industries to ensure full co-ordination.

The statement below gives the phased man-power requirements (construction and continuing phases) for Irrigation and Power.

	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60	1960-61.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
IRRIGATION AND POWER—					
(a) Administrative	632	684	726	655	668
(b) Technical	677	754	852	758	801
(c) Skilled	13,881	17,310	317,443	18,123	16,835
(d) Unskilled	22,776	33,363	7,497	33,350	28,905
Total ..	37,966	52,111	56,518	52,886	47,209

3. INDUSTRIES. (2)

Although agricultural development including the building up of the necessary basic services like irrigation and power has the highest priority in the Plan, industrial development is of equal interest to the State, although large scale industry has been left by and large to the central sector as supplementary to the efforts of private enterprise. There are, however, a few fruitful immediate lines of advance in the industrial field and these must be encouraged not only in the interests of the State but also in the interests of regional balance. This is also necessary in the interests of the proper utilisation of the State resources, e.g., forest products by starting a paper mill. State partnership is unavoidable in the conditions prevailing

in Andhra. The Planning Commission have agreed to the principle of greater flexibility in regard to direct initiative by the State Government in large or medium scale industrial undertakings, having due regard to the merits of individual enterprises, if there is failure on the part of private enterprise to come forward in adequate measure. Only thus can increasing diversification of the occupational structure be achieved.

The State Government will undertake with their own capital or in partnership with co-operatives the following:—

- (1) Expansion of Andhra Paper Mills, Rajahmundry.
- (2) Expansion of the Ceramic Factory, Gudur, with additional lines of production.
- (3) Working of Sri Venkateswara Paper and Straw Board Mills Tirupathi.
- (4) State partnership in sugar factories.
- (5) State partnership in Textile Mills.

The following is the level of development reached in some fields at the end of the First Plan period:—

	1950-51.	1955-56.
Yarn (bales)	N.A.	5,760
Paper (tons)	2,000	2,000
Handloom cloth (lakh yards)	N.A.	204.48
Cement (lakh tons)	1.80	2.00
Sugar (lakh tons)	0.35	0.40

During the Second Plan, it is proposed to increase spindleage from 0.56 lakhs to 1.93 lakhs in the textile industry, crushing capacity of sugar mills from 5,000 tons to about 13,000 tons a day, production of cement from 2 lakh tons to 7.5 lakh tons per annum and the output of paper from the mills in the State from 2,000 tons to 8,000 tons per annum. Under the new plants to be established for ferro-manganese and ammonium sulphate, it is expected that 30,000 tons per annum of ferro-manganese and 2 lakh tons of ammonium sulphate per annum may be produced by the end of the Plan period.

The total investment contemplated in the Plan is Rs. 60 crores exclusive of that in handlooms and other large scale industries on a co-operative basis. Of this, Rs. 43 crores relate to the Private Sector, Rs. 14 crores to the Central Sector and about Rs. 3 crores to the State Sector. Out of the sum of Rs. 43 crores expected to be invested by the Private Sector Rs. 33 crores are expected to be invested on small scale and Village Industries.

A tentative provision of Rs. 10.00 crores has been fixed for the development of industries including Co-operative Industries. The provision is proposed to be distributed as follows:—

	RUPEES IN LAKHS.
Large and Medium-size Industries	283.72
Village and Small-scale Industries	716.28
Total	<u>1,000.00</u>

LARGE AND MEDIUM SIZE INDUSTRIES.

Under major industries it is expected that the private sector will take up the following:—

- Textile mills;
- Sugar factories;

Cement factories;
 Ferro-manganese plant;
 Heavy chemicals;
 Caltex Oil Refinery;
 Paper from bagasse.

The Central Government are being pressed to establish one Fertiliser Plant in the State. They have also been requested to consider the establishment of the contemplated factory for the manufacture of heavy electrical equipment in this State. Expansion of the Hindustan Shipyard at Visakhapatnam is already in the programme.

The following schemes will be taken up by the State Government with their own capital or in partnership with Co-operatives:—

Expansion of the Andhra Paper Mills, Rajahmundry

Expansion of Ceramic factory, Gudur with additional lines of production.

Working of the Sri Venkateswara Paper and Straw Board Mills, Tirupathi.

State Finance Corporation.

Co-operative Sugar Factories.

Expansion of Andhra Paper Mills.—The production capacity of the mill is 10 tons per day at present and it is producing unbleached paper only. The Government have already sanctioned a scheme costing Rs. 16.30 lakhs to improve the quality of the paper and to run the mills on a more economic basis. During the Second Plan period, it is proposed to expand the capacity of the mills from 10 tons a day to 35 tons a day.

Ceramic Factory at Gudur.—This is at present manufacturing crockery and sanitarywares. A scheme has already been approved to expand this factory with a view to taking up the manufacture of High Tension and Low Tension Electrical Insulators as additional lines of production to ensure the stability of the factory and to meet the requirements of electrical projects to be undertaken during the Second Plan.

Sri Venkateswara Straw Board Mills.—Under the provision of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, Sri Venkateswara Straw Board Mills, Limited, Tirupathi, was sanctioned a loan of Rs 2.50 lakhs. After this loan was sanctioned the mills went into liquidation and were put up for auction. As no private bidders came forward, the State Government purchased the mills for Rs. 2.72 lakhs. It is proposed to run the mills as a State enterprise, as there seems to be no prospect of their being disposed of to private companies or individuals for a suitable price.

State Aid to Industries.—The object of this scheme is to increase State Aid during the Second Five-Year Plan period. The demand at present for State aid is about Rs. 2 lakhs a year. Apart from State participation in private enterprise, it will be necessary for the Government to give financial assistance to private industries. It is expected that there will be a demand for State aid to the extent of Rs. 4 lakhs a year during the Second Plan. For the five year period a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs will be required of which a loan assistance of Rs. 10 lakhs may be forthcoming from the Government of India.

Sugar Factories.—There are 8 sugar factories in the State. Three more factories in the private sector are under construction. Organisation of

sugar factories on co-operative basis at six new centres in the State is proposed in the Second Plan. The details of the factories proposed to be set up are given below:—

		RUPEES IN LAKHS.				
Centre.	District.	Capacity.	Total capital expen- diture.	Share from Mem- bers.	Capital by Govern- ment.	Loan from Industrial Finance Corpora- tion.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Chittoor	Chittoor	700	62	12	20	30
Palacole	West Godavari	600	60	15	15	30
Hindupur	Anantapur	600	60	10	20	30
Chodavaram	Visakhapatnam	700	62	17	15	30
Tsundururu	Guntur	600	60	15	15	30
Amadalavalasa	Srikakulam	600	60	15	15	30
Total		3,800	364	84	100	180

Though the figure in column (6) is put at Rs. 100 lakhs for all the six units, the actual provision in the Plan is Rs. 60 lakhs only.

Besides the above, it is also programmed to increase the crushing capacity of the existing factory at Etikopaka from 550 tons to 800 tons, by making additions at a total cost of Rs. 6 lakhs. The scheme will be financed entirely by the factory itself. With the programme for expansion and the organization of six more factories, the annual production of sugar by co-operatives is expected to reach 55,000 tons by the end of 1960-61.

VILLAGE AND SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES.

Having regard to the growing importance of small-scale industries in the economy of the country and the fact that rapid development in this field is essential to solve the problem of unemployment, the Government of India have asked that the schemes under this programme should be reorientated and planning done on a considerable bigger scale than hitherto.

The Plan contains provision for 40 schemes in the Second Five-Year Plan under the following heads:—

- (1) Development of existing industries; and
- (2) Introduction of new schemes.

Under the head "development of existing industries" it is proposed to improve the technique and skill by providing training in suitable centres. The industries that will be developed on these lines are pottery, blacksmithy, carpentry, tanning, footwear, oil pressing and copper-ware. Under new industries, it is proposed to start the manufacture of pencils, bolts, nuts and rivets, scientific glass apparatus, tyres, bicycle parts and accessories, hosiery, locks, paints, sheets rolling mill, surgical instruments, auto and diesel valves and wood seasoning plant. The establishment of two industrial estates is also proposed.

Handloom Development Schemes—Spinning Mills.—Organization of new Co-operating Spinning Mill at Tadpatri and expansion of spindle-age of the existing co-operative spinning mills at Guntakal, are proposed to be undertaken. The aim is to increase yarn supply to the Weavers'

Co-operative Societies, as also to benefit the cotton growers in the area. The new Mills at Tadpatri will be installed with 11,000 spindles at a total cost of Rs. 45 lakhs of which Rs. 15 lakhs will be given as loan assistance (by way of share capital) from the State. Under the expansion programme, the mill at Guntakal will increase its spindleage to 20,000 by the end of 1960-61, towards which loan assistance of Rs. 10 lakhs is proposed. The annual production capacity of the mills at Tadpatri and Guntakal by the end of 1960-61, will be 6,750 bales and 10,464 bales respectively.

Assistance for both the schemes will be found from the allotment for the Handloom Industry.

Handlooms.—There are at present 669 primary weavers societies with 1.23 lakh looms as against a total of 2.89 lakh looms in the State. Development of the handloom industry will be undertaken with financial assistance from the Handloom Cess Fund and the schemes cover revitalisation and expansion of primary weavers co-operatives by admitting weavers into the co-operative fold, ensuring adequate finance for looms, satisfactory supply of yarn and efficient marketing facilities. The programme also provides for supply of improved appliances to weavers' co-operatives, development of cumbly and silk handlooms and provision of housing colonies for weavers. Sale of handloom cloth produced is proposed to be stepped up by the above methods as well as by allowing some rebate to the consumers.

The specific items of development include.—

	<i>Targets by 1960-61.</i>
Admission of new looms :	
(a) Cotton	25,000
(b) Cumbly	925
(c) Silk	500
Annual production of cloth :	
(a) Cotton	413,00 lakh yards
(b) Cumbly	61,000 (Nos.)
(c) Silk cloth	6.30 lakh yards.
Annual sale of cloth by State Society	146 lakh yards.
Provision of :	
Standard reeds	9,900
Devices to regulate picks	1,980
Warping machines	660
Frame looms	1,650
Pedal looms	990
Coimbatore looms	3,300
Dobbies	6,600
Pattern making factories	3
Installation of calendering plants	1 plant.
Establishment of dye-factories	2 units.
Opening of depots within the State	50
Central Depots	5
City Emporia	5
Mobile Vans	5
Regional marketing offices	2
Construction of houses for weavers	500

Sericulture.—Sericulture can be practised as a subsidiary occupation by agriculturists and members of their families. The frequent cash return which is a salient feature meets their personal expenses. India at present, imports two-thirds of her requirements of silk. There is, therefore, need for increasing production to meet this gap. The industry is in an unorganized state and it is proposed to start 22 schemes for the development of sericulture in certain taluks of Chittoor district and in the districts of Anantapur and the Agency areas. Each of these schemes supplement one another in that it will sustain the enthusiasm of the agriculturists by technical assistance, loan facilities, kist remission to new mulberry cultivators, etc. About 40 per cent of the requirements of silk handloom weavers of this State will be met to begin with. The Central Silk Board will be approached for full grants wherever possible and half grants for the rest.

Cottage Industries including Palm-Gur and Industrial Co-operatives.—The following are some of the important cottage and village industries schemes proposed to be developed under the Second Plan.—

Blacksmithy and Carpentry.

Tanning and Leather Goods.

Glass Bangle and Bead Manufacture.

Coir Industry.

Village Oil Industry.

Cottage Match Industry.

Playing Centres.

Pottery Training Centre—Village Pottery.

Production-cum-Training Centres for soap making and other schemes.

Establishment of 5 Sales Emporia in the State.

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

The following will be the lines of approach for the development of the existing Cottage Industries and for starting new industries for which necessary provision has been made in the Plan:—

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

(2) Assistance to trainees by way of loans and recoverable subsidies for their settlement.

(3) Out-right grants in the form of tools and material to poor classes like hill tribes, etc., who will be unable to repay loans.

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

It is proposed to develop on co-operative lines important industries like: —

Tanning and Leather Industry; Village Oil Industry; Handpounding of rice; Khadi, Toy-making, Basket-making, etc.

These industries will also provide diversified avenues of employment to the unemployed and under-employed.

Two other schemes, viz. (1) Palm products development scheme and (ii) subsidies to cottage industries co-operative societies will be taken up. The former aims at the amelioration of ex-tappers by providing them with opportunities for alternative employment such as tapping of neera, manufacture of palm-jaggery and other palm products. Training will be imparted to ex-tappers in refined methods of manufacture of jaggery. The running of seven production-cum-training centres, three neera bhavans on commercial lines and four peripatetic demonstration units is also programmed. The scheme provides for employment of special staff, payment of subsidies towards stipends to trainees, supply of equipment to ex-tappers, construction of furnaces, godowns, etc., and loans to co-operative societies for marketing. The second scheme relates to the payment of subsidies to Cottage Industries Co-operative Societies towards establishment and contingent charges and also towards 50 per cent cost of the equipment and improved appliances purchased. These subsidies will help to revive and rehabilitate the societies.

The statement below gives the phased manpower requirements (construction and continuing phases) for Industries and Mining.

	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.	1960-61.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(a) Administrative	266	343	419	439	412
(b) Technical	639	702	796	781	756
(c) Skilled	2,911	3,663	3,508	3,663	3,493
(d) Unskilled	3,030	1,690	1,880	2,080	1,690
Total ..	6,846	6,398	6,603	6,963	6,351

4. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS. (3)

ROADS.

A well-developed system of communications is the pre-requisite of progress. The Post-war Road Development Programme drawn up in the year 1945 for the Composite Madras State on the basis of the Nagpur Plan aimed at providing at least one access road to every village with a population of 500 and over, laying District Roads or roads of higher standards within a distance of five miles from such villages in thinly

populated areas, and within two miles in densely populated areas. The cost of this programme for the area covered by the Andhra State comes to Rs. 41.61 crores at the current price levels. By the end of the First Five-Year Plan period, the balance of programme likely to be left over would be to the extent of works costing Rs. 37.26 crores. During the Second Plan a provision of Rs. 5 crores has been made for works on State Roads, other Roads and Tools and Plant.

The total mileage of roads existing at the commencement of the First Plan period was 14,794 miles. It is expected that at the end of the First Plan this would increase to 15,430 miles. Out of this 900 miles are National Highways, 5,760 miles are under the control of the State Government and 8,770 miles under Local Bodies. Out of the 5,760 miles under the control of the State Government 1,365 miles are "State Highways", 4,381 miles are "Major District Roads" and 14 miles "Other District Roads". Roads classed as "Major District Roads" to a length of 2,348 miles are under the control of District Boards.

"State Highways" which are to form the main framework of roads in the State are at present insufficient in coverage. The formation of the State with its capital at Kurnool and the High Court at Guntur, has also necessitated a review of the existing road system to suit the changed needs of the State. The aim of the programme during the Second Plan period is to develop road grids of inter-State, intra-State and intra-District importance. This is sought to be achieved by upgrading existing "Major District Roads." (Government and District Board) to State Highways' standard and taking under Government control a large mileage of roads now vested with District Boards which are necessary for furthering the interests of trade and commerce, priority being assigned to roads which assist production, especially agricultural production.

It is also programmed to lay new roads to a length of 110 miles at district level to serve the needs of villages connecting them to main roads, to improve existing roads to a length of 300 miles, and provide 150 bridges and culverts under the scheme 'Other Roads'. The broad aim is to connect the more important villages with marketing centres and district headquarters. Besides this, an amount of Rs. 75 lakhs is earmarked for execution of road works with due regard to the felt needs of villages, the selection being based on the extent of contribution forthcoming. The roads formed under this scheme will be inter-village and intra-village roads and streets in villages. This programme is exclusive of road and bridge works under taken under the Central Road Fund Programme in tribal areas or forests and of likely road development under the Community Development Programme. Under the Community Development Programme alone it is expected that about 3,000 miles of kutchra roads will be built or converted into pucca roads through local efforts during the Plan period.

At the end of the Second Five-Year Plan period it is programmed to have a total of 15,735 miles out of which 937 miles will be National Highways, 7,492 miles will be roads in the charge of the State Government and 7,305 miles in charge of District Boards. Out of the 7,492 miles of "State Roads", 3,232 miles will be "State Highways", 4,168 miles will be Major District Roads and 92 miles will be 'Other District Roads'. A length of 1,573 miles of roads is proposed to be taken over from the control of Local Bodies and 58 miles of famine roads by the State during the Plan period.

The following schemes will be implemented during the Second Plan :—

							<i>Cost.</i>
							<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>
<i>Spill-over Schemes :</i>							
Scheme for diverting National Highway No. 5 in East and West Godavari Districts and constructing bridges across the two arms of the Godavari							34.50
State Roads							45.26
Other Roads							98.75
Total ..							<u>178.51</u>
<i>New Schemes:</i>							
State Roads							254.74
Other Roads							26.25
Tools and Plants							40.50
Village Roads							75.00
Total ..							<u>396.49</u>
Grand Total ..							<u>575.00</u>

The schemes are briefly described below:—

National Highways.—There are five National Highways within the State.

Madras-Calcutta Road from beyond Srikakulam to Nellore and Madras N. H. No. 5							571 miles
Benares-Cape Comorin, road via Kurnool via }							156 miles
Anantapur-Mysore N.H.No. 7. }							Do.
Madras-Chittoor-Bangalore-Bombay Road N.H.No. 4.							53 miles
Bezwada-Hyderabad-Sholapur-Poona Road N.H.No. 9.							64 miles
Visakhapatnam-Salur-Raipur Road N.H.No. 43.							* 56 miles
Total ..							<u>900</u>

* This mileage is exclusive of the portion of the road from Visakhapatnam to the extent to which it runs in common with N.H. 5.

These roads are maintained and improved from the funds provided by the Government of India. However, in respect of the diversion of National Highway No. 5 in East and West Godavari districts and the construction of bridges across the two arms of Godavari, the State Government have to bear an expenditure of Rs. 10.00 lakhs on account of an additional expenditure involved in the provision of full water way for the bridge across the Gowthami and one-eighth of the remaining cost of the scheme. The commitment to the State Government in this regard in the Second Plan is estimated at Rs. 34.50 lakhs and this has been provided for.

State Roads.—The State Highways 15 in number, comprise a total mileage of 1,365. There are also Major District Roads and other roads to the extent of 4,381 miles which form an internal net-work mostly within the district. The State Highways do not cover the whole area in the State. There major roads have to form a net work of leading routes to the neighbouring States and to the National Highways and at the same time serve as important inter-connection between districts. The Plan provides for large number of roads to be brought under better condition and for a net work of inter-State and Inter-District roads to be formed. The programmed expenditure during the Second Plan period is estimated at Rs. 300 lakhs including Rs. 45.26 lakhs for spill-over works. The total mileage of the State Highways will increase to 3,232 miles against the existing length of 1,365 miles. This increase in mileage will not materially increase the liability of the State, as 1,454 miles of Government Major District Roads will be included in this mileage after reclassification and only 389 miles of District

Board roads will be taken over under this scheme, besides the formation of 24 miles of new roads needed to close the following missing links :

<i>Name of District.</i>	<i>Name of Road.</i>	<i>Length.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
		M. F.
West Godavari ..	Koyalagudem-Pothavaram Road	1-0
Nellore ..	Nandavaram-Devarayapalli Road	8-0
	Devarayapalli-Chijerla Road	10-0
	Rapur-Chitavel Road	5-0
	Total ..	24-0

Other roads.—This programme relates to the development of roads vested in Local Bodies. The expenditure on these works is shared by Government, the Local Bodies and the beneficiaries. It is proposed to form newly 110 miles and upgrade 300 miles of roads besides constructing bridges and culverts on these roads. The programmed expenditure including the spill-over works is over Rs. 151.25 lakhs out of which a sum of Rs. 125.00 lakhs has to be provided by the State Government as grants, the balance being provided by the Local Bodies and the beneficiaries.

Tools and plants.—The cost of acquisition of heavy plant and machinery necessary for the execution of works in the schemes included under State Roads and other roads will have to be borne entirely by the State Government.

Road works in village plans.—The proposals under the District Plans formulated by the people envisage the formation of 9,678 miles of new village roads, 13,092 miles of new inter-village roads; upgrading of 1,222 miles of existing village roads and 6,606 miles of existing inter-village roads; construction of 5,276 culverts on village roads and 4,981 culverts on inter-village roads; construction of 750 bridges on village roads and 1,935 bridges on inter-village roads. The proposals are estimated to cost Rs. 3,030.51 lakhs of which 933 lakh represent local contribution. This will benefit nearly 13,000 villages in the State by catering to the local needs of the villages and assisting agricultural production. Only a limited programme can be put through to be financed partly from the allotment for "other roads" made above, partly from National Extension Service budget and partly from the provision of Rs. 75 lakhs earmarked for the purpose, out of the provision of Rs. 575 lakhs for 'Roads' in the Second Five-Year Plan. This amount of Rs. 75 lakhs will be provided as block allotments to the districts for implementation of works on inter-village roads, selection being made on the basis of matching contributions forthcoming from the beneficiaries consistent with the essential needs of the villages.

Training Facilities Abroad.—There have been certain facilities which are available under the following programmes for the training of our Engineers abroad:—

- (i) Point Four Programme of U.S.A.
- (ii) United Nations Technical Assistance Programme.

For the economic execution of the programme of development of roads in the years to come and for the proper maintenance of the existing and new lengths of roads to be formed, it is essential that our Engineers are afforded facilities for training and inspection and study of the latest methods of the Road Engineering and Technique abroad. These will be arranged to the extent possible.

This plan does not include provision for Minor Ports and Inland Water Transport for which a separate allotment will be made by the Ministry of Transport in their Plan.

The statement below gives the phased man-power requirements (construction and continuing phases) for Transport and Communications.

		1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.	1960-61.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(a) Administrative		550	550	550	550	550
(b) Technical		236	236	236	236	236
(c) Skilled		1223	1846	1661	1567	1748
(d) Unskilled		6283	9850	11500	12375	11500
Total ..		8292	12482	13947	14728	14034

5. EDUCATION. (5)

The State Plan broadly follows the unified National Plan for Education.

The primary object is the provision of certain minimum standards of education for all citizens. The Constitution has prescribed that every endeavour should be made to provide by 1,960 universal free and compulsory elementary education to all children up to the age of 14. This object must however be viewed against the context of financial resources available, the burden of revenue expenditure which social services increasingly involve and the demands of development in other sectors of the economy. Whilst emphasis has been placed on elementary and secondary education, the needs of University education has also been kept in view. The provision for technical education has been expanded to cover in particular the needs of engineering personnel for irrigation, power and other programmes.

The limitation of finance has however played a dominant part in restricting the scope of the Plan.

The following shows the level of development that will be reached by the end of the First Plan period:—

	1950-51.	1955-56.
Number of ordinary Elementary Schools.	17,330	18,618
Number of Junior Basic Schools ..	120	463
Pupils (6-11 age group)	14,60,230
Number of Senior Basic Schools	37
Number of Higher Elementary Schools.	...	821
Number of Middle Schools	76
Pupils (11-14 age group)	4,04,759
Number of High Schools	613
Number of Multi-purpose Schools	15
Pupils (14-17 age group)	1,43,355
Admission into Engineering Colleges	960

	1950-51	1955-56
Industrial schools	16	19
Pupils	202	300
Training Schools (Ordinary)	50	56
Pupils	7,253	8,838
Basic Training Schools	4	22
Pupils	1,256	2,926
Adult Schools	536	1,897
Pupils	14,593	62,993

A sum of Rs. 8 crores has tentatively been fixed as the ceiling for the educational programmes of the State.

The provision is proposed to be distributed as follows:—

	RUPEES IN LAKHS
Pre-Primary Education	2.018
Primary Education	302.415
Secondary Education	82.050
Training Schools	35.823
Technical Education	90.000
Arts and Science Colleges	50.000
Development of Universities	45.000
Higher professional and technological institutions	80.500
Social Education	5.800
Physical Education	5.185
Direction and Inspection and other miscellaneous items	38.934
Welfare of the physically handicapped	0.595
New schemes to be undertaken during the Plan period	11.680
Village Plans	50.000
Total	800.000

Primary education.—The important programmes in the Plan are described below:—

The estimated number of school going children of age-group 6 to 11 at school during 1955-56 is 14,60,230. It is proposed to increase the enrolment of the children of this age-group by 15 per cent of the above figure, i.e., the additional number of children who will be brought under instruction during the Plan period will be 2,19,000. Thus there will be 16,79,230 children of this age-group under instruction by the end of the Plan period. To meet the needs of this extra enrolment 1,000 new schools are proposed to be opened at the rate of 200 schools per year. About 5,475 additional teachers will be required at the rate of 1,095 per year. By this arrangement the percentage of children under instruction to their total number will rise from 53.24 to 57.5 by the end of the Plan period.

Of the new schools 50 per cent will be of the basic pattern, i.e., about 500 schools. It is also proposed to convert $\frac{1}{12}$ of the existing primary schools (18,000) into basic schools during the Plan period, i.e., 1,500 Lower Elementary Schools will be converted into the basic pattern. In all there will thus be 2,000 Basic Schools at the end of the Plan period besides the existing schools. The total provision made for the enrolment of children of 6—11 age-group is Rs. 146.075 lakhs.

The number of children of the age-group 11—14 in all the schools in 1955-56 is estimated at 404,759. The target is to raise this figure by 20 per cent, i.e., by the end of the Plan period, bringing 80,950 children additionally under instruction, and to open 60 new schools and 1,710 new sections. It is also proposed to convert about 100 existing higher elementary schools into Middle schools at the rate of 20 per year. The additional teachers required for this purpose will be 2,250. The percentage of children under instruction to their total number will be increased at the end of the Plan period from 27.1 per cent to 30.6 per cent. The financial provision made for the enrolment of children of the age-group 11—14 is Rs. 91.34 lakhs.

As it is considered desirable that the existing Primary School teachers should be given higher scales of pay, a token provision of Rs. 65 lakhs has been included in the Plan.

Secondary Education.—There are 143,355 pupils of the age-group 14—17 at school at the moment. The aim is to bring 20 per cent more of these pupils under instruction during the Plan period, i.e., 28,700 will be additionally brought under instruction. The percentage of children of this age-group at school now is 10.37. By the end of the Plan period, this percentage will rise to 11.7.

There are at present about 600 High schools in the State. Of these 15 have been converted into Multipurpose High Schools during 1955-56 and 15 more are proposed to be converted into Multipurpose schools during the Plan period. Provision has been made for five new Higher Secondary schools and twenty new High Schools. Six hundred and twenty new sections will be added to the existing schools. It is also proposed to convert 50 of the existing High Schools into Higher Secondary schools. Of the new schools at least five may be post-basic schools.

Training Schools.—There are at present 78 training schools (56 ordinary and 22 basic) in the State. The annual out-put of trained teachers from these training schools is 3,000 ordinary teachers and 1,500 basic teachers. The requirements of the trained teachers during the Plan period will be met from this output. To find basic pattern personnel for the ordinary 1,500 Primary schools to be converted into Basic Schools there will be need to give training in Basic methods to all the 4,500 teachers already in position in the 1,500 schools. Five new Basic Training schools are, therefore, proposed to be opened during the Plan period at a cost of Rs. 19.29 lakhs. It is also proposed to improve the existing Training schools in respect of accommodation, etc.

Technical Education.—The following are the schemes included under this head:—

Starting of two new Polytechnics;

Starting of an Industrial School to be attached to Vuyyur Polytechnic.

Revision of scales of pay for the teaching staff of the existing Polytechnics; and

Reorganization of Vuyyuru Polytechnic at another place and opening of two new diploma courses.

Arts and Science Colleges.—An amount of Rs. 50 lakhs will be utilized according to actual needs on the improvement of accommodation and opening of new courses.

Development of Universities.—Provision has been made to the extent of Rs. 10 lakhs in respect of the Andhra University and Rs. 35 lakhs in respect of the Sri Venkateswara University, representing the share of the State Government. The two Universities will work out their comprehensive plans for development during the next five years.

Higher Professional and Technological Institutions.—Two new training colleges have been already opened this year to ensure that teachers are ready on hand by the time the implementation of the Second Five-Year Plan starts. Of the two new training colleges at Rajahmundry and Nellore, the first is exclusively for women and the second mainly for men. Though these two training colleges have been opened it has been found necessary to improve further the existing training colleges (two Government Teachers Colleges for men and one Aided Training College for women, besides the two B.Ed., sections attached to A.C. College, Guntur and M.R. College, Vizianagaram).

It is proposed to open one Research Unit in the Government Training College, Rajahmundry.

Engineering Colleges.—A sum of Rs. 60 lakhs has been provided for this purpose. This includes provision for the shortened diploma courses started in the two colleges at Kakinada and Anantapur this year. A sum of Rs. 30 lakhs has been provided to meet the maintenance of the Engineering College already opened at Waltair.

Village Plans.—A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs has been earmarked for implementing Village Plans on the principle of matching contributions. It is proposed to spend this amount on the construction of school buildings.

The statement below gives the phased Man-power requirements (construction and continuing phases) for Education:—

<i>Education.</i>			1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59. †	1959-60.	1960-61.
(1)			(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(a) Administrative	..	..	87	190	254	285	318
(b) Technical	..	..	1,975	3,880	5,780	7,637	9,500
(c) Skilled	..	..	550	695	1,030	925	874
(d) Unskilled	..	..	1,135	1,554	2,228	1948	1,865
Total	..	..	3,747	6,319	9,292	10,795	12,557

6. HEALTH. (6)

MEDICAL.

The Plan aims at the promotion of positive health among the people, more particularly those in the rural areas who have not been adequately served by medical services both preventive and curative. To serve

the 82 per cent of the population living in villages, there are only 160 hospitals, 409 dispensaries and 11 special hospitals and dispensaries. These inadequate facilities are reflected in the average span of human life in the State, namely 32 years: only 54 out of every 100 children born reach the age of 15. Malaria and Tuberculosis are still taking heavy toll. The nutrition of the people is poor. For leprosy there are only 2 subsidiary centres while for Tuberculosis there is only one Government Sanatorium. As regards other specialities there are only 2 clinics for the treatment of venereal diseases, one dental clinic and one Mental Hospital and no Dental College. The improvement of the medical services is therefore an essential need.

The level of development at the end of the First Plan will be as follows:—

	1950-51.	1955-56.
Hospitals—		
Number	249	282
Beds in thousands	6.3	7.2
Dispensaries—		
Urban (Number)	26	29
Rural (Number)	248	248
Primary Health—		
Centres—Number	12	25
Beds(Number)	72	150

The Second Plan aims at providing such curative services as are absolutely necessary, having due regard to the availability of finance. During the Second-Plan period it is proposed to open two Leprosy centres, two Leprosy sanatoria; fifteen Tuberculosis Clinics; one T.B. Demonstration and Teaching centre and three Sanatoria; six Eye Clinics, 6 E.N.T. Clinics, one Mental hospital with 100 beds; and two Psychiatric Clinics; two infectious Diseases Hospitals; one Dental College; eight Dental Clinics; six V.D. Clinics; one College of Indigenous system of Medicine; seven Centres for School Health Services; ten Family Planning Clinics and 55 Primary Health Centres.

A total provision of Rs. 8.25 crores* has been allotted for Health programmes in this State. Of this a sum of Rs. 3.80 crores alone relates to Medical Schemes. The following are the schemes under the Medical Programme.

<i>Name of the scheme.</i>	<i>Cost.</i>
	RUPEES IN LAKHS.
Improvements to Andhra Medical College and King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam.	6.40
Upgrading of Pathology Department, Visakhapatnam	2.11
Building for Hygiene Institute, Visakhapatnam	3.00
Upgrading—History of Medicine Department, Visakhapatnam	1.06
Improvements to Guntur Medical College, Guntur	3.96
Training of additional compounders	1.19
Training of additional midwives	6.75
Training of additional nurses	4.00
Establishment of department of social and preventive medicine	1.30
Training of auxiliary nurse midwives	2.14
Medical Colleges—Equipment and modernising	10.00
Training of assistant surgeons	4.78
Training of technicians, etc.	0.75
Opening of dental college and dental clinics and department	6.00

<i>Name of the scheme.</i>	<i>Cost.</i>
	RUPEES IN LAKHS.
State Medical Research	0.50
Opening of 55 primary health centres	86.51
Improvements to district headquarters hospital	40.00
Mental hospitals and psychiatric clinics; upgrading of taluk headquarters hospitals for internee training.	} 92.33
Infectious diseases hospitals, women and children unit; ophthalmic hospital unit; improvement to mental hospital etc.	
Public health laboratory of King Institute type and district laboratories.	52.50
Tuberculosis clinics; demonstration and teaching centre; tuberculosis sanatoria; control of leprosy; venereal diseases clinics.	46.25
System of indigenous medicine and research in ayurveda	1.00
School Health service	2.92
Family planning	4.06
Total	379.51

The more important schemes are described below: —

Primary Health Centres.—To provide medical facilities in rural areas, it is proposed to establish 55 Primary Health Centres in National Extension Service Blocks. Each of the Primary Health Centres will be equipped with six beds radiating out preventive and curative medical care and maternity and health services to 100 villages with a population of 66,000 and will be in charge of an Assistant Surgeon. The Assistant Surgeon will be provided with a jeep to serve as a Mobile Medical Unit, enabling him to administer treatment both in the village where the Unit is located and in surrounding villages.

Local contribution is expected in respect of that part of the scheme relating to the construction of buildings for the centre and quarters for the Medical Officers.

Secondary Health Centres.—(Improvement of Hospitals at Taluk Headquarters level). Provision has been made for expansion of medical facilities at the Taluk Headquarters level by increasing the bed-strength and providing for more surgical and nursing facilities. Local Fund Taluk Headquarters Hospitals will be provincialised and the dispensaries at Vijayawada, Rajahmundry, Tenali, Tirupathi and Vizianagaram will be provided with special clinics for Ear, Nose and Throat and Eye clinics.

Tertiary Health Centres.—(Improvements to District Headquarters institutions). District Headquarters Hospitals are at present ill-equipped, understaffed and have insufficient bed-strength. It is accordingly proposed to improve the bed-strength and other facilities available and provide to the extent possible all District Headquarters Hospitals, with Eye and Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics.

Teaching Hospitals and Medical Colleges.—It is proposed to improve the existing Medical Colleges and teaching hospitals at Visakhapatnam and Guntur in the following ways:—

Visakhapatnam:—

Upgrading the Department of Pathology and History of Medicine.

Establishment of Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Improvement of Mental Hospital.

Opening of Psychiatric Clinics.

Construction of a building for housing the Hygiene Institute (Social and Preventive Medicine) Malaria and Nutrition Laboratories.

Improving equipment and Library.

Opening of a Dental College.

Guntur:—

Establishment of Women and Children Unit.

Establishment of Department of Social and Preventive Medicine in Medical College.

Establishment of Mental Hospital with 100 beds.

Opening of Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Opening of Ophthalmic Unit.

Psychiatric clinics.

Special diet kitchen.

Provision for Dental Surgery Department.

Improving equipment and library.

Establishment of a Public Health Laboratory of the King Institute type.—There is no institution in the Andhra State corresponding to the Guindy King Institute type. In the absence of an institution of this type, the work in the Public Health Department and in the Hospitals is seriously hampered. Hence, the establishment of a Public Health Laboratory in the State is essential.

Internee Centres.—It is proposed to upgrade the District Hospitals at Kakinada, Eluru and Kurnool as internee centres, i.e., centres for giving Hospital training to the Medical Graduates in House Surgeons' course.

Tuberculosis Sanatoria.—Three Tuberculosis Sanatoria, one in Viskhatnam, one in Guntur and the third in Kurnool will be started.

The plan also provides for other schemes which relate to the opening of Leprosy centres; establishment of Venereal Diseases and Dental Clinics, starting of eye and family planning clinics in the existing hospitals, etc., The establishment of a College of Indigenous Medicine and provision of reasearch in Ayurveda is also proposed.

Training.—Provision has been made for the training of the Departmental Assistant Surgeons abroad under U.N.T.A. or other programmes and of additional Nurses, Midwives, Compounders, Technicians, Pharmacists and Radiographers, auxiliary Nurse-Midwives, within the State to meet the requirements of the Plan.

Expansion of the training of personnel for staffing the Plan Schemes—

Assistant Surgeons.—The total number required to man the Plan is 452.

An outturn of not less than 70 medical graduates may be expected from the existing medical colleges each year. Provision has to be made for about 60 Medical Graduates for Public Health for normal replacement. The following arrangements are proposed to make up the number required; (1) Retired Medical Officers will be re-employed; and (2) the age for entry into Government service will be raised suitability to admit private practitioners being employed, as was done to meet a shortage of medical personnel during the last war; and (3) specialists will be recruited

on a contract basis if necessary till Andhras are available. These courses will be adopted till the shortage is made up by medical graduates who pass out of the existing Medical Colleges and become available. There will be no shortage of medical men, if these courses are adopted.

Nurses.—The Plan requirement is 553 nurses. Under the existing training facilities 278 nurses will become available and hence there will be an overall deficit of 275 nurses. As part of the Plan, there is provision for the training of nurses in seven more medical institutions besides the present, thus giving 262 additional nurses during the first 3 years.

Maternity Assistants.—568 Maternity Assistants are required for the Plan. Facilities for training midwives exist in 11 Medical Institutions and the number trained is 142 for each session of 1½ years. Training of additional Maternity Assistants has been proposed. The requirements of the Plan can thus be met.

Auxiliary Nurse Midwives.—135 Auxiliary Nurse Midwives will be trained at Visakhapatnam, Guntur and Masulipatnam.

Compounders.—214 compounders are required. Eleven Government Medical Institutions train seven compounders each, i.e., seventy-seven. The training of nine compounders at each centre, i.e., at the rate of 99 for each session of one year to meet the deficit was started from July 1955.

Radiographers.—26 Radiographers are required for the Plan. Facilities exist for the training of five candidates from this State at the Barnard Institute of Radiology, Madras. There is a proposal to institute a training course for C.R.A. in the King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam.

Laboratory Technicians and attendants.—279 hands are required for the Plan. It is proposed to institute certificate courses in the King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam, to provide for training.

Employment Potential.—The total number of persons who can be employed will be 6,545.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The broad objective of the Plan is to initiate, continue, expand and intensify the health services commenced or planned under the First Five-Year Plan for the promotion of positive health among the people, especially in the rural areas of the State which have not in the past received the needed medical care, both preventive and curative. The programmes envisaged aim at the creation of a healthy environment by the provision of safe water-supply and efficient excretal disposal, so as progressively to eliminate the conditions of constant exposure and vulnerability to disease under which over four-fifths of the population of this State at present live in the rural areas.

The principal targets to be achieved by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan are:—

Opening of malaria control units	..	..	..	..	4
Number of people to be benefited by malaria control	..	..	..	..	4 million.
Opening of central Malaria Laboratory and Museum	..	..	..	..	1
Filaria control units	..	..	..	..	2
Nutrition research unit	..	..	..	..	1

Establishment of Health Education Section. . . . .	..	..	..	1
Central nutrition laboratory . . . . .	..	..	..	1
National water supply and sanitation units . . . . .	..	..	..	4
Villages to be covered by the National Water Supply and Sanitation Units.				400
Number of wells to be provided in each village . . . . .	..	..	..	3
Number of private latrines for each village . . . . .	..	..	..	100
Pilgrim centres (Provision of Protected Water Supply) . . . . .	..	..	..	2

The total provision under 'Health' has been fixed at Rs. 8.25 crores out of which the medical schemes alone have been allotted a sum of Rs. 3.80 crores. The balance of Rs. 4.45 crores has been distributed among Public Health Schemes. The following is the distribution proposed under the following three major categories.

		RUPEES IN LAKHS.
Health Schemes . . . . .	..	120.31
National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation programme. . . . .	..	100.97
Urban Water Supply and Drainage programmes . . . . .	..	223.61
		444.89
Total . . . . .	..	444.89 lakhs. or 4.45 crores roundly.

Under the Health programme the following schemes are proposed to be undertaken:—

		RUPEES IN LAKHS.
Training abroad in various branches of Public Health to Assistant Director of Public Health and Health Officers.		0.69
Training of Health Officers in Public Health Basic Training . . . . .	..	1.46
Training in Orientation course . . . . .	..	0.47
Training of Health personnel in specialities . . . . .	..	0.69
Orientation course in Public Health for General Trained Nurses . . . . .	..	0.42
Training of Medical Officers (M. & C.H.) at the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.		0.33
Training of Nurses in P.H. Nursing		0.24
Training of Health Visitors combined course.		4.73
Training of Dais . . . . .	..	1.90
Establishment of Central Malaria Laboratory and Museum . . . . .	..	2.20
Establishment of Central Nutrition Laboratory and Museum . . . . .	..	1.61
Training of Sanitary Inspectors, Visakhapatnam . . . . .	..	6.08
Training of Sanitary Inspectors, Guntur . . . . .	..	6.77
Rural Sanitation Unit . . . . .	..	0.99
Control of Diseases :		
National Malaria Control Programme . . . . .	..	33.07
National Filaria Control programme . . . . .	..	30.78
B. C. G. Vaccination programme . . . . .	..	14.13
Measures for control of epidemic diseases . . . . .	..	7.36
Nutrition Research (Nutritional diseases and disorders) . . . . .	..	3.29
Miscellaneous :		
Health Educational Propaganda and Publicity . . . . .	..	2.48
Vital statistics and Health statistics and Mechanisation of the compilation of vital statistics . . . . .	..	0.62
Total . . . . .	..	120.31

Under National Rural Water Supply the following schemes will be implemented:—

Rural areas	..	..	..	..	..	..	96.00
Pilgrim Centres	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.00
Training programme	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.97
						Total ..	<u>100.97</u>

Under Urban Water-Supply, improvements to water-supply in Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Cuddapah, Proddatur, Nandyal, Srikakulam, Chittoor, Hindupur, Peddapuram, Guntakal, Vizianagaram, Tirupathi, Masulipatnam and Anantapur will be undertaken at a total cost of Rs. 123.6 lakhs while drainage and sanitation schemes will be undertaken in Vijayawada and Eluru at a total cost of Rs. 100 lakhs.

Important schemes are described below:—

Malaria Control Programme.—There are at present two Units working, each protecting a population of one million. It is proposed to have two such Units additionally under the Second Five-Year Plan for plains area making in all four units for the plains, protecting four million population.

Filaria Control Programme.—There are two survey units and one Control Unit now. During the Second Plan it is proposed to establish 2 Control Units suitably phased during the Plan period, for control and treatment of Filaria in the highly endemic areas of Srikakulam and West Godavari districts.

B.C.G. Vaccination Campaign.—The campaign at present has covered the two districts of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam in part and the urban areas of Kakinada and Rajahmundry along with a number of villages surrounding them. Three more teams besides the three already working have recently been sanctioned and the campaign has been commenced in Chittoor district from 5th September 1955. It is proposed to cover all the remaining areas of the State during the Second Plan period continuing the six Field Teams. It is expected that by the close of the Plan period about 112 lakhs of vulnerable population will be tested and those susceptible protected.

Establishment of a Central Malaria Laboratory and Museum.—The laboratory will afford training facilities for the Health Personnel and research facilities.

Nutrition Research.—At present there is one unit conducting diet and nutrition surveys with its headquarters at Visakhapatnam. It is proposed to have another unit for the Rayalaseema areas for carrying out diet, nutrition survey, and nutrition publicity and for combating malnutrition by giving food supplements.

Expansion of the Training of Personnel for staffing the Plan Schemes.—Five Assistant Directors of Public Health and five First-Class Health Officers to be sent abroad for training;

Thirty Health Officers to be trained in Basic Public Health in Public Health training Institutions in this country.

Thirty Health Officers to be trained in Orientation Course.

Twenty-five Health Officers to be trained in specialities, viz., Malariology, Industrial Hygiene, Leprosy, Tuberculosis.

Five Senior Entomologists to be trained in Malariology.

Ten Public Health Engineers to undergo training in M.E. (P.H.) for Urban Water Supply and drainage scheme and four in short intensive course for National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation programme.

Ten Medical Officers to be trained in Maternity and Child Health.

Twenty Health Inspectors to be trained in Leprosy and 10 Health Visitors in Tuberculosis.

Two hundred and fifty Sanitary Inspectors to be trained at Guntur Medical College, in addition to the 500 Sanitary Inspectors trained at the Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam during the Plan period.

Two hundred and sixty Health Visitors to be trained.

Sixty general trained nurses to receive training in Orientation in Public Health for Health Visiting.

Ten trained nurses to receive training in Orientation in Public Health Nursing at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health for Health visiting.

One thousand and eight hundred Dais to be trained.

Rural Areas.—The programme under National Water Supply and Sanitation consists of the construction of 3 wells and 100 house latrines in each of the 100 contiguous villages constituted into a Unit containing a population of about 66,000. In the First Plan the programme has been initiated in 4 such units in Simhachalam, Palnad, Pathikonda, and Kadiri. The cost of the programme will be Rs. 60 lakhs under the First Plan. In the Second Plan, it is proposed to expand the programme to four additional Units, one in each of four districts and in the two pilgrim centres of Srisailam and Bhadrachalam. The cost of the expansion programme is Rs. 100 lakhs. One half of the cost will be met by the Centre, the other half being met by the State and such voluntary local contributions as may be forthcoming.

There are 14 Water-Supply Schemes and two Drainage Schemes of the First Plan under Urban Water-Supply and Drainage programme which will be carried over to the Second Plan excluding the Visakhapatnam Water-Supply Scheme (Gosthani Source) the expenditure on which will be met from the All-India Provision for Urban Water-Supply Schemes of the Second Plan. The two drainage schemes relate to the Vijayawada and Eluru sewerage schemes and both these will be continued from the Second Plan period to the Third Plan. Of the 14 Water-Supply Schemes, the Vijayawada Water-Supply Improvement Scheme will also go beyond the Second Plan period. Of the remaining, three would have been completed in 1956-57, three in 1957-58 and the balance at the end of the Plan Period. The following statement gives the details of the schemes:—

<i>Name of the scheme.</i>	<i>Cost.</i>
	RUPEES IN LSHKRV.
Visakhapatnam water-supply improvement scheme	3.78
Vijayawada water-supply improvement scheme	45.00
Cuddapah water-supply improvements scheme	8.50
Proddutur water-supply improvements scheme	5.55
Nandyal water-supply scheme	14.18
Srikakulam water-supply scheme	8.50
Chittoor water-supply scheme	3.92

Name of the scheme.	(Rupees in lakhs.)
Hindupur water-supply scheme	4.15
Peddapuram water-supply scheme	10.02
Guntakal water-supply scheme	2.71
Vizianagaram water-supply improvement scheme	8.57
Tirupathi water-supply improvement scheme	0.71
Masulipatnam water-supply improvement scheme	1.83
Anantapur water-supply improvement scheme	6.19
Vijayawada sewerage scheme	50.00
Eluru sewerage scheme	50.00
Total	223.61

The statement below gives the phased man-power requirements (construction and continuing phases) for Health.

Health.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.†	1960-61.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(a) Administrative	282	331	440	496	611
(b) Technical	820	1,103	1,720	1,747	1,780
(c) Skilled	209	252	333	281	285
(d) Unskilled	2,000	2,061	2,366	1,827	1,870
Total	3,311	3,747	4,859	4,351	4,546

7. HOUSING (7).

A sum of Rs. 2.00 crores has been provided for Housing schemes in the Second Plan. The following schemes are proposed to be undertaken:—

	RUPEES IN LAKHS.
Urban Housing	114.47
Rural Housing	7.50
Industrial Housing	48.03
Slum clearance	12.00
Sweepers' Housing	18.00
Total	200.00

These schemes are described below:—

URBAN HOUSING.

Urban Housing scheme for the low-income group.—The object of the scheme is to relieve housing scarcity in urban areas, by providing long-term loans to members of urban housing co-operatives for construction of residential houses. Under the First Five-Year Plan about 2,000 houses will have been built in the urban areas and the scheme will be continued during the Second Plan period. Under the low-income group housing scheme loan assistance will be forthcoming from the Government of India. The programme for the Second Plan is to build about 1,700 additional houses in all important towns with Government loan assistance of Rs. 120 lakhs. Excluding the anticipated loan recoveries during the Second Plan period, which are estimated at Rs. 5.75 lakhs, the net expenditure under loans will be Rs. 114.25 lakhs.

At present, a Supervisor of the Public Works Department is attending to the work connected with the scrutiny of plans and estimates in the office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. With a view to periodical inspection of buildings under construction in addition to scrutiny of plans and estimates, it is proposed to replace the Supervisor by an Assistant Engineer.

RURAL HOUSING.

The scheme provides for long-term loans to members of rural housing co-operatives, for construction of dwelling houses in rural areas. A sum of Rs. 8 lakhs spread over the five year period, is provided for construction of about 185 houses. Excluding the anticipated loan recoveries during the Plan period to the extent of Rs. 0.50 lakh, the net loan expenditure is estimated at Rs. 7.50 lakhs.

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING.

Under the subsidized industrial housing scheme sponsored by the Government of India, it is proposed to construct 200 single storied tenements for the workers of the Andhra Co-operative Spinning Mills, Guntakal, at an estimated total cost of Rs. 4.85 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 1.21 lakhs by way of subsidy and Rs. 1.82 lakhs by way of loan will be available from the Government of India. Provision is made for this assistance in the Plan. The scheme will be implemented during 1957-58 and 1958-59 at the rate of 100 tenements during each of the years.

There has been poor response from industrial employers in the State in the matter of taking advantage of the loan and subsidy under the Subsidized Industrial Housing Scheme (to provide housing to their workmen). Only three concerns have constructed buildings so far. Two other small concerns have applied for subsidy and loan. No co-operative housing society of workers has been formed. Apart from a few big industrial units, all the others are small units and employers have neither the resources nor the capacity to provide housing even with the assistance under the scheme. Further, labour is distributed over several centres and not concentrated in one area.

A sum of Rs. 45 lakhs has been allotted for Housing for Industrial Labourers. The programme provides for the construction of 1,560 houses for workers and their families in all centres throughout the State where there is a sizeable concentration of labour and where housing shortage is acute. The construction is phased over a period of three years.

The State Government will obtain the total cost of the buildings as loan and subsidy from the Central Government under the Subsidized Industrial Housing Scheme (50 per cent of the cost as loan and 50 per cent of the cost as subsidy). The State Government will have to bear the cost of administration of the scheme estimated to be Rs. 2,86,000 for the Plan period.

A small section with competent technical staff is proposed to undertake implementation of the scheme. No difficulties in the matter of procuring material, etc., is anticipated.

SLUM CLEARANCE AND SWEEPERS' HOUSING.

Clearance of slums has become an urgent necessity in the interests of public health. Schemes for the rehabilitation of the slum dwellers in hygienic environments will be taken up at a cost of Rs. 12 lakhs. Another sum of Rs. 18 lakhs has been provided for sweepers' housing in Municipal areas.

The statement below gives the phased man-power requirements (construction and continuing phases) for housing:—

Housing. (1)	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.	1960-61.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(a) Administrative	37	37	37	37	37
(b) Technical	46	50	50	46	46
(c) Skilled	1,545	1,629	1,863	1,590	1,600
(d) Unskilled	1,214	1,284	1,449	868	872
Total	<u>2,842</u>	<u>3,000</u>	<u>3,399</u>	<u>2,541</u>	<u>2,555</u>

8. OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES (8)

LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE (80).

The Andhra State is backward industrially. Only such industries as Rice Milling, Oil Milling and Cotton Ginning predominate. They are small and work intermittently. The small employers are not in a position to provide for any amenities like recreation facilities to their workmen. The responsibility thus devolves on the State. The following are the schemes proposed:—

	RUPEES IN LAKHS.			
Welfare Centres	12.76
Employees State Insurance Scheme	12.71
Employment Exchanges and Training Schemes to be finalised later	24.53
Total	<u>50.00</u>

The schemes are briefly described below:—

Welfare Centres.—The provision of recreation facilities, like reading rooms, radios, games, etc., and facilities for teaching handicrafts to the families of workmen are proposed. The centres suggested are conceived on the same pattern as the Welfare Centres established in Bombay State, under the Bombay Labour Welfare Fund Act.

Twelve Centres are proposed to be started during the Plan period at the rate of 2 in the first two years, 3 in the next two years and 2 in the last year.

Employees' State Insurance Scheme.—The expenditure on medical treatment under the scheme is shared with the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, the State share being $\frac{1}{4}$, the balance being borne by the

Corporation. The scheme provides for cash and medical benefits in case of sickness to the employees working in perennial factories run with the aid of power and employing 20 or more persons. On 7th October 1955, the scheme came into operation in Visakhapatnam, Chittivalasa, Nelli-morla, Eluru, Vijayawada, Mangalagiri and Guntur.

During the Second Plan it is proposed to extend the scheme to other places in the State and to construct 12 dispensary buildings at the rate of 4 per year during the first 3 years of the Plan. It is estimated that out of a total working population employed in factories of 1,10,000 about 46,500 workers will come under the scheme.

Employment Exchanges and Training Schemes.—These schemes are now run by the Government of India directly, the State contributing 40 per cent of the cost. It is proposed to transfer the running of these schemes to the State Governments, the Government of India meeting 60 per cent of the cost. There will also be considerable expansion in this field during the Plan period, but details are not available. The provision of Rs. 24.53 lakhs is not sufficient to meet the cost of the scheme suggested and this will have to be suitably revised when the All-India allocations under this head are finally fixed.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES (81).

About 5 lakhs of people called Scheduled Tribes live in the hilly and jungle tracts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari districts, covering an area of 6,531 square miles. About 4,000 Chenchus who are also Scheduled Tribes live in Kurnool and Guntur districts. The Scheduled areas are ill-developed and the Scheduled Tribes are very backward in civilization. Intensive attention has to be paid for the development of Scheduled areas and amelioration of Scheduled Tribes.

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

It is proposed to open 50 new Elementary Schools, one Basic Training School and provide buildings for the Elementary Schools. It is also proposed to provide 1,14,600 pupils with books, slates and clothing. Two new Government hostels will also be opened. 300 hillmen will be trained in agriculture as demonstration maistries and 3 pilot farms will be opened. One school, one hostel and one co-operative society, one itinerant hospital, one unit for anti-malarial operations and one anti-Yaws control will be opened for Chenchus. Under Animal Husbandry it is proposed to open one touring billet, distribute 17 bulls, 20 cows and she-buffaloes, 800 pedigree cocks and hens and 100 sheep and to open two minor veterinary dispensaries and five first-aid veterinary centres. 75 hillmen will be trained in basket-making and 75 others in mat-making.

The following are the provisions under different heads:—

	RUPEES				
	IN LAKHS.				
Education	20.64
Agriculture	8.00
Chenchus	5.00

					RUPEES IN LAKHS.
Animal Husbandry	...	...	...	...	3.60
Cottage Industries	...	...	...	...	2.00
Communications	...	...	...	...	40.00
Medical	...	...	...	...	7.51
Public Health	...	...	...	...	30.00
Village Roads	...	...	...	...	1.00
Rural Water-Supply	...	...	...	...	6.60
Aid to Voluntary Agencies	...	...	...	...	2.00
Irrigation	...	...	...	...	8.33
Land Colonization	...	...	...	...	12.92
Minor Irrigation	...	...	...	...	4.00
Fisheries	...	...	...	...	0.18
Financing and Marketing Corporation	...	...	...	...	10.00
Radios	...	...	...	...	0.55
Administration	...	...	...	...	8.43
Soil Conservation	...	...	...	...	5.00
Tribal Cultural Research Institute	...	...	...	...	2.00
Araku Valley	...	...	...	...	5.00
Co-operation	...	...	...	...	1.75
Women's Welfare	...	...	...	...	5.49
				Total ...	190.00

Some of the important schemes are described below:—

Education.—There are at present four Secondary Schools and 392 Elementary and Higher Elementary Schools in the Scheduled areas of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East and West Godavari districts and 19 Elementary Schools for the Chenchus in the Nallamalais in Kurnool district. There are approximately 63,000 school-going children, but the existing schools are catering to the needs of only 19,500. It is therefore proposed to open 50 new elementary schools during the Second Plan period. This is likely to benefit another 3,000 pupils at the end of the Second Plan period. One basic school and one higher grade training school for giving training to teachers in Basic Education are also proposed to be opened. 76 additional boarding grants have been proposed to be given to the existing subsidized hostels and in addition, the existing number of Government hostels which number 11 will be increased by two. The children studying in the various educational institutions will be supplied with clothing and also given book allowances. One District Educational Officer with staff and jeep will be provided to ensure effective control and check over Agency Education.

Agriculture.—Though the Scheduled area in the State is undulated terrain with high hill ranges, there are good possibilities of developing agriculture. The tribes resort to Podu cultivation, and need to be educated in improved methods of cultivation. It is proposed to appoint one District Agricultural Officer for the Agency Area. Three demonstration units will be run with training sections for giving training to the tribes in improved methods of agriculture. Three pilot farms are also proposed to be opened in the Plan period.

Land Colonization.—The hillmen have neither a settled manner of cultivation nor a settled mode of living. Unless their easy habits of cultivation are changed and unless they are settled with facilities to cultivate land, devastation of forests cannot be put down. The Special Officer and his team of experts appointed by the Madras Government to draw up a plan of development and amelioration of hill tribes selected 34 suitable places for colonization. Of these, four colonization schemes have been started at Jeelugumilli, Polavaram, Gannavaram and Aminabad to colonize 287 hill tribe families in an extent of 2,814 acres in West and East Godavari districts. Four more colonization schemes will be started during the Second Plan at Tajangi, Mampakinchuvanipalem, Gujjumamidivalasa and Kuddapalli to reclaim an extent of 6,000 acres and colonize 800 families.

Soil Conservation.—On account of Podu or shifting cultivation the hill slopes in the Machkund catchment area have become bald and the silt collection in the Machkund Project has been considerable. Soil conservation measures will be undertaken in these areas. The total cost to be incurred by the Andhra State is Rs. 55 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 5 lakhs to be incurred by the Andhra State is Rs. 55 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided in this Plan, and another sum of Rs. 40 lakhs in the Land Development Plan under Agricultural Sector Plan. The balance of Rs. 10 lakhs will be found in the Power Plan.

Animal Husbandry.—Livestock is proposed to be distributed during the Second Five-Year Plan period. A touring billet, five veterinary first-aid centres, two minor veterinary dispensaries, one hatchery, cream separating machine, poultry appliances and one cattle farm at Chintapalli are proposed.

Cottage Industries.—Experiments have shown that sericulture is successful in the Agency areas of the Visakhapatnam district. A beginning was made in 1954-55 to expand sericulture so that the hillmen may take to it as a cottage industry and the activities in this regard will be further intensified during the Second Plan.

It is proposed to train hill tribes in bamboo, rattan-basket making and mat weaving, as raw material is available in plenty in the area. A centre is also proposed to train them in better methods of tanning raw-hides.

Communications.—In the scheduled areas lack of communications is the greatest handicap. The hillmen have to go to distant shandies and marketing places by foot-paths and carry the commodities as head loads or on pack horses. The forest resources cannot be readily tapped and forest produce and minerals do not easily find their way to the plains for want of proper communications. High priority has therefore been given for communications.

During the First Plan period a length of 58 miles and 5 furlongs of roads involving an expenditure of Rs. 32.65 lakhs will be completed. To establish a proper net-work of communications fit for all weather traffic it is estimated that 400 miles of new formation, 105 miles of upgrading, 100 bridges and 1,600 culverts will be necessary. However, within the provision of Rs. 40 lakhs in the Second Plan, it is possible to take up the formation of only 25 miles of new roads in addition to putting into execution the works approved during the First Plan. Out of the 12 works for

which grant-in-aid was given during the First Plan three will be completed by 1955-56 and the remaining nine will have to be continued during the Second Plan period. During the Second Plan period 40 miles of metalled roads will be laid and 200 bridges and culverts on roads already formed and to be formed will be constructed.

Medical.—There are at present six hospitals with 46 beds, fifteen dispensaries and two mobile or itinerating units. It is proposed to improve the dispensaries and hospitals at Polavaram, Jeelugumilli and Araku and to convert the dispensaries into hospitals at Krishnadevipeta and Chintapalli. Opening of a hospital at Elwinpeta and a Government dispensary at G. Madugole have also been proposed. Provision is also made for opening dispensaries at Sujanakota and Seethampeta. It is proposed to give half grant to a new hospital at V. Madugole for women. Besides, mobile units at Araku, Elwinpeta, Nuguru, Saluru, Seethampeta and Polavaram will be started so that medical aid may reach the interior villages.

Public Health.—Malaria is highly prevalent in the whole of the Scheduled area and the hill tribes are subjected to frequent attacks of this fever resulting in anaemic condition. Added to malnutrition, Yaws disease in some parts of the area is undermining their health and taking a heavy toll. The following schemes to improve the health and hygiene of the Scheduled Tribes will be implemented: (a) Anti-Malarial operations: Sixteen anti-Malarial schemes covering an area of 2,953 square miles, providing protection to 215,104 population, are carried out at present. It is proposed to extend anti-Malaria operations to 1,378 more villages of the Agency during the Second Plan period establishing 2 units under the National Malaria Control programme for the Agency areas. (b) Yaws control programme: Yaws is a dreadful disfiguring contagious disease prevalent in certain parts of the Scheduled areas. Yaws control measures are now undertaken in Polavaram (West Godavari) and Yellavaram (East Godavari) and Krishnadevipeta (Visakhapatnam) agencies. It is proposed to extend the measures in Srikakulam district, where the disease is also prevalent. (c) Maternity and Child Welfare Centre: Two main maternity and child welfare centres, one in Srikakulam district and another in East Godavari district each with subsidiary centres will be opened during the Second Plan period, and dais training given to the hill women for conducting deliveries and confinements, taking advantage of the UNICEF assistance and through the staff of the above centres. It is also proposed to distribute milk and vitamin supplements through the above centres.

Finance and Marketing Corporation.—The plainsmen exploit the tribes by depriving them of their produce for nominal value and selling their requirements at abnormal rates. Co-operative societies were started to benefit the tribes, but they have not made any headway. It is estimated that annual business of about Rs. 50 lakhs worth of hill produce is transacted at the various shandies. It is proposed to start a Finance and Marketing Corporation to provide the hillmen with credit facilities to purchase their produce at reasonable rates, and to supply their requirements at market rates. Rs. 10-00 lakhs is provided for this purpose. In addition a loan of about Rs. 15 lakhs will have to be obtained to finance the Corporation during the Second Plan period. After this Corporation establishes itself in the Scheduled areas, the question of introducing

legislative measures for the control of trade in the area and for scaling down of debts will be considered in order to better the socio-economic conditions of the hillmen.

Araku Valley.—Araku valley in the Agency tracts of Visakhapatnam district is a narrow strip of land about two miles in width and seven miles in length. It has an altitude of 2,500 to 3,000 feet above mean sea level. The Araku Valley Scheme was first sanctioned in 1944, for growing potatoes and 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. The colonization aspect was subsequently dropped and it was decided that the activities of various departments functioning in Araku Valley should be continued as part of the general schemes for the development of the Agency area.

The main objects of the schemes proposed are:—

- (1) Eradication of Malaria.
- (2) Protection of the rights of hillmen and improvement of their general condition.
- (3) Importation of plainsmen for colonizing surplus areas; and
- (4) Improvement of the methods of cultivation and general outlook of the hillmen by bringing them into contact with the plainsmen.

It is proposed to construct quarters for the staff working in the Valley.

Co-operation.—To improve the economic condition of the hillmen multi-purpose societies in different centres through which they will get their requirements like rice, oil, etc., at cheap rates and sell their forest produce and surplus grains at reasonable prices are necessary. They will also provide credit facilities. A provision of Rs. 1.75 lakhs has been made for the purpose.

Women's Welfare.—There are at present six Women Welfare Centres working in the Agency catering to the needs of the hill women. During the Second Plan, it is proposed to open 12 more centres.

Chenchus.—In the Nallamalai hills of the Kurnool and Guntur districts, live a race of tribals called Chenchus. Though they are included in the list of Scheduled Tribes the area has not yet been declared as a Scheduled area. The question of declaring it as a Scheduled area is under the consideration of the Government. The Chenchus are primitive in nature and their population is estimated at 4,000. They are constantly subjected to Malaria and Yaws diseases. Malnutrition is their general condition. This is a race which lives on the collection of minor forest produce in the hills and do not resort to any settled cultivation or any hard labour. Their condition is worse than some of the Scheduled Tribes and the amenities provided for them have been meagre. In the Second Plan provision has been made for one additional school with hostel at Dornal, anti-Malarial operations, a hospital at Pedamantrala and a Co-operative Society at Dornal. Two radio sets and two Women Welfare Centres have also been provided.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND BACKWARD CLASSES (82).

The Backward Classes in the State fall under Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes. The welfare of Scheduled Tribes is dealt with separately. There are 39 castes among Scheduled Castes and their population is 2,722,950 forming 13.3 per cent of the total population of the State. The other Backward Classes number 80 communities with a population of 7,040,316 or 35 per cent of the total population. The Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes are found all over the State.

The activities of the Social Welfare Department are at present mostly confined to Education and Public Health. During the First Five-Year Plan, ameliorative measures like maintenance of Harijan Welfare Schools, payment of subsidies to hostels, maintenance of Government hostels for the benefit of Harijan children, grant of scholarships, provision of drinking water wells, pathways, burial grounds, bath-rooms and other sanitary amenities and acquisition of house-sites have been undertaken.

It is proposed to take up new schemes like housing, cottage industries, grants for hospitalization and supply of mid-day meals to Backward Classes in Welfare Schools during the Second Plan period in order to improve the economic and social conditions of the Harijans.

Ex-criminal Tribes.—Certain communities who have traditionally become habituated to crime were treated as criminal tribes. The important of these communities are the Yenadis, Yerukulas and Sugalis. They are economically backward and have no settled habits or mode of living. They go about as nomads in search of food and commit offences. Their population is 202,242. Hitherto, they were controlled by the Criminal Tribes Act, but it did not help them to become better citizens. The Act was subsequently repealed and ameliorative measures to improve their social and economic conditions have been taken.

Various measures have been undertaken by the Government such as colonization, housing, assignment of lands, grant of agricultural implements, industrial and educational facilities in order to reclaim these ex-criminal tribes, etc. Grant-in-aid from the Government of India has also been given from 1953-54. The State Government have been spending on the reclamation of Yenadis, Yerukulas and Sugalis in Chittoor, Nellore, Kurnool and Anantapur districts about Rs. 1,00,000 every year. It is proposed to intensify the ameliorative measures in the Second Plan.

Besides this, the Government are maintaining three settlements at Stuartpuram and Sitanagaram in Guntur district. About Rs. 1,50,000 is being spent on these settlements by way of administrative charges, etc.

During 1953-54 the Government of India sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10,300 as grant-in-aid, and for the year 1954-55 a full grant of Rs. 2,00,000 was made. For the year 1955-56 the Government of India have tentatively fixed a ceiling of Rs. 2,00,000 and schemes to the tune of Rs. 2,18,000 have already been spent. Besides, additional schemes costing Rs. 3,96,000 have also been sent to the Government of India with a request for full grants. Sanction for these schemes have not so far been received. In view of the shortness of time for executing the schemes the additional schemes have been proposed in the Second Plan. These schemes have been drawn up in consultation with the Collectors and on the experience gained in working the various ameliorative measures during

the last two years. In drawing up the schemes special emphasis has been laid on colonizing the ex-criminal tribes permanently on land.

During the Second Plan period the following targets are sought to be achieved:—

Scheduled Castes—

Additional scholarships to Harijans	8,400
Additional scholarships to Backward classes	
Schools	16,000
Colleges	1,680
Boarding grants for scheduled castes	4,000
Boarding grants for backward classes	1,330
Boarders in Government hostels	1,800
School buildings	62
Bathrooms	770
Latrines	1,540
Pathways	570
Children supplied with mid-day meals	5,885
House sites	17,000
Houses	8,400
Radio sets	10

Ex-Criminal Tribes—

Children parks and Radio Sets	10
<i>Cottage Industries—</i>	
Rope making machines	70
Bee-hive boxes	250
Number of families to be granted loans	500
Construction of new houses for ex criminal tribes	3,100
Number of repairs to houses	3,000
Number of wells	25
Bathrooms, latrines and Septic tank latrines	25 each

A provision of Rs. 1.70 crores has been made in the Second Five Year Plan for ameliorative measures to be undertaken and these fall under the broad heads Education, Public Health, Social and Economic uplift.

The following are the schemes included in the Plan:—

	RUPEES IN LAKHS.
Administrative	10.00
Scholarships for Harijans	7.00
Scholarships for Backward Classes	7.50
Subsidised Hostels for Harijans	6.00
Subsidised Hostels for Backward classes	2.00
Government Hostels	8.88
Construction of School Buildings	2.50
Provision of Sanitary amenities (Pathways, latrines and bath rooms).	17.50
Provision of house-sites for Harijans	35.00
Mid-day meals for backward classes pupils in Harijan welfare schools.	2.00
Hospitalization	0.50
Removal of untouchability schemes :	
(a) Propaganda and publicity	5.00
(b) Aid to voluntary agencies	5.00
Provision of housing facilities in common colonies for Backward classes Forward classes and Harijans	41.12
Welfare of Ex-Criminal Tribes	10.00
Total	160.00

Some of the schemes proposed in the Plan are described below:—

Scholarships to Harijans.—Pupils belonging to Harijan and other eligible communities are granted scholarships by the Social Welfare Department at all stages of education (both collegiate and non-collegiate courses). They are also eligible for full-fee concession from the Education Department provided the income of their parents do not exceed Rs. 1,200 per annum in the case of High School pupils and Rs. 1,500 per annum in the case of college students.

While keeping up the level of development reached by 1955-56 it is proposed to grant about 8,400 additional scholarships at a cost of Rs. 7 lakhs during the Second Plan.

Scholarships for Backward Classes.—Backward Classes students studying in Arts Colleges and professional and technical institutions are eligible for scholarships. They are also eligible for half-fee concessions from the Education Department. Sixty thousand two hundred and eighty-nine scholarships have been granted to Backward Classes students in colleges during the First Plan. It is proposed to grant 1,680 additional scholarships to them during the Second Plan period. Backward Classes students studying in high school classes are not at present eligible for any scholarship. Proposals to extend the concession to these pupils are under consideration. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided for the purpose during the Second Plan and about 16,000 scholarships (both residential and non-residential) will be granted to high school pupils.

Subsidized hostels for Harijans.—Private bodies, which run hostels for the benefit of Harijans and Backward Classes children are given subsidies for the maintenance of the inmates at the rate of Rs. 150 per head per annum. At the beginning of the First Plan period there were 313 subsidized hostels in respect of which a total number of 7,936 boarding grants were sanctioned every year. By the end of 1954-55 there were 323 such hostels, receiving 8,555 grants. Owing to the progressive increase in the number of school-going children among Harijan and other eligible communities needing greater hostel facilities, it is proposed to sanction 4,000 additional grants during the Second Plan period. A provision of Rs. 6 lakhs has been made for the purpose.

Subsidized hostels for Backward Classes.—Backward Class students, studying in high schools and colleges are given boarding grants in subsidized hostels. There are at present 11 such hostels. Every year 836 boarding grants are given to these hostels at the rate of Rs. 150 per boarder per annum. The provision so far made is not adequate and there is increased demand for the grants. Provision has therefore been made for about 270 additional boarding grants to Backward Class pupils every year.

Government hostels.—The Government are maintaining separate hostels for the benefit of Harijans. There were four such hostels catering to the needs of poor and needy Harijans in Andhra at the beginning of the First Five-Year Plan. As more and more Harijans are taking up to education every year, nine more Government hostels have been opened. In these 13 Government hostels 1,951 Harijan boys and girls are receiving boarding and lodging facilities every year. It is proposed to open 8 Government hostels during the Second Plan for college students at Guntur, Nellore, Kurnool, Anantapur and Chittoor and three for high school pupils at Visakhapatnam (girls), Dikiparru and Uravakonda and increase the strength of the Government hostels for boys at Visakhapatnam. It is

proposed to start three hostels in the first year (1956-57), one at Guntur or Vijayavada and the other two at Tirupati and Anantapur for college students and also increase the strength of the Boys Hostel at Visakhapatnam. The remaining hostels will be opened in the second and subsequent years of the Second Plan.

• **Construction and repairs—school buildings.**—At present there are 465 Harijan Welfare schools in the State. Out of these 152 schools are located in Government buildings. It is proposed to construct 62 new school buildings during the Second Plan to house some of the existing schools which are now in rented buildings.

Midday meals to Backward Classes in Harijan Welfare Schools.—This is a new scheme. The Backward Classes children studying in Harijan Welfare schools are not now supplied with midday meals. In order to give these children the same facilities as Harijans, as they are equally poor, it is proposed to give them midday meals. To start with a ceiling of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for the entire plan period has been fixed for this purpose. This will also help the eradication of untouchability by giving an incentive to other caste boys and girls to join the welfare schools and have common meals with the Harijan children.

Sanitary amenities.—Harijans generally live in insanitary localities. In order to create healthy surroundings in Harijan cheries, it is necessary to provide sanitary amenities like pathways, latrines, bath-rooms, etc. A provision of Rs. 17.50 lakhs is proposed for construction of 570 pathways, 770 bathrooms and 1,540 latrines during the plan period.

Provision of house-sites to Harijans.—Harijans and other eligible communities including Scheduled Caste converts number 31.6 lakhs of the population. They are mostly houseless. Of the 6.3 lakh families, the Government have so far provided 41,900 families with house-sites free of cost. It is proposed to provide about 3,400 house-sites per year free of cost during the Second Plan. If this is done 58,900 families, i.e., about 9.5 per cent of the total families of eligible communities will be provided with house-sites by the end of the Second Plan period. During 1956-57 it is proposed to acquire about 970 house-sites at a cost of Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

Housing Schemes.—This is a new scheme. Harijans are so poor that mere provision of house-sites has not enabled them to construct houses of their own. So it is necessary to aid them financially by way of subsidy and loan to enable them to construct houses with neat surroundings. During the Second Plan period it is proposed to construct 8,400 houses of which 1,680 houses will be earmarked for poor and needy persons coming from other backward and forward communities, to be constructed in the midst of the houses of Harijans. This will help to put an end to the practice of segregation. As the scheme will go a long way in the eradication of untouchability half the expenditure, i.e., Rs. 10.50 lakhs as subsidy and Rs. 10.50 lakhs as loan will be claimed under 'Schemes for the eradication of untouchability'.

Schemes for the Amelioration of ex-Criminal Tribes.—Some of the important measures relate to the provision of more Radio sets and children's parks. As in the case of Harijans, it is proposed to aid these tribes in the construction and repair of their houses. Cottage Industry schemes have also been formulated. These will help in uplifting the economic condition of the tribes. Medical and Public Health facilities costing Rs. 2.43 lakhs will include provision for discretionary grants to the sick and deserving,

so as to enable them to go to hospitals to receive treatment, drinking water wells, bathrooms, septic tanks latrines, etc. In the field of agriculture, it is proposed to instal oil engines in the Sitanagaram Settlement and encourage them to take to paddy and irrigated crops in 120 acres. Besides it is proposed to repair 11 irrigation wells in the Bitragunta Settlement. These measures are intended to wean the tribes from their nomadic habits.

SOCIAL WELFARE EXTENSION PROJECTS (83).

With a view to assist voluntary Social Welfare Organizations throughout the country to maintain and develop their existing programmes, and to dovetail them into the general pattern of development in the Plan, the Government of India have made certain provisions and have set up a Central Social Welfare Board to assist in the development of Social Welfare activities. During the First Five-Year Plan the Central Social Welfare Board set up 17 Social Welfare Projects in the State, each Project costing about Rs. 50,000 over a period of two years. As liaison between the Central Social Welfare Board and the State Government, a State Social Welfare Advisory Board has been constituted.

It has been agreed that the administrative expenditure of the Board should be shared in the ratio of 50 : 50 between the State Government and the Central Social Welfare Board. The Central Social Welfare Board proposes to have 4 Rural Welfare Projects in each of the eleven districts in the State during the Second Plan period and also to set up Urban Projects. The Projects will cover Women's Welfare, Child Welfare, Juvenile delinquency and Welfare of handicapped children. Though some of the State activities in this regard are similar to those of the Central Board, the schemes are so arranged that they do not overlap. On an average the State's share of cost on account of the projects set up in Urban and Rural areas by the Central Board will be 25 per cent. This will come to Rs. 25.00 lakhs as shown below:—

	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>
44 Rural Welfare Projects (44 x 50,000)	22.00
Urban panchayats and miscellaneous activities	2.25
Administrative expenditure of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board.	0.75
Total	25.00

A provision of Rs. 25.00 lakhs has accordingly been made in the plan.

WOMEN'S WELFARE (84).

The work falls mainly under Social Welfare directed to the amelioration of the economic and social conditions of women, children and under-privileged groups. At present there are only seven Assistant Women Welfare Officers for the 11 Districts and 50 Women Welfare Branches of which six are in the Agency areas, their main activities being confined to visits to Harijan cheries and colonies of the poor people and giving them training in house-keeping, personal and social hygiene, etc. Midwifery services and teaching of crafts, particularly knitting are also covered. The activities are in need of expansion in order to benefit larger number of women and children in rural areas in regard to social, cultural, instructional and economic aspects.

Womens' Welfare was not included in the First Plan. It is proposed to train 230 Social Welfare Organizers, open two Rescue Homes and Shelter Camps to benefit 840 women, three Service Homes to benefit 1,350 destitute women and 540 destitute children. It is proposed to render aid to 600 women under the rehabilitation programme.

The following schemes are proposed to be undertaken in the second plan within the provision of Rs. 35 lakhs:—

		(Rupees in lakhs.)
Training	.. .. .	1.90
Abhaya Nilayam (Rescue home and shelter camp)	.. .. .	5.70
Service homes	.. .. .	16.38
Rehabilitation	.. .. .	3.00
Special improvement of the existing branches	.. .. .	4.00
Expansion of administration	.. .. .	4.02
Total	.. .. .	35.00

Some of the important Schemes in the Plan are described below:—

Training.—A Training Institute will be opened in the first year for the purpose of training 30 women welfare organizers for welfare work. In addition, to this Refresher Courses will be held every year for welfare organizers and midwives already engaged in the field at the rate of 20 organizers and 20 midwives per year. This service will meet the needs of field workers.

It is also proposed to send to other states and to other countries selected staff for training in special fields.

Abhayanilayam (Rescue Home and shelter camps).—Women or girls who are stranded and forced by circumstances to go astray unless rescued in time, may fall a prey to evil forces. Girls who do not come within the purview of the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act of 1930 would be admitted in this Home with the assistance of the field staff and the probation officer and immediate assistance will be rendered. Their stay in the Home will normally be for three years; but if they show signs of satisfactory improvement or suitable external offer comes to their rescue they will be discharged earlier. Instruction in these institutions will comprise of a preparatory class and general coaching to bring about a reformation in them by improving their moral character. They will also be trained for a professional or technical career by teaching them a suitable handi-craft.

The Shelter Camp will be attached to the Rescue Home for the incoming members. They will be kept there for a month under observation, given preliminary treatment and then admitted in the regular Home. It is proposed to open two Homes, one in the first year and the other in the second year of the Plan. In the first year 30 inmates will be taken in the Home and 10 inmates in the Shelter Camp. The strength will then be increased so as to reach a maximum of 90 in the Home and 30 in the Shelter Camp. Thus each Home will have a capacity for serving 120 women.

Service Home.—The Service Home will deal with the preventive aspect of welfare work and is a follow up of the case work done by the Women's Welfare Organizers in the Branches. Admission to the Home will be mostly restricted to investigated cases. Three homes will be started in the course of the Plan period, at the rate of one per year during the first three years.

Young unmarried women will be protected against exploitation and against moral abandonment. Destitute widows, deserted wives with or without children will, after due investigation of their cases, be given relief.

Inmates will be admitted after careful investigation by the field staff. Their stay in the Home will be normally for a period of three years. Instructions will be provided in the Home for preparing the inmates for public examinations. Dress making, embroidery, handloom weaving, spinning, knitting, etc., will be taught. There will also be a course in housekeeping, home economics and child welfare. In addition a special course in secretarial training will be given to promising inmates.

Each Home will have a Children's Section.

The capacity of each Home is 150 women and 60 children. These Homes will be opened in the course of the Plan period.

Requirement of personnel.—The following will be the requirements of personnel:—

Administrative	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,884
Technical	..	..	..	..	..	..	76
Skilled	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,560
Unskilled	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,560

In the continuing phase 1,620 administrative personnel and 1,224 educational personnel will continue to be employed.

Materials required.—Materials required are generally those relating to office equipment and buildings besides craft-material. They will be purchased at a total cost of Rs. 12.5 lakhs.

The statement below gives the phased man power requirements (construction and continuing phases) for other Social Services:—

<i>Other social services.</i>		1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.	1960-61.
(1)	•	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(a) Administrative	.. ..	463	474	550	619	633
(b) Technical	.. ..	356	398	433	479	515
(c) Skilled	.. ..	538	1,451	2,497	2,261	2,285
(d) Unskilled	.. ..	1,060	1,600	4,529	4,485	4,494
Total	.. ..	<u>2,417</u>	<u>3,923</u>	<u>8,009</u>	<u>7,844</u>	<u>7,927</u>

9. MISCELLANEOUS (9)

MUNICIPAL AND SELECT URBAN PANCHAYATS.

In the First Five-Year Plan, no plans were especially drawn up for Municipalities and Panchayats, although State-wide plans provided for improvement to local areas. These did not, however, go far enough.

The objective in the Second Five-Year Plan is that each town should have a plan of its own, with a defined part in the District Plan. For this purpose, an approach different from rural areas has been made and the 35 Municipalities in the State and 17 selected Panchayats which are Urban, in character have been classified separately. Each Municipal Council has

been constituted as the Planning Committee for the Municipality with its Chairman as its convenor. Similarly, in the case of selected Urban Panchayats, the Panchayat has been constituted as the Planning Committee with its President as its Convenor. In the process, the State Department concerned has become fully associated with comprehensive urban plans and not merely with certain special schemes like Water-Supply and Drainage.

In most of the Municipalities there is no adequate water-supply and none of the towns has any drainage worth mentioning. The roads in most of the towns are dusty and have to be provided with dustless surfacing to promote public health and to prevent respiratory diseases. In most towns the schools are not having good accommodation with necessary play fields, and there is not enough medical relief. In short, most of the towns need many amenities to make healthy living possible.

The Municipal and Urban Panchayats originally prepared plans including water-supply and drainage schemes to the tune of Rs 21 crores and required assistance by way of Government loans amounting to Rs. 14.5 crores and a grant of Rs. 4.5 crores. But a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs has only been provided in the Plan. This excludes provision for schemes for water-supply, slum clearance and housing for sweepers.

The programme has been suitably pruned down to fit in with the revised provision, preference being given to remunerative enterprises so that the schemes executed in the Plan may improve the revenues of the local bodies.

The following are the schemes together with the provision required:—

	<i>Estimated cost.</i>
	RUPEES IN LAKHS.
Markets	18.53
High school buildings	0.90
Wells and tanks	0.53
Theatres	0.50
Cartstands and bus-stands	8.75
Town planning	5.25
Dhobikhanas	0.03
Elementary school buildings	1.45
Burial grounds	0.04
Maternity and child welfare centres	0.93
Stadium	0.75
Other buildings	1.87
Latrines	0.48
Roads	5.20
Sewerage farm	0.10
Slaughter houses	0.94
Parks, play grounds and swimming pools.. .. .	2.90
Total .. *	49.15

* Out of the estimated cost of Rs. 49.15 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 1.39 lakhs will be met from municipal funds.

Another sum of Rs. 2.24 lakhs has also been provided for employment of additional staff to give technical guidance to local bodies in the preparation and execution of Town-Planning Schemes, thus bringing the total provision to Rs. 50 lakhs.

During the Plan period, it is proposed to improve 28 markets and 20 cart and bus stands. It is expected that there will be some increase in the revenues of the local bodies by the execution of these schemes.

It is also proposed to improve some important communications (roads) at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.20 lakhs.

Most of the schemes sponsored by the local bodies come under Public Health, Medical, Education, Communications, Broadcasting, Libraries, etc. The State Departmental Plans under the above heads will cater to the developmental needs under these heads in the Municipal areas and the Urban Panchayats also.

The Municipal and Select Urban Panchayat Plans are dealt with in some detail in section IX of the Draft Second Five-Year Plan.

VILLAGE AND DISTRICT PLANS.

The district is the pivot of the structure of planning. It is in the district that the streams of activity flowing downwards from the National and State levels as well as those flowing upwards from the village meet and the entire effort gains effective unity and coherence. The district is near enough to the ordinary citizen but it is the village and the town where he lives and works, which come nearest to him and affect him most intimately. For planning to develop the strength and vitality of a nation-wide effort, it is essential that its roots should lie deep in the village and in the small town. The measure of the active participation of the society and the individual in all aspects of planning is the measure of the quality and success of democratic planning.

This State has attached the greatest importance to village, area (including the needs of future National Extension Service Blocks) Municipal and district planning, as crucial to the success of democratic planning and the achievement of a socialistic pattern of society.

Sixteen thousand villages in the State have each one of them participated in the process of planning their future, not nominally in terms of local amenities only, but substantially in terms of production and employment and the welfare of backward classes. A peoples' plan has thus taken shape, casting an obligation on the State to fulfil as many felt-needs as possible which are backed by local effort and resources and to organize supplies and services relevant to such needs. These requirements have moulded the build up of the Plan. A modest target of the Plan must clearly be to provide, if possible, every village, on the basis of local contributions, with elementary facilities like adequate sources of drinking water and village roads, in addition to sustaining production and employment programmes. A special provision of Rs. 1.75 crores (Rs. 25 lakhs on Animal Husbandry Rs. 75 lakhs under Transport; Rs. 50 lakhs under Education and Rs. 25 lakhs under Health) has accordingly been made to finance village plans, to give the villages not only the sensation of participation in planning but also the satisfaction of seeing their felt-needs fulfilled. This is in addition, to the provision of Rs. 11 crores made under Community Development of which 50 per cent can be expected for financing village programmes.

Though the gross total of the District Plans comes to Rs. 353.57 crores, the net additional non-loan provision required for financing village plans comes to Rs. 68.39 crores against which a sum of Rs. 5.5 plus 1.75 crores

can be found from the planned provision. It may be stated that in the process of actual implementation, the full complement of schemes will not materialise, but the provision made in the Plan must be regarded as the minimum.

The plan for the first two years includes the following main items:—

Agriculture.—Seed, manure, contour-bunding and land reclamation.

Demand for bulldozers and tractors. Improved implements, Japanese method of cultivation and motor pumpsets.

Irrigation.—Repairs to existing irrigation wells, sinking new wells and repairs to existing or construction of new irrigation sources.

Animal Husbandry.—Poultry, breeding bulls, buffaloes, milch cattle, artificial insemination centres, veterinary first aid centres.

Co-operation.—Formation of new societies, credit facilities, construction of godowns.

Communications.—Village Roads, inter-village roads and construction of culverts.

Health and Sanitation.—Drinking water wells, maternity centres and dispensaries.

Harijan Welfare.—Provision of house-sites and drinking water wells.

Education.—Opening of new elementary schools and libraries.

Cottage Industries.—Production-cum-training centres, assistance to existing industries and development of new programmes.

Village planning thus conceived and carried through will constitute an excellent preparation for the successful launching of future National Extension Service Blocks. The purposes and philosophy of the Community Development Programme have now become an integral part of village outlook.

Section VIII of the Draft Second Five-Year Plan describes in detail the pioneering work done in respect of village planning, the methods adopted and the participation of the people in the process.

BROADCASTING AND PUBLICITY.

Broadcasting.—Consequent on the formation of the Andhra State the Broadcasting Department in this State commenced functioning separately from 1st October 1953 with 1,300 Community Radio sets. At the end of 1954 the number of sets under departmental maintenance increased to 1,500. Greater progress could not be made owing to the lack of adequate laboratory and workshop facilities.

The provision for broadcasting is limited to Rs. 19.5 lakhs. It is proposed to install 5,000 radio sets in villages during the Plan period, at the rate of 1,000 sets per year. The cost of a set is estimated at Rs. 300 including one loud speaker horn, battery, installation materials, etc. The Government of India agreed to bear half the cost of the sets as subsidy and the balance will be recovered from the allottees during the Plan period. There will thus be no cost to the State on account of the installation of the sets. The annual maintenance cost per set, however, will be Rs. 220. The total cost of maintenance on the 5,000 sets works out to Rs. 33 lakhs and out of this a sum of Rs. 13.5 lakhs, i.e., at the rate of Rs. 90 per set per year will be recovered from the allottees concerned, the balance, viz., Rs. 19.5 lakhs being borne by the State.

Publicity.—There is no regular district publicity organization in the Andhra State. There is an Information and Publicity Department working at the State headquarters under a Director of Public Relations who is assisted by a technical staff of 6 members and an administrative staff of 13 members. This Department issues Press Releases, Press Notes and background materials as and when necessary and provides daily extracts of important news items from about 35 Newspapers. A daily "Round-up of News and Views" is also prepared. The publicity plan provides for setting up of District Publicity Organizations and a few other publicity matters. The Plan provision for the purpose has been fixed at Rs. 10.5 lakhs. The following are the schemes proposed to be taken up.

It has been found necessary to provide for a regular District Publicity Organization and a start is proposed to be made by transferring the five existing vans run by the Co-operative Department to the Publicity Department and adding to them four new additional vans. There will thus be nine vans available for the 11 districts which will be grouped for the present into nine publicity units, or nine selected districts taken up at the beginning. To each one of them, a van will be attached. Each of these units will have a District Publicity Officer. The five existing vans which are proposed to be transferred to the Publicity Department require replacement except the equipment. The cost of the above arrangements will be Rs. 6,30,500 as shown below:—

					Cost.
					RUPEES IN LAKHS
Cost of four additional vans	..	..	..	..	1.200
Replacement of five existing vans	..	..	..	..	1.250
Cost of maintenance of nine vans	..	..	..	..	1.776
District publicity officer and his staff for the nine district publicity Units at Rs. 23,000 each.					2.079
Total ..					6.305

Information Centres at the rate of one for each of the nine District Publicity Units are proposed to be started and an expenditure of Rs. 100 per mensem per centre towards running expenses will have to be incurred. The cost of the centres during the Plan period will amount to Rs. 54,000.

To enable the State to purchase Central Government publications and to produce publicity literature on the Second Five-Year Plan, provision of Rs. 75,000 has been made. Another provision of Rs. 75,000 has been made for making exhibition models of local interest. A further ad hoc provision of Rs. 50,000 will be used for press advertisements.

The Government of India have laid great emphasis on publicity through song and drama and a provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been made for the purpose.

It has been suggested that four films of local interest may be produced during the Plan period at a cost of Rs. 15,000 per film through approved film producers. In addition a sum of Rs. 5,500 will have to be incurred for taking copies, making the total provision for the production of films Rs. 65,500.

DEVELOPMENT OF CAPITAL.

A sum of Rs. 2.40 crores has been provided for the development of Capital, viz., construction of quarters for the offices to be brought over from Madras and quarters for the staff working in the

offices and those already at Kurnool living in tents. It is proposed to spend Rs. 40 lakhs in the first two years for the construction of office buildings and the balance of Rs. 2 crores will be utilised for the construction of approximately 1,280 quarters for the staff coming over from Madras and 850 quarters for the staff already stationed at Kurnool who are now living in tents.

STATISTICS.

A provision of Rs. 20 lakhs has been made tentatively for the strengthening of the statistical organization in this State. In accordance with the recommendation of the Conference of Directors of Land Record and Agricultural Statisticians, the following schemes for the improvement of agricultural statistics are included in the Plan:—

	RUPEES IN LAKHS.
Scheme for the appointment of district Statistical officer	3.91
Setting up of a research wing	5.89
Reducing the work load of primary reporters	0.66

In addition to the above there are other schemes which are equally important and these have also been included in the plan.

	RUPEES IN LAKHS.
Setting up of a full fledged statistical organization	3.25
Scheme for crop cutting experiment on paddy and millets	2.52
Schemes for the collection of statistics in respect of minor crops including fruits and vegetables.	3.40
Crop cutting experiments of sugarcane	0.37

The following is a brief description of the important schemes referred to above:—

Appointment of District Statistical Officers.—Under this scheme, it is proposed to appoint District Statistical Officers, one for each district, who will act as a supervisory agency at the district level for collection and improvement of statistics.

Setting up of Research Wing.—Improvement in Agricultural Statistics by setting up a research wing for the collection of data relating to agricultural workers is essential. The scheme aims at collection of data relating to Agricultural Economics and Statistics.

Reduction of work load on primary reporters.—Reduction of work load of the primary reporters, viz., Karnams, wherever excessive is programmed in accordance with the recommendation of the conference held by the Director of Land Records in December 1954. With such reduction of jurisdiction, the primary reporter will be able to attend to his duties efficiently and thoroughly. Under this scheme, it is proposed to appoint one additional Karnam in the case of big villages having acreage exceeding 7,000 acres.

Setting up of full-fledged Statistical Organization.—This State has not got a strong statistical organization at present. As the need for a full-fledged statistical organisation is keenly felt, it is proposed to re-organise the existing statistical branch with a view to strengthening it.

Crop-cutting experiments on paddy and millets.—The object of the scheme is to conduct crop-cutting experiments based on random sampling

method on principal food crops namely, paddy, cholam, cumbu, ragi and also to conduct Grow More Food Aid experiments so as to estimate the yield per acre for the State as a whole and for each district year after year, to revise the present set of district normal yields and to estimate the additional production of rice due to Grow More Food Aids. It is proposed to employ three Special District Agricultural Officers (Crop Sampling) with required administrative staff.

Collection of statistics in minor crops including fruits and vegetables.—This scheme is formulated with the object of collecting statistics of area and production relating to minor crops including fruits and vegetables in areas under improved strains and improved agricultural practices. Scientific assessment of cotton and jute development schemes are also aimed at under this scheme.

Crop-cutting experiment of sugarcane.—The survey on sugarcane is conducted in non-factory areas of Visakhapatnam, Srikakulam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Anantapur and Chittoor districts. The method adopted for this survey is the multi-stage stratified random sampling method. The object of conducting the crop-cutting surveys on sugarcane is to estimate the average yield of sugarcane per acre with the ultimate object of estimating the total production of sugarcane for the State as a whole and to estimate the ratio of jaggery to sugarcane.

The statement below gives the phased man-power requirements (construction and continuing phases) for the Miscellaneous Sector:—

<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.	1960-61.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(a) Administrative	.. ..	120	147	58	66	74
(b) Technical	.. ..	117	148	56	64	72
(c) Skilled	.. ..	7	9	11	13	15
(d) Unskilled	.. ..	33	56	79	102	124
Total ..		<u>277</u>	<u>360</u>	<u>204</u>	<u>245</u>	<u>285</u>

STATEMENT A.

PLAN EXPENDITURE 1956-61.

(Rupees in lakhs).

Head of Development.	Phasing.								Foreign Exchange.			
	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.	1960-61.	Plan 1956-61.	Total for completion.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-61.	Total 1956-61.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
AGRICULTURE—												
Agriculture	113.59	127.71	102.38	90.52	83.96	518.16	518.16	25.38	25.77	79.44	130.59	
Minor Irrigation Projects ..	6.90	40.56	66.07	50.89	17.42	181.84	181.84	..	..	..	..
Land Development (Soil Conservation)												
(i) Agriculture	15.96	16.05	20.01	11.01	11.18	74.21	74.21	..	..	..	..
(ii) Forest	0.50	0.70	1.33	..	..	2.53	2.53	..	..	..	..
Animal Husbandry	35.18	39.50	67.36	61.73	59.73	263.50	263.50	..	..	..	..
Dairying and Milk supply ..	25.46	30.54	18.11	6.17	6.22	86.50	86.50	..	..	..	..
Forests	11.44	14.40	17.39	14.77	15.07	73.07	73.07	..	..	..	..
Fisheries	6.30	8.48	23.66	18.21	23.35	80.00	80.00	1.23	1.23	4.57	7.03	
Co-operation	62.35	75.96	76.50	44.42	40.77	300.00	300.00	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous												
Landless Agricultural Labourers ..	0.47	0.97	0.56	0.29	2.11	4.40	4.40	..	..	..	..
Consolidation of holdings ..	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.12	15.60	15.60	..	..	..	..
Community Projects and National Extension Service	191.71	231.18	215.71	232.21	228.81	1,099.62	1,099.62	..	..	..	..
IRRIGATION AND POWER—												
Major and medium irrigation projects.	686.00	479.00	621.00	751.60	863.32	3,400.92	15,161.92	110.00	105.00	97.00	312.00	
Power Projects	571.00	819.00	723.00	64.00	33.00	2,210.00	5,156.00	237.00	332.00	239.00	808.00	
INDUSTRIES—												
Large and medium scale industries	71.39	127.33	85.00	..	..	283.72	283.72	22.20	60.00	35.00	117.20
village industries and small scale industries	141.93	134.81	153.22	165.50	120.82	716.28	716.28	4.25	4.25	23.35	32.05	
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION—												
Roads	80.00	117.63	129.76	128.62	118.99	575.00	833.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	15.00	
EDUCATION	88.11	132.90	186.94	185.37	206.68	800.00	800.00	5.12	6.87	9.00	20.99	

Head of Development.	Phassing.								(Rupees in lakhs). Foreign Exchange.			
	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.	1960-61.	Plan 1961-61.	Total for completion.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-61.	Total. 1956-61.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
HEALTH—												
Medical	75.00	75.89	98.51	67.22	62.89	379.51	379.51	..	..	..	..	..
Public Health	33.90	53.28	52.49	46.95	34.66	221.28	221.28	2.70	1.00	2.00	5.70	5.70
Water-supply and drainage ..	62.17	55.69	40.20	32.00	33.55	223.61	379.50	13.45	4.90	13.20	31.55	31.55
HOUSING—												
Industrial housing (Labour) ..	14.10	14.04	15.68	0.57	0.59	44.98	44.98	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (Co-operation) .. .. .	..	1.52	1.51	..	..	3.03	3.03	..	..	..	..	..
Rural housing	1.00	1.25	1.50	1.75	2.00	7.50	7.50	..	..	..	..	..
Urban housing	20.04	20.05	24.04	25.05	25.29	114.47	114.47	..	..	..	..	..
Special Housing Schemes—												
Slum clearance	2.05	3.09	2.29	2.23	2.34	12.00	12.00	..	..	..	..	..
Sweepers' housing	3.09	5.63	3.78	3.09	2.41	18.00	18.00	..	..	..	..	..
OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES—												
Labour Welfare	7.91	8.55	9.95	11.15	12.44	50.00	50.00	..	..	..	..	..
Welfare of Scheduled Tribes ..	29.14	35.06	43.93	42.45	39.42	190.00	190.00	..	..	..	..	..
Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward classes.	15.34	19.31	37.09	41.49	46.77	160.00	160.00	..	..	..	..	..
Social Welfare Extension Projects ..	3.00	5.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	25.00	25.00	..	..	..	..	..
Women's Welfare	6.96	8.31	8.90	5.81	5.02	35.00	35.00	0.50	0.50	0.30	1.30	1.30
MISCELLANEOUS—												
Development of Capital	110.00	130.00	..	..	..	240.00	240.00	5.00	5.00	..	10.00	10.00
Publicity	1.66	2.04	2.24	2.43	2.13	10.50	10.50	..	..	..	..	..
Broadcasting	1.66	2.78	3.91	5.03	6.12	19.50	19.50	1.00	1.00	3.00	5.00	5.00
Municipalities	9.85	13.20	12.92	7.35	6.68	50.00	50.00	0.12	0.13	0.25	0.50	0.50
Statistics	2.00	4.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	20.00	20.00	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2,510.28	2,858.53	2,879.06	2,134.00	2,127.86	12,509.73	27,630.62	432.95	552.65	511.31	1,496.51	1,496.51

STATEMENT B.

PLAN EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE AND CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

(RUPEES IN LAKHS).

Head of Development.	1956-57 Revenue.					1957-58 Revenue.					1956-61 Revenue.				
	Total.	Non-recurring.		Total.	Capital.	Total.	Non-recurring.		Total.	Capital.	Total.	Non-recurring.			Capital.
		(3)	(4)				(8)	(9)				(13)	(14)	(15)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(6)
AGRICULTURE—															
Agriculture	113.59	16.80	32.48	49.28	64.31	127.71	21.44	34.61	56.05	71.66	518.16	58.50	185.36	243.86	274.30
Minor Irrigation Projects	6.90	1.80	..	1.80	5.10	40.56	3.05	..	3.05	37.51	181.84	13.52	..	13.52	168.32
Land Development (Soil Conservation).															
Forests	0.50	0.50	..	0.50	..	0.70	0.70	..	0.70	..	2.53	2.53	..	2.53	..
Agriculture	15.96	12.97	2.99	15.96	..	16.05	12.99	3.06	16.05	..	74.21	60.39	13.82	74.21	..
Animal Husbandry ..	35.18	16.35	8.83	25.18	10.00	39.50	13.82	10.68	24.50	15.00	263.50	134.01	104.44	238.45	25.05
Dairying and Milk Supply	25.46	22.00	3.46	25.46	..	30.54	27.03	3.51	30.54	..	86.50	66.15	20.35	86.50	..
Forests	11.44	3.03	0.39	3.42	8.02	14.40	3.38	0.62	4.00	10.40	73.07	15.90	5.57	21.47	51.60
Fisheries	6.30	3.72	2.58	6.30	..	8.48	4.49	3.99	8.48	..	80.00	39.20	35.25	74.45	5.55
Co-operation	62.35	8.89	11.16	20.05	42.30	75.96	10.16	16.96	27.12	48.84	300.00	47.24	79.49	126.73	173.27
Miscellaneous—															
Landless Agricultural Labourers.	0.47	0.23	0.02	0.25	0.22	0.97	0.19	0.04	0.23	0.74	4.40	1.84	0.16	2.00	2.40
Consolidation of holdings.	3.12	..	3.12	3.12	..	3.12	..	3.12	3.12	..	15.60	..	15.60	15.60	..
Community Projects and National Extension Service.	191.71	57.19	55.93	113.12	78.59	231.18	78.28	76.19	154.47	76.71	1 099.62	388.19	367.69	755.88	343.74
IRRIGATION AND POWER—															
Major and medium Irrigation projects.	686.00	..	..	..	686.00	479.00	..	..	..	479.00	34 00.92	..	..	..	3 400.92
Power projects	571.00	2.00	..	2.00	569.00	819.00	2.00	..	2.00	817.00	2 210.00	10.00	..	10.00	2 200.00
INDUSTRIES—															
Large and Medium scale Industries.	71.39	..	0.44	0.44	70.95	127.33	..	0.33	0.33	127.00	283.72	..	0.77	0.77	282.95
Village and Small - Scale Industries.	141.93	24.65	40.17	64.82	77.11	134.81	27.65	45.80	73.45	61.36	716.28	157.05	279.02	436.07	280.21
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION—															
Roads	80.00	15.00	..	15.00	65.00	117.63	25.00	..	25.00	92.63	575.00	200.00	..	200.00	375.00

(RUPEES IN LAKHS).

PLAN EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE AND CAPITAL ACCOUNT
1954-55 Revenue.

1957-58 Revenue.

1956-61 Revenue.

Head of Development.	1954-55 Revenue.					1957-58 Revenue.					1956-61 Revenue.				
	Total. Non-	Non- Recurring.	Recurring. Total.	Total.	Capital.	Total. Non- Non-	Recurring. Recurring.	Total. Total.	(11)	Capital. Non-	Total. Recurring. Non-	Total. Recurring.	Total.	Total.	Capital
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
EDUCATION	88.11	40.47	26.39	66.86	21.25	132.90	42.94	48.66	91.60	41.30	800.00	293.00	414.45	707.45	92.55
HEALTH—															
Medical	75.00	7.33	7.67	15.00	60.00	75.89	6.99	13.01	20.00	55.89	379.51	68.65	172.54	241.19	138.32
Public Health	33.90	4.27	14.58	18.85	15.05	53.28	11.75	15.43	27.18	26.10	221.28	30.80	86.08	116.88	104.40
Water-Supply and drainage ..	62.17	..	..	..	62.17	55.69	..	..	..	55.69	223.61	..	..	..	223.61
HOUSING—															
Industrial Housing :															
Co-operation .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1.52	0.61	..	0.61	0.91	3.03	1.21	..	1.21	1.82
Labour	14.10	0.06	0.54	0.60	13.50	14.04	..	0.54	0.54	13.50	44.98	0.06	2.80	2.86	42.12
Rural Housing (Co-operative)	1.00	..	..	..	1.00	1.25	..	..	..	1.25	7.50	..	..	..	7.50
Urban Land Development (Co-operative).	20.04	..	0.04	0.04	20.00	20.05	..	0.05	0.05	20.00	114.47	..	0.22	0.22	114.25
Special Housing Schemes :															
Slum Clearance	2.05	..	..	..	2.05	3.09	..	..	..	3.09	12.00	..	..	..	12.00
Sweepers' housing	3.09	..	..	..	3.09	5.63	..	..	..	5.63	18.00	..	..	..	18.00
OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES—															
Labour Welfare	7.91	1.72	2.03	3.75	4.16	8.55	1.79	2.41	4.20	4.35	50.00	10.05	15.33	25.38	24.62
Welfare of Scheduled Tribes ..	29.14	9.11	10.25	19.36	9.78	35.06	13.05	14.12	27.17	7.89	190.00	72.90	76.10	149.00	41.00
Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward classes.	15.34	7.05	7.63	14.68	0.66	19.31	8.34	9.32	17.66	1.65	160.00	80.96	58.48	139.44	20.56
Social Welfare Extension Projects.	3.00	3.00	..	3.00	..	5.00	5.00	..	5.00	..	25.00	25.00	..	25.00	..
Women's Welfare	6.96	3.33	1.63	4.96	2.00	8.31	2.47	2.34	4.81	3.50	35.00	9.67	15.83	25.50	9.50
MISCELLANEOUS—															
Development of Capital	110.00	..	..	..	110.00	130.00	..	..	..	130.00	240.00	..	..	..	240.00
Publicity	1.66	0.71	0.95	1.66	..	2.04	0.71	1.33	2.04	..	10.50	3.11	7.39	10.50	..
Broadcasting	1.66	..	1.25	1.25	0.41	2.78	..	2.39	2.39	0.39	19.50	..	17.54	17.54	1.96
Municipalities	9.85	0.12	0.29	0.41	9.44	13.20	0.16	0.31	0.47	12.73	50.00	0.64	1.60	2.24	47.76
Statistics	2.00	..	2.00	2.00	..	4.00	..	4.00	4.00	..	20.00	0.45	19.55	20.00	..
Total	2 510.28	262.30	236.82	499.12	2 011.16	2 858.53	323.99	312.82	636.81	2221.72	12 509.73	1 791.02	1 995.43	3 786.45	8 723.28

STATEMENT C.

RECEIPTS ON ACCOUNT OF THE PLAN.

(Rupees in Lakhs.)

Head of Development.	1956-57.				1957-58.				1956-61.			
	Total.	Sales.	Fees.	Others.	Total.	Sales.	Fees.	Others.	Total.	Sales.	Fees.	Others.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
AGRICULTURE—												
Agriculture	65.18	60.48	4.70	..	77.91	66.30	7.11	4.50	451.04	359.17	46.87	45.00
Land Development (Soil Conservation) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.59	..	..	11.59
Animal Husbandry	2.09	1.89	0.20	..	2.19	1.89	0.30	..	11.96	10.46	1.50	..
Forests	0.12	0.12	..	..	0.22	0.22	..	..	1.00	1.00	..	..
Fisheries	0.37	0.30	..	0.07	0.66	0.30	..	0.36	12.14	8.07	..	4.07
IRRIGATION AND POWER—												
Major and medium Irrigation Projects .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.88	..	..	100.88
Power Projects	112.54	112.54	..	..	140.46	140.46	..	..	999.52	999.52	..	..
INDUSTRIES—												
Village and small-scale industries	2.79	2.79	..	..	3.99	3.49	..	0.50	43.89	36.89	..	7.00
EDUCATION—	4.35	0.03	4.31	0.01	8.64	0.15	8.48	0.01	63.86	1.08	62.74	0.04
HOUSING—												
Industrial Housing (Labour) .. ..	..	..	..	..	0.47	..	..	0.47	4.33	..	..	4.33
OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES—												
Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	0.07	0.03	..	0.04	0.16	0.08	..	0.08	1.30	0.45	0.45	0.40
MISCELLANEOUS—												
Development of Capital .. ..	..	..	..	..	5.40	..	..	5.40	41.40	..	..	41.40
Broadcasting	0.90	..	..	0.90	1.80	..	..	1.80	13.50	..	..	13.50
Total ..	188.41	178.18	9.21	1.02	241.90	212.89	15.89	13.12	1,756.41	1,416.64	111.56	228.21

STATEMENT D.

TARGETS OF WORKS/CAPACITY.

Number and head of development and scheme. (1)	Unit. (2)	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.	1960-61.	1956-61.	Completion. (9)
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
AGRICULTURE—								
Number of field men maistries and tractor operators to be trained.	Number ..	325	348	355	348	348	1,724	1,724
SEED DISTRIBUTION—								
Paddy	Tons	6,957	6,957	6,957	6,957	6,957	34,785	34,785
Millets	"	1,884	1,884	1,942	1,942	1,942	9,594	9,594
Groundnuts	"	4,281	4,281	4,281	4,281	4,281	21,405	21,405
Pulses	"	405	405	405	405	405	2,025	2,025
Green manure seeds	"	166	120	120	120	120	646	646
Sugarcane	"	8	2,255	5,625	9,375	18,750	36,013	36,103
Seed farms and stores to be started	Number	104	104	124	124	124	600	600
Seedlings to be supplied	(Numbers in lakhs).	1.875	2.875	3.875	4.875	4.875	18.375	18.375
Manure and Compost production	Tons (in lakhs)	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.7	3.0	12.0	12.0
ADDITIONAL AREA TO BE BROUGHT UNDER CULTIVATION—								
Coriander	Acres in lakhs .. .. .	..	..	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.07	0.07
Bheemunipatnam jute .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	..	0.10	0.20	0.35	0.75	0.75
Cashewnut	"	0.05	0.05	0.05	..	..	0.15	0.15
Cotton	"	0.97	0.97	0.92	0.92	0.92	4.70	4.70
Oilseeds	"	0.855	0.855	0.855	0.855	0.855	4.275	4.275
Sugarcane	"	0.89	0.92	0.94	0.96	0.99	4.70	4.70
Coconut	"	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	1.55	1.55
Chillies	"	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.30	0.30
MECHANISED CULTIVATION—								
Area to be reclaimed	"	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.50	1.50
Tractors and oil engines to be distributed	Numbers	305	305	305	305	305	1,525	1,525
Use of bulldozers	"	9	9	9	9	8	44	44
Establishment of District Service Stations for agricultural machinery.	"	3	2	2	2	2	11	11

		<i>Number and head of development and scheme.</i>		<i>Unit.</i>	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.	1960-61.	1956-61.	<i>Comple-</i>
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	<i>tion.</i>
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(9)
13	MISCELLANEOUS—										
	Supply of agricultural implements and bee hives	..	Numbers ..	..	19,955	19,955	19,955	19,955	19,955	99,775	99,775
	Loans for filter points	..	..	..	400	400	400	400	400	2,000	2,000
	Pest and disease control for sugarcane	..	Acres ..	..	9,200	9,200	9,200	9,200	9,200	46,000	46,000
	Seventy-one minor irrigation schemes	..	Lakhs of acres ..	..	..	..	..	..	1.04	..	1.04
	Soil Conservation	..	Acres ..	..	17,287	19,656	21,325	14,370	15,000	87,638	87,638
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY—											
	Training of Veterinary Inspectors and surgeons including those to be sent abroad.	..	Number ..	..	221	221	103	103	100	748	748
	Pedigree animals to be produced	..	..	..	20	20	65	100	100	305	400
	Pedigree birds to be produced	..	..	..	25	50	180	310	760	1,325	1,325
	Pedigree animals to be supplied	..	..	..	3,785	3,915	6,687	6,450	4,783	25,620	25,620
	Pedigree birds to be supplied	..	..	..	1,990	1,725	4,480	5,900	3,070	17,565	17,565
	Pedigree eggs to be supplied	..	..	..	4,000	4,000	7,000	5,000	5,000	25,000	25,000
	Supply of dairying and poultry equipment	..	Sets ..	..	30	30	305	315	415	995	995
	Opening of veterinary dispensaries and first aid centres	..	Number ..	..	3	13	71	78	45	210	210
	Opening of touring billets	..	..	..	1	2	5	6	7	21	21
	Cattle inoculations	..	(in lakhs)	..	19.2	19.2	19.2	..	..	57.6	57.6
	Demonstration units	..	Number ..	..	..	..	1	2	1	4	4
	Cattle shows	..	..	..	50	50	100	100	200	500	500
	Opening of poultry development centres..	..	..	..	6	5	5	..	..	16	16
	Establishment of Gosadans	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
DAIRYING AND MILK SUPPLY—											
	Urban milk supply through co-operatives	..	(in lakhs of M.M. per day).	..	0.15	0.20	0.26	0.32	0.39	1.32	1.32
FORESTS—											
	Afforestation—Acquisition of lands	..	Acres ..	..	68	68	136	272	..	544	544
	Raising of plantations	..	..	..	2,549	4,456	4,409	2,582	4,653	18,649	21,949
	Construction of roads	..	Miles ..	..	95	144	188	147	176	750	750
	Construction of buildings	..	Number ..	..	14	16	31	17	21	99	99

Number and head of development and scheme.		Unit.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.	1960-61.	1956-61.	Comple- tion.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(9)
FISHERIES—									
Seed collection	Lakhs	50	60	70	80	90	350	350	
Saving of fish from spoilage	Tons	2,300	2,500	2,700	2,900	3,100	13,500	13,500	
Fish catch	"	1,050	2,050	3,521	4,542	5,624	16,787	16,837	
Number of tanks to be stocked	Number .. .. .	..	300	300	..	..	600	600
Fish to be produced	Tons .. .. .	..	5,000	6,000	7,000	8,000	26,000	26,000
Supply of logs for country craft	Number .. .. .	..	..	80	80	90	250	250
Distribution of implements .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	..	160	160	160	480	500
Opening of schools for fisher children .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	..	5	10	5	25	25
Fish markets to be constructed .. .. .	" .. .. .	..	..	8	8	9	25	25
COMMUNITY PROJECTS AND NATIONAL EXTENTION SERVICE.									
CO-OPERATION—									
N. E. S. Blocks	Block	30	51	45	54	60	240	240	
Societies to be formed	Number	232	232	211	211	213	1,098	1,098	
Issue of loans (Rupees)	Lakhs	884	1,068	1,282	1,544	1,828	6,606	6,606	
Training of personnel	Number	31,700	31,800	31,700	31,800	31,600	1,58,600	1,58,600	
Development of marketing (godowns)	"	15	33	37	43	50	178	178	
Villages to be covered	Per cent	60	65	72	79	86	86	86	
Population to be served	"	23	28	33	38	43	43	43	
Plant and machinery (cotton, gins, oil mills, etc.)	Number	9	12	12	12	4	49	49	
IRRIGATION AND POWER—									
Additional area to be irrigated	Lakhs of acres .. .. .	..	4.25	..	..	0.24	4.49	27.30
Power—									
Installed capacity	K/W. .. .. .	..	36,000	..	1,17,000	..	153,000	153,000
Transmission lines	Miles	1,765	1,790	1,770	75	755	5,475	9,013	
Grid stations	Number	2	3	3	2	1	11	13	
Villages to be electrified	"	300	299	303	16	16	964	1,773	
INDUSTRIES—									
Production of paper per day	Tons .. .. .	..	9	9	30	45	120	120
Small-scale industries to be started	Number .. .. .	..	..	..	16	8	42	42
State aid to industries (rupees)	Lakhs .. .. .	..	4	4	4	4	20	20
Sericulture	Acres .. .. .	..	400	800	1,200	1,600	2,000	6,000

<i>Number and head of development and scheme.</i>				<i>Unit.</i>	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.	1960-61.	1956-61.	<i>Comple- tion.</i>	
(1)				(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
Sugar production	..	..	..	.. Tons	6,600	6,600	32,600	55,000	60,000	160,800	160,800
Improved looms, etc.	..	..	..	.. Number	5,016	5,016	5,016	5,016	5,016	25,080	25,986
Jaggery production	..	..	..	.. Tons	6,888	9,333	11,777	14,222	16,766	58,986	58,986
Calendering cloth (yards)	..	..	..	.. Lakhs	6	24	30	48	48	156	156
Production of—												
Dyed yarn	..	..	..	.. Bales	5,040	5,040	5,040	5,040	5,040	24,200	25,200
Rugs and cumblis	..	..	..	.. Number	18,000	28,000	38,000	48,000	61,500	193,500	193,500
Silk cloth (yards)	..	..	..	.. Lakhs	252	5.04	5.67	5.30	6.30	24.83	24.83
Cloth	..	..	..	.. „	241	276	311	399	408	1,635	1,635
Development of palm products—												
Training of ex-tappers	..	..	..	.. Number	3,400	3,600	3,600	3,700	3,800	18,100	18,100
Sale of neera (gallons)	..	..	..	.. Lakhs	.96	1.44	1.68	1.92	2.16	8.16	8.16
Distribution of palm seeds	..	..	..	.. „	5	4	4	4	4	21	21
Sale depots and emporia	..	..	..	.. Number	13	13	13	13	8	60	60
Cumbli Industry—												
New co-operative societies	..	..	..	.. Number	2	4	6	8	11	31	31
New looms	..	..	..	.. „	175	335	515	675	925	2,625	2,625
Silk handlooms	..	..	..	.. „	400	..	100	..	..	500	500
Houses for weavers	..	..	..	.. „	100	100	100	100	100	500	500
ROADS.												
New formation	..	..	..	.. Miles	150	140	150	160	180	780	780
Upgrading	..	..	..	.. „	114	162	200	227	227	930	1,434
Bridges and culverts	..	..	..	.. Number	60	103	147	177	212	699	1,066
EDUCATION.												
Pre-primary schools	..	..	..	.. Number	..	4	4	4	4	16	16
Training schools for pre-primary teachers	..	..	..	.. „	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
PRIMARY—												
Schools to be converted into basic	..	..	..	.. Number	500	500	500	500	500	2,500	2,500
New schools (11-14 age group)	..	..	..	.. „	12	12	12	12	12	60	60
Conversion of higher elementary schools into middle schools.	..	..	..	.. „	20	20	20	20	20	100	100

<i>Number and head of development and scheme.</i>	<i>Unit.</i>	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.	1960-61.	1956-61.	<i>Comple- tion.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
EDUCATION—cont.								
SECONDARY—								
High schools	Number	4	4	4	4	4	20	20
Higher elementary schools	1	1	1	1	1	5	5
Conversion of high schools into higher secondary schools.	6	6	6	6	6	30	30
Multi-purpose schools	3	3	3	3	3	15	15
TRAINING AND VOCATIONAL—								
Opening of training schools	5	3	2	2	2	14	14
Technical education for students	120	360	360	360	1,200	1,200
UNIVERSITY—								
Opening of colleges	3	..	..	..	..	3	3
Opening of engineering institutions	3	..	..	..	..	3	3
PHYSICAL EDUCATION—								
Opening of college	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
TRAINING OF PUPILS—								
Primary	59,900	59,990	59,990	59,990	59,990	2,99,950	2,99,950
Secondary	5,740	5,740	5,740	5,740	5,740	28,700	28,700
Teachers	1,095	1,095	1,095	1,095	1,095	5,475	5,475
HEALTH.								
MEDICAL—								
Compunders to be trained	Number	99	99	99	99	99	495	495
Midwives to be trained	300	300	300	300	300	1,500	1,500
Nurses to be trained	95	95	95	95	95	475	475
Auxiliary nurses to be trained	45	45	45	135	135
Assistant surgeons to be trained	12	12	12	12	12	60	60
Technicians to be trained	42	42	42	41	41	208	208
Opening of dental clinics	1	1	2	4	..	8	8
Primary health centres to be started	15	20	20	..	..	55	55
Opening of mental hospital and psychiatric clinic	1	1	1	..	..	3	3
Opening of infectious disease hospital	2	2
Opening of E.N.T. clinics	2	2	2	6	6
Opening of eye clinics	2	2	2	6	6
Opening of public health laboratory	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Opening of district laboratories	1	1	1	1	4	4
Opening of T.B. Clinics	4	5	2	2	2	15	15
Opening of demonstration and training centre	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Opening T.B. Sanatoria	1	1	1	..	..	3	3
Opening of leprosy centres and Sanatoria	2	2	..	4	4

* Radiologists, etc. † Phasing not readily available.

<i>Number and head of development and scheme.</i>	<i>Unit.</i>	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.-1960-61.	1956-61.	<i>Completion.</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
HEALTH—cont.								
MEDICAL—cont.								
Opening of venereal clinics .. ..	.. Number .. ..	..	..	2	2	2	6	6
Starting of school health services .. ..	.. " .. ..	..	..	2	2	3	7	7
Opening of family planning clinics .. ..	.. " .. ..	..	..	3	3	4	10	10
PUBLIC HEALTH—								
Personnel to be trained † .. ..	.. " .. ..	560	560	560	560	560	2,800	2,800
General Training centres to be started .. ..	.. " .. ..	2	2	2	2	2	10	10
Opening of maternity and child welfare centres .. ..	.. " .. ..	2	2	2	2	2	10	10
Opening of central malaria and Nutritional laboratory .. ..	.. " .. ..	2	..	..	..	..	2	2
Starting of B.C.G. teams .. ..	.. " .. ..	6	..	..	..	..	6	6
Rural water supply and sanitation units .. ..	.. " .. ..	2	1	1	1	..	5	5
HOUSING—								
Construction of Urban houses .. ..	.. " .. ..	300	300	350	360	360	1,670	1,670
Construction of rural houses .. ..	.. " .. ..	25	30	35	45	50	185	185
Construction of houses for industrial workers .. ..	.. " .. ..	500	600	660	..	..	1,760	1,760
Slum clearance .. ..	.. " .. ..	..	2	1	..	14	17	17
Construction of houses for sweepers .. ..	.. " .. ..	122	223	152	122	111	730	730
OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES.								
LABOUR—								
Opening of welfare centres .. ..	.. Number	2	2	3	3	2	12	12
Opening of dispensaries .. ..	.. " .. ..	4	4	4	..	..	12	12
WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES—								
Opening of schools .. ..	.. " .. ..	2	15	15	15	5	52	52
Construction of school buildings .. ..	.. " .. ..	1	..	24	24	12	61	61
Supply of slates, books and clothing to pupils .. ..	.. Number of pupils .. ..	..	28,400	28,400	28,400	28,400	1,13,600	1,13,600
Opening of hostels .. ..	.. Number	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Opening of agricultural demonstration units .. ..	.. " .. ..	5	5	5	5	5	25	25
Hillmen to be trained .. ..	.. " .. ..	60	60	60	60	60	300	300
Formation of roads .. ..	.. Miles	2.2	3.4	5.2	7.2	7.5	25.5	25.5
Touring billet to be started .. ..	.. Number	1	..	..	..	..	1	1

† Includes public health officers, health visitors, sanitary inspectors, dais, etc.

<i>Number and head of development and scheme.</i>	<i>Unit.</i>	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.	1960-61.	1956-61.	<i>Comple- tion.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES—cont.								
WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES—cont.								
Distribution of bulls and female breeding stock ..	Numbers ..	4	6	9	9	9	37	37
Opening of minor veterinary dispensary and first aid centres.	7	..	..	..	..	7	7
Supply of poultry	80	80	160	250	230	800	800
Starting of hatchery	1	..	..	1	1
Supply of dairy appliances	Number of sets ..	..	1	1	1	1	4	4
Cattle farm to be started	Numbers ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Number to be trained in cottage industries	70	70	70	70	70	350	350
Wells to be constructed	30	30	30	30	30	150	150
Minor irrigation tanks to be repaired	5	5	5	5	6	26	26
Installation of radio sets	16	..	16	2	..	34	34
Opening of women welfare centres	3	2	3	2	2	12	12
Opening of dispensaries	3	..	..	..	..	3	3
Mobile medical units to be started	7	..	..	..	..	7	7
WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASS EX-CRIMINAL TRIBES—								
Scholarships to be awarded	2,480	2,480	7,040	7,040	7,040	26,080	26,080
Opening of hostels	431	551	646	751	751	3,130	3,13*
Construction of school buildings	5	18	13	13	13	62	62
Construction of bathrooms, latrines, pathways	175	252	835	775	835	2,872	2,872
Provision of houses	914	1,310	2,180	2,942	3,978	11,324	11,324
Installation of radio sets	7	7	7	7	7	35	35
Repairing of wells	15	13	13	10	10	61	61
Opening of women welfare centres	1	1	1	1	1	5	5
WOMEN AND CHILDREN WELFARE CENTRES—								
Women welfare organisers to be trained	70	40	40	40	40	230	230
Destitute women beneficiaries	50	150	300	400	450	1,350	1,350
Destitute children beneficiaries	20	60	120	160	180	520	540
Opening of homes and camps	2	2	1	..	..	5	5
MISCELLANEOUS.								
DEVELOPMENT OF CAPITAL—								
Construction of staff quarters	Number ..	960	1,170	..	..	..	2,130	2,130
Construction of office buildings	10	10	..	..	..	20	20
BROADCASTING—								
Installation of radio sets	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000	5,000

<i>Number and head of development and scheme.</i>	<i>Unit,</i>	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.	1960-61.	1956-61.	<i>Comple-</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	<i>tion.</i>
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
MISCELLANEOUS—cont.								
MUNICIPALITIES—								
Construction of markets	Number	2	2	10	4	10	28	28
Construction of high school buildings	1	..	..	1	1
Construction of wells and tanks	2	7	2	..	..	5	5
Construction of theatres	1	..	..	1	1
Construction of dhobikanas	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Construction of cart and bus stands	1	2	2	4	11	20	20
Construction of elementary school buildings	2	2	2
Opening of maternity and child welfare centres	1	..	3	4	4
Construction of stadium	1	..	..	..	1	1
Construction of other buildings	1	1	2	..	5	9	9
Construction of latrines	1	1	1
Formation of roads	Miles .. .. .	..	3	5	1	4	13	13
Construction of sewage farm	Number .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	4	4
Construction of slaughter houses	1	1	1	1	4	4
Construction of parks, playgrounds, and swimming pools.	2	2	2
Construction of burial grounds	1	..	..	..	..	1	1

STATEMENT E.

Key Table
Man-Power Required.

Serial number and classification.	1956-57.		1957-58.		1958-59.		1959-60.		1960-61.		Total 1956-61.	Maximum during any period (13)
	Number.	M.M.	Number.	M.M.	Number.	M.M.	Number.	M.M.	Number.	M.M.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1 CONTINUING PHASE—												
1. Administrative ..	1,735	20,820	2,282	27,384	2,788	33,456	3,250	39,000	3,573	42,876	163,536	3,573
2. Technical ..	5,141	61,692	8,591	1,03,092	11,476	137,712	15,894	190,728	19,276	231,312	724,536	19,276
3. Skilled ..	2,787	33,444	4,360	52,320	5,210	62,520	5,646	67,752	5,706	68,472	284,508	5,706
4. Unskilled ..	3,443	41,316	5,013	60,156	6,363	76,357	7,962	95,544	8,580	102,960	376,332	8,580
Total ..	13,106	157,272	20,246	242,952	25,837	310,044	32,752	393,024	37,135	445,620	1,548,912	37,135
2 CONSTRUCTION PHASE—												
1. Administrative ..	1,613	19,356	1,589	19,068	1,519	18,228	1,293	15,516	1,249	14,988	87,156	1,613
2. Technical ..	1,698	20,376	1,717	20,604	1,699	20,388	1,355	16,260	1,337	16,044	93,672	1,699
3. Skilled ..	20,958	251,496	25,684	307,728	25,374	304,488	24,409	292,908	22,748	272,976	1,429,596	25,684
4. Unskilled ..	43,794	525,528	60,363	724,356	69,265	831,180	61,794	741,528	49,110	589,320	3,411,912	69,265
Total ..	68,063	816,756	89,353	1,071,756	97,857	1,174,284	88,851	1,066,212	74,444	893,328	5,022,336	97,857
Grand Total ..	81,169	974,028	109,599	1,314,708	123,694	1,484,328	121,603	1,459,236	111,579	1,338,948	6,571,248	123,629

STATEMENT E-1.

14 ADMINISTRATIVE Head of Development.	MAN-POWER REQUIRED										CONSTRUCTION PHASE.		
	1956-57.		1957-58.		1958-59.		1959-60.		1960-61.		Total. 1956-61.	Maximum required during any period	
(1)	No. (2)	M.M. (3)	No. (4)	M.M. (5)	No. (6)	M.M. (7)	No. (8)	M.M. (9)	No. (10)	M.M. (11)	M.M. (12)	No. (13)	
AGRICULTURE—													
Minor irrigation projects.	12	144	24	288	28	336	24	288	..	..	1,056	28
Land Development (Soil Conservation).	89	1,068	89	1,068	89	1,058	78	936	78	936	5,076	89	
Forests	54	648	55	660	56	672	53	636	53	636	3,252	56	
Total ..	155	1,860	168	2,016	173	2,076	155	1,860	131	1,572	9,384	173	
IRRIGATION AND POWER—													
Major and medium irrigation projects.	151	1,812	145	1,740	187	2,244	233	2,796	263	3,155	11,748	263	
Power projects ..	315	3,780	286	3,432	286	3,432	127	1,524	110	1,320	13,488	315	
Total ..	466	5,592	431	5,172	473	5,676	360	4,320	373	4,476	25,236	473	
INDUSTRIES ..													
Total ..	79	948	95	1,140	85	1,020	27	324	..	..	3,432	95
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION—													
Roads total	550	6,600	550	6,600	550	6,600	550	6,600	550	6,600	33,000	550	
HEALTH—													
Public health ..	34	408	11	132	..	..	..	..	..	..	540	34
Water-supply drainage. and	42	504	42	504	..	42	..	504	..	21	252	2,016	42
Total ..	76	912	53	636	42	504	21	252	21	252	2,556	76	

Head of Development.	1956-57.		1957-58.		1958-59.		1959-60.		1960-61.		Total.	Maximum		
	(1)	No. (2)	M.M. (3)	No. (4)	M.M. (5)	No. (6)	M.M. (7)	No. (8)	M.M. (9)	No. (10)	M.M. (11)	1956-61. (12)	required during any period (13)	
HOUSING—														
Industrial housing ..	14	168	14	168	14	168	..	..	..	..	504	14
Urban land development (including urban housing).	15	180	15	180	15	180	..	15	180	..	15	180	900	15
Total ..	29	348	29	348	29	348	15	180	15	180	1,404	29		
OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES—														
Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Back-Ward Classes.	114	1,368	114	1,368	114	1,368	114	1,368	114	1,368	6,840	114		
Social welfare extension projects.	32	384	32	384	32	384	32	384	32	384	1,920	32		
Women's welfare.	21	252	27	84	6	96	6	72	..	..	504	21
Total ..	167	2,004	153	1,836	154	1,848	152	1,824	146	1,752	9,264	167		
MISCELLANEOUS—														
Development of Capital..	78	936	97	1,164	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,100	97
Broadcasting ..	10	100	10	120	10	120	10	120	10	120	600	10		
Municipalities ..	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	36	3	36	180	3		
Total ..	91	1,092	110	1,320	13	156	13	156	13	156	2,880	110		
ABSTRACT.														
Agriculture	155	1,860	168	2,016	173	2,076	155	1,860	131	1,572	9,384	173		
Irrigation and power ..	466	5,592	431	5,172	473	5,676	360	4,320	373	4,476	25,236	473		
Industries	79	948	95	1,140	85	1,020	27	324	..	..	3,432	95
Transport and communication.	550	6,600	550	6,600	550	6,600	550	6,600	550	6,600	33,000	550		
Health	76	912	53	636	42	504	21	252	21	252	2,556	76		
Housing	29	348	29	348	29	348	15	180	15	180	1,404	29		
Other social services ..	167	2,004	153	1,836	154	1,848	152	1,824	146	1,752	9,264	167		
Miscellaneous	91	1,092	110	1,320	13	156	13	156	13	156	2,880	110		
Total ..	1,613	19,356	1,589	19,068	1,519	18,228	1,293	15,516	1,249	14,988	87,156	1,613		

STATEMENT E.-1.

TECHNICAL

MAN-POWER REQUIRED

CONSTRUCTION PHASE.

Head of Development (1)	1935-57.		1957-58.		1958-59.		1959-60.		1960-63.		Maximum required Total, during any 1956-57 period, M.M. No.		
	No. (2)	M.M. (3)	No. (4)	M.M. (5)	No. (6)	M.M. (7)	No. (8)	M.M. (9)	No. (10)	M.M. (11)	M.M. (12)	No. (13)	
AGRICULTURE—													
Agriculture ..	12	144	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	144	12
Minor irrigation projects.	24	288	48	576	68	816	24	288	..	..	1,968	68
Land development (Soil conservation).	175	2,100	175	2,100	175	2,100	162	1,944	162	1,944	10,188	175	
Dairying and milk supply.	1	12	2	24	3	36	4	48	5	60	180	5	
Forests	90	1,080	91	1,092	96	1,152	85	1,020	85	1,020	5,364	96	
Co-operation	6	72	12	144	12	144	12	144	4	48	552	12	
Total ..	308	3,696	328	3,936	354	4,248	287	3,444	256	3,072	18,396	354	
IRRIGATION AND POWER—													
Major and medium irrigation projects.	336	4,032	304	3,648	402	4,824	493	5,916	541	6,492	24,912	541	
Power projects ..	271	3,252	297	3,564	297	3,564	96	1,152	91	1,092	12,624	297	
Total ..	607	7,284	601	7,212	699	8,388	589	7,068	632	7,584	37,536	699	
INDUSTRIES	Total.	134	1,608	144	1,728	111	1,332	46	552	21	252	5,472	144
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS—													
ROADS	Total	236	2,832	236	2,832	236	2,832	236	2,832	236	2,832	14,160	236
Education	Total	29	348	36	432	54	648	45	540	42	504	2,472	54
HEALTH—													
Public health ..	73	876	31	372	5	60	..	..	..	..	1,308	73
Water-supply and drainage.	138	1,656	138	1,656	138	1,656	69	828	69	828	6,624	138	
Total ..	211	2,532	169	2,028	143	1,716	69	828	69	828	7,932	211	

Head of Development. (1)	1956-57.		1957-58.		1958-59.		1959-60.		1960-61.		Total. 1956-61.	Maximum required during any period. No. (13)
	No. (2)	M.M. (3)	No. (4)	M.M. (5)	No. (6)	M.M. (7)	No. (8)	M.M. (9)	No. (10)	M.M. (11)	M.M. (12)	
HOUSING—												
Industrial housing ..	11	132	15	180	15	180	..	..	..	..	492	15
Urban land develop- ment (including urban housing).	35	420	35	420	35	420	35	420	35	420	2,100	35
Total ..	46	552	50	600	50	600	35	420	35	420	2,592	50
OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES—												
Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Back- ward Classes. ..	23	276	23	276	23	276	23	276	23	276	1,380	23
Social welfare exten- sion projects.	12	144	12	144	12	144	12	144	12	144	720	12
Women's welfare.	4	48	7	84	6	72	2	24	..	..	228	7
Total ..	39	468	42	504	41	492	37	444	35	420	2,328	42
MISCELLANEOUS—												
Development of Capital ..	77	924	100	1,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,121	100
Broadcasting ..	7	84	7	84	7	84	7	84	7	84	420	7
Municipalities ..	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	240	4
Total ..	88	1,056	111	1,332	11	132	11	132	11	132	2,784	111
ABSTRACT												
Agriculture	308	3,696	328	3,936	354	4,248	287	3,444	256	3,072	18,396	354
Irrigation and power ..	607	7,284	601	7,212	699	8,388	589	7,068	632	7,584	37,536	699
Industries	134	1,608	144	1,728	111	1,332	46	552	21	250	5,472	144
Transport and communica- tion.	236	2,832	236	2,832	236	2,832	236	2,832	236	2,832	14,160	236
Education	29	348	36	432	54	648	45	540	42	504	2,472	54
Health	211	2,532	169	2,028	143	1,716	69	828	69	828	7,932	211
Housing	46	552	50	600	50	600	35	420	35	420	2,592	50
Other social services ..	39	468	42	504	41	492	37	444	35	420	2,328	r2
Miscellaneous	88	1,056	111	1,332	11	132	11	132	11	132	2,784	111
Total ..	1,698	20,376	1,717	20,604	1,699	20,388	1,355	16,260	1,337	16,044	93,672	1,699

STATEMENT E-1.

SKILLED.

Head of Development.	MAN-POWER REQUIRED.										CONSTRUCTION PHASE.	
	1956-57.		1957-58.		1958-59.		1959-60.		1960-61.		Total. Maximum 1956-61.	required during any period.
(1)	No. (2)	M.M. (3)	No. (4)	M.M. (5)	No. (6)	M.M. (7)	No. (8)	M.M. (9)	No. (10)	M.M. (11)	M.M. (12)	No. (13)
AGRICULTURE—												
Agriculture ..	903	10,836	715	8,468	694	8,328	136	1,632	124	1,488	30,852	903
Minor Irrigation Pro- jects.	180	2,160	360	4,320	440	5,280	360	5,320	..	..	16,080	440
Land Development (Soil Conservation).	176	2,112	176	2,112	176	2,112	168	2,016	168	2,016	10,368	176
Dairying and Milk Supply.	6	72	12	144	18	216	24	288	30	360	1,080	30
Forests	38	456	42	504	48	576	40	480	40	480	2,496	40
Co-operation ..	93	1,116	180	2,160	200	2,400	250	3,000	303	3,636	12,312	303
Total ..	1,396	16,752	1,484	17,808	1,576	18,912	978	11,736	665	7,980	73,118	1,576
IRRIGATION AND POWER—												
Major and Medium Irrigation Projects.	12,652	151,872	15,890	190,680	16,023	192,276	17,353	207,936	16,080	192,960	936,024	17,353
Powers Projects. ..	985	11,820	1,075	12,900	1,075	12,900	335	4,020	320	3,840	45,480	1075
Total ..	13,641	1,63,692	16,965	2,03,580	17,098	2,05,176	17,688	2,12,256	16,400	1,96,800	9,81,504	17,688
INDUSTRIES—												
Total ..	1,298	15,576	1,380	16,560	555	6,660	250	3,000	80	960	42,756	1,380
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICA- TION—												
Total ..	1,223	14,676	1,846	22,152	1,661	19,932	1,567	18,804	1,748	20,976	96,540	1,846
EDUCATION—												
Total ..	500	6,000	620	7,440	930	11,160	775	9,300	724	8,688	42,588	775
HEALTH—												
Public health ..	4	48	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	4
Water-supply and Drain- age.	120	1,440	120	1,440	120	1,440	60	720	60	720	5,760	120
Total ..	124	1,488	121	1,452	120	1,440	60	720	60	720	5,820	124

Head of Development.	1956-57.		1957-58.		1958-59.		1959-60.		1960-61.		Total.	Maximum
	No.	M.M.	No.	M.M.	No.	M.M.	No.	M.M.	No.	M.M.	1956-61.	required
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	M.M.	No.
HOUSING—												
Industrial housing ..	195	2,340	269	3,228	293	3,516	..	..	..	..	9,084	293
Rural housing ..	50	600	60	720	70	840	90	1,080	100	1,200	4,440	100
Urban land develop- ment (including Ur- ban housing).	1,300	15,600	1,300	15,600	1,500	18,000	1,500	18,000	1,500	18,000	85,200	1,500
Total ..	1,545	18,540	1,629	19,548	1,863	22,356	1,590	19,080	1,600	19,200	98,724	1,863
OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES—												
Labour welfare ..	30	360	30	360	35	420	15	180	10	120	1,440	35
Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes.	296	3,552	454	5,448	1,456	17,472	1,456	17,472	1,456	17,472	61,416	1,456
Women's welfare.	50	600	90	1,080	75	900	25	300	..	..	2,880	90
Total ..	376	4,512	574	6,888	1,566	18,792	496	17,952	1,466	17,592	65,736	1,566
MISCELLANEOUS—												
Development of Capital Municipalities :	850	10,200	1,020	12,240	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,440	1020
	5	60	5	60	5	60	5	60	5	60	300	5
Total ..	855	10,260	1,025	12,300	5	60	5	60	5	60	22,740	1026
ABSTRACT.												
Agriculture	1,396	16,752	1,484	17,808	1,576	18,912	978	11,736	665	7,980	73,188	1,576
Irrigation and Power ..	13,641	1,63,692	16,965	203,580	17,098	205,176	17,688	212,256	16,400	196,800	981,504	17,688
Industries	1,298	15,576	1,380	16,560	555	6,660	250	3,000	80	960	52,756	1,380
Transport and communica- tions	1,223	14,676	1,846	22,152	1,661	19,932	1,567	18,804	1,748	20,976	96,540	1,846
Education	500	6,000	620	7,440	930	11,160	775	9,300	724	8,688	42,588	775
Health	124	1,488	121	1,452	120	1,440	60	720	60	720	5,820	124
Housing	1,545	18,540	1,629	19,548	1,863	22,356	1,590	19,080	1,600	12,200	98,724	1,863
Other Social Services ..	376	4,512	574	6,888	1,566	18,792	1,496	17,952	1,466	17,592	65,736	1,566
Miscellaneous	855	10,260	1,025	12,300	5	60	5	60	5	60	22,740	1,025
Total ..	20,958	251,496	25,684	307,728	25,374	304,488	24,409	292,908	22,748	272,976	1,429,596	25,684

STATEMENT E-1.

UNSKILLED <i>Head of Development.</i>	MAN-POWER REQUIRED.										CONSTRUCTION PHASE	
	1956-57.		1957-58.		1958-59.		1959-60.		1960-61.		Total 1956-61.	Maximum required during any period
(1)	No. (2)	M.M. (3)	No. (4)	M.M. (5)	No. (6)	M.M. (7)	No. (8)	M.M. (9)	No. (10)	M.M. (11)	M.M. (12)	No. (13)
AGRICULTURE—												
Agriculture	936	11,232	737	8,844	732	8,784	210	2,520	206	2,472	33,852	936
Minor Irrigation Pro- jects.	3,333	39,996	6,666	79,992	8,000	96,000	6,666	79,992	..	..	2,95,980	8,000
Forests	1,772	21,264	2,019	24,228	2,476	29,712	2,476	29,712	2,276	27,312	1,32,228	2,476
Co-operation	60	720	128	1,656	130	1,560	175	3,100	200	2,400	8,436	200
Total ..	6,101	73,212	9,560	114,720	11,338	136,056	9,527	114,324	2,682	32,184	470,496	11,338
IRRIGATION AND POWER—												
Major and Medium Irrigation Projects.	14,666	175,992	24,266	291,192	28,400	340,800	29,533	354,396	25,200	302,400	1,464,780	29,533
Power Projects ..	7,390	88,680	8,062	96,744	8,062	96,744	2,512	30,144	2,400	28,800	341,112	8,062
Total ..	22,056	264,672	32,328	387,936	36,462	437,544	32,045	384,540	27,600	331,200	1,805,892	32,328
Industries Total ..	2,830	33,960	1,410	16,920	1,180	14,160	630	7,560	240	2,880	75,480	2,830
Education Total ..	966	11,592	1,200	14,400	1,800	21,600	1,500	18,000	1,400	16,800	82,392	1,800
HEALTH—												
Public Health ..	486	5,832	43	516	5	60	..	..	..	..	6,408	486
Water supply and drai- nage	1,200	14,400	1,200	14,400	1,200	14,400	600	7,200	600	7,200	57,600	1,200
Total ..	1,686	20,232	1,243	14,916	1,205	14,460	600	7,200	600	7,200	64,008	1,686
Transport and communi- cation Total ..	6,283	75,396	9,850	118,200	11,500	138,000	12,375	148,500	11,500	138,000	618,096	12,375
HOUSING—												
Industrial housing ..	491	5,892	551	6,612	607	7,284	..	..	..	..	19,788	607
Rural housing ..	48	576	58	696	67	804	93	1,116	97	1,164	4,356	97
Urban housing ..	675	8,100	675	8,100	775	9,300	775	9,300	775	9,300	44,100	775
Total ..	1,214	14,568	1,284	15,408	1,449	17,388	868	10,416	872	10,464	68,244	1,449

Head of Development.	1956-57.		1957-58.		1958-59.		1959-60.		1960-61.		Total.	Maximum required during any period
	No.	M.M.	No.	M.M.	No.	M.M.	No.	M.M.	No.	M.M.	M.M.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	No. (13)
OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES—												
Labour welfare ..	48	576	48	576	56	672	24	288	16	192	2,304	56
Welfare of scheduled castes and backward classes.	850	10,200	1,300	15,600	4,190	50,280	4,190	50,280	4,190	50,280	1,76,640	4,190
Women's welfare ..	50	600	90	1,080	75	900	25	300	..	..	2,880	90
Total ..	948	11,376	1,438	17,256	4,321	51,852	4,239	50,868	4,206	50,472	1,81,824	4,321
MISCELLANEOUS												
Development of Capital	1,700	20,400	20,400	24,480								
Broadcasting ..	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	44,880	2040
Municipalities ..	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	72	240	4
Total ..	1,710	20,520	2,050	24,600	10	120	10	120	10	120	45,480	5050
ABSTRACT.												
Agriculture	6,101	73,212	9,560	114,720	11,338	136,056	9,527	114,324	2,682	32,184	470,496	11,338
Irrigation and Power ..	22,056	2,64,672	32,328	387,936	36,462	437,544	32,045	384,540	27,600	331,200	1,805,892	32,328
Industries	2,830	33,960	1,410	16,920	1,180	14,160	630	7,560	240	2,880	75,480	2,830
Transport and communication	6,283	75,396	9,850	118,200	11,500	1,38,000	12,375	148,530	11,500	138,000	618,096	12,375
Education	966	11,592	1,200	14,400	1,800	21,600	1,500	18,000	1,400	16,800	82,392	1,800
Health	1,686	20,232	1,243	714,916	1,205	14,460	600	7,290	600	7,200	64,008	1,686
Housing	1,214	14,568	1,284	15,408	1,449	17,388	868	10,416	872	10,464	68,244	1,449
Other Social Services ..	948	11,376	1,438	17,256	4,321	51,852	4,239	50,868	4,206	50,472	181,824	4,321
Miscellaneous	10	120	10	120	10	120	10	120	10	120	600	10
Total	43,794	525,528	60,363	724,356	69,265	8,31,180	61,794	7,41,528	49,110	589,320	3,411,912	65,755

STATEMENT E. 2.

ADMINISTRATIVE.

MAN-POWER REQUIRED.

CONTINUING PHASE.

15

Head of Development.	1956-57.		1957-58.		1958-59.		1959-60.		1960-61.		Total 1956-61.	Maximum required during any period	
	(1)	No. (2)	M.M. (3)	No. (4)	M.M. (5)	No. (6)	M.M. (7)	No. (8)	M.M. (9)	No. (10)	M.M. (11)	M.M. (12)	No. (13)
AGRICULTURE—													
Agriculture ..	541	6,492	626	7,512	684	8,208	756	9,072	828	9,936	41,220	828	
Animal husbandry ..	96	1,522	117	1,404	126	1,512	133	1,596	140	1,680	7,344	140	
Dairying and milk supply.	6	72	12	144	18	216	24	288	30	360	1,080	30	
Forests	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	4	48	240	4	
Fisheries	39	468	54	648	89	1,068	91	1,092	93	1,116	4,392	93	
Co-operation	40	480	65	780	65	780	65	780	65	780	3,600	65	
Total ..	726	8,712	878	10,536	986	11,832	1,073	12,876	1,160	13,920	57,876	1,160	
Community Projects and National Extension Service.	30	360	69	828	114	1,368	168	2,016	228	2,736	7,308	228	
IRRIGATION AND POWER—													
Major and medium irrigation projects.	..	..	36	432	36	432	36	432	36	432	1,728	36
Power projects ..	166	1,992	217	2,604	217	2,604	259	3,108	259	3,108	13,416	259	
Total ..	166	1,992	253	3,036	253	3,036	295	3,540	295	3,540	15,144	295	
Industries, Total ..	187	2,244	248	2,976	334	4,008	412	4,944	412	4,944	19,116	412	
Education, Total ..	87	1,044	190	2,280	254	3,048	285	3,420	318	3,816	13,608	381	
HEALTH—													
Medical	90	1,080	128	1,536	237	2,844	314	3,768	429	5,148	14,376	429	
Public health	116	1,392	150	1,800	161	1,932	161	1,932	161	1,932	8,988	161	
Total ..	206	2,472	278	3,336	398	4,776	475	5,700	590	7,080	23,364	590	

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Head of Development.	1956-57.		1957-58.		1958-59.		1959-60.		1960-61.		Total.	Maximum*	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	1956-61.	required during any period
												(12)	(13)
HOUSING—													
(a) Industrial housing, Total.	8	96	8	96	8	96	22	264	22	264	816	22	
OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES—													
Labour welfare ..	39	468	39	468	47	564	47	564	39	468	2,532	39	
Welfare of scheduled tribes.	215	2,580	240	2,880	314	3,768	359	4,308	387	4,644	18,180	387	
Welfare of scheduled castes and backward classes.	29	348	29	348	29	348	29	348	29	348	1,740	29	
Women's welfare.	13	156	13	156	6	72	32	384	32	384	1,152	32	
Total ..	296	3,552	321	3,852	396	4,752	467	5,604	487	5,844	23,604	487	
MISCELLANEOUS—													
Development of Capital ..	21	252	21	252	21	252	21	252	21	252	1,260	21	
Broadcasting ..	8	96	16	192	24	288	32	384	40	480	1,440	40	
Total ..	29	348	37	444	45	540	53	636	61	732	2,700	61	

ABSTRACT.

Agriculture ..	726	8,712	878	10,536	986	11,832	1,073	12,876	1,160	13,920	57,876	1,160
Community development ..	30	360	69	828	114	1,368	168	2,016	228	2,736	7,308	228
Irrigation and power ..	166	1,992	253	3,036	253	3,036	295	3,540	295	3,540	15,144	295
Industries ..	187	2,244	248	2,976	334	4,008	412	4,944	412	4,944	19,116	412
Education ..	87	1,044	190	2,280	254	3,048	285	3,420	318	3,816	13,608	318
Health ..	206	2,472	278	3,336	398	4,776	475	5,700	590	7,080	23,436	590
Housing ..	8	96	8	96	8	96	22	264	22	264	816	22
Other social services ..	296	3,552	321	3,852	396	4,752	467	5,604	487	5,844	23,604	437
Miscellaneous ..	29	348	37	444	45	540	53	636	61	732	2,700	61
Total ..	1,735	20,820	2,282	27,384	2,788	33,456	3,250	39,000	3,573	42,876	1,63,536	3,573

STATEMENT E. 2.

TECHNICAL <i>Head of Development.</i>	MAN-POWER REQUIRED										CONTINUING PHASE	
	1956-57.		1957-58.		1958-59.		1959-60.		1960-61.		Total 1956-61.	Maximum required during any period
(1)	No. (2)	M.M. (3)	No. (4)	M.M. (5)	No. (6)	M.M. (7)	No. (8)	M.M. (9)	No. (10)	M.M. (11)	M.M. (12)	No. (13)
AGRICULTURE—												
Agriculture ..	901	10,812	1,071	12,852	1,193	14,316	1,382	16,584	1,575	18,900	73,464	1,575
Animal husbandry ..	89	1,068	173	2,076	296	3,532	359	4,308	530	6,360	17,364	530
Dairying and milk supply	1	12	2	24	3	36	4	48	5	60	180	5
Forests ..	15	180	19	228	20	240	21	252	21	252	1,152	21
Fisheries ..	89	1,068	127	1,524	202	2,424	222	2,664	246	2,952	10,632	246
Co-operation ..	..	..	6	72	18	216	30	360	42	504	1,152	42
Total ..	1,095	13,140	1,398	16,776	1,732	20,784	2,018	24,216	2,419	29,028	1,03,944	2,419
Community Projects and National Extension Service.	570	6,840	1,311	15,732	1,166	13,992	3,196	38,352	4,232	50,784	1,25,700	4,232
IRRIGATION AND POWER—												
Major and medium irrigation project.	..	..	42	504	42	504	42	504	42	504	2,016	42
Power projects ..	70	840	111	1,332	111	1,332	127	1,524	127	1,524	6,552	127
Total ..	70	840	153	1,836	153	1,836	169	2,028	169	2,028	8,568	169
Industries, Total ..	505	6,060	558	6,696	685	8,220	735	8,820	735	8,820	38,616	735
Education, Total ..	1,946	23,352	3,844	46,128	5,726	68,712	7,592	91,104	9,458	1,13,496	3,42,792	9,458
HEALTH—												
Medical ..	329	3,948	581	6,972	1,207	14,484	1,303	15,636	1,336	16,032	57,072	1,336
Public Health ..	280	3,360	353	4,236	370	4,440	375	4,500	375	4,500	21,036	375
Total ..	609	7,308	934	11,208	1,577	18,924	1,678	20,136	1,711	20,532	78,108	1,711

Head of Development.	1956-57.		1957-58.		1958-59.		1959-60.		1960-61.		Total. 1956-61.	Maximum required during any period
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)			(11)	(12)	(13)
OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES—												
Labour welfare ..	15	180	15	180	15	180	15	180	15	180	900	15
Welfare of scheduled tribes.	286	3,432	325	3,900	363	4,356	395	4,740	433	5,196	21,624	433
Welfare of scheduled castes and backward classes.	7	84	7	84	7	84	7	84	7	84	420	7
Women's welfare. ..	9	108	9	108	7	84	25	300	25	300	900	25
Total ..	317	3,804	356	4,272	392	4,704	442	5,304	480	5,760	23,844	480
MISCELLANEOUS—												
Development of Capital..	21	252	21	252	21	252	21	252	21	252	1,260	21
Broadcasting ..	25	30	50	600	75	900	100	1,200	124	1,468	4,468	124
Total ..	46	282	71	852	96	1,152	121	1,452	145	1,720	5,728	145
Housing, Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	132	11	132	264	11
ABSTRACT.												
Agriculture ..	1,095	13,140	1,398	16,776	1,732	20,784	2,018	24,216	2,419	29,028	1,03,944	2,419
Community Projects and National Extension Service.	570	6,840	1,311	15,732	1,166	13,992	3,196	38,352	4,232	50,784	1,25,700	4,232
Irrigation and power ..	70	840	153	1,836	153	1,836	169	2,028	169	2,028	8,568	169
Industries ..	505	6,060	558	6,696	685	8,220	735	8,820	735	8,820	38,616	735
Education ..	1,946	23,352	3,844	46,128	5,726	68,712	7,592	91,104	9,458	1,13,496	3,42,792	9,458
Health ..	609	7,308	934	11,208	1,577	18,924	1,678	20,136	1,711	20,532	78,108	1,711
Other social services ..	317	3,804	356	4,272	392	4,704	442	5,304	480	5,760	23,844	480
Miscellaneous ..	29	348	37	444	45	540	53	636	61	732	2,700	61
Housing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	132	11	132	264	11
Total ..	5,141	61,692	8,591	1,03,092	11,476	1,37,712	15,894	1,90,728	19,276	2,31,342	7,24,536	19,276

STATEMENT E. 2.

SKILLED

MANPOWER REQUIRED.

CONTINUING PHASE.

Head of Development.	1956-57.		1957-58.		1958-59.		1959-60.		1960-61.		Total 1956-61.	Maximum required during
	No. (2)	M.M. (3)	No. (4)	M.M. (5)	No. (6)	M.M. (7)	No. (8)	M.M. (9)	No. (10)	M.M. (11)	M.M. (12)	No. (13)
AGRICULTURE—												
Agriculture ..	384	4,608	381	4,572	354	4,248	323	3,876	308	3,696	21,000	384
Animal Husbandry ..	92	1,104	124	1,488	149	1,788	164	1,968	173	2,076	8,424	173
Dairying and Milk supply	6	72	12	144	18	216	24	288	30	360	1,080	30
Forests	13	156	16	192	17	204	18	216	18	216	984	18
Fisheries .. ..	..	..	2	24	14	168	15	180	15	180	552	15
Total ..	495	5,940	535	6,420	552	6,624	544	6,528	544	6,528	32,040	544
IRRIGATION AND POWER—												
Power Projects, Total.	240	2,880	345	4,140	345	4,140	435	5,220	435	5,220	21,600	435
INDUSTRIES												
Total ..	1,613	19,356	2,283	27,396	2,953	35,436	3,413	40,956	3,413	40,956	1,64,100	3,413
EDUCATION												
Total ..	50	600	75	900	100	1,200	150	1,800	150	1,800	6,300	150
HEALTH—												
Medical	50	600	92	1,104	173	2,076	181	2,172	185	2,220	8,172	185
Public Health ..	95	1,140	69	828	70	840	70	840	70	840	4,488	95
Total ..	145	1,720	161	1,932	243	2,916	251	3,012	251	3,060	12,660	280
OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES—												
Labour Welfare ..	5	60	5	60	5	60	5	60	5	60	300	5
Welfare of Scheduled Tribes.	157	1,884	872	10,464	926	11,112	760	9,120	814	9,768	42,348	926
Total ..	162	1,944	877	10,524	931	11,172	765	9,180	819	9,828	42,648	931

STATEMENT E. 2—cont.
MAN-POWER REQUIRED—cont.

UNSKILLED

CONTINUING PHASE

Head of Development.	1956-57.		1957-58.		1958-59.		1959-60.		1960-61.		Total.	Maximum required during any period (13)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		(12)
MISCELLANEOUS—		80	960	80	960	80	960	80	960	80	960	4,800	80
Development of Capital Broadcasting ..		2	24	4	48	6	72	8	96	10	120	360	10
Total ..		82	984	84	1,008	86	1,032	88	1,056	90	1,080	5,160	90
		ABSTRACT.											
Agriculture	495	5,940	535	6,420	552	6,624	544	6,528	544	6,528	32,040	544	
Irrigation and Power ..	240	2,880	345	4,140	345	4,140	435	5,220	435	5,220	21,600	435	
Industries	1,613	19,356	2,283	27,396	2,953	35,436	3,413	40,956	3,413	40,956	1,64,100	3,413	
Education	50	600	75	900	100	1,200	150	1,800	150	1,800	6,300	150	
Health	145	1,720	161	1,932	243	2,916	251	3,012	251	3,060	12,660	280	
Other Social Services ..	162	1,944	877	10,524	931	11,172	765	9,180	819	9,828	42,648	931	
Miscellaneous	82	984	84	1,008	86	1,032	88	1,056	90	1,080	5,160	90	
Total ..	2,787	33,444	4,360	52,320	5,210	62,520	5,646	67,752	5,106	68,472	284,508	5,843	
AGRICULTURE—													
Agriculture	972	11,664	1,108	13,296	1,175	14,100	1,309	15,708	1,465	17,580	72,438	1,465	
Animal Husbandry ..	341	4,092	431	5,172	583	6,996	649	7,788	737	8,844	32,892	737	
Dairying and Milk Supply.	260	3,120	320	3,840	380	4,560	440	5,280	500	6,000	22,800	500	
Forests	70	840	80	960	100	1,200	100	1,200	100	1,200	5,400	100	
Fisheries	12	144	12	144	22	264	32	384	42	504	1,440	42	
Total ..	1,655	19,860	1,951	23,412	2,260	27,120	2,530	30,360	2,844	34,128	1,34,880	2,844	
Community Project and National extension Service.													
Total ..	90	1,080	207	2,484	342	4,104	504	6,048	684	8,208	21,924	684	
IRRIGATION AND POWER—													
Power Project													
Total ..	720	8,640	1,035	12,420	1,035	12,420	1,305	15,660	1,305	15,660	64,800	1,305	

<i>Head of development.</i>		1956-57.		1957-58.		1958-59.		1959-60.		1960-61.		<i>Total. 1956-61.</i>	<i>Maximum required during any period (13)</i>
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)			(11)	(12)
INDUSTRIES—	Total ..	200	2,400	280	3,360	700	8,400	1,450	17,400	1,450	17,400	48,960	1,450
EDUCATION—	Total ..	169	2,028	354	4,248	428	5,136	448	5,376	465	5,580	22,368	465
HEALTH—													
Medical	.. ..	166	1,992	295	3,540	638	7,656	704	8,448	747	8,964	30,600	747
Public Health	.. ..	148	1,776	523	6,276	523	6,276	523	6,276	523	6,276	26,880	523
	Total ..	314	3,768	818	9,816	1,161	13,932	1,227	14,724	1,270	15,240	57,480	1,270
OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES—													
Welfare of scheduled Tribes—													
	Total ..	112	1,344	162	1,944	208	2,496	246	2,952	288	3,456	12,192	288
MISCELLANEOUS—													
Development of Capital	.. ..	160	1,920	160	1,920	160	1,920	160	1,920	160	1,920	9,600	160
Broadcasting	.. ..	23	276	46	552	69	828	92	1,104	114	1,368	4,128	114
	Total ..	183	2,196	206	2,472	229	2,748	252	3,024	274	3,288	13,728	274
ABSTRACT.													
Agriculture	.. ..	1,655	19,860	1,951	23,412	2,260	27,120	2,530	30,360	2,844	34,128	1,34,880	2,844
Community Project and National extension Service.	.. ..	90	1,080	207	2,484	342	4,104	504	6,048	684	8,208	21,924	684
Power	.. ..	720	8,640	1,035	12,420	1,035	12,420	1,305	15,660	1,305	15,660	64,800	1,305
Industries	.. ..	200	2,400	280	3,360	428	8,400	1,450	17,400	1,450	17,400	48,960	1,450
Education	.. ..	169	2,028	354	4,248	428	5,136	448	5,376	465	5,580	23,368	465
Health	.. ..	314	8,768	818	9,816	1,161	13,932	1,227	14,724	1,270	15,240	57,480	1,270
Other Social Services	.. ..	112	1,341	162	1,944	208	2,496	246	2,952	288	3,456	12,192	288
Miscellaneous	.. ..	183	2,196	206	2,472	229	2,748	252	3,024	274	3,288	13,728	274
	Total ..	3,443	41,316	5,013	60,156	6,363	76,356	7,962	95,544	8,580	1,02,960	3,76,332	8,580

STATEMENT F.

MATERIALS REQUIRED.

<i>Head of Development.</i>	<i>Unit.</i>	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.	1960-61.	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
I. CEMENT.							
AGRICULTURE—							
Agriculture	Tons ..	2,723	2,819	2,430	2,300	1,775	12,047
Minor irrigation	225	575	973	475	300	2,550
Animal husbandry	60	40	110	..	..	220
Dairying and milk supply	30	30	30	30	140	270
Forests
Co-operation	2,000	4,120	5,000	7,000	9,000	27,120
IRRIGATION AND POWER—							
Major and medium irrigation projects	1,43,600	1,17,800	1,21,000	1,18,400	1,26,700	6,27,500
Power projects	4,400	5,150	5,150	1,500	1,500	17,700
INDUSTRIES—							
..	15,700	24,300	16,300	6,400	1,300	64,000
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION—							
Roads	6,300	10,120	10,777	10,357	14,063	51,617
EDUCATION	7,975	9,900	14,850	12,375	11,550	56,650
HEALTH—							
Medical	13,952	13,021	2,325	1,860	1,162	32,320
Water-supply and drainage	300	300	300	300	300	1,500
HOUSING—							
Industrial housing	2,059	2,459	2,706	..	..	7,224
Rural housing	375	450	525	625	750	2,725
Urban housing	6,000	6,000	7,000	7,200	7,200	33,400
OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES—							
Labour welfare	371	372	432	185	124	1,483
Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes.	341	565	1,150	992	944	3,992
MISCELLANEOUS—							
Development of Capital	9,800	11,800	..	..	..	21,600
Total	<u>2,16,211</u>	<u>2,09,830</u>	<u>1,19,060</u>	<u>1,69,999</u>	<u>1,76,828</u>	<u>9,63,928</u>

II. IRON AND STEEL.

AGRICULTURE—												
16	Agriculture	..	..	..	..	Tons.	793	724	492	452	388	2,949
	Minor irrigation	..	..	..	..	"	20	50	60	10	..	140
	Dairying and milk supply	..	..	..	..	"	3	3	3	3	3	15
	Animal husbandry	..	..	..	..	"	8	8	9	9	9	43
	Co-operation	..	..	..	..	"	100	150	200	250	300	1,000
IRRIGATION AND POWER—												
	Major and medium irrigation projects	..	..	..	..	"	2,395	2,701	4,101	5,488	4,653	19,338
	Power projects	..	..	..	..	"	9,500	9,500	10,000	500	500	30,000
	Industries	..	..	..	..	"	2,390	3,090	1,000	700	..	7,180
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS—												
	Roads	..	..	..	..	"	196	313	335	320	437	1,601
	EDUCATION	..	..	..	..	"	464	576	864	720	672	3,296
HEALTH—												
	Medical	..	..	..	..	"	5,283	4,932	881	704	440	12,240
	Water supply and drainage	..	..	..	..	"	16	16	16	16	16	80
HOUSING—												
	Industrial housing	..	..	..	..	"	39	189	195	..	..	422
	Rural housing	..	..	..	..	"	25	30	35	45	50	185
	Urban housing	..	..	..	..	"	600	600	700	720	720	3,340
OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES—												
	Labour welfare	..	..	..	..	"	7	7	8	3	2	27
	Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes.	..	..	..	..	"	10	16	40	24	12	102
MISCELLANEOUS—												
	Development of Capital..	..	..	..	..	"	600	700	..	..	..	1,300
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	22,449	236,05	19,038	9,964	8,202	83,258

<i>Head of development.</i>				<i>Unit</i>	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.	1960-61.	<i>Total.</i>
(1)				(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
III. TIMBER.										
AGRICULTURE—										
Agriculture	..	..	..	Cft.	3,020	2,150	1,560	1,400	1,260	9,390
Animal Husbandry	..	..	..	..	770	770	770	770	770	3,850
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION—										
Roads	..	..	..	..	51,590	83,100	88,600	85,250	1,15,600	4,24,500
EDUCATION	..	..	..	..	31,900	39,600	59,400	49,500	46,200	2,26,600
HOUSING—										
Industrial housing	..	..	..	..	18,090	18,090	20,260	..	..	56,440
OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES—										
Labour welfare	..	..	..	..	3,256	3,256	3,799	1,628	1,085	13,024
Welfare of scheduled castes and backward classes	..	..	..	..	800	1,100	2,750	1,650	825	7,125
Total	..	..	..	..	<u>1,09,786</u>	<u>1,48,066</u>	<u>1,77,139</u>	<u>1,40,198</u>	<u>1,65,740</u>	<u>7,40,929</u>
IV. BULLDOZERS AND TRACTORS.										
AGRICULTURE—										
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	85	85	84	84	83	421
V. JEEPS AND VANS.										
AGRICULTURE—										
Co-operation	..	..	..	..	15	3	2	..	..	20
Agriculture	..	..	..	..	5	13	1	1	1	21
Fisheries	..	..	..	..	11	11	6	5	4	37
Industries	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	13
HEALTH—										
Public health	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	14
OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES—										
Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes.	..	..	..	..	11	1	7	..	..	19
Total	..	..	..	..	<u>69</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>124</u>

VI. OIL ENGINES, ELECTRIC MOTORS, ETC.													
AGRICULTURE—													
Agriculture	Number	237	237	230	230	230	1,164	
Fisheries	5	6	13	14	19	57	
OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES—													
Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes	4	4	
Total							..	246	243	243	245	249	1,225
VII. OTHER MACHINERY.													
AGRICULTURE—													
Agriculture	Number	101	83	71	70	70	395	
IRRIGATION AND POWER—													
Power projects	700	700	742	24	24	2,192	Power transformers, distribution transformers, generators, etc.
MISCELLANEOUS—													
Broadcasting	3,619	6,219	8,819	14,119	14,018	44,094	Radio sets, batteries, etc.
Total							..	4,420	7,002	9,632	11,514	14,113	46,681
VIII. COAL.													
IRRIGATION AND POWER—													
Power projects	Tons	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	7,00,000	
IX. INSULATORS.													
IRRIGATION AND POWER—													
Power projects	Number	1,00,800	1,01,400	1,00,800	2,500	2,500	3,08,000	
X. CONDUCTORS.													
IRRIGATION AND POWER—													
Power projects	Miles	7,000	7,050	7,100	400	400	21,950	
XI. CHEMICALS.													
INDUSTRIES													
..	Tons	300	300	500	1,100	
[OTHER MINERALS (Bitumen)]													
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS—													
Roads	Tons	880	1,530	1,460	1,180	1,750	6,800	

STATEMENT A.

PLAN EXPENDITURE FOR 1956-61.

Schemes costing Rupees 50 Lakhs and more.

Name of Scheme.	Phasing.						Foreign exchange.				
	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.	1960-61.	Plan 1956-61.	Total for completion.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-61.	Total 1956-61.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
(Rupees in lakhs.)											
AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT—											
<i>Agriculture—</i>											
Multiplication and distribution of improved seeds.	14.80	18.00	21.62	25.22	28.36	108.00	108.00	..	..	..	..
Distribution of Tractors on hire purchase system.	15.00	13.50	12.00	10.50	9.00	60.00	60.00	15.00	15.00	45.00	75.00
<i>Animal Husbandry—</i>											
Veterinary College	13.75	18.50	7.75	5.00	5.00	50.00	50.00	..	..	..	..
Key Village Scheme	4.50	6.25	12.25	13.00	14.00	50.00	50.00	..	..	..	..
<i>Co-operation—</i>											
Development of Co-operative marketing.	15.21	34.29	41.82	28.99	25.56	145.87	145.87	..	..	..	..
IRRIGATION AND POWER—											
<i>Irrigation—</i>											
Krishna Barrage	96.00	..	..	..	..	96.00	96.00	..	..	..	..
Bhairavanitippa Project	50.00	24.00	..	..	..	74.00	74.00	..	..	..	..
Nagar Janasagar Project	210.00	300.00	440.00	550.00	600.00	2,100.00	4,614.00	70.00	80.00	60.00	210.00
Tungabhadra High Level Canal	50.00	116.00	127.00	127.00	100.00	520.00	1,896.00	20.00	20.00	12.00	52.00
Kurnool Cuddapah Canal	209.00	..	..	..	..	209.00	209.00	10.00	..	..	10.00
Other Projects	51.00	..	..	..	..	51.00	51.00	5.00	..	..	5.00
Vamsadhara Project .. ..	..	..	..	20.00	80.00	100.00	1,256.00	..	..	10.00	10.00
Siddeswaram Project and Puli-chintala Project Investigation	..	..	..	..	50.00	50.00	3,220.00	..	..	5.00	5.00
							3,490.00				

Power—

Machkund Hydro-Electric Project	70.00	110.00	71.00	..	..	251.00	251.00	60.00	40.00	25.00	125.00
Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Project.	170	85.00	90.00	..	..	345.00	345.00	78.00	50.00	32.00	160.00
Machkund Hydro-Electric Project Stage II.	52.00	72.00	52.00	10.00	10.00	196.00	226.00	30.00	20.00	10.00	60.00
Tungabhadra-Nellore Hydro Thermal Project.	87.00	340.00	298.00	..	..	725.00	770.00	47.00	200.00	148.00	395.00
Rural Electrification	180	200.00	200.00	42.00	11.00	633.00	1,111.00	20.00	20.00	24.00	64.00
Sileru Hydro-Electric Project ..	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00	2,453.00	2.00	2.00	..	4.00

INDUSTRIES—

Expansion of Andhra Paper Mills, Rajahmundry.	20.00	70.00	85.00	..	..	175.00	175.00	20.00	60.00	35.00	115.00
Co-operative Sugar Factories ..	40.44	20.33	..	..	..	60.77	60.77	..	..	..	..
S. C. & W. C. Loans to Primary Weavers Societies.	17.09	16.55	15.99	12.45	9.97	72.05	72.05	..	..	..	..
Improvement of Techniques running expenditure and organisational expenditure.	13.75	13.38	13.50	13.50	13.55	67.68	67.68	..	..	..	..
Expansion of Marketing Organisation of Andhra Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society.	9.38	10.06	10.78	11.52	12.05	53.79	53.79	..	..	..	..
Rebate on Sales	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00	50.00	..	..	..	..
Starting of 18 small scale Industries (8 Commercial and 10 non-commercial).	2.13	8.29	16.73	32.29	25.08	84.52	84.52	0.30	1.25	14.10	15.65
Establishment of 2 Industrial Estates.	15.30	16.12	15.77	16.59	0.94	64.72	64.72	..	..	..	..
Cottage Industries including loans to trainees and artisans for all the Districts.	12.90	18.64	21.69	22.81	21.43	97.47	..	..	..	..	..

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS ..

EDUCATION—

Primary	16.87	29.42	71.88	84.44	99.81	302.42	..	..	..	..	..
Secondary	8.60	12.07	16.95	20.42	24.01	82.05	..	0.50	0.50	1.00	2.00
Technical and Vocational (Non-university).	29.00	34.44	24.69	20.75	16.94	125.82	..	1.62	3.37	5.00	9.99
University General Arts and Sciences.	13.00	15.50	22.50	21.00	23.00	95.00	..	..	..	..	..
Higher Professional and Technological Institutions.	16.83	26.68	16.78	10.33	9.88	80.50	..	3.00	3.00	3.00	9.00
Village Plans .. .. .	..	2.50	15.00	15.00	17.50	50.00	..	..	..	..	..

<i>Head of development.</i>	1956-57.		1957-58.		1958-59.		1959-60.		1960-61.		<i>Total.</i> 1956-61.	<i>Maximum</i> <i>required</i> <i>during</i>
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)			(11)	(12)	(13)
HEALTH AND MEDICAL—												
<i>Medical—</i>												
Primary Health Centres	13.27	20.12	24.44	14.34	14.34	86.51	86.51	..	..	..	..
<i>Public Health—</i>												
National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme.												
Rural Areas	14.00	24.00	23.00	23.00	12.00	96.00	96.00	2.70	1.00	2.00	50.0
Vijayawada Sewerage Scheme	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00	73.00	..	..	0.28	28.7
Eluru Sewerage Scheme	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00	88.81	..	..	7.48	7.48
HOUSING—												
Urban Housing Scheme	..	20.04	20.05	24.04	25.05	25.29	114.47	114.47	..	..	..	..
MISCELLANEOUS—												
<i>Development of Capital—</i>												
Construction of buildings at Kurnool for the Andhra Offices and quarters for staff functioning at Madras Estimate Rs. 160 lakhs.		75.00	85.00	..	..	..	160.00	160.00				
Construction of quarters at Kurnool for Officers still living in Tents. Estimate Rs. 80 lakhs.		35.00	45.00	..	..	..	80.00	80.00	5.00	5.00	..	10.00

STATEMENT D.

TARGETS OF WORK/CAPACITY.

Schemes Costing Rupees 50 lakhs and Over.

Head of Development Scheme.	Unit.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.	1960-61.	1956-61.	Completion.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
AGRICULTURE—								
<i>Seed multiplication and distribution—</i>								
Seed farms in N. E. S. Blocks	No.	52	62	62	62	62	300	300
Seed stores to be opened.	No.	52	62	62	62	62	300	300
<i>Distribution of Seeds :</i>								
Paddy	Tons	6,957	6,957	6,957	6,957	6,957	34,785	34,785
Millets	Tons	1,884	1,884	1,942	1,942	1,942	9,594	9,594
Groundnuts	Tons	4,281	4,281	4,281	4,281	4,281	21,405	21,405
Pulses	Tons	405	405	405	405	405	2,025	2,025
Green manure seeds	Tons	166	120	120	120	120	646	646
<i>Mechanical Cultivation—</i>								
Distribution of tractors on hire-purchase system	No.	75	75	75	75	75	375	375
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY—								
<i>Veterinary Colleges—</i>								
Training of students as								
Veterinary Surgeons.. .. .	No.	100	100	100	100	100	500	500
Key Village schemes	No.	No targets.						
CO-OPERATION—								
<i>Development of marketing—</i>								
Reorganisation of Primary societies	No.	100	100	100	100	..	400	400
Re-organisation of Primary Marketing societies	No.	10	10	10	10	..	40	40
State Marketing Co-operative societies	No.	..	1	1	1	..	3	3
<i>Issue of loans :</i>								
Agricultural marketing .. .. .	.. Rs. in lakhs.	222	252	292	340	400	1,506	1,506
Large size godowns	No.	5	10	12	13	15	55	55
Auxiliary godowns	No.	10	20	25	30	35	120	120
Cotton gins	No.	..	2	2	3	1	8	8
Cotton Presses	No.	..	..	1	1	1	3	3
Groundnut decorticators	No.	2	2	2	2	3	11	11
Rice Mills	No.	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Oil Mills.. .. .	No.	..	1	..	1	..	2	2
Sugarcane Crushers	No.	6	6	6	6	..	24	24

IRRIGATION AND POWER—

Krishna Barrage	..	..	..	..	..	.. Acres in lakhs.	..	1.17	..	..	..	1.17	1.17
Bhairavanithippa	..	..	..	..	..	.. "	..	0.08	..	..	..	0.08	0.08
K. C. Canal	..	..	..	..	..	.. "	..	3.00	..	..	..	3.00	3.00
Tungabhadra High Level	..	..	..	..	..	.. "	..	..	..	..	0.24	0.24	3.00
Nagarjunasagar	..	..	..	..	..	.. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.40
													I crop.
													4.50
													II crop
Vamsadhara Project	..	..	..	..	..	.. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.2
													I crop
													.50
													II crop.
													.36
													Jute.
													.05
Gajuladinne Project	..	..	..	..	..	.. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
POWER PROJECTS—													
<i>Machkund Hydro Electric Scheme—</i>													
Installed Capacity	..	..	..	..	..	.. K.W.	..	..	..	51,000	..	51,000	1,02,000
Transmission lines	..	..	..	..	..	.. Miles	25	50	50	25	25	175	250
Grid stations	..	..	..	..	..	.. No.	1	1	2	1	1	6	7
<i>Tungabhadra Nellore Hydro Thermal Electric Project—</i>													
Installed capacity	..	..	..	..	..	.. K.W.	..	36,000	..	66,000	..	1,02,000	1,02,000
Transmission lines	..	..	..	..	..	.. Miles	140	140	120	..	..	400	600
Grid stations	..	..	..	..	..	.. No.	1	2	1	1	..	5	6
<i>Rural Electrification—</i>													
Transmission lines	..	..	..	..	..	.. Miles	1,600	1,600	1,600	50	50	4,900	8,163
Villages to be electrified	..	..	..	..	..	.. No.	330	299	303	16	16	964	1,773
INDUSTRIES—													
<i>Expansion of Andhra Paper Mills, Rajahmundry—</i>													
Paper to be produced	..	..	..	..	..	.. Tons	..	..	..	20	35	35	* 35
Co-operative Sugar Factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar Production	..	..	..	..	..	.. Tons	6,600	6,600	37,600	55,000	..	55,000	55,000

* The productive capacity of the mills will be increased from 10 tons to 35 tons per day.

<i>Head of development.</i>					<i>Unit.</i>	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.	1956-61	1956-61.	<i>Total.</i>	
					(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
17	<i>Village and small-scale industries—Handlooms, S.C., W.C., looms to primary weavers, co-operative societies—</i>												
	Admission of looms	..	..	..	..	No. ..	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	..	25,000	25,000
	Production of cloth	..	..	..	..	Lakhs of yards.	241	276.12	31.31	393.39	693.30	1,635.12	1,635.12
	<i>Improvement of technique</i>												
	Standard reeds	..	..	..	..	No. ..	1,980	1,980	1,980	1,980	1,980	9,900	9,900
	Devices to regulate picks	..	..	..	..	..	396.	396	396	396	396	1,980	1,980
	Wrapping machines	..	..	..	..	..	132	132	132	132	132	660	660
	Frame looms	..	..	..	..	..	330	330	330	330	330	1,650	1,650
	Pedal looms	..	..	..	..	..	198	198	198	198	198	990	990
	Coimbatore looms	..	..	..	..	..	660	660	660	660	660	3,300	3,300
	Dobbies	..	..	..	..	..	1,320	1,320	1,320	1,320	1,320	6,600	6,600
	Perapatetic Demonstration parties..	..	..	..	..	..		
	Pattern making factories	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	3
	Maistries for demonstration centres	..	..	..	..	..	66	..	..	..	..	66	66
	<i>Expansion of marketing organization of A.H.W.C.S.—</i>												
	Sale of cloth	..	..	..	..	Lakhs of yards	60	72	84	144	146	506	506
	Sale depots	..	..	..	..	No. ..	11	11	11	11	6	50	50
	Central depots	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	5	5
	City emporia	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	5	5
	Mobile vans	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	5	5
	Regional Marketing Offices	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	2
	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS—												
	<i>State Roads—</i>												
	New formation	..	..	..	..	Miles ..	..	23	23	21	33.1	100.1	100.1
	Upgrading	..	..	..	..	..	62	108	103	83	74	430	834
	Bridges and culverts	..	..	..	..	No. ..	36	58	55	48	73	270	611
	Other improvements	..	..	..	..	(Rupees in lakhs)	7.15	13.05	14.01	12.25	18.54	65	100.25
	<i>Other Roads—</i>												
	New formation	..	..	..	..	Miles ..	7.0	11.00	25.00	36.00	31	110	160
	Upgrading	..	..	..	..	..	20.00	30.00	69.00	97.00	84	300	400
	Bridges and culverts	..	..	..	..	No. ..	10	15	35	47	43	150	175
	Tools and Plant	..	..	..	..	Lakhs of Rupees	15.50	15.50	10	..	..	41	41

<i>Head of Development.</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60	1956-61.	1956-61	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>Roads under village plans—</i>								
New formation	Miles ..	38	76	114	152	190	570	570
Upgrading	" ..	13	27	39	54	67	200	200
Bridges and culverts	No. ..	20	40	60	80	100	300	300
MEDICAL—								
Opening of primary Health Centres	No. ..	15	20	20	..	..	55	55
WATER SUPPLY—								
Vijayavada Water-Supply improvements	Lakhs of Rupees	7.50	7.50	10.00	10.00	10.00	45.00	45.00
<i>Drainage and Sanitation—</i>								
Vijayawada sewage scheme	Lakhs.	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00	50.00
Eluru sewage scheme	" ..	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00	50.00
HOUSING—								
Urban housing Scheme—Construction of houses	No. ..	300	300	350	360	360	1,670	1,670
DEVELOPMENT OF CAPITAL								
<i>Construction of buildings at Kurnool—</i>								
Offices	No. ..	10	10	..	..	..	20	20
Residential quarters	" ..	590	690	..	..	..	1,280	1,280
Construction of residential quarters for officers still living in tents	" ..	370	480	..	..	..	850	850

STATEMENT E-1.

MAN POWER REQUIRED.

Schemes costing 50 lakhs and above.

Number and name of the scheme.	Construction Phase.											Total 1956-61. M.M.	Mannum number requir- ed during any period
	1956-57.		1957-58.		1958-59.		1959-60.		1960-61.		M.M.		
	Number.	M.M.	Number.	M.M.	Number.	M.M.	Number.	M.M.	Number.	M.M.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
1 DEVELOPMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING													
Administrative
Technical	1	12	3	36	3	36	3	36	1	12	132	3	
Skilled	45	540	90	1,080	100	1,200	125	1,500	150	1,800	6,120	150	
Unskilled	60	720	120	1,440	130	1,560	175	2,100	200	2,400	8,220	200	
Total ..	106	1,272	213	2,556	233	2,796	303	3,636	371	4,212	14,472	351	
2 MACHKUND HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT--													
Administrative	42	504	42	504	42	504	21	252	21	252	2,016	42	
Technical	52	624	52	624	52	624	13	156	13	156	2,184	52	
Skilled	190	2,280	190	2,280	190	2,280	45	540	45	540	7,920	190	
Unskilled	1,425	17,100	1,425	17,100	1,425	17,100	337	4,044	337	4,044	59,388	1,425	
Total ..	1,709	20,508	1,709	20,508	1,709	20,508	416	4,992	416	4,992	71,508	1,709	
3 TUNGABHADRA PROJECT, NELLORE--													
Administrative	168	2,016	139	1,668	139	1,668	22	264	22	264	5,880	168	
Technical	122	1,464	148	1,776	148	1,776	19	228	19	228	5,472	148	
Skilled	440	5,280	530	6,360	530	6,360	60	720	60	720	19,440	530	
Unskilled	3,300	39,600	3,975	47,700	3,975	47,700	450	5,400	450	5,400	1,45,800	3,975	
Total ..	4,030	48,360	4,792	57,504	4,792	57,504	551	6,612	551	6,612	1,76,592	4,792	

Head of development.	1956-57.		1957-58.		1958-59.		1959-60.		1960-61.		Total. 1956-61.	Maximum required during any period	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)			(11)	(12)	(13)
4 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION—													
Administrative ..	42	504	42	504	42	504	21	252	4	48	1,812	42	
Technical ..	46	552	46	552	46	552	13	156	8	96	1,908	46	
Skilled ..	170	2,040	170	2,040	170	2,040	45	540	30	360	7,020	170	
Unskilled ..	1,275	15,300	1,275	15,300	1,275	15,300	337	4,044	225	2,700	52,644	1,275	
Total ..	1,533	18,396	1,533	18,396	1,533	18,396	416	4,992	267	3,204	63,384	1,533	
5 SILERU HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECT—													
Administrative ..	21	252	21	252	21	252	21	252	21	252	1,260	21	
Technical ..	25	300	25	300	25	300	25	300	25	300	1,500	25	
Skilled ..	95	1,140	95	1,140	95	1,140	95	1,140	95	1,140	5,700	95	
Unskilled ..	712	8,544	712	8,544	712	8,544	712	8,544	712	8,544	42,720	712	
Total ..	853	10,236	853	10,236	853	10,236	853	10,236	853	10,236	51,180	853	
6 EXPANSION OF ANDHRA PAPER MILLS (RAJAHMUNDY)—													
Administrative ..	5	60	5	60	10	120	..	..	..	..	240	10
Technical ..	5	60	10	120	25	300	..	..	..	..	480	25
Skilled ..	50	600	50	600	100	1,200	..	..	..	..	2,400	100
Unskilled ..	150	1,800	150	1,800	300	3,600	..	..	..	..	7,200	300
Total ..	210	2,520	215	2,580	435	5,220	..	..	..	..	10,320	435
7 SUGAR FACTORIES—													
Administrative ..	12	144									144	12	
Technical ..	18	216									216	18	
Unskilled ..	1,200	14,400									14,400	1,200	
Total ..	1,230	14,760									14,760	1,230	

8 ROADS—													
Administrative	..	550	6,600	550	6,600	550	6,600	550	6,600	550	6,600	33,000	550
Technical	..	236	2,832	236	2,832	236	2,831	236	2,832	236	2,832	14,160	236
Skilled	..	1,223	14,676	1,846	22,152	1,661	19,932	1,567	18,804	1,748	20,976	96,540	1,846
Unskilled	..	6,283	75,396	9,850	1,18,200	11,500	138,000	12,375	1,48,500	11,500	138,000	6,18,096	12,375
Total	..	8,292	99,504	12,482	1,49,784	13,947	167,364	14,728	1,76,736	14,034	1,68,408	7,61,796	4,728
9 SCHOOL BUILDINGS—													
Technical	..	29	348	34	408	48	576	44	528	41	492	2,352	48
Skilled	..	497	5,964	584	7,008	829	9,948	749	8,988	698	8,376	40,284	829
Unskilled	..	962	11,544	1,130	13,560	1,604	19,248	1,451	17,412	1,351	16,212	77,976	1,604
Total	..	1,488	17,856	1,748	20,976	2,481	29,772	2,244	26,928	2,090	25,080	1,20,612	2,481
10 HEALTH SCHEMES—													
Administrative	..	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	72	6	72	360	6
Technical	..	16	192	16	192	16	192	16	192	16	192	960	16
Skilled	..	30	360	30	360	30	360	30	360	30	360	1,800	30
Total	..	52	624	52	624	52	624	52	624	52	624	3,120	52
11 URBAN WATER SUPPLY—													
Administrative	..	21	252	21	252	21	252	21	252	21	252	1,260	21
Technical	..	69	828	69	828	69	828	69	828	69	828	4,140	69
Skilled	..	60	720	60	720	60	720	60	720	60	720	3,600	60
Unskilled	..	600	7,200	600	7,200	600	7,200	600	7,200	600	7,200	36,000	600
Total	..	750	9,000	750	9,000	750	9,000	750	9,000	750	9,000	45,000	750
12 URBAN HOUSING—													
Administrative	..	15	180	15	180	15	180	15	180	15	180	900	15
Technical	..	10	120	10	120	10	120	10	120	10	120	600	10
Skilled	..	1,325	15,900	1,525	15,900	1,525	18,300	1,525	18,300	1,525	18,300	86,700	1,525
Unskilled	..	675	8,100	675	8,100	750	9,000	775	9,300	775	9,300	43,800	775
Total	..	2,025	24,300	2,025	24,300	2,300	27,600	2,325	27,900	2,325	27,900	1,32,000	2,325
13 DEVELOPMENT OF CAPITAL—													
Administrative	..	78	936	97	1,164	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,100	97
Technical	..	77	924	100	1,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,124	100
Skilled	..	850	10,200	1,020	12,240	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,490	1,020
Unskilled	..	1,700	20,400	2,040	24,480	..	..	..	..	..	..	44,880	2,040
Total	..	2,705	32,460	3,257	39,084	..	..	..	..	..	..	71,544	3,257

STATEMENT E. 2.

MAN-POWER REQUIRED

CONTINUING PHASE

Schemes costing 50 lakhs & above

Name of the scheme	1956-57.		1957-58.		1958-59.		1959-60.		1960-61.		Total. 1956-61.	Maximum required during any period	
	No.	M.M.	No.	M.M.	No.	M.M.	No.	M.M.	No.	M.M.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
DISTRIBUTION OF IMPROVED SEEDS													
Administrative	52	624	114	1,368	176	2,112	238	2,856	300	36,00	..	10,560	300
Technical	156	1,872	342	4,104	528	6,336	714	8,568	900	10,800	..	31,680	900
Unskilled	104	1,248	228	2,736	352	4,224	476	5,712	600	7,200	..	21,120	600
Total	312	3,744	684	8,208	1,056	12,672	1,428	17,136	1,800	21,600	..	63,360	1,800
DEVELOPMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING—													
Administrative	25	300	50	600	50	600	50	600	50	600	..	2,700	50
Technical .. ..	..	..	6	72	18	216	30	360	42	504	..	1,152	42
Total	25	300	56	672	68	816	80	960	92	1,104	..	3,852	92
MACHKUND HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT—													
Administrative	120	1,440	120	1,440	120	1,440	120	1,440	120	1,440	..	7,200	120
Technical	32	384	32	384	32	384	32	384	32	384	..	1,920	32
Skilled	105	1,260	105	1,260	105	1,260	105	1,260	105	1,260	..	6,300	105
Unskilled	315	3,780	315	3,780	315	3,780	315	3,780	315	3,780	..	18,900	315
Total	572	6,864	572	6,864	572	6,864	572	6,864	572	6,864	..	34,320	572

<i>Head of development.</i>	1956-57.		1957-58.		1958-59.		1959-60.		1960-61.		<i>Total 1956-61.</i>	<i>Maximum required during any period</i>
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)			(11)	(12)	(13)
TUNGABHADRA—NELLORE—												
Administrative	46	552	55	660	55	660	97	1,164	97	1,164	4,200	97
Technical	38	456	43	516	43	516	69	828	69	828	3,144	69
Skilled	135	1,620	150	1,800	150	1,800	240	2,880	240	2,880	10,980	240
Unskilled	405	4,860	450	5,400	450	5,400	720	8,640	720	8,640	32,940	720
Total	624	7,488	698	8,376	698	8,376	1 126	13,512	1,126	13,512	51,264	1,126
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION.—												
Administrative .. ..	..	..	42	504	42	504	42	504	42	504	2,016	42
Technical .. ..	..	..	26	312	26	312	26	312	26	312	1,248	26
Skilled .. ..	..	..	90	1,080	90	1,080	90	1,080	90	1,080	4,320	90
Unskilled .. ..	..	..	270	3,240	270	3,240	270	3,240	270	3,240	12,960	270
Total .. ..	..	..	428	5,136	428	5,136	428	5,136	428	5,136	20,544	428
EXPANSION OF ANDHRA PAPER MILLS, RAJAHMUNDRY—												
Administrative .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	120	10	120	240	10
Technical .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	300	25	300	600	25
Skilled .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	2,400	200	2,400	4,800	200
Unskilled .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	3,600	300	3,600	7,200	300
Total .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	535	6,420	535	6,420	12,840	535
CO-OPERATIVE SUGAR FACTORY—												
Administrative .. ..	..	..	12	144	258	3,096	258	3,096	258	3,096	9,432	258
Technical .. ..	..	..	432	5,184	630	7,560	630	7,560	630	7,560	27,864	630
Skilled .. ..	..	..	..	..	588	7,056	588	7,056	588	7,056	21,168	588
Unskilled .. ..	..	..	517	6,204	517	6,204	517	6,204	517	6,204	24,816	517
Total .. ..	..	..	961	11,532	1,993	23,916	1,993	23,916	1,993	23,916	83,280	1,993

<i>Head of development.</i>	1956-57.		1957-58.		1958-59.		1959-60.		1960-61.		<i>Total.</i> 1956-61.	<i>Maximum</i> <i>required</i> <i>during</i> <i>any period</i>
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)			(11)	(12)	(13)
EDUCATIONAL SCHEMES—												
Administrative	87	1,044	185	2,220	249	2,988	280	3,360	313	3,756	13,368	313
Technical	1,944	23,328	3,817	45,804	5,691	68,292	7,549	90,588	9,408	1,12,884	3,40,896	9,407
Skilled	50	600	75	900	100	1,200	150	1,800	150	1,800	6,300	150
Unskilled	169	2,028	346	4,152	420	5,040	436	5,232	457	5,484	21,936	457
Total	2,250	27,000	4,423	53,076	6,460	77,520	8,415	1,00,980	10,327	1,23,924	3,82,500	10,327
MEDICAL SCHEMES—												
Technical	165	1,980	385	4,620	605	7,260	605	7,260	605	7,260	28,380	605
Skilled	15	180	35	420	55	660	55	660	55	660	2,580	55
Unskilled	120	1,440	280	3,360	440	5,280	440	5,280	440	5,280	20,640	440
Total	300	3,600	700	8,400	1,100	13,200	1,100	13,200	1,100	13,200	51,600	1,100
HEALTH SCHEMES—												
Administrative	18	216	5	60	5	60	5	60	5	60	456	18
Technical	39	468	12	144	12	144	10	120	10	120	996	39
Skilled	60	720	30	360	30	360	30	360	30	360	2,160	60
Total	117	404	47	564	47	564	45	540	45	540	3,612	117
DEVELOPMENT OF (CAPITAL)—												
Administrative	21	252	21	252	21	252	21	252	21	252	1,260	21
Technical	21	252	21	252	21	252	21	252	21	252	1,260	21
Skilled	80	960	80	960	80	960	80	960	80	960	4,800	80
Unskilled	160	1,920	160	1,920	160	1,920	160	1,920	160	1,920	9,600	160
Total	282	3,384	282	3,384	282	3,384	282	3,384	282	3,384	16,920	282

STATEMENT F.

(SCHEMES ESTIMATED TO COST 50 LAKHS AND MORE.)

Head of Development		I. CEMENT.		1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.	1960-61.	Total 1956-61.
		Unit.							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)		
AGRICULTURE—									
Seed Multiplication and Distribution	Tons	1,300	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,550	7,500	
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY—									
Veterinary College	"	100	..	..	..	..	100	
CO-OPERATION—									
Development of Co-operative Marketing	"	2,000	4,000	5,000	7,000	9,000	27,000	
Krishna Barrage	"	27,000	..	..	..	..	27,000	
Bhairavanithippa	"	1,000	..	..	..	..	1,000	
K. C. Canal	"	10,000	..	..	..	..	10,000	
Nandikonda	"	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	500,000	
T.B. High level canal	"	2,000	5,000	10,000	6,000	4,000	27,000	
Vamsadhara	"	5,000	20,000	25,000	
Gazuladinne	"	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	
Other Projects	"	3,600	12,400	9,600	5,700	..	31,300	
Power Projects	"	4,400	5,150	5,150	1,500	1,500	17,700	
INDUSTRIES—									
Expansion of Andhra Paper Mills, Rajahmundry	"	5,000	10,000	5,000	..	..	20,000	
Co-operative Sugar Factories	"	2,400	2,400	..	..	..	4,800	
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS									
EDUCATION (Buildings)	"	6,310	10,120	10,777	10,357	14,063	51,627	
EDUCATION (Buildings)	"	7,935	9,322	14,834	11,971	11,146	55,208	
MEDICAL—									
Opening of 55 Primary Health Centres	"	1,626	2,093	2,093	698	465	6,975	
HOUSING—									
Urban Housing Scheme	"	6,000	6,000	7,000	7,200	7,200	33,400	
MISCELLANEOUS—									
Development of Capital	"	9,800	11,800	..	..	..	21,600	
Total		..	190,471	179,835	172,004	158,476	171,424	872,210	

<i>Head of development.</i>		<i>Unit.</i>	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60	1960-61.	<i>Total.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
II. IRON AND STEEL.								
AGRICULTURE—								
Seed Multiplication and Distribution	312	372	372	372	372	1,800
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY—								
Veterinary college	25	..	..	..	..	25
Co-OPERATION—								
Development of Co-operative Marketing	100	150	200	250	300	1,000
IRRIGATION—								
Krishna Barrage	480	..	..	..	..	480
Bhairavanthippa	40	..	..	..	..	40
K.C. Canal	275	..	..	..	..	275
Nandikonda	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	2,000	12,000
T. B. High Level canal	200	400	800	800	500	2,700
Vamsadhara	500	2,000	2,500
Gazuladinne	50	100	150	300
Other Projects	400	295	245	85	..	1,025
Power Projects	9,500	9,500	10,000	500	500	30,000
Do. (Pen Stock Pipes)	1,100	400	600	..	..	2,100
INDUSTRIES—								
Expansion of Andhra Paper Mills, Rajahmundry	400	800	400	..	..	1,600
Co-operative Sugar Factories	1,200	1,200	..	..	..	2,400
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS—								
EDUCATION (Buildings)	196	313	335	320	437	1,601
MEDICAL—								
Opening of 55 Primary Health Centres	462	573	770	696	648	3,149
HOUSING—								
Urban Housing scheme	275	356	356	119	79	1,185
MISCELLANEOUS—								
Development of Capital	600	600	700	720	720	3,340
MISCELLANEOUS—								
Development of Capital	600	700	1,300
Total		..	<u>17,165</u>	<u>17,659</u>	<u>17,828</u>	<u>8,462</u>	<u>7,706</u>	<u>68,820</u>

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STATEMENT F—cont.

<i>Head of development.</i>				<i>Unit.</i>	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.	1960-61.	<i>Total</i> 1956-61.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
III. TIMBER.										
AGRICULTURE—										
Seed Multiplication and Distribution	Cft.	1,040	1,240	1,240	1,240	1,240	6,000			
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY—										
Veterinary College (1 ton—50 cft.) .. .. .	..	2,500	..	..	..	..	2,500		
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS .. .. .	..	1,039	1,662	1,772	1,705	2,312	8,490		
EDUCATION (Buildings) .. .. .	..	31,738	37,287	52,930	47,956	44,656	214,567		
	Total ..	36,317	40,189	55,942	50,901	48,208	231,557			
IV MACHINERY.										
AGRICULTURE—										
Machinised Cultivation—										
Distribution of Tractors on Hire Purchase	Nos.	75	75	75	75	75	375			
POWER—										
(Power Transformers, Distribution Transformers, Generators, etc.) .. .. .	..	700	700	742	25	25	2,192		
PUBLIC HEALTH—										
Motor Trucks or Lorries .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	..	2		
Station Wagon .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1		
Well drilling rigs .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1		
	Total ..	779	775	817	100	100	2,517			
V. COAL.										
POWER .. .. .	..	100,000	100,000	100,000	200,000	200,000	700,000		

<i>Head of development.</i>	<i>Unit.</i>	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.	1960-61.	<i>Total.</i> 1956-61
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
VI. OTHER MINERALS (BITUMEN).							
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	Tons	880	1,530	1,460	1,180	1,750	6,800
VII. INSULATORS.							
POWER	Number	100,800	101,400	100,800	2,500	2,500	308,000
VIII. CONDUCTORS							
POWER	Miles	7,000	7,050	7,100	400	400	21,950
IX. CHEMICALS.							
INDUSTRIES— Expansion of Andhra Paper Mills, Rajahmundry, (Caustic Soda, Sodium Sulphate and Clamber's Salt).	Tons	300	300	500	..	..	1,100

STATEMENT G.
(List of Schemes costing less than Rs. 50 Lakhs
ABSTRACT.)

<i>Head of Development.</i>	<i>Cost in</i>		
	1956-57.	1957-58.	1956-61.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>		
O. Agricultural and Community Development—			
Agriculture (00)	83.79	96.21	350.16
Minor Irrigation projects (12)	6.90	40.56	181.84
Land Development (Soil Conservation)	16.46	16.75	76.74
Animal husbandry (03) including dairying and milk supply (04).	42.39	45.29	250.00
Forests (05)	11.44	14.40	73.07
Fisheries (06)	6.30	8.48	80.00
Co-operation (08) including warehousing	47.14	41.67	154.13
Miscellaneous—			
Landless agricultural workers	0.47	0.97	4.40
Consolidation of holdings	3.12	3.12	15.60
Community Development	191.71	231.18	1,099.62
1 IRRIGATION AND POWER—			
Irrigation II	20.00	39.00	200.92
Power (13-15)	2.00	2.00	10.00
2 INDUSTRIES			
	72.33	78.77	274.00
5 EDUCATION			
	3.81	12.29	64.21
6 HEALTH—			
Medical	61.73	55.77	293.00
Public health	19.90	29.28	125.28
Water-supply and drainage	42.17	35.69	123.61
7 HOUSING			
	20.24	25.53	85.51
8 OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES—			
Labour welfare (80)	7.91	8.55	50.00
Welfare of scheduled tribes (81)	29.14	35.06	190.00
Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes (82)	15.34	19.31	160.00
Social welfare extension projects (83)	3.00	5.00	25.00
Women's welfare (84)	6.96	8.31	35.00
9 MISCELLANEOUS—			
Broadcasting and publicity	3.32	4.82	30.00
Municipal and select urban panchayats	9.85	13.20	50.00
Statistics	2.00	4.00	20.00
Total ..	729.42	875.21	4,022.09
Agriculture			
Comprehensive staff scheme	2.25	2.70	13.60
1 Training of personnel—			
Scheme for training fieldmen and maistries	0.36	0.36	1.80
Scheme for training tractor operators	0.15	0.10	0.55
Scheme for strengthening the Agricultural College, Bapatla ..	5.07	1.41	10.00

Names of Schemes.	Cost in		
	1956-57.	1957-58.	1956-61.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	(Rupees in lakhs.)		
2 Research, Survey, Statistics—			
Model agronomic trials	1·04	0·78	4·22
Scheme for establishment of onion research station in Cuddapah district.	0·37	0·07	0·65
Scheme for improvement of coriander in Andhra State' ..	0·05	0·04	0·21
Scheme for improvement of Bimilipatam jute in Andhra State.	0·11	0·09	0·52
Scheme for upgrading research facilities at the Agricultural College, Bapatla.	0·67	2·57	5·52
Scheme for reorganization of mycology section at the Agricultural College, Bapatla.	0·65	0·45	1·44
Scheme for development of plant physiology and starting of herbarium at Bapatla.	0·45	0·71	1·80
Scheme for deputation of officers for post-graduate studies in India.	0·25	0·25	1·00
Scheme to study of influence of irrigation on physico-chemical properties of soils of Tungabhadra Project area at Yemmiganur.	0·42	0·14	1·00
Establishment of research engineering section at the Agricultural College, Bapatla.	1·00	0·80	2·80
Scheme for study of Nitrogen fixing power of important leguminous crops.	0·10	0·10	0·31
Scheme for study of phosphorus nutrition of crops at Bapatla.	0·07	0·06	0·20
Scheme for providing laboratory facilities for millet specialist	..	..	2·10
Scheme for upgrading the Agricultural Research Station, Nandyal for research and fundamental studies on cotton and oil seeds.	0·22	0·43	2·00
Scheme for equipment laboratory at Agricultural Research Station, Nandyal for technological work on cotton.	0·09	0·08	0·34
Foodgrains—			
Scheme for Japonica Indica Crosses for evolution of thrifty strains.	0·13	0·06	0·38
Scheme for breeding superior drought resistant-strains in Andhra State.	0·17	0·14	0·73
Scheme for the maintenance of purity of genetic stocks ..	0·10	0·03	0·22
Scheme for starting of an Agricultural Research Station in Srikakulam district.	0·82	0·10	1·22
Scheme for agricultural research station at Kamalapuram, Cuddapah district for paddy under lift irrigation.	0·37	0·11	0·80
Scheme for rice research station for tank-fed areas of East Coast in Visakhapatnam district.	0·60	0·20	1·10
Scheme for work on spring rice in the flooded areas of Collair.	0·10	0·05	0·30
Millets—			
Scheme for opening of regional millet stations for improvement of millets in Andhra State and opening of irrigated millets station at Chandragiri, Chittoor district.	0·76	0·64	3·41
Scheme for production of Hybrid Sajja seeds at Pileru in Chittoor district.	0·21	0·16	0·87
Scheme for breeding suitable strains of ragi for the rainfed and splash irrigated areas of the sandy soils of Guntur district.	0·04	0·04	0·20
Pulses—			
Scheme for starting pulses improvement work on regional basis in Andhra State.	0·17	0·13	0·69
Reserves for research Schemes	3·00	0·51	6·09

Names of Schemes.

(1)	Cost in		
	1956-57. (2)	1957-58. (3)	1956-61. (4)
<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>			
4 Manures and Fertilisers—			
Scheme for production and distribution of town compost ..	2.14	1.75	6.78
5 Plant Protection—			
Schemes for control of pests and Diseases	2.08	3.95	14.34
Scheme for establishment of zonal parasite breeding stations in Razole and Ambajipeta in East Godavari district.	0.10	0.10	0.51
Scheme for intensive investigation and control of vegetable pests in Andhra State.	0.19	0.17	0.36
Scheme for intensive investigation on gummosis and nutritional disorders in Andhra State.	0.18	0.16	0.50
Scheme for improving honey yields of bee hives	0.17	0.16	0.33
6 Horticulture—			
Arecanut Development Scheme	0.33	0.20	0.50
Cashewnut Development Scheme	0.41	0.34	3.29
Cashewnut Research Scheme	0.23	0.09	0.57
Scheme for establishment of Fruit Research Station at Sabbavaram.	0.31	0.18	1.03
Scheme for establishment of Banana Research Station in West Godavari District.	0.23	0.16	0.90
Scheme for fundamental Research in Horticulture at the Agricultural College, Bapatla.	0.48	0.18	0.95
Scheme for intensive cultivation of fruits and vegetables in Andhra State.	8.99	8.99	44.95
Scheme for survey of causes for deterioration in citrus Orchards.	0.24	..	0.24
Scheme for vegetable Research Stations at Kurnool and Anakapalli.	0.26	0.09	0.60
Scheme for establishment of Botanical Gardens and Orchard at Tirupathi.	0.09	0.05	0.30
7 Special Commodity Programmes—			
<i>Cotton—</i>			
Cotton Extension Scheme	5.53	0.54	2.70
Scheme for organizing Research work for Nandikonda Project area.	..	..	1.50
Scheme for organizing Cotton Research work in Tungabhadra Project area.	..	..	0.25
Scheme for evolution of Cotton varieties suitable for rice fallows.	..	..	0.50
Scheme for multiplication and distribution of Lakshmi cotton and Western cotton.	0.27	0.63	0.90
<i>Oil Seeds—</i>			
Scheme for establishing a permanent oilseeds Research Station in Visakhapatnam district.	0.67	0.58	1.25
Scheme for equipping laboratory at Nandyal for work on Oil seeds.	0.25	0.80	2.00
Scheme for organizing a separate oilseeds section ..	0.22	0.21	1.00
Scheme for evolution of groundnut varieties suitable for rice fallows in Krishna district.	..	..	0.62
Oilseeds Extension Scheme for Andhra State	1.40	1.37	7.00
<i>Sugarcane—</i>			
Scheme for sugarcane Research at Anakapalli	1.44	3.82	10.61
Scheme for sugarcane Development in Andhra	2.85	2.57	13.54
Scheme for opening of Sugarcane Research Station at Chittoor.	..	4.94	6.24
Scheme for protection of Sugarcane crop against pests and diseases.	0.55	0.14	1.11
Scheme for provision of disease-free seed for Sugarcane crop	0.02	0.37	4.03

Names of Schemes.	Cost in.		
	1956-57.	1957-58.	1956-61.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	(Rupees in lakhs.)		
<i>Tobacco—</i>			
Scheme for tobacco extension service	0.83	1.65	1.48
<i>Coconut—</i>			
Scheme for upgrading Coconut Research Station at Ambajipeta in East Godavari district.	0.18	0.08	0.50
Scheme for providing Coconut Nurseries at Bapatla, Buchireddipalem, Kalahasti, Samalkota, Maruteru and Anakapalli.	0.12	0.12	0.61
Scheme for establishment of Coconut Nursery in the Uddanam area of Srikakulam district.	0.16	0.13	0.54
Coconut Extension Scheme	1.69	0.80	4.89
8 <i>Mechanised Cultivation—</i>			
Scheme for establishment of tractor workshop at Holagundi ..	1.19	1.19	6.00
Expansion of the Central Tractor workshop at Bapatla ..	0.47	0.16	0.85
9 <i>Miscellaneous—</i>			
Establishment of District Service Stations to cater to the needs of Agricultural machinery of ryots and the department.	0.69	0.41	2.12
Scheme for supply of improved Agricultural implements and bee-hives.	Self supporting scheme.		
Agricultural information, production and training service ..	0.74	4.72	9.03
Seed certification scheme	0.35	1.35	2.75
Loans for sinking of filter points	12.00	9.60	36.00
Loans for sinking of Artesian Wells	2.12	1.92	8.60
Scheme for distribution of oil engines and electric motors under hire-purchase system.	7.24	6.04	24.15
Scheme for production of G.2 chillies in Andhra State ..	0.06	0.05	0.27
Power Drills scheme	0.37	0.34	5.00
0-1 <i>Land Reclamation—</i>			
Scheme for land reclamation by mechanical cultivation with tractors and bulldozers.	6.64	6.71	31.60
0-2 <i>Warehousing and Marketing—</i>			
Administrative staff ..			
Scheme for expansion of marketing in Andhra	0.52	0.49	2.50
<i>Warehousing and storage—</i>			
Scheme for construction of Market yards and godowns ..	4.00	15.60	16.80
Scheme for Agricultural marketing news service .. ..	..	..	1.00
Total ..	83.79	96.21	350.16

MINOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS (12) :

*Scarcity Areas—**Srikakulam district*

Gotti Palli Gedda Anicut .. .. .	..	..	12.60
Construction of a Flood Bank for Bahuda river in Burjapadu and Nelavanka, Ichapur taluk	..	..	0.52
Formation of tank across Local gedda near Sambara ..	..	..	0.25
Pydigam Project .. .. .	..	..	12.70

Names of the Schemes.	(Rupees in lakhs.)		
	Cost in		
	1956-57.	1957-58.	1956-61.

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

Visakhapatnam district—

Reservoir across Mehadrigedda near Kumaravarampalem.	..	..	2.00
Masonry Anicut across the Sarada at Narasapuram ..	..	..	1.50
Formation of a Tank at Jagannapalem in Sarvasidhi Taluk.	..	..	0.54
Lowering the sills of Yedumulla dam by 2' and providing 4' falling shutters.	..	..	0.15
Anicut across Goradagedda a tributary of Varaha river in Kalasapatnam Village.	..	..	0.75
Anicut across Bodderu river .. .. .	..	..	1.75

Kurnool district—

Construction of Katya across Bandaravagu in Bodapadu Hamlet of Markapur.	..	..	1.10
Construction of reservoir across Penukumaduguvagu to irrigate lands of Kadaprajupalli and Thimmapuram, Markapur taluk.	..	..	0.35
Supply channel to Racherla tank from Sagileru ..	..	..	13.60
Rallavagu and Gandhivagu reservoir Scheme, Markapuram taluk.	..	..	3.90
Kotukula Tank Scheme, Markapur .. .. .	..	..	1.08
Restoration of Jwalapuram Tank, Banganapalli ..	..	..	3.00
Construction of an anicut across Maddileru and Excavating a supply channel to Lingapuram Kothacheruvu.	..	..	0.78

Anantapur district—

Construction of an anicut across Pulletivanka near Mamundur.	..	..	1.50
Formation of a tank at Thimmapuram, Dharmavaram taluk.	..	..	0.22
Diversion of Chinna Hagari Channel of Magalapuram ..	..	..	0.40
Dorigallu Project .. .. .	..	..	12.50

Cuddapah District—

Restoration of Bhumireddi Palli tank .. .. .	..	..	0.12
Madduru tank scheme, .. .. .	..	..	0.16

Chittoor District

Restoration of Malavani Cheruvu of Panapakam village	0.95
Other areas

East Godavari District—

Talapudi Pumping scheme	17.25
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West Godavari District—

Arulla and Jagannathapuram pumping scheme	2.24
Denduluru pumping scheme	1.88
Construction of reservoir across Kovvada Kalva ..	..	..	3.46
Reservoir across Jalleru near Aliveru .. .. .	..	..	1.00
Construction of a regulator across Pattayya codu 4 furlongs above its infall into Budameru and providing additional supply channel.	..	..	0.50
Extension of irrigation under Jalipudi Sluice .. .. .	..	..	0.50
Extension of Chataparru channel .. .. .	..	..	0.50
Extension of Gogunta channel .. .. .	..	..	0.60
Extension of Seethampeta channel from Bhimadole to Pulla limits.	..	..	0.70
Upputeru Block II Scheme .. .. .	..	..	13.47

Head of Development.	(Rupees in lakhs.)		
	Cost in		
	1956-57.	1957-58.	1956-61.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Krishna District—</i>			
Improvement to Mulaparru channel	1.35
Improvement to Amudalapalli channel	0.60
Tantumilli main distributory channel	0.15
Improvements to channels in Maddapalli block	1.17
Gollapalem block extending out channel and improving its branches.	0.54
Peddalanka channel improvements	0.53
Kottakodu channel improvement	0.70
Kannaveedu and Indugapalli scheme	3.00
<i>Guntur District—</i>			
Emileru scheme benefiting Timmasamudram	4.50
Gorasapudi, Reparla, etc., villages
New Pedaganjam channel	0.37
Rajubeejampalem scheme	0.70
Perala and Chirala blocks	1.50
Extension of Perali channel	1.30
Extension of irrigation under Thumalasaka channel	1.34
Bodipalem block	3.00
Nizampatnam Colonisation scheme in Poluguvaripalem and Ganapavaram villages.	1.05
Providing irrigation facilities to Nizampatnam east parra lands.	0.52
Pollimeraka and reserve forest block in Gangadipalem	3.48
Amudalapalli village block extension of Karli bothies	3.24
<i>Nellore District—</i>			
Kallur Pumping scheme	1.54
Gundlakamma pumping scheme at zonnala madaka	0.73
Repairs to old tank of Sivaramapuram and constructing an anicut across Narellavagu.	0.11
Excavation of connecting channel from Revur madana and chejerla tank.	0.58
Anicut across Malikapatam and excavation of a supply channel to Thimmayapalem village.	1.64
Improvement to Survepalli reservoir	6.00
Tank across Thungavagu near Appasamudram	1.50
Pydem Tank scheme	1.32
Formation of a new tank at Thangavagu	2.82
Formation of a tank across Alapalem branch of Valikantam	1.44
Improvements to Mallalinga tank	2.02
Supply channel from Palem to Bitragunta tank group	18.58
Total	6.90	40.56	181.84

NOTE.—The list of schemes furnished above is only tentative. Details of the schemes proposed to be taken up actually and details of the expenditure proposed to be incurred on each of the schemes during the first two years (1956-57 and 1957-58) are not yet ready.

Names of Schemes.	(Rupees in lakhs)		
	Cost in		
	1956-57.	1957-58.	1956-61.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
LAND DEVELOPMENT (SOIL CONSERVATION)—			
Soil conservation scheme in heavy rainfall zones .. ..	..	..	9.41
Araku valley pilot scheme .. ..	..	3.07	6.13
Scheme for training personnel in soil conservation	0.31	0.07	0.38
Scheme for starting regional research station .. ..	..	..	4.27
Community development block of Vayalpad in Chittoor district.	3.81	3.47	9.01
National extension service block of Sabbavaram and Pendurthi in Visakhapatnam district.	2.24	1.84	5.01
Soil conservation for Machkund basin	9.60	7.60	40.00
Afforestation of denuded hills outside reserve forests ..	0.50	0.70	2.53
Total ..	16.46	16.75	76.74
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY (03) INCLUDING DAIRYING AND MILK SUPPLY (04)—			
Additional staff for the office of the Director of Animal Husbandry and District Veterinary Officers.	0.17	0.20	1.00
Veterinary Livestock Inspectors' course at Dairy cum Bull Farm.	1.65	0.85	2.50
Training of Animal Husbandry and Dairy personnel abroad.	0.20	0.20	2.00
Starting of Ranikhat disease vaccine laboratory	0.05	0.10	1.00
Central Poultry research station	0.25	0.30	1.75
Opening of clinical laboratories .. ..	..	0.10	1.00
Distribution of male breeding stock	0.25	0.35	2.50
Livestock research Station, Chintaladevi	2.50	2.50	8.00
Distribution of female breeding stock	0.20	0.25	1.00
Establishment of Livestock Farm at Tungabhadra Project area.	0.60	0.70	5.00
Opening of piggery .. ..	..	..	2.00
Goat breeding farm .. ..	..	..	1.25
Supply of white breeding bulls	0.26	0.26	6.00
Supply of buffalo breeding bulls	0.33	0.33	5.00
Supply of male goats	0.04	0.04	0.40
Supply of female goats	0.12	0.12	1.25
Supply of dairy cows	0.30	0.30	5.00
Supply of she buffaloes	0.50	0.50	10.00
Supply of boars	0.04	0.04	0.75
Supply of sows	0.04	0.04	0.25
Development of cattle breeding .. ..	..	..	5.17
Co-operative salvage farm .. ..	..	..	0.43
Opening of touring billets	0.05	0.10	4.00
Opening of first aid centres .. ..	..	0.20	3.00
Opening of minor veterinary dispensaries	0.08	0.08	14.00
Opening of veterinary dispensaries	0.06	0.08	5.68
Pilot Scheme for eradication of rinderpest	4.92	2.23	9.15
Gosala Development	0.30	0.50	5.20
Establishment of Gosadans .. ..	..	..	1.00
Opening of sheep farm	0.25	0.35	2.00
Opening of wool demonstration units .. ..	..	0.20	5.00
Supply of rams	0.04	0.04	0.50

Head of development.	(Rupees in lakhs.)		
	Cost in		
	1956-57.	1957-58.	1956-61.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Supply of ewes	0.12	0.12	2.00
Opening of district poultry farms .. .. .	..	..	1.25
Poultry development	1.00	1.50	10.00
Supply of exotic cocks	0.14	0.14	1.00
Supply of hens	0.10	0.08	0.75
Supply of eggs	0.04	0.04	0.25
Opening of bee demonstration units	0.01	0.01	0.22
Construction of hostel at Dairy cum Bull farm, Visakhapatnam.	0.50	..	0.50
Opening of Propaganda section	0.70	0.80	5.00
Rehabilitation of nomadic Cattle breeders	0.10	0.12	0.75
District and State Cattle shows	0.30	0.30	4.00
Supply of Dairy equipment	0.30	0.30	7.50
Supply of Poultry equipment	0.10	0.10	5.00
Supply of Dairy female stock	0.20	0.20	10.00
Supply of Poultry	0.06	0.04	1.25
Supply of sheep and goats	0.06	0.04	1.25
Dairy cum Bull farm at Visakhapatnam	3.00	3.00	10.00
Opening of Dairy and grass farms	3.00	3.00	12.00
Milk Board	0.40	0.40	2.00
Milk Supply to cities	8.00	3.00	16.50
Milk powder factories	10.00	20.00	40.00
Urban Milk supply scheme	1.06	1.14	6.00
Total ..	42.39	45.29	250.00
FORESTS (05)—			
Working Plan circle	1.58	1.58	7.90
Afforestation of river banks	0.20	0.26	1.59
Extension of Casurina Plantation	1.00	1.26	5.65
Forest Regeneration	1.00	1.33	7.50
Afforestation of denuded hills inside R.F.S.	0.10	0.13	0.80
Forest Industries	0.18	0.24	1.00
Forest Roads (Plains)	3.50	4.52	20.44
Forest Roads in Agency	1.50	2.00	12.50
Buildings in Agency areas	0.65	0.85	5.00
Wild life Preservation	1.50	2.00	10.00
Supply of Jeeps	0.23	0.23	0.69
Total ..	11.44	14.40	73.07
FISHERIES (06)—			
Headquarters staff	0.13	0.20	1.00
Intensive seed collection	2.39	2.67	10.70
Salt subsidy	0.23	0.29	1.67
Development of indigeneous craft and tackle	0.42	0.44	3.33
Provision of quick transport facilities	0.61	0.63	4.00
Fisheries Information Bureau .. .. .	..	0.49	1.00
Tank Development	1.52	2.15	12.00
Experimental fish farm .. .. .	..	0.61	8.00

Names of Schemes.	(Rupees in lakhs.)		
	Cost in		
	1956-57.	1957-58.	1956-61.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Deep water fishing .. .. .	..	..	2.00
Marine fishery stations .. .. .	..	..	8.00
Supply of logs .. .. .	..	..	2.50
Introduction of new types of fishing .. .. .	..	1.00	5.00
Opening of schools .. .. .	..	..	4.80
Provision of Roads .. .. .	..	..	1.25
Improvement of fish markets .. .. .	..	..	2.00
Fisheries Technological centre .. .. .	..	..	4.84
Fisheries' Research .. .. .	..	..	2.00
Aquarium .. .. .	..	..	5.91
Total ..	6.30	8.48	80.00
CO-OPERATION (08) INCLUDING WARE HOUSING—COST IN			
Labour contract and forest coupe societies .. .. .	..	0.30	1.30
Training of subordinate personnel .. .. .	..	1.45	7.25
Expansion of Rural Credit Societies .. .. .	..	5.89	42.18
Long term loans through Land Mortgage Banks .. .. .	..	0.29	2.55
Co-operative marketing of coconuts .. .. .	..	0.66	1.72
Tobacco marketing .. .. .	..	..	15.78
Education of members and Office bearers .. .. .	..	2.93	15.23
Research, survey and statistics .. .. .	..	0.62	3.12
State ware housing corporation .. .. .	..	30.00	40.00
Co-operative Development fund .. .. .	..	2.00	10.00
Relief and guarantee fund .. .. .	..	3.00	15.00
Total ..	47.14	41.67	154.13
MISCELLANEOUS—			
Landless Agricultural Workers .. .. .	..	0.47	4.40
Consolidation of holdings .. .. .	..	3.12	15.60
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT * .. .. .	..	191.71	1,099.62
*(The individual schemes are not estimated to cost more than Rs. 50 lakhs).			
IRRIGATION AND POWER.			
IRRIGATION (II)—	20.00	39.00	200.92
POWER (13-15)—			
Investigation of new projects	2.00	2.00	10.00
INDUSTRIES.			
Co-operative Handloom Development including one co-operative textile mill. .. .. .	..	..	..
Co-operative Spinning Mills at Tadpatri	15.00	..	15.00
Expansion of Spindleage in Andhra-Co-operative Spinning Mills. .. .. .	..	..	10.00
Loans to Andhra Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society	10.00	10.00	25.50

Names of Schemes.	(Rupees in lakhs.)		
	Cost in.		
	1956-57.	1957-58.	1956-61.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Installation of Calendering Plants	0.16	0.16	5.69
Establishment of Dye factories	1.14	0.34	2.52
Cumbly Industry	2.11	1.26	7.15
Development of Silk Handloom	2.35	-0.18	1.98
Housing colonies for Weavers	3.00	2.93	14.30
Expansion of Government Ceramic factory, Gudur. ..	5.60	2.00	7.60
Starting of Sri Venkateswara Straw Board and Paper Mills, Tirupati.	5.35	5.00	10.35
State Finance Corporation .. .. .	..	30.00	30.00
Strengthening of Head-quarters staff (Director of Industries and Commerce Office)	0.95	0.85	4.33
Staff required in the Central Office for the implementation of small scale Industries.	0.75	0.70	3.55
Strengthening of District Executive staff	2.07	1.92	9.73
Provision of Jeeps to all Assistant Directors of Industries and Commerce and all Assistant Industrial Engineers.	2.40	0.45	4.20
Two small scale Industries Schemes (one commercial and one non-commercial), Pencil Factory and Graphite crucible Industry at Rajahmundry.	0.36	0.99	2.34
20 small scale Industries schemes (All commercial) ..	5.10	6.10	45.28
Backery at Visakhapatnam Bicycle Parts and Accessories at Vijayawada, Brushes at Kakinada, Builders' Hardware at Dowlaiswaram, Carton Manufacture, at Rajahmundry, Enamel at Visakhapatnam, Glassware at Vijayawada Hosiery at Guntakal, Locks at Dowlaiswaram, Paints and Varnishes at Cuddapah, Wire Nails and wood-screws at Visakhapatnam, Sheet rolling Mill at Vijayawada, Surgical Instruments at Visakhapatnam, Surgical cotton at Tadpatri, Tannery and Leather Products including Foodwear at Vizianagaram, Starch (Tamarind) at Parvathipuram, Auto and Diesel Valves at Kakinada, Weighing and Measure Weighing scales at Guntur, Wood seasoning plant and Saw Mills at Visakhapatnam.			
State Aid to Industries	4.00	4.00	20.00
Sericulture	3.27	4.54	12.95
Industrial Co-operatives	3.72	3.94	20.88
Palmgur Industry	5.00	3.77	20.65
Total ..	72.33	78.77	274.00
5 EDUCATION.			
Pre-primary	0.23	0.25	2.02
Social Education	0.70	0.60	5.80
Physical Education .. .. .	..	0.85	5.19
Miscellaneous	2.42	7.43	38.93
Welfare of physically handicaped	0.06	0.36	0.59
New schemes	0.40	2.80	11.68
Total ..	3.81	12.29	64.21

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Head of Development.

Cost in

1956-57. 1957-58. 1956-61.

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

6 HEALTH.

MEDICAL—

Improvements to Andhra Medical College and King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam.	3.01	3.39	6.40
Upgrading of Pathology Department	0.35	0.35	2.11
Building for hygiene institute	1.00	1.00	3.00
Guntur Medical College, Guntur	3.96	..	3.96
Training of additional compounders	0.23	0.24	1.19
Training of additional midwives	1.35	1.35	6.75
Training of additional nurses	1.00	1.00	4.00
Establishment of department of social and preventive medicine.	0.10	0.10	1.30
Training of auxiliary-nurse midwives .. .. .	..	..	2.14
Medical college equipment and modernizing .. .. .	..	..	10.00
Upgrading history of medicine department	0.22	0.22	1.06
Training of assistant surgeons	0.95	0.95	4.78
Training of technicians, etc.	0.15	0.15	0.75
Opening of dental college and dental clinics department ..	1.14	1.14	6.00
State medical research	0.10	0.10	0.50
Special diet kitchens .. .. .	..	..	2.01
Mental hospitals and psychiatric clinics	1.14	1.14	5.14
Upgrading of headquarters hospitals for internee training ..	..	..	5.00
Infectious diseases hospitals at Visakhapatnam and Guntur ..	1.10	1.10	7.00
Women and Children unit at Guntur .. .. .	..	1.00	5.00
Ophthalmic hospital unit .. .. .	..	1.00	5.00
Improvement to mental hospital at Waltair	1.65	2.15	6.00
Improvements to district headquarters hospitals	10.50	15.50	40.00
Improvements to taluk headquarters hospitals	1.36	2.36	7.00
E.N.T. clinics .. .. .	..	..	1.00
Eye clinics .. .. .	..	..	1.00
Provincialisation of local fund institutions	0.50	1.50	23.18
Infectious diseases hospital at Tirupati and Bhadrachalam ..	1.00	1.00	5.00
Government General Hospital at Guntur	20.00	..	20.00
Public health laboratory of King Institute type	4.70	6.36	40.00
District laboratories	2.40	4.40	12.50
Tuberculosis clinics	0.82	2.32	17.06
Demonstration and teaching centre .. .. .	..	1.95	9.19
Tuberculosis sanatoria	3.00	3.00	10.00
Control of leprosy .. .. .	..	1.00	5.00
Venereal diseases clinics .. .. .	..	..	5.00
System of indigeneous medicine and research in ayurveda ..	..	..	1.00
School health service .. .. .	..	..	2.92
Family planning .. .. .	..	..	4.06
Total ..	61.73	55.77	293.00

6. HEALTH—cont.	Head of Development.	Cost in (Rupees in lakhs.)		
		1956-57. 1957-58. 1956-61.		
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
PUBLIC HEALTH—				
National rural water-supply and sanitation programme—				
Pilgrim centres		0.75	1.00	4.00
Training programmes .. .. .		..	0.97	0.97
Medical education and training of public health and auxiliary health personnel.		..	..	..
Training abroad in various branches of public health to A.D.P. Hs. and H.Os.		0.09	0.15	0.69
Training of H.Os. in public health basic training		0.29	0.29	1.46
Training in orientation course		0.09	0.09	0.47
Training of health personnel in specialities		0.14	0.14	0.69
Orientation course in public health for general trained nurses.		0.08	0.08	0.42
Training of medical officers (M. and C.H.) at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.		0.07	0.07	0.33
Training of General trained nurses in public health nursing		0.05	0.04	0.24
Training of health visitors combined course		0.73	1.03	4.73
Training of dais		0.38	0.38	1.90
Establishment of central malaria laboratory and museum		0.50	1.01	2.20
Establishment of central nutrition laboratory and museum .. .. .		..	0.59	1.61
Training of sanitary inspectors at Visakhapatnam		0.97	1.28	6.08
Training of sanitary inspectors at Guntur		1.57	1.37	6.77
Rural sanitation unit (advisory and consultative)		0.19	0.19	0.99
Control of diseases, national malaria control programme		6.61	6.61	33.07
National filaria control programme		2.88	6.96	30.78
B.C.G. vaccination programme		2.82	2.83	14.13
Control of epidemic diseases		0.74	1.83	7.36
Nutrition research (nutritional diseases and disorders)		0.41	0.96	3.29
Health, education, propaganda publicity		0.54	1.04	2.48
Vital statistics and health statistics—Mechanisation of the compilation of vital statistics.		..	0.33	0.62
	Total ..	19.90	29.28	125.28
WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE—				
Visakhapatnam water-supply improvements scheme		2.00	1.78	3.78
Vijayawada water-supply improvements scheme		7.50	7.50	45.00
Cuddapah water-supply improvements scheme		4.00	4.50	8.50
Proddatur water-supply improvements scheme .. .. .		..	..	5.55
Nandyal water-supply scheme		5.00	5.00	14.18
Srikakulam water-supply scheme		2.50	3.00	8.50
Chittoor water-supply scheme		3.92	..	3.92
Hindupur water-supply scheme		3.00	1.15	4.15
Peddapuram water-supply scheme		3.00	4.00	10.02
Guntakal water-supply scheme		2.71	..	2.71
Viziyanagaram water-supply improvements scheme		4.00	4.57	8.57
Tirupati water-supply scheme		0.71	..	0.71
Masulipatam water-supply scheme		1.83	..	1.83
Anantapur water-supply scheme		2.00	4.19	6.19
	Total ..	42.17	35.69	123.61

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Head of development.

Cost in

(1)	1956-57.	1957-58.	1956-61.
(2)	(3)	(4)	
7. HOUSING.			
INDUSTRIAL HOUSING (LABOUR)	14.10	14.04	44.98
Do (CO-OPERATION) .. .. .	..	1.52	3.03
RURAL HOUSING	1.00	1.25	7.50
SLUM CLEARANCE—			
Kakinada, Clearance of Slums	0.25	0.25	1.25
Kurnool, Improvement of Slums	0.25	0.40	1.50
Tenali, Slums	0.25	0.25	1.25
Vijayavada, Improvement of Slums	0.30	0.50	2.00
Chirala, (a) Jayanthipeta Harijan colony Slum Clearance, (b) Ongole Pakalu Slum Clearance, (c) 3rd ward Slum Clearance.	0.11	0.11	0.55
Amalapuram	0.05	0.07	0.30
Bhimunipatnam	0.04	0.04	0.12
Rajahmundry, Improvements of Slums .. .. .	..	0.25	1.00
Guntakal, Slum Clearance	0.05	0.07	0.30
Gooty, Slum Clearance	0.04	0.04	0.20
Peddapuram, Slum Clearance	0.05	0.07	0.30
Gudur, Slum Clearance	0.08	0.12	0.50
Narasaraopet, Improvement of Slums .. .. .	..	..	0.22
Bhimavaram	0.08	0.12	0.50
Eluru, Clearance of Slums	0.40	0.60	1.00
Bapatla, Slum Clearance in Ward II .. .. .	..	0.06	0.06
Visakhapatnam, Improvement of Slums	0.10	0.14	0.95
Total ..	2.05	3.09	12.00
SWEEPERS' HOUSING—			
Chirala, Construction of 45 tenements	0.10	0.15	0.70
Palacole, Construction of 25 tenements	0.10	0.25	0.90
Proddatur, Construction of 25 tenements	0.06	0.12	0.50
Tenali, Construction of 70 tenements	0.25	0.30	1.75
Srikakulam, Construction of 12 tenements .. .. .	..	0.10	0.50
Cuddapah, Construction of 28 tenements	0.10	0.15	0.70
Masulipatnam, Construction of 15 tenements	0.05	0.09	0.35
Tirupathi, Construction of 8 tenements	0.10	0.15	0.65
Eluru, Construction of 75 tenements	0.30	0.70	1.50
Bhimunipatnam, Construction of 10 tenements .. .. .	..	..	0.12
Anakapalli, Construction of 50 tenements	0.25	0.35	1.50
Madanapalle, Construction of 15 tenements	0.05	0.10	0.30
Mangalagiri, Construction of 10 tenements	0.03	0.03	0.15
Kakinada, Construction of 40 tenements	0.45	0.50	2.00
Vizianagaram, Construction of 8 tenements .. .. .	..	0.12	0.24
Bapatla, Construction of 25 tenements .. .. .	..	0.15	0.45
Visakhapatnam, Construction of 150 tenements	0.50	1.00	1.50
Tadpatri, Construction of 25 tenements	0.10	0.20	0.75
Gudur, Construction of 30 tenements	0.10	0.14	0.60
Anantapur, Construction of 24 tenements	0.05	0.09	0.36

Name of the Schemes.	(Rupees in lakhs.)		
	Cost in		
	1956-57.	1957-58.	1956-61.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Narasaraopet, Construction of 15 tenements .. ..	..	0.14	0.28
Hindupur, Construction of 20 tenements	0.20	0.30	0.50
Kalahasti, Construction of 20 tenements	0.10	0.10	0.20
Rajahmundry, Construction of 75 tenements	0.20	0.40	1.50
Total ..	3.09	5.63	18.00

8. OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES.

LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE (80)—

Welfare Centres	1.58	1.85	12.76
Employees' State Insurance Scheme	3.43	3.32	12.71
Employment Exchange and Training Schemes (to be finalised later).	2.90	3.38	24.53
Total ..	7.91	8.55	50.00

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES (81)—

SCHEDULED TRIBES—

Appointment of a District Educational Officer for Agency Education with a Jeep for conveyance	}	1.33	3.84	20.64
Opening of a Basic Training School at Bhadrachalam for retraining of teachers in Basic Education (320 teachers—4 batches of 80 teachers in 4 sessions, 2 months duration).				
Opening of 50 new Elementary Schools				
Opening of training school in Araku Valley (Admissions in alterative years)				
Construction of additional block for Government High School at Bhadrachalam				
Construction of pucca buildings for schools in Agency areas				
Supply of books, slates and clothing to Hill Tribe Children studying in various institutions.				
Increase in the Strength of hostels at Araku, Chintapalli, Kunavaram and Addatigala.				
Conversion of the existing subsidised hostels into Government Boarding Homes.				
Opening of two new Government hostels one in East Godavari District and another in Visakhapatnam.				

AGRICULTURE—

Appointment of Agency District Agriculture Officer, Kakinada.	}	1.51	1.41	8.00
Demonstration Units				
Training of Hillmen as Demonstration Maistries and in improved methods of Agriculture				
Opening of Pilot Farms				

CHENCHU UPLIFT—

School and Hostel at Dornal	}	0.64	0.73	5.00
Mobile Medical Unit				
Co-operative Society at Dornal				
Measures for control of Malaria and Yaws Administration				

Names of Schemes.	(Rupees in lakhs.)		
	Cost in		
	1956-57.	1957-58.	1956-61.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY—			
Touring billet			
Distribution of Breeding bulls			
Distribution of female breeding stock			
Distribution of sheep			
Opening of Veterinary first aid centres			
Minor Veterinary dispensaries (2)	0.58	0.66	3.60
Supply of Poultry			
Supply of poultry houses and other appliances			
Hatchery			
Cream appliances and weighing machines			
Cattle farm at Chintapalli			
COTTAGE INDUSTRIES—			
Bamboo and Rattan basket training centres			
Mat Weaving Training Centre with Kova and tunga	0.40	0.40	2.00
Tanning Demonstration Party 4 centres			
COMMUNICATIONS—			
Forming Minamalur Ghat from Anakapalli Madugole to Paderu.			
Road from Padevalasa to Katregedda			
Road from Rampachodavaram to Addathegala			
Road from Rampachodavaram to Bhadrachalam (via Marudumilli, Lakkavaram, etc.	9.58	7.69	40.00
Road from Addathegala to Ramavaram			
Road from Dorakonda to Gudem (via) Lankapakala			
Road from Lammasingi to G. Madugole			
Road from Paderu to Sujana Kota			
Road from Paderu to Orissa Border (via) Hukkampeta and Kinchummanda.			
Paderu to Lothugedda			
Lammasingi to Lothugedda			
Burra caves			
Village Roads	0.20	0.20	1.00
MEDICAL—			
Improvements to Government dispensary at Jeelugumilli			
Improvements to Government hospital at Polavaram			
Mobile unit at Polavaram			
Construction of Semi-permanent building for hospital at Araku Valley and quarters for staff.			
Opening of a Government Dispensary with emergency ward at G. Madugole.			
Construction of a hospital for women and children at V. Madugole.			
Construction of a Building for Dispensary and quarters for staff at Seethampeta			
Opening of a Dispensary with an emergency ward at Sujanakota.			
Visit by medical officer in Visakhapatnam District			
Conversion of dispensary at K. D. Peta into a hospital of 12 beds and construction of buildings to the hospital and quarters for the staff.			
Mobile medical unit at Seethampeta	1.00	1.33	7.51
Mobile medical unit at Elwinpeta			
Mobile medical unit at Araku			
Mobile medical unit at Nugur			
Conversion of dispensary at Chintapalli into a 12 bedded hospital.			
Improvements to hospital at Cherla and Venkatapuram ..			
Mobile medical unit at Salur			
Opening of dispensary at Thonam			

Names of Schemes.	(Rupees in lakhs.)		
	Cost in		
(1)	1956-57.	1957-58.	1956-61.
	(2)	(3)	(4)
PUBLIC HEALTH—			
Antimalarial schemes	5.34	6.37	30.00
Maternity and child health centres			
Nutrition disease control			
Anti yaws campaign			
Rural water supply			
Aid to voluntary agencies	1.32	1.32	6.60
	0.10	0.10	2.00
LAND COLONISATION—			
Digging of wells for the colonists at the rate of 2 wells per year.	1.54	2.46	12.92
Scheme for the supply of seeds at the rate of Rs. 10 per acre.			
Agricultural implements at the rate of 25 per family			
Supply of bulls on half loan and half subsidy			
Four land colonisation schemes in agency areas			
Tajangi, Gujjamamidivalasa			
Mampakinchivanipalem and Kuddapalli			
Provision of housing facilities			
IRRIGATION—			
Formation of an irrigation tank at M. 5/54 and bridee path near Chompi village.	0.10	0.33	4.00
Formation of an irrigation tank at M. 2/0 to 2/2 bridle path near Maduguda village.			
Formation of an irrigation tank at M. 4/0 of bridle path near Nandiguda village.			
Reservoir across Tajangigedda			
Anicut across Tajangigedda			
Anicut across Chinnagedda			
Improvements and repairs to Kondapalli tank			
Restoration of Kolivera tank			
Repairs to Pamanur tank			
Anicut across Utacalva			
Restoration of China Midisler tank			
Anicut across Pullamgivagu (Matsala Vadapadu tank)			
Minor irrigation (repairs to 26 minor irrigation works in East Godavari district).			
Fisheries	0.04	0.04	0.18
Finance and marketing corporation	2.00	2.00	10.00
RADIOS—			
16 sets 1st year and 3rd year 2 sets in fourth year	0.14	0.04	0.55
Administration	2.13	1.58	8.43
Soil conservation	0.50	0.50	5.00
Tribal cultural research institute .. .. .	..	0.40	2.00
ARAKU VALLEY—			
Construction of quarters for the staff working at Araku Valley protected water supply to township.	..	..	5.00
CO-OPERATION—			
Development of Araku Valley Co-operative Stores	0.64	0.62	1.75
The Atmakur Purchase and Sale Societies Ltd., Development of business.			
Organisation of purchase and sale society at Dornal for Chenchus.			
HEAD OFFICE—			
Additional staff for the office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.			
WOMEN WELFARE—			
Opening of women welfare branches.	0.86	1.04	5.49
Refresher course training for Assistant Women Welfare officer's in field works, etc.			
Administration, expansion of staff and propaganda			
Special assistance to the sick infirm			
Total ..	29.14	35.06	190.00

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Names of Schemes.	Cost in		
	1956-57.	1957-58.	1956-61.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND BACKWARD CLASSES (82)—			
Scholarships to harijans	0.40	0.40	7.00
Scholarships to backward classes	1.00	1.00	7.50
Administration	2.50	2.50	10.00
Hostels for scheduled castes	0.70	0.70	6.00
Hostels for backward classes	0.40	0.40	2.00
Government hostels	0.82	1.40	8.88
Construction and repairs of school buildings	0.20	0.72	2.50
Sanitary amenities	1.00	1.50	17.50
Midday meals to backward classes children	0.40	0.40	2.00
Hospitalisation	0.05	0.10	0.50
Acquisition of house-sites	2.00	3.03	35.00
Provision of houses to harijans, backward classes, etc.	1.32	3.30	41.12
Propaganda and publicity	1.00	1.00	5.00
Aid to voluntary agencies	1.00	1.00	5.00
Ex-criminal tribes	2.55	1.86	10.00
Total	15.34	19.31	160.00
SOCIAL WELFARE EXTENSION PROJECTS (83)—			
Rural welfare projects	2.64	4.40	22.00
Share of administrative expenditure on the State social welfare board.	0.09	0.15	0.75
Urban projects and miscellaneous schemes	0.27	0.45	2.25
Total	3.00	5.00	25.00
WOMEN'S WELFARE (84)—			
Training programme	0.98	0.53	1.90
Rescue home and shelter camp (Abhayanilayam)	0.88	1.72	5.70
Service home	2.21	3.82	16.38
Rehabilitation programme	0.25	0.50	3.00
Improvement of branches	2.00	1.00	4.00
Expansion of administration	0.64	0.74	4.02
Total	6.96	8.31	35.00
BROADCASTING AND PUBLICITY—			
Installation and maintenance of 5,000 community radio sets.	1.66	2.78	19.50
District publicity organisations (purchase of new and replacement of existing vans and starting of district publicity units).	0.80	1.17	6.30
Information centres	0.10	0.11	0.54
Publicity literature	0.15	0.15	0.75
Exhibitions	0.15	0.15	0.75
Press advertisements	0.10	0.10	0.50
Song and drama	0.20	0.20	1.00
Films	0.16	0.16	0.66
Total	3.32	4.82	30.00
MUNICIPAL AND SELECT URBAN PANCHAYATS—			
Markets	4.04	4.21	17.86
High school buildings	0.30	0.30	0.90
Wells and tanks	0.23	0.14	0.47
Theatres .. .. .	..	0.25	0.50
Carts stand and bus stands	1.27	1.87	8.26
Town planning	0.30	1.84	5.13
Dhobikhanas	0.03	..	0.03
Elementary school buildings .. .. .	.25	.30	1.45
Burial grounds	0.04	..	0.04
Maternity and child welfare centre	0.23	.22	0.93
Stadium	0.25	0.50	0.75
Other buildings	0.24	.51	1.87

Name of Schemes. (1)	(Rupees in lakhs.) Cost in		
	1956-57. (2)	1957-58. (3)	1956-61. (4)
MUNICIPAL AND SELECT URBAN PANCHAYATS—(cont.)			
Latrines	0.10	0.10	0.48
Roads	1.41	1.58	5.20
Sewage farm	0.02	0.02	0.10
Slaughter houses	0.18	0.34	0.89
Parks, play grounds and swimming pools.. .. .	0.55	0.55	2.90
Town-planning	0.41	0.47	2.24
Total ..	9.85	13.20	50.00
STATISTICS—			
Reorganisation of the statistical branch .. .. .	.33	.66	3.26
Appointment of district statistical officers .. .. .	.39	.78	3.92
Setting up of research wing for collection of data relating to agricultural economics and statistics.	.59	1.18	5.89
Reducing the work load of the primary reporters .. .. .	.07	.14	0.66
Crop cutting experiments based on random sampling method on principal food crops.	.25	.50	2.50
Collection of statistics of area and production relating to minor crops including fruits and vegetables etc.	.34	.68	3.40
Survey on sugar-cane (multi stage stratified random sampling method).	.03	.06	0.37
Total ..	2.00	4.00	20.00



GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA

REVISED DRAFT
SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN
LIST OF PROJECTS

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KURNOOL .

October 1955

LIST OF PROJECTS IN THE REVISED DRAFT SECOND FIVE - YEAR PLAN.

<i>Heads and Sub-heads of Development.</i>	<i>Cost of the Scheme in the Plan period.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Revenue</i>	
			<i>Non- recurring.</i>	<i>Recurring.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>	
AGRICULTURE	518.16	274.30	58.50	185.36
MINOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS	181.84	168.32	13.52	..
LAND DEVELOPMENT (SOIL CONSERVATION)	76.74	..	62.92	13.82
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	263.50	25.05	134.01	104.44
DAIRYING AND MILK-SUPPLY	86.50	..	66.15	20.35
FORESTS	73.07	51.60	15.90	5.57
FISHERIES	80.00	5.55	39.20	35.25
CO-OPERATION	300.00	173.27	47.24	79.49
MISCELLANEOUS—				
Landless Agricultural Labourers	4.40	2.40	1.84	0.16
Consolidation of holdings	15.60	..	..	15.60
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	1,099.62	343.74	388.19	367.69
IRRIGATION PROJECTS	3,400.92	3,400.92	..	..
POWER PROJECTS	2,210.00	2,200.00	10.00	..
INDUSTRIES	1,000.00	563.16	157.05	279.79
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	575.00	375.00	200.00	..
EDUCATION	800.00	92.55	293.00	414.45
MEDICAL	379.51	138.32	68.65	172.54
PUBLIC HEALTH	221.28	104.40	30.80	86.08
WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE	223.61	223.61	..	..
INDUSTRIAL HOUSING—				
Labour	44.98	42.12	0.06	2.80
Co-operation	3.03	1.82	1.21	..
RURAL HOUSING	7.50	7.50	..	..
URBAN HOUSING	114.47	114.25	..	0.22
SPECIAL HOUSING—				
Slum Clearance	12.00	12.00	..	..
Sweeper's Housing	18.00	18.00	..	..
LABOUR WELFARE	50.00	24.62	10.05	15.33
WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES	190.00	41.00	72.90	76.10
WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND BACKWARD CLASSES.	160.00	20.56	80.96	58.48
SOCIAL WELFARE EXTENSION PROJECTS	25.00	..	25.00	..
WOMEN'S WELFARE	35.00	9.50	9.67	15.83
DEVELOPMENT OF CAPITAL	240.00	240.00	..	..
BROADCASTING	19.50	1.96	..	17.54
PUBLICITY	10.50	..	3.11	7.39
MUNICIPALITIES	50.00	47.76	0.64	1.60
STATISTICS	20.00	..	0.45	19.55
Total ..	12,509.73	8,723.28	1,791.02	1,995.43

Names of Schemes.	Cost of the Scheme in the plan period.	Capital.	Revenue.	
			Non-recurring.	Recurring.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>(Rupees in lakhs.)</i>				
<i>Agriculture (00)</i>				
Comprehensive staff scheme	13.60	..	..	13.60
<i>1 Training of personnel—</i>				
Scheme for training fieldmen and maistries ..	1.80	..	..	1.80
Scheme for training tractor operators ..	0.55	0.05	..	0.50
Scheme for strengthening the Agricultural college, Bapatla.	10.00	..	4.36	5.64
<i>2 Research, Survey, Statistics—</i>				
Model agronomic trials	4.22	..	0.27	3.95
Scheme for establishment of onion research station in Cuddapah district.	0.65	..	0.30	0.35
Scheme for improvement of coriander in Andhra State.	0.21	..	0.01	0.20
Scheme for improvement of Bimulipatam jute in Andhra State.	0.52	..	0.01	0.51
Scheme for upgrading research facilities at the Agricultural College, Bapatla.	5.52	..	5.52	..
Scheme for reorganisation of mycology section at the Agricultural College, Bapatla.	1.44	..	1.10	0.34
Scheme for development of plant physiology and starting of herbarium at Bapatla.	1.80	..	0.80	1.00
Scheme for deputation of officers for post-graduate studies in India.	1.00	..	..	1.00
Scheme to study the influence of irrigation on physico-chemical properties of soils of Tungabhadra Project area at Yemiganur.	1.00	..	0.24	0.76
Establishment of research engineering section at the Agricultural College, Bapatla.	2.80	..	1.20	1.60
Scheme for study of Nitrogen fixing power of important leguminous crops.	0.31	..	..	0.31
Scheme for study of phosphorus nutrition of crops at Bapatla.	0.20	..	..	0.20
Scheme for providing laboratory facilities for millet specialist.	2.10	..	2.10	..
Scheme for upgrading the Agricultural Research Station, Nandyal for research and fundamental studies on cotton and oil seeds.	2.00	..	2.00	..
Scheme for equipment laboratory at Agricultural Research Station, Nandyal for technological work on cotton.	0.34	..	0.10	0.24
<i>Food grains—</i>				
Scheme for Japanica India Crosses for evolution of thrifty strains.	0.38	..	0.07	0.31
Scheme for breeding superior drought resistant-strains in Andhra State.	0.73	..	0.03	0.70
Scheme for the maintenance of purity of genetic stocks.	0.22	..	0.07	0.15
Scheme for starting of an Agricultural Research Station in Srikakulam district.	1.22	..	0.72	0.50
Scheme for agricultural research station at Kamalapuram, Cuddapah district for paddy under lift irrigation.	0.80	..	0.26	0.54
Scheme for rice research station for tank-fed areas of East Coast in Visakhapatnam district.	1.10	..	0.60	0.50

Names of Schemes.	Cost of the Scheme in the plan period.	Capital.	Revenue.	
			Non-recurring.	Recurring.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(Rupees in lakhs.)				
Scheme for work on spring rice in the flooded areas of Collair.	0.30	..	0.05	0.25
<i>Milletts—</i>				
Scheme for opening of regional millet stations for improvement of millets in Andhra State and opening of irrigated millets station at Chandragiri, Chittoor district.	3.41	..	0.13	3.28
Scheme for production of Hybrid Sajja seeds at Pileru in Chittoor district.	0.87	..	0.04	0.83
Scheme for breeding suitable strains of ragi for the rainfed and splash irrigated areas of the sandy soils of Guntur district.	0.20	..	0.02	0.18
<i>Pulses—</i>				
Scheme for starting pulses improvement work on regional basis in Andhra State.	0.69	..	0.04	0.65
Reserves for research Schemes	6.09	..	..	6.09
(a) Scheme for the multiplication and distribution of improved seeds.	108.00	63.90	..	44.10
(b) Subsidy on seeds (for two years) foundation				
(c) Scheme for production of paddy seeds and intensification of use.				
<i>4 Manures and Fertilisers—</i>				
Scheme for production and distribution of town compost.	6.78	6.00	..	0.7
<i>5 Plant Protection—</i>				
Schemes for control of Pests and Diseases ..	14.34	..	13.20	1.14
Scheme for establishment of zonal parasite breeding stations in Razole and Ambajipeta in East Godavari district.	0.51	..	0.01	0.50
Scheme for intensive investigation and control of vegetable pests in Andhra State.	0.36	..	0.02	0.34
Scheme for intensive investigation on gummosis and nutritional disorders in Andhra State.	0.50	..	0.02	0.48
Scheme for improving honey yields of bee-hives.	0.33	..	0.02	0.31
<i>6 Horticulture—</i>				
Arecanut Development Scheme	0.50	..	0.10	0.40
Cashewnut Development Scheme	3.29	..	0.07	3.22
Cashewnut Research Scheme	0.57	..	0.16	0.41
Scheme for establishment of Fruit Research Station at Sabbavaram.	1.03	..	0.03	1.00
Scheme for establishment of Banana Research Station in West Godavari district.	0.90	..	0.08	0.82
Scheme for fundamental Research in Horticulture at the Agricultural College, Bapatla.	0.95	..	0.55	0.40
Scheme for intensive cultivation of fruits and vegetables in Andhra State.	44.95	43.15	..	1.80
Scheme for survey of causes for deterioration in citrus Orchards.	0.24	..	0.06	0.18
Scheme for vegetable Research Station at Kurnool and Anakapalli.	0.60	..	0.17	0.43
Scheme for establishment of Botanical Gardens and Orchard at Tirupathi.	0.30	..	0.04	0.26

Names of Schemes.	Cost of the Scheme in the plan period.	Capital.	Revenue.	
			Non-recurring.	Recurring.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
7 Special Commodity Programmes—				
<i>Cotton—</i>				
Cotton Extension Scheme	2.70	..	..	2.70
Scheme for organising Research work for Nandikonda Project area.	1.50	..	1.00	0.50
Scheme for organising Cotton Research work in Tungabhadra Project area.	0.25	..	..	0.25
Scheme for evolution of Cotton varieties suitable for rice fallows.	0.50	..	0.23	0.27
Scheme for multiplication and distribution of Lakshmi cotton and Western cotton.	0.90	..	0.01	0.89
<i>Oil Seeds—</i>				
Scheme for establishing a permanent oil seeds research Station in Visakhapatnam district.	1.25	..	0.92	0.33
Scheme for equipping laboratory at Nandyal for work on Oil seeds.	2.00	..	1.60	0.40
Scheme for organising a separate oil seeds section	1.00	..	0.05	0.95
Scheme for evolution of groundnut varieties suitable for rice fallows in Krishna district.	0.62	..	0.48	0.14
Oilseeds Extension Scheme for Andhra State ..	7.00	..	0.04	6.96
<i>Sugarcane—</i>				
Scheme for sugarcane Research at Anakapalli ..	10.61	..	2.13	8.48
Scheme for sugarcane Development in Andhra ..	13.54	..	0.40	13.14
Scheme for opening of Sugarcane Research Station at Chittoor.	6.24	..	4.40	1.84
Scheme for protection of Sugarcane crop against pests and diseases.	1.11	..	0.41	0.70
Scheme for provision of disease-free seed for Sugar cane crop.	..	..	..	4.03
<i>Tobacco—</i>				
Scheme for tobacco extension service ..	1.48	..	0.19	1.29
<i>Coconut—</i>				
Scheme for upgrading Coconut Research Station at Ambajipeta in East Godavari district.	0.50	..	0.10	0.40
Scheme for providing Coconut Nurseries at Bapatla, Buchireddipalem, Kalahasti, Samalkota, Maruteru and Anakapalli.	0.61	..	..	0.61
Scheme for establishment of Coconut Nursery in the Uddanam area of Srikakulam district.	0.54	..	0.36	0.18
Coconut Extension Scheme	4.89	..	0.90	3.99
Scheme for purchase and institution of tractors under hire purchase system.	60.00	60.00	..	..
8 Mechanised Cultivation—				
Scheme for establishment of tractor workshop at Holagundi.	6.00	..	..	6.00
Expansion of the Central Tractor workshop at Bapatla.	0.85	..	..	0.85
9 Miscellaneous—				
Establishment of District Service Stations to cater to the needs of Agricultural machinery of ryots and the department.	2.12	..	1.92	0.20

Names of Schemes.	Cost of the Scheme in the Plan period.	Capital.	Revenue.	
			Non-recurring.	Recurring.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Scheme for supply of improved Agricultural implements and bee-hives.				
Agricultural information, production and training service.	9.03	..	4.18	4.85
Seed certification scheme	2.75	..	1.00	1.75
Loans for sinking of filter points	36.00	36.00	..	..
Loans for sinking of Artesian Wells.. ..	8.60	8.00	..	0.60
Scheme for distribution of oil engines and electric motors under hire purchase system.	24.15	24.15	..	..
Scheme for production of G.2 chillies in Andhra State.	0.27	..	0.01	0.26
Power Drills Scheme	5.00	..	3.32	1.68
0-1 Land Reclamation—				
Scheme for land reclamation by mechanical cultivation with tractors and bulldozers.	31.60	16.30	..	15.30
0-2 Ware housing and Marketing—				
Administration staff—				
Scheme for expansion of marketing in Andhra..	2.50	..	0.03	2.47
Warehousing and storage—				
Scheme for construction of Market yards and godowns.	16.80	16.80	..	..
Scheme for Agricultural marketing news service.	1.00	..	0.20	0.80
Total ..	518.16	274.30	58.50	185.36

Minor Irrigation Projects (12)

SCARCITY AREAS—

Srikakulam District—

Gotti Palli Gedda Anicut	12.60	..	..	..
Construction of a Flood bank for Bahuda river in Burjapadu and Melavanka Ichapur Taluk.	0.52	..	..	..
Formation of tank across Local Gedda near Sambara.	0.25	..	..	..
Pydigam Project	12.70	..	..	..

Visakhapatnam District—

Reservoir across Mehadrigedda near Kumara-varampalem.	2.00	..	..	..
Masonry Anicut across the Sarada at Narasapuram	1.50	..	..	..
Formation of a Tank at Jagannapalem in Sarvasidhi taluk.	0.54	..	..	..
Lowering the sills of Yedumulla dam by 2' and providing 4' falling shutters.	0.15	..	..	..
Anicut across the Goradagedda a tributary of Varah river in Kalasapatnam Village.	0.75	..	..	..
Anicut across Bodderu river	0.75	..	..	..

Kurnool District—

Construction of Katva across Bandaravagu in Bodapedu, hamlet of Markapur.	1.10
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Names of Schemes.	Cost of the Scheme in the plan period.	Capital.	Revenue.	
			Non-recurring.	Recurring.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Construction of reservoir across Penukumaduguvagu to irrigate lands of Kudaprajupalli and Thimmapuram, Markapur taluk.	0.35	..	..	..
Supply channel to Bacherla tank from Sageleru ..	13.60	..	..	..
Rallavagu and Gandivagu Reservoir Scheme—Markapuram taluk.	3.90	..	..	..
Kolukula Tank Scheme, Markapur	1.08	..	..	..
Restoration of Jwalapuram Tank, Banganapalli.	3.00	..	..	..
Construction of an anicut across Maddileru and Excavating a supply channel to Lingapuram, Kothacheruvu.	0.78	..	..	..
<i>Anantapur District—</i>				
Construction of an anicut across Pulletivanka near Mamundur.	1.50	..	..	..
Formation of a Tank at Thimmapuram, Dharmavaram taluk.	0.22	..	..	..
Diversion of Chinna Nagari channel of Magalapuram.	0.40	..	..	..
Dorigallu Project.	12.50	..	..	..
<i>Cuddapah District—</i>				
Restoration of Bhumireddipalli tank ..	0.12	..	..	..
Madduru Tank Scheme	0.16	..	..	..
<i>Chittoor District—</i>				
Restoration of Malvani Cheruvu of Penapakkam village.	0.95	..	..	..
OTHER AREAS—				
<i>East Godavari District—</i>				
Talapudi Pumping Scheme	17.25	..	..	..
<i>West Godavari District—</i>				
Arulla and Jagannathapuram Pumping Scheme..	2.24	..	..	..
Denduluru Pumping Scheme	1.88	..	..	..
Construction of Reservoir across Kovvada Kalva.	3.46	..	..	..
Reservoir across Jalleru, near Aliveru ..	1.00	..	..	..
Construction of a regulator across Pattayya Codu 4 furlongs above its infall into Budameru and providing additional supply channel.	0.50	..	..	..
Extension of Irrigation under Jalipudi Sluice ..	0.50	..	..	..
Extension of Chataparru channel	0.50	..	..	..
Extension of Gogunta channel	0.60	..	..	..
Extension of Seethampeta channel from Bhimadole to Pulla limits.	0.70	..	..	..
Upputeru Block II Scheme	13.47	..	..	..
<i>Krishna District—</i>				
Improvement to Mulaparru channel ..	1.35	..	..	..
Improvement to Amudalapalli channel ..	0.60	..	..	..
Tantumilli main distributory channel ..	0.15	..	..	..
Improvements to channels in Maddepalli Block	1.17	..	..	..
Gollapalem Block—extending out channel and improving its branches.	0.54	..	..	..

Names of Schemes.	Cost of the Scheme in the Plan period.	Capital.	Revenue.	
			Non-recurring.	recurring.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(4)
Peddalanka Channel improvements	0.53	..	..	..
Kottakodu Channel Improvement	0.70	..	..	..
Kannaveedu and Indugapalli scheme.. ..	3.00	..	..	..
<i>Guntur District—</i>				
Emileru Scheme benefiting Timmasamudram Gorasapudi, Reparla, etc., Villages.	4.50	..	..	..
New Pedaganjam Channel	0.37	..	..	..
Rajubeejampalem Scheme.	0.70	..	..	..
Perala and Chirala Blocks	1.50	..	..	..
Extension of Perali Channel	1.30	..	..	..
Extension of irrigation under Thumalaska channel.	1.34	..	..	..
Bodipalem Block	3.00	..	..	..
Nizampatnam Colonization Scheme in Polugu Varipalem and Ganapavaram villages.	1.05	..	..	..
Providing irrigation facilities to Nizampatnam east parra lands.	0.52	..	..	..
Pollimmeraka and Reserve Forest block in Gangadipalem	3.48	..	..	..
Amudalapalli village Block Extension of Karli Bothies.	3.24	..	..	..
<i>Nellore District—</i>				
Kallur Pumping Scheme	1.54	..	..	..
Gundlakamma Pumping Scheme at Zonnala madaka.	0.73	..	..	..
Repairs to old tank of Sivaramapuram and Constructing an anicut across Narellavagu.	0.11	..	..	..
Excavation of connecting channel from Revur madana and Chegarla Tank.	0.58	..	..	..
Anicut across Malikapatam and excavation of a supply channel to Thimmayyapalem village.	1.64	..	..	..
Improvements to Sarvepalli Reservoir	6.00	..	..	..
Tank across Thangavagu near Appasamudram.	1.50	..	..	..
Pyderu Tank Scheme	1.32	..	..	..
Formation of a new Tank at Thangavagu	2.82	..	..	..
Formation of a Tank across Alapaleru Branch of Valikantem.	1.44	..	..	..
Improvements to Mallalinga Tank	2.02	..	..	..
Supply channel from Paleru to Bitragunta Tank group.	18.58	..	..	..
Total ..	181.84	168.32	13.52	..

LAND DEVELOPMENT—

(Soil Conservation)—

Soil conservation scheme in heavy rainfall zones.	9.41	..	8.69	0.72
Araku Valley pilot scheme	6.13	..	5.52	0.61
Scheme for training of personnel in soil conservation.	0.38	..	..	0.38
Scheme for starting Regional Research Station.	4.27	..	2.86	1.41
Community Development Block of Vayalpad in Chittoor district.	9.01	..	7.59	1.42

Names of Schemes.	Cost of the Scheme in the Plan period.	Capital.	Revenue	
			Non-recurring.	Recurring.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(4)
			(Rupees in lakhs).	
National Extension Service Block of Sabbavaram and Pendurthy in Visakhapatnam district.	5.01	..	3.73	1.28
Soil conservation for Machkund Basin ..	40.00	..	32.00	8.00
Afforestation of denuded hills outside, reserve forests.	2.53	..	2.53	..
Total ..	<u>76.74</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>62.92</u>	<u>13.82</u>
<i>Animal Husbandry—</i>				
Veterinary College	50.00	25.00	15.00	10.00
Key Village Scheme	50.00	..	20.00	30.00
Additional staff for the office of the Director of Animal Husbandry and District Veterinary Officers.	1.00	..	..	1.00
Veterinary Live stock Inspectors course at Dairy-cum-Bull Farm.	2.50	..	1.00	1.50
Training of Animal Husbandry and Dairy personnel abroad.	2.00	..	..	2.00
Starting of Ranikhet Disease vaccine laboratory.	1.00	..	1.00	..
Central Poultry Research Station	1.75	..	0.50	1.25
Opening of clinical laboratories	1.00	..	..	1.00
Distribution of male breeding stock	2.50	..	2.50	..
Live stock research station, Chintaladevi ..	8.00	..	8.00	..
Distribution of female breeding stock ..	1.00	..	1.00	..
Establishment of live stock farm at Tungabhadra project area.	5.00	..	2.00	3.00
Opening of piggery	2.00	..	0.75	1.25
Goat breeding farm	1.25	..	0.35	0.90
Supply of white breeding bulls	6.00	..	6.00	..
Supply of buffalo breeding bulls	5.00	..	5.00	..
Supply of male goats	0.40	..	0.40	..
Supply of female goats	1.25	..	1.25	..
Supply of dairy cows	5.00	..	5.00	..
Supply of she-buffaloes	10.00	..	10.00	..
Supply of boars	0.75	..	0.75	..
Supply of sows	0.25	..	0.25	..
Development of cattle breeding	5.17	..	2.63	2.54
Co-operative salvage farm	0.43	0.05	0.21	0.17
Opening of touring billets	4.00	..	..	4.00
Opening of First Aid centres	3.00	..	..	3.00
Opening of minor Veterinary Dispensaries ..	14.00	..	5.00	9.00
Opening of Veterinary Dispensaries	5.68	..	1.00	4.68
Pilot scheme for eradication of rinderpest ..	9.15	..	1.42	7.73
Gosala development	5.20	..	1.50	3.70
Establishment of Gosadans	1.00	..	0.30	0.70
Opening of sheep farm	2.00	..	0.75	1.25
Opening of wool demonstration units	5.00	..	2.50	2.50
Supply of rams	0.50	..	0.50	..
Supply of ewes	2.00	..	2.00	..
Opening of district poultry farms	1.25	..	0.25	1.00

Names of Schemes.	Cost of the Scheme in the Plan period.	Capital.	Revenue	
			Non-recurring.	Recurring.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			(Rupees in lakhs.)	
Poultry development	10.00	..	5.00	5.00
Supply of exotic cocks	1.00	..	1.00	..
Supply of hens	0.75	..	0.75	..
Supply of eggs	0.25	..	0.25	..
Opening of bee demonstration units	0.22	..	..	0.22
Construction of hostel at dairy-cum-bull farm, Visakhapatnam.	0.50	..	0.50	..
Opening of propaganda section	5.00	..	2.50	2.50
Rehabilitation of nomadic cattle breeders ..	0.75	..	0.20	0.55
District and State cattle shows	4.00	..	..	4.00
Supply of dairy equipment	7.50	..	7.50	..
Supply of poultry equipment	5.00	..	5.00	..
Supply of dairy female stock	10.00	..	10.00	..
Supply of poultry	1.25	..	1.25	..
Supply of sheep and goats	1.25	..	1.25	..
Total ..	263.50	25.05	134.01	104.44
<i>Dairying and Milk Supply—</i>				
Dairy cum-bull farm at visakhapatnam ..	10.00	..	10.00	..
Opening of dairy and grass farms	12.00	..	4.00	8.00
Milk board	2.00	..	..	2.00
Milk supply to cities	16.50	..	7.00	9.50
Milk powder factories	40.00	..	40.00	..
Urban Milk Supply Scheme	6.00	..	5.15	0.85
Total ..	86.50	..	66.15	20.35
<i>Forests—</i>				
Working plan circle	7.90	..	7.90	..
Afforestation of river banks	1.59	..	0.76	0.83
Extension of casuarina plantations	5.65	..	5.65	..
Forest regeneration	7.50	7.50	..	..
Afforestation of denuded hills inside reserve forests.	0.80	..	0.80	..
Forest industries	1.00	..	0.10	0.90
Forest roads (Plains)	20.44	20.44	..	..
Forest roads in Agency	12.50	12.50	..	..
Buildings in Agency areas	5.00	5.00	..	..
Wild life preservation	10.00	6.16	..	3.84
Supply of jeeps to District Forest Officers ..	0.69	..	0.69	..
Total ..	73.07	51.60	15.90	5.57
<i>Fisheries—</i>				
Head Quarters staff	1.00	..	0.03	0.97
Intensive Seed collection	10.70	..	2.26	8.44
Salt subsidy	1.67	..	0.50	1.17
Development of Indigenous Craft and tackle ..	3.33	..	2.60	0.73
Provision of quick transport facilities	4.00	..	1.35	2.65
Fisheries Information Bureau	1.00	..	0.36	0.64
Tank Development	12.00	..	2.45	9.55

Names of Schemes.	Cost of the Scheme in the Plan period.	Capital.	Revenue.	
			Non-recurring.	recurring.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			(Rupees in lakhs).	
Experimental fish farm	8.00	..	6.82	1.18
Deep water fishing	2.00	..	1.08	0.92
Marine Fishery Stations	8.00	..	6.80	1.20
Supply of logs	2.50	..	2.50	..
Introduction of new types of fishing	5.00	..	5.00	..
Opening of Schools	4.80	..	0.60	4.20
Provision of roads	1.25	..	1.25	..
Improvement of fish markets	2.00	..	2.00	..
Fisheries Technological centre	4.84	..	2.71	2.13
Fisheries Research	2.00	..	0.89	1.11
Aquarium	5.91	5.55	..	0.36
Total ..	80.00	5.55	39.20	35.25
<i>Community Projects and National Extension Service.</i>	1,099.62	343.74	388.19	367.69
<i>Co-operation including ware housing—</i>				
Development of Co-operative marketing	145.87	116.42	25.60	3.85
Labour Contract and forest	1.30	0.92	..	0.38
Training of Coupe Societies subordinate personnel.	7.25	..	..	7.25
Expansion of Rural Credit Societies	42.18	..	3.01	39.17
Long term loans through L.N. Books	2.55	..	..	2.55
Co-operative marketing of coconuts	1.72	0.15	0.63	0.94
Tobacco marketing	15.78	15.78	..	..
Education of members and office bearers	15.23	..	..	15.23
Research survey and statistics	3.12	..	..	3.12
State warehousing Corporation	40.00	40.00	..	..
Co-operative Development Fund	10.00	..	3.00	7.00
Relief and Guarantee Fund	15.00	..	15.00	..
Total ..	300.00	173.27	47.24	79.49
MISCELLANEOUS				
<i>Landless Agricultural Labourers—</i>				
Co-operative farming societies for landless workers.	4.40	2.40	1.84	0.16
Consolidation of holdings	15.60	..	..	15.60
<i>Irrigation—</i>				
Krishna Barrage	96.00	96.00	..	..
Bhairavanitippa Project	74.00	74.00	..	..
Nandikonda Project	2,100.00	2,100.00	..	..
Tungabhadra High-Level Canal	520.00	520.00	..	..
Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal	209.00	209.00	..	..
Other Projects	51.00	51.00	..	..
Vamsadhara Project	100.00	100.00	..	..
Siddeswaram Project and Pulichintala Project Investigation.	50.00	50.00	..	..
Other Medium Project	200.92	200.92	..	..
Total ..	3,400.92	3,400.92	..	..

Names of Schemes.	Cost of the Scheme in the Plan period.	Capital.	Revenue.	
			Non-recurring.	Recurring.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(Rupees in lakhs)				
<i>Power—</i>				
Miachkund Hydro-Electric Project	251.00	251.00	..	..
Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Project	345.00	345.00	..	..
Miachkund Hydro-Electric Project Stage II½ ..	196.00	196.00	..	..
Tungabhadra-Nellore Hydro-Thermal Project ..	725.00	725.00	..	..
Rural Electrification	633.00	633.00	..	..
Silleru Hydro-Electric Project	50.00	50.00	..	..
Investigation of New Projects	10.00	..	10.00	..
Total ..	2,210.00	2,200.00	10.00	..
<i>Industries—</i>				
Expansion of Andhra Paper Mills, Rajahmundry.	175.00	175.00	..	..
Co-operative Sugar Factories	60.77	60.00	..	0.77
18 Small-scale Industries (Schemes) (<i>Vide M.</i>) ..	84.52	..	44.74	39.78
Establishment of two Industrial Estates at Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada.	64.72	61.30	..	3.42
Cottage Industries Production-cum-Training Centres and loans to artisans and trainees (<i>Vide Z</i>).	97.47	53.69	7.89	35.89
Co-operative Handloom Development including one co-operative textile mill.½	..	..	..	..
Co-operative Spinning Mills at Tadpatri ..	15.00	15.00	..	..
Expansion of spindleage in Andhra Co-operative Spinning Mills Guntakal.	10.00	10.00	..	..
Handloom S.C. and W.C. loans to primary Weavers Societies.	72.05	72.05	..	..
Loans to Andhra Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society.	25.50	25.50	..	..
Improvement of technique	67.68	..	26.23	41.45
Organisational Expenses				
Installation of Calendering Plants	5.69	1.66	2.78	1.25
Establishment of Dye Factories	2.52	..	0.79	1.73
Expansion of Marketing organisation of Andhra Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society.	53.79	..	2.27	51.52
Rebate on sales	50.00	..	..	50.00
Cumbly Industry	7.15	1.88	0.91	4.36
Development of Silk Handlooms	1.98	1.98	..	..
Housing colonies for weavers	14.30	8.30	6.00	..
Expansion of Government Ceramic Factory, Gudur.	7.60	7.60	..	..
Starting of Sri Venkateswara Straw Board and Paper Mills, Tirupati	10.35	10.35	..	..
State Finance Corporation	30.00	30.00	..	..
Strengthening of Headquarters staff (Director of Industries and Commerce Office).	4.33	..	0.10	4.23
Staff required in the Central Office for the implementation of small scale industries.	3.55	..	0.05	3.50
Strengthening of district executive staff ..	9.73	..	0.16	9.57
Provision of jeeps to all Assistant Directors of Industries and Commerce and all Assistant Industrial Engineers.	4.20	..	1.95	2.25
Two Small scale Industries Schemes (one commercial and one non-commercial) Pencil Factory and Graphite Crucible Industry at Rajahmundry.	2.34	..	1.02	1.32

Names of Schemes.	Cost of the Scheme in the Plan period.	Capital.	Revenue.	
			Non-recurring.	Recurring.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			(Rupees in lakhs.)	
Twenty small Scale Industries Schemes (all commercial). (<i>Vide R.</i>)	45.28	..	45.28	..
State aid to industries	20.00	20.00	..	..
Sericulture	12.95	..	6.82	6.13
Industrial Co-operatives	20.88	8.35	4.07	8.46
Palmgur industry	20.65	0.50	5.99	14.16
Total ..	<u>1,000.00</u>	<u>563.16</u>	<u>157.05</u>	<u>279.79</u>

- (M) Manufacture of low loss ceramic ware for Radio components at Gudur.
 Manufacture of Radio Components at Kurnool.
 Manufacture of Bicycle Parts and accessories at Guntakal.
 Manufacture of Builders Hardware at Guntur.
 Establishment of a production unit for the manufacture of casing and conduit pipes at Rajahmundry.
 Establishment of a production unit for the manufacture of expanded metal screens at Vijayavada.
 One Tile Production Unit at Chittoor.
 Manufacture of wire nails and wood screws at Nellore.
 Establishment of production-cum-training centre for enamel ware at Gudur.
 Setting of up one mobile carpentry demonstration unit at Chittoor.
 Setting of up one mobile blacksmithy demonstration unit at Kurnool.
 Establishment of one service centre for the production of pressed metal products at Vijayavada.
 Establishment of service centre for the manufacture of hand tools and small parts for Industries at Guntur.
 Establishment of a service centre for the manufacture of hospital furniture and sterilizers, etc., at Visakhapatnam.
 Production-cum-training centre for the manufacture of crayons and other plaster products at Tirupathi.
 Establishment of a production-cum-training centre for the manufacture of bolts, nuts, rivets, washers, split pins, nails, screws, gear wheels, etc., at Vijayavada.
 Establishment of a service centre for the Development of Srikakulam Brass and Bell metal Industry.
 Establishment of a Service-cum-Training centre for galvanising iron parts.

(Z) Production-cum-Training centres :

Blacksmithy, Carpentry, Glass Bangle, Coir Industry, Village Pottery Soap Making, Basket Making, Brass Industry, Training Centre for Dress Making, Village Oil Industry, Tanning Demonstration Parties, Flaying Centres, Cottage Match Units, Wooden Toys, Marketing (Sales Demonstration), Palm Gur Industry.

Blacksmithy .. .. .	..	..	6 units.
Carpentry .. .. .	..	..	4 units.
Glass Bangle .. .. .	..	..	2 units.
Coir Industry .. .. .	..	..	4 units.
Village Pottery .. .. .	..	..	10 units.
Soap Making .. .. .	..	..	8 units.
Basket Making .. .. .	..	..	11 units.
Brass Industry .. .. .	..	..	2 units.
Training Centre for Dress Making .. .. .	..	..	11 units.

(Z) *Production-cum-Training centres—cont.*

Village Oil Industry	11 units.
Tanning Demonstration Parties	2 units.
Flaying Centres	20 units.
Cottage Match Units	6 units.
Wooden Toys.	2 units.
Marketing (Sales Demonstration)	5 units.
Palm Gur Industry .. .. .	..

(R) Bakery at Visakhapatnam, Bicycle parts and accessories at Vijayavada, brushes at Kakinada, builder's hardware at Dowlaiswaram, carton manufacture at Rajahmundry, enamel at Visakhapatnam, glassware at Vijayavada, hosiery at Guntakal, locks at Dowlaiswaram, paints and varnishes at Cuddapah, wire nails and woodscrews at Visakhapatnam, sheet rolling mill at Vijayavada, surgical instruments at Visakhapatnam, surgical cotton at Tadpatri, tannery and leather products including footwear at Vizianagaram, starch (tamarind) at Parvathipuram, auto and diesel valves at Kakinada, weights and measure weighing scales at Guntur, wood seasoning plant and saw mills at Visakhapatnam and buckets at Visakhapatnam.

Transport and Communications—

National Highways Scheme State Share	34.50	34.50	..	..
State roads	300.00	300.00	..	..
Other Roads.. .. .	125.00	..	125.00	..
Tools and plant	40.50	40.50	..	..
Roads in village plans	75.00	..	75.00	..
Total	575.00	375.00	200.00	..

Names of Schemes.	Cost of the Scheme in the Plan period.	Capital.	Revenue.	
			Non-recurring.	recurring.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

(Rupees in lakhs.)

Education—

Primary	302.42	..	61.52	240.9
Secondary	82.05	..	34.31	47.7
Technical and Vocational (Non-university)	125.82	77.55	11.00	37.27
Varsity—General arts and sciences	95.00	5.00	75.00	15.00
Higher Professional and Technological institutions.	80.50	10.00	43.25	27.25
Village Plans	50.00	..	50.00	..
Pre-primary	2.02	..	0.28	1.74
Social Education	5.80	..	3.80	2.00
Physical Education	5.19	..	2.87	2.32
Miscellaneous	38.93	..	5.68	33.25
Welfare of physically handicapped	0.59	..	0.29	0.30
New Schemes	11.68	..	5.00	6.68
Total	800.00	92.55	293.00	414.45

Medical—

Primary Health Centres	86.51	29.01	11.00	46.50
Improvements to Andhra Medical College and King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam.	6.40	6.40	..	..
Upgrading of Pathology department	2.11	..	0.66	1.45
Building for Hygiene Institute	3.00	3.00	..	..
Guntur Medical College, Guntur	3.96	3.96	..	..

Names of Schemes.	Cost of the Scheme in the plan period.	Capital.	Revenue	
			Non-recurring.	Recurring.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(Rupees in lakhs.)				
Training of additional compounders	1.19	..	..	11.19
Training of additional midwives	6.75	..	..	6.75
Training of additional nurses	4.00	4.00	..	..
Establishment of department of social and preventive medicine.	1.30	..	0.10	1.20
Training of auxiliary nurse-midwives	2.14	..	0.02	2.12
Establishment of two medical colleges .. ..	..	..	..	..
Medical colleges equipment and modernising ..	10.00	..	10.00	..
Upgrading history of medicine department ..	1.06	..	0.22	0.84
Training of assistant surgeons	4.78	..	..	4.78
Training of technicians, etc.	0.75	..	..	0.75
Opening of dental college and dental clinics department.	6.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
State Medical Research	0.50	..	..	0.50
Special diet kitchens	2.01	..	0.11	1.90
Mental hospitals and psychiatric clinics.	5.14	2.00	0.64	2.50
Upgrading of headquarters hospitals for interneer training.	5.00	..	3.32	1.68
Infectious diseases hospitals at Visakhapatnam and Guntur.	7.00	2.00	0.86	4.14
Women and children unit at Guntur	5.00	1.00	1.00	3.00
Ophthalmic hospital unit	5.00	1.00	1.00	3.00
Improvement to mental hospital at Waltair ..	6.00	2.50	0.50	3.00
Improvements to district headquarters hospitals ..	40.00	25.00	5.00	10.00
Improvements to taluk headquarters hospitals ..	7.00	3.00	1.00	3.00
E.N.T. Clinics	1.00	..	0.50	0.50
Eye clinics	1.00	..	0.50	0.50
Provincialisation of L. F. Institutions	23.18	7.00	1.65	14.53
Infectious diseases hospital at Tirupati and Bhadrachalam.	5.00	2.00	1.84	1.19
Government General Hospital, Guntur	20.00	20.00	..	..
Public Health Laboratory of King Institute type	40.00	10.00	10.00	20.00
District laboratories	12.50	6.00	3.70	2.80
Tuberculosis clinics	17.06	1.50	7.50	8.06
Demonstration and teaching centre	9.19	1.95	0.10	7.14
Tuberculosis sanatoria	10.00	4.00	2.00	4.00
Control of leprosy	5.00	1.00	1.25	2.75
Venereal diseases clinics	5.00	..	1.40	3.60
System of indigenous medicine and research in Ayurveda.	1.00	..	0.25	0.75
School health service	2.92	..	0.28	2.64
Family Planning	4.06	..	0.25	3.81
Total ..	379.51	138.32	68.65	172.54

Public Health—

National rural water-supply¹ and sanitation programme.

(a) Rural areas	96.00	96.00	..	..
(b) Pilgrim centres	4.00	4.00	..	..
(c) Training programmes	0.97	..	0.97	..

Names of Schemes.	Cost of the Scheme in the Plan period.	Capital.	Revenue	
			Non-recurring.	Recurring.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(4)
			(Rupees in lakhs.)	
Medical education and training of public health and auxiliary health personnel.	..	..	..	..
Training abroad in various branches of public health to A.D.P.Hs. and H.Os.	0.69	..	0.69	..
Training of H.Os' in public health basic training.	1.46	..	1.46	..
Training in orientation course	0.47	..	0.47	..
Training of health personnel in specialities ..	0.69	..	0.69	..
Orientation course in public health for general trained nurses.	0.42	..	0.42	..
Training of medical officers (M. and C.H.) at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and public health, Calcutta.	0.33	..	0.33	..
Training of general trained nurses in public health nursing.	0.24	..	0.24	..
Training of health visitors combined course ..	4.73	..	..	4.73
Training of dais	1.90	..	1.90	..
Establishment of central malaria laboratory and museum.	2.20	..	1.05	1.15
Establishment of central nutrition laboratory and museum.	1.61	..	0.25	1.36
Training of sanitary inspectors, Visakhapatnam ..	6.08	2.20	..	3.88
Training of sanitary inspectors, Guntur ..	6.77	2.20	0.70	3.87
Rural sanitation unit (Advisory and Consultative).	0.99	..	..	0.99
Control of diseases, National Malaria Control programme.	33.07	..	..	33.07
National Filaria Control programme	30.78	..	18.35	12.43
B.C.G. vaccination programme	14.13	..	..	14.13
Control of epidemic diseases	7.36	..	1.70	5.66
Nutrition Research (Nutritional diseases and disorders).	3.29	..	0.32	2.97
Health, education, propaganda and publicity ..	2.48	..	0.99	1.49
Vital statistics and health statistics—Mechanisation & compilation of vital statistics.	0.62	..	0.27	0.35
Total ..	221.28	104.40	30.80	86.08
<i>Water-Supply and Drainage—</i>				
Vijayavada Sewerage Scheme	50.00	50.00	..	..
Eluru Sewerage Scheme	50.00	50.00	..	..
Visakhapatnam Water-Supply Improvements Scheme.	3.78	3.78	..	..
Vijayawada Water-Supply Improvements ..	45.00	45.00	..	..
Cuddapah Water-Supply Improvements Scheme	8.50	8.50	..	..
Proddutur Water-Supply Improvements Scheme ..	5.55	5.55	..	..
Nandyal Water-Supply Scheme	14.18	14.18	..	..
Srikakulam Water-Supply	8.50	8.50	..	..
Chittoor Water-Supply Scheme	3.92	3.92	..	..
Hindupur Water-Supply Scheme	4.15	4.15	..	..
Peddapuram Water-Supply Scheme	10.02	10.02	..	..
Guntakal Water-Supply Scheme	2.71	2.71	..	..
Vizianagaram Water-Supply Improvements Scheme.	8.57	8.57	..	..

Names of Schemes.	Cost of the Scheme in the Plan period.	Capital.	Revenue.	
			Non-recurring.	Recurring.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(4)
(Rupees in lakhs.)				
<i>Water-Supply and Drainage—cont.</i>				
Tirupati Water-Supply Scheme	0.71	0.71	..	..
Masulipatnam Water-Supply Scheme	1.83	1.83	..	..
Anantapur Water-Supply Scheme	6.19	6.19	..	..
Total ..	223.61	223.61	..	..
<i>Housing—</i>				
Industrial Housing (Labour)	44.98	42.12	0.06	2.80
Do. (Co-operation)	3.03	1.82	1.21	..
Rural Housing	7.50	7.50	..	..
Urban Housing	114.47	114.25	..	0.22
<i>Slum Clearance—</i>				
Kakinada Clearance of Slums	1.25	1.25	..	..
Kurnool Improvement of Slums	1.50	1.50	..	..
Tenali Slums	1.25	1.25	..	..
Vijayavada Improvement of Slums	2.00	2.00	..	..
Chirala (a) Jayanthipeta Harijan Colony Slum clearance, (b) Ongole Pakalu Slum clearance, (c) 3rd ward Slum clearance.	0.55	0.55	..	..
Amalapuram	0.30	0.30	..	..
Bheemunipatnam	0.12	0.12	..	..
Rajahmundry Improvements of Slums	1.00	1.00	..	..
Guntakal Slum clearance	0.30	0.30	..	..
Gooty Slum clearance	0.20	0.20	..	..
Peddapuram Slum clearance	0.30	0.30	..	..
Gudur Slum clearance	0.50	0.50	..	..
Narasaraopet Improvement to Slums	0.22	0.22	..	..
Bhimavaram	0.50	0.50	..	..
Eluru clearance of Slums	1.00	1.00	..	..
Bapatla Slum clearance in Ward 11	0.06	0.06	..	..
Visakhapatnam Improvement of Slums	0.95	0.95	..	..
Total ..	12.00	12.00	..	..
<i>Sweepers' Housing—</i>				
Chirala Construction of 45 tenements	0.70	0.70	..	..
Palacole Construction of 25 tenements	0.90	0.90	..	..
Proddatur Construction of 25 tenements	0.50	0.50	..	..
Tenali Construction of 70 tenements	1.75	1.75	..	..
Srikakulam Construction of 12 tenements	0.50	0.50	..	..
Cuddapah Construction of 28 tenements	0.70	0.70	..	..
Masulipatnam Construction of 15 tenements	0.35	0.35	..	..
Tirupati Construction of 8 tenements	0.65	0.65	..	..
Eluru Construction of 75 tenements	1.50	1.50	..	..
Bheemunipatnam Construction of 10 tenements	0.12	0.12	..	..
Anakapalle Construction of 50 tenements	1.50	1.50	..	..
Madanapalle Construction of 15 tenements	0.30	0.30	..	..
Mangalagiri Construction of 10 tenements	0.15	0.15	..	..
Kakinada Construction of 40 tenements	2.00	2.00	..	..

Names of Schemes.	Cost of the Scheme in the Plan period.	Capital.	Revenue.	
			Non-recurring.	recurring.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			(Rupees in lakhs.)	
<i>Sweepers' Housing—cont.</i>				
Vizianagaram Construction of 8 tenements ..	0.24	0.24	..	..
Bapatla Construction of 25 tenements ..	0.45	0.45	..	..
Visakhapatnam Construction of 150 tenements ..	1.50	1.50	..	..
Tadpatri Construction of 25 tenements ..	0.75	0.75	..	..
Gudur Construction of 30 tenements ..	0.60	0.60	..	..
Anantapur Construction of 24 tenements ..	0.36	0.36	..	..
Narasaraopet Construction of 15 tenements ..	0.28	0.28	..	..
Hindupur Construction of 20 tenements ..	0.50	0.50	..	..
Kalahasti Construction of 20 tenements ..	0.20	0.20	..	..
Rajahmundry Construction of 75 tenements ..	1.50	1.50	..	..
Total ..	18.00	18.00	..	..
<i>Labour Welfare—</i>				
Welfare Centres	12.76	6.00	0.74	6.02
Employees State Insurance scheme	12.71	6.00	0.11	6.60
Employment Exchange and training schemes to be finalised later	24.53	12.62	9.20	2.71
Total ..	50.00	24.62	10.05	15.33
<i>Welfare of Scheduled Tribes—</i>				
Appointment of a District Educational Officer for Agency Education with a Jeep for conveyance.	20.64	..	8.37	12.27
Opening of a Basic Training School at Bhadrachalam for retraining of teachers in Basic Education (320 teachers—4 batches of 80 teachers in 4 sessions in 2 months duration)				
Opening of 50 new Elementary Schools				
Opening of training school in Araku Valley (Admissions in alternative years)				
Construction of additional block for Government High School at Bhadrachalam				
Construction of pucca buildings for schools in Agency areas.				
Supply of books, slates and clothing to Hill Tribe Children studying in various institutions.				
Increase in the Strength of hostels at Araku, Chintapalli, Kunavaram and Addatigala.				
Conversion of the existing subsidised hostels into Government Boarding Homes.				
Opening of two new Government hostels one in East Godavari district and another in Visakhapatnam.				
<i>Agriculture—</i>				
Appointment of Agency District Agriculture Officer, Kakinada	8.00	..	1.60	6.40
Demonstration Units				
Training of Hillmen as Demonstration Maistries and in improved methods of Agriculture				
Opening of pilot farms				

Names of Schemes.	Cost of the Scheme in the Plan period..	Capital.	Revenue.	
			Non-recurring.	Recurring.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			(Rupees in lakhs.)	
<i>Chenchu Uplift—</i>				
School and Hostel at Dornal	} .. 5.00	} ..	} 2.28	} 2.72
Mobile Medical Unit				
Co-operative Society at Dornal				
Measures for control of Malaria and Yaws Administration				
<i>Animal Husbandry—</i>				
Touring billet	} .. 3.60	} ..	} 1.58	} 2.02
Distribution of breeding bulls				
Distribution of female breeding stock				
Distribution of sheep				
Opening of Veterinary first aid centres				
Minor veterinary dispensaries				
Supply of Poultry				
Supply of poultry houses and other appliances				
Hatchery				
Cream appliances and weighing machines				
Cattle farm at Chintapalli				
<i>Cottage Industries.—</i>				
Bamboo and Rattan basket training centres	} .. 2.00	} ..	} 0.10	} 1.90
Mat weaving training centre with Kova and tunga.				
Tanning demoration party, 4 centres				
<i>Communications—</i>				
Forming Minamalur ghat from Anakapalli	} .. 40.00	} 40.00	} ..	} ..
Madugole to Paderu Road from Padevalasa to Katregedda Road from Rampachodavaram to Addathegala				
Road from Rampachodavaram to Bhadrachalam (via) Marudumilli Lakkavaram, etc.				
Road from Addathegala to Ramavaram				
Road from Dorakonda to Gudem (via) Lankapakala				
Road from Lammasingi to G. Madugole Road from Paderu to Sujana Kota; Road from Paderu to Orissa Border (via) Hukkampeta and Kinchummanda Paderu to Lothugedda				
Lammasingi to Lothugedda				
Burra caves				
<i>Village Roads—</i>	1.00	..	1.00	..
<i>Medical—</i>				
Improvements to Government Dispensary at Jeelugumilli.	} ..	} ..	} ..	} ..
Improvements to Government hospital at Polavaram.				
Mobile unit at Polavaram				
Construction of Semi-permanent buildings for hospital at Araku Valley and quarters for staff.				
Opening of a Government Dispensary with emergency ward at G. Madugole.				
Construction of a hospital for women and childrent at V. Madugole.				

Names of Schemes.	Cost of the Scheme in the Plan period.	Capital.	Revenue.	
			Non-recurring.	Recurring.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(Rupees in lakhs.)				
Construction of a building for dispensary and quarters for staff at Seethampeta.				
Opening of a dispensary with an emergency ward at Sujanakota	7.51	..	3.70	3.81
Visit by Medical officer in Visakhapatnam District.				
Conversion of dispensary at K. D. peta into a hospital of 12 beds and construction of buildings to the hospital and quarters for the staff.				
Mobile Medical unit at Seethampeta				
Mobile Medical unit at Elwinpeta				
Mobile Medical unit at Araku				
Mobile Medical unit at Nugur				
Conversion of dispensary at Chintapalli into a 12 bedded hospital.				
Improvements to hospital at Cherla and Venkatapuram.				
Mobile medical unit at salur				
Opening of Dispensary at Thonam				
<i>Public Health—</i>				
Anti malarial Schemes				
Maternity and Child Health Centres	30.00	..	0.76	29.24
Nutrition Disease control				
Anti Yaws campaign				
Rural Water-supply	6.60	..	6.60	..
Aid to Voluntary Agencies	2.00	..	..	2.00
<i>Land Colonisation—</i>				
Digging of wells for the colonists at the rate of 2 wells per year.				
Scheme for the supply of seeds at the rate of Rs. 10 per acre.				
Agricultural implements at the rate of 25 per family.	12.92	1.00	11.92	..
Supply of bulls on half loan and half subsidy				
Four land colonisation schemes in Agency areas Tajangi, Gujjamamidivalasa, Mampakin chivanipalem and Kuddapalli.				
Provision of housing facilities				
<i>Irrigation—</i>				
Formation of an irrigation tank at M. 5/54 and bridle path near Chompi village.				
Formation of an irrigation tank at M. 2/0 to 2/2 Bridle path near Maduguda Village.				
Forming an irrigation tank at M.4/0 of bridle path near Nandiguda village.				
Reservoir across Tajangigedda				
Anicut across Tajangigedda	8.33	..	8.33	..
Anicut across Chinnagedda				
Improvements and repairs to Kondapalli tank				
Restoration of Kolivera tank				
Repairs to Pamanur tank				
Anicut across uttcalva				
Restoration of China Midisleru Tank				
Anicut across Pullamgivagu (Matsala Vada-padu tank).				

Names of Schemes.	Cost of the Scheme in the Plan period.	Capital.	Revenue.	
			Non-recurring.	Recurring.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			(Rupees in lakhs.)	
Minor Irrigation (Repairs to 26 Minor Irrigation works in East Godavari District.)	4.00	..	4.00	..
Fisheries	0.18	..	..	0.18
Finance and Marketing Corporation	10.00	..	10.00	..
<i>Radios—</i>				
16 sets 1st year and 3rd year, 2 sets in fourth year..	0.55	..	0.22	0.33
Administration	8.43	..	0.56	7.87
Soil Conservation	5.00	..	5.00	..
Tribal Cultural Research Institute	2.00	..	..	2.00
<i>Araku Valley—</i>				
Construction of quarters for the staff working at Araku Valley Protected water-supply to township.	5.00	..	5.00	..
<i>Co-operation—</i>				
Development of Araku Valley Co-operation stores.	} ..	1.75	} ..	0.94
The Atmakur Purchase and sale societies, Ltd.				
Development of Business				
Organisation of purchase and sale Society at Dornal for Chenchus.	..	..	..	0.81
<i>Head Office—</i>				
Additional staff for the office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies	..	..	..	..
<i>Women Welfare—</i>				
Opening of Women Welfare Branches	} ..	5.49	} ..	0.94
Refresher course training for Assistant Women Welfare Officer's field works, etc.				
Administration expansion of staff and propaganda.				
Social Assistance to the sick infirm				
Total ..	190.00	41.00	72.90	76.10
<i>Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes—</i>				
Scholarships to Harijans	7.00	..	..	7.00
Scholarships to Backward Classes	7.50	..	..	7.50
Administration	10.00	..	1.34	8.66
Hostels for Scheduled Castes	6.00	..	..	6.00
Hostels for Backward Classes	2.00	..	..	2.00
Government Hostels	8.88	..	..	8.88
Construction and repairs of School Buildings ..	2.50	..	2.50	..
Sanitary Amenities	17.50	..	17.50	..

Names of Schemes.	Cost of the Scheme in the Plan period.	Capital.	Revenue	
			Non-recurring.	Recurring.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(Rupees in lakhs.)				
<i>Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes—cont.</i>				
Midday meals to Backward Classes Children ..	2·00			2·00
Hospitalisation	0·50		0·50	
Acquisition of House-sites	35·00		35·00	
Provision of houses to Harijans, Backward Classes etc.	41·12	20·56	20·56	
Propaganda and Publicity	5·00			5·00
Aid to Voluntary Agencies	5·00		0·10	4·90
Ex-Criminal Tribes	10·00		3·46	6·54
Total ..	160·00	20·56	80·96	58·48
<i>Social Welfare Extension Projects—</i>				
Rural welfare projects	22·00		22·00	
Share of Administrative expenditure on the State Social Welfare Board.	0·75		0·75	
Urban Projects and Miscellaneous Schemes ..	2·25		2·25	
Total ..	25·00		25·00	
<i>Women's Welfare—</i>				
Training Programme	1·90		1·36	0·54
Rescue Home and Shelter Camp (Abhayamilayam).	5·70	2·00	0·30	3·40
Service Home	16·38	7·50	0·96	7·92
Rehabilitation Programme	3·00		3·00	
Improvement of Branches	4·00		4·00	
Expansion of Administration	4·02		0·05	3·97
Total ..	35·00	9·50	9·67	15·83
<i>Development of Capital—</i>				
Construction of Buildings at Kurnool for the Andhra Offices and Quarters for staff functioning at Madras. Estimate Rs. 160 lakhs.	160·00	160·00		
Construction of quarters at Kurnool for officers still living in tents estimate Rs. 80 lakhs.	80·00	80·00		
Total ..	240·00	240·00		
<i>Broadcasting—</i>				
Installation and maintenance of 5,000 community Radio sets.	19·50	1·96		17·54

Names of Schemes.	Cost of the Scheme in the Plan period.	Capital.	Revenue.	
			Non-recurring.	Recurring.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(Rupees in lakhs.)				
<i>Publicity—</i>				
District organizations (purchase of new and replacement of existing ones and starting of District publicity units).	6.30	..	2.45	3.85
Information centres	0.54	..	..	0.54
Publicity literature	0.75	..	..	0.75
Exhibitions	0.75	..	..	0.75
Press Advertisements	0.50	..	..	0.50
Song and Drama	1.00	..	..	1.00
Films	0.66	..	0.66	..
Total ..	10.50	..	3.11	7.39
<i>Municipalities—</i>				
Markets	17.86	17.86	..	..
High School Buildings .. .. .	.90	.90	..	..
Wells and Tanks	0.47	0.47	..	..
Theatres .. .. .	.50	.50	..	..
Cart-stands and Bus-stands	8.26	8.26	..	..
Town-planning	5.13	5.13	..	..
Dhobikanas .. .. .	.03	.03	..	..
Elementary School Buildings	1.45	1.45	..	..
Burial grounds	0.04	0.04	..	..
Maternity and Child Welfare Centre	0.93	0.93	..	..
Stadium	0.75	0.75	..	..
Other Buildings	1.87	1.87	..	..
Latrines	0.48	0.48	..	..
Roads	5.20	5.20	..	..
Sewage Farm	0.10	0.10	..	..
Slaughterhouses	0.89	0.89	..	..
Parks, Playgrounds and Swimming Pools	2.90	2.90	..	..
Town-planning .. .. .	..	..	0.64	1.60
Total ..	50.00	47.76	0.64	1.60
<i>Statistics—</i>				
Reorganization of the Statistical Branch	3.26	..	0.01	3.25
Appointment of District Statistical Officers	3.92	..	0.16	3.76

Names of Schemes.	Cost of the Scheme in the Plan period.	Capital.	Revenue	
			Non-recurring.	recurring.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(Rupees in lakhs.)				
<i>Statistics—cont.</i>				
Setting up of Research wing for collection of data relating to the Agricultural Economics and Statistics.	5.89	..	0.28	5.61
Reducing the work load of the Primary Reporters.	0.66	..	..	0.66
Crop cutting experiments based on random sampling method on principal food crops.	2.50	..	..	2.50
Collection of Statistics of areas and production relating to minor crops including fruits and vegetables, etc.	3.40	..	..	3.40
Survey on Sugarcane (multi stage stratified random sampling method).	0.37	..	..	0.37
Total ..	20.00	..	0.45	19.55