

Government of Andhra Pradesh

**Third
Five-Year
Plan**

**Planning and Local Administration Department
Hyderabad.**

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FOREWORD

The Third Five-Year Plan of Andhra Pradesh, as presented in this book, is the final outcome of our efforts during the past two years in drawing up a Plan consistent with the requirements and the resources of the State on the one hand and the national objectives and the central resources on the other.

The outlay on the Third Plan has been finally fixed at Rs. 305 crores against the anticipated outlay of Rs. 180 crores for the Second Five-Year Plan. This would imply that we will have to gear up our administrative arrangements to the task of utilising usefully seventy per cent more outlay in the coming five years. The magnitude of the problem can be realised from the fact that against the peak annual expenditure of Rs. 47 crores reached in the Second Plan period we will have to set about incurring an expenditure of Rs. 60 crores annually on the average. Unless the implementing agencies are alive to this fact and start now itself finalising the details of the schemes like getting the plans and estimates ready, settling the location of schemes, fixing the responsibility of officers at district and lower levels, making advance arrangements for the procurement of scarce materials like iron, steel, cement, and coal and imported equipment, initiating land acquisition proceedings, etc., it would not be possible to better our past performance of exceeding our original targets in the First and Second Five-Year Plans.

The experience gained in the implementation of the Second Five-Year Plan, had shown us that there are various bottle-necks in the successful implementation of Plan programmes. The Heads of Departments, who are responsible for the implementation of the schemes should be vigilant and keep a constant watch over the factors that are likely to impede the progress of the Plan schemes.

The outline presented in the book is likely to undergo some changes during the course of the implementation of the Plan. These will come to light only when the details of the schemes are worked out in all their aspects. And so, the first and foremost task of the Heads of Departments would be to work out the details of all schemes, so that changes, if any, required for the speedy execution of the schemes might be incorporated as early as possible. In securing higher levels of efficiency in

the execution of Plan schemes, it is necessary that the tasks are divided and the responsibilities fixed on each echelon of the respective administrative machinery. This aspect also deserves the serious consideration and prompt action on the part of Heads of Departments.

The fact that the Third Plan represents a crucial stage in the fulfilment of our basic, social and economic objectives needs no repetition. We have succeeded in drawing up a realistic Plan for ourselves. But its successful implementation, in the ultimate analysis, is more important than its formulation. A keen awareness on the part of the administrative machinery regarding its role in the efficient implementation of the Plan is necessary. There is, of course, the fact that the problems of an under-developed State are so many that the State with its own resources can do very little unless the people themselves undertake the responsibility of improving their lot. Fortunately in our State the three-tier Panchayati Raj has been functioning since November 1959 and every village is covered with a Panchayat. The extent to which these bodies—the Panchayats, the Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads, develop their initiative, take responsibility, act impartially and foster team spirit and community action, to that extent the area plans can be successfully implemented by the people's own institutions.

This publication is divided into three parts. Part I deals with certain general features of the economy including some economic trends in the State, the progress made during the first two Plan periods, an outline of the Third Plan and how it is proposed to be financed. Part II gives in detail the schemes proposed to be implemented together with the targets programmed to be achieved during 1961-66 and 1961-62, and Part III contains statistical appendices both relating to the entire Plan period and the annual Plan for 1961-62. The annual Plan for 1961-62 is tentative and Government are still examining whether it would be possible to take a Plan of the size of Rs. 53.0 crores having regard to the Planning Commission's decision that central assistance to this State during 1961-62 would be Rs. 29.00 crores only against the promised assistance of Rs. 200.0 crores for the Third Five-Year Plan period.

Hyderabad,

Dated 10th December 1960.

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PART—I
GENERAL

CHAPTER I

ECONOMIC TRENDS IN THE STATE DURING THE FIRST TWO PLAN PERIODS

A. FEATURES OF THE ECONOMY

POPULATION:

Andhra Pradesh, the Telugu Linguistic State, centrally located, linking the northern and southern parts of this vast country, will have an estimated population of about 38·05 millions in 1961-62, the beginning of the Third Plan. During the two Plan periods 1951-61, the population has grown by about 7 millions and it is further expected to rise to 41·43 millions at the end of the Third Plan period and 45·6 millions at the end of the Fourth. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes together constitute about 18 per cent of the total population of the State.

Though basically Andhra Pradesh is an agricultural State, the percentage of population depending upon agricultural occupation is 67·3 as against the All-India percentage of 69·8. The cultivating labourers are more numerous in this State constituting 18·4 per cent as against the All-India figure of 12·5 per cent. They are much more in the Andhra region being about 20·1 per cent.

LAND UTILISATION:

The pattern of land utilisation in the State during the years 1951-52, 1956-57 and during 1959-60 is given below :—

Land Utilisation In Andhra Pradesh

S. No.	Particulars	1951-52	1956-57	1959-60
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Total Geographical area (000 acres)	66,680	66,680	66,680
2.	Net sown area (000-acres)	25,331	28,106	28,738
3.	Current fallows (000-acres)	5,802	4,411	4,335
4.	Other fallows (000-acres)	3,297	1,991	1,609
5.	Forests (000-acres)	12,626	13,726	15,146
6.	Others (000-acres)	19,624	18,446	16,852

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
7.	Percentage of sown area to Geographical area ..	38·0	42·2	43·1
8.	Percentage of current fallows to Geographical area ..	8·7	6·6	6·5
9.	Percentage of other fallows to Geographical area ..	5·0	3·0	2·4
10.	Percentage of forests to Geographical area ..	18·9	20·6	22·7
11.	Percentage of others to Geographical area ..	29·4	27·6	25·3

It will be seen that there has been a progressive increase in the net sown area between 1951-52 and 1959-60 constituting 38·0 per cent of the geographical area in 1951-52, it has increased to 43·1 per cent in 1959-60. A similar trend will be noticed in the area under 'Forests' also with a corresponding decrease in the area under current fallows and other fallows. Of the sown area, the irrigated area formed 23·7 per cent in 1950-51 which rose to 26·0 per cent at the beginning of the Second Plan and 28·2 per cent in 1959-60 indicating a steady increase in the additional area brought under irrigation between the two Plan periods.

SIZE OF HOLDINGS :

The pattern of Land Holdings in Andhra Pradesh is as under :—

Percentage of Pattadars according to the Size of Holdings in 1957-58.

Pattadars owning.	Percentage of Pattadars
Between 1 and 5 acres ..	54·38
Between 5 and 10 acres ..	23·28
Between 10 and 25 acres ..	13·79
Between 25 and 50 acres ..	5·59
Between 50 and 100 acres ..	2·13
Over 100 acres ..	0·83
All categories ..	100·00

The area under food crops in 1958-59 was 80·9 per cent of the total area sown while 19·1 per cent of the sown area was accounted for by non-food crops.

FOOD PRODUCTION :

The production of foodgrains including pulses in the State has increased from 40·10 lakh tons in 1950-51 to 54·21 lakh tons in 1955-56. The increased food production during the First Five-Year Plan period wiped out the deficit of 8·64 lakh tons in 1951-52 and resulted in a surplus of 2·08 lakh tons in 1955-56. By 1959-60, the food production further rose to 65·54 lakh tons resulting in a surplus of 5·48 lakh tons. The per acre yield of the important crops grown has considerably increased on account of the drive towards increased agricultural production as will be seen from the following table :

Yield of Various Crops

(lbs. per acre)

Crop	Production per acre in	
	1951-52	1958-59
Rice	941	1,116
Jowar	308	492
Bajra	292	474
Ragi	629	823
Sugarcane (gur). ..	5940	8307
Groundnut	721	844
Tobacco	681	771

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION :

A similar trend is recorded in the matter of industrial production; the production of some important industries during 1951 and 1959 is given below :

Industrial Production in 1951 and 1959

Industry	Unit	Production in	
		1951	1959
Coal	Lakh tons	12·07	22·30
Cement	„	1·84	5·80
Sugar	„	0·48	1·26
Cotton Yarn	'000 lb.	14,626	33,213
Paper	Tons	5,785	25,000

The spread of industries is indicated in the growth of factories coming under the Factories Act. The number of factories coming under the Factories Act grew from 4,559 in 1951 to 5,374 in 1958 and the average number of workers employed rose from 147,309 to 181,023 during the same period.

POWER GENERATION :

Details regarding generation of electricity and consumption of 'Power' which is an index of industrial prosperity are given below :

Indicators relating to Power

Particulars	Unit	YEAR		
		1951-52	1959-60	1960-61 Anticipa- ted.
Power generated ..	Million K.W.H.	100·69	664·71	800·00
Towns and villages electrified.	Cumulative No.	270	2,408	2,800
Receipts from elec- tricity undertakings	Lakhs of Rs.	135·43*	555·00	628·56
Per Capita consump- tion.	Units	2·9	15·0	15·0

*During 1953-54

ROADS:

The State had a road mileage of 14,794 at the beginning of the First Plan which rose to 19,435 miles by 1959.

PRICE LEVEL:

The price level during 1959 registered a slight increase over the year 1951. From the general index of wholesale prices in Hyderabad city it is seen that the index rose from 435 in 1951 to 447 in 1958.

STATE AND PER CAPITA INCOME :

As a result of the various factors constituting economic growth, the State Income at constant prices which was estimated at Rs. 722 crores in 1950-51, the beginning of the First Plan, rose to Rs. 920 crores in 1955-56 and is estimated to increase to Rs. 1,076 crores in 1960-61. The per capita income during the corresponding period is Rs. 231, Rs. 278 and Rs.302 respectively.

STATE'S FINANCES :

There has been a steady growth in the revenue receipts of the State. Estimated at Rs. 33.16 crores in 1950-51 the State's revenues under revenue account has considerably increased to Rs. 82.18 crores in 1960-61 which is about 248 per cent of the revenues realised at the beginning of the First Plan.

B. DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

There has been a significant development in the provision of educational facilities in the State during the first decade as will be evident from the following education statistics.

Education Statistics

		1951-52	1955-56	1959-60 (Provisional)
Primary Schools	No ..	23,890	28,538	32,141
	Scholars ..	19,22,066	23,72,872	25,75,800
Middle Schools	No. ..	160	281	746
	Scholars ..	41,201	77,004	1,65,626
High Schools	No. ..	605	726	1040
	Scholars ..	2,94,851	3,47,012	5,28,456

Education Statistics—cont.

		1951-52	1955-56	1959-60
Arts and Science Colleges.	No ..	37	54	66
	Scholars ..	23,549	41,296	46,118
Technical Institutions.	No ..	19	20	36
	Scholars ..	2,742	4,781	9,054

The number of hospitals and dispensaries including the number of beds available is also furnished below:

		1951-52	1955-56	1959-60
No. of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	..	270	296	890
No. of Beds	.. ..	7,693	11,982	17,334
No. of In-patients treated	..	13,99,087	14,46,277	16,14,331
No. of out-patients treated	..	1,10,35,360	1,60,41,198	1,94,62,027

The postal facilities available in the State during 1951-52, 1955-56 and 1957-58 are as follows :—

Postal Statistics

		1951-52	1955-56	1957-58
No. of Post Offices	..	4,310	6,422	7,637
No. of Telegraph offices	..	292	420	579
No. of Telephone exchanges		28	63	104
No. of Telephone connections		4,245	9,630	12,159

CHAPTER II

THE FIRST AND THE SECOND PLANS—A
RETROSPECT

The outlay on the First Plan in the State was of the order of Rs. *96·49 crores while that on the Second Plan was of the order of Rs. 180·59 crores. A comparative statement showing the distribution of Plan outlays during the First and Second Plans is given below :—

(Rs. in crores)

Major Head of Development	FIRST PLAN				SECOND PLAN			
	All India		Andhra Pradesh		All India		Andhra Pradesh	
	Provi- sion	Percen- tage to total	Provi- sion*	Percen- tage to total	Provi- sion	Percen- tage to total	Provi- sion	Per- centa- ge to total
Agricultural programmes	354·00	14·9	11·94	12·4	568·00	11·8	36·58	20·2
Irrigation ..	469·00	19·8	21·18	21·9	460·00	9·6	58·01	32·1
Power ..	178·00	7·4	38·48	39·9	400·00	8·3	34·69	19·2
Industries ..	188·00	7·9	1·20	1·2	1080·00	22·6	10·44	5·8
Transport ..	571·00	24·0	3·36	3·5	1345·00	28·0	5·90	3·3
Social Services	532·00	22·4	18·51	19·2	863·00	18·0	32·30	17·9
Miscellaneous	86·00	3·6	1·82	1·9	84·00	1·7	2·67	1·5
Total ..	2378·00	100·0	96·49	100·0	4800·00	100·0	180·59	100·0

The pattern of priorities followed in the First Plan was determined by the immediate needs of the economy as also the desirability of initiating certain long-term changes in the economic structure. Accordingly, in the National Plan, Agriculture including Irrigation and Power received top-most priority. Based on the general policy followed in the National Plan, Irrigation and Power received the highest precedence in the State Plan also. The order of priorities followed in the First Plan was realistic and justifiable because without a sub-

* These figures are arrived at by adding 50% of the provision for Andhra region as the break up figures of Telangana region of the erstwhile Hyderabad State for the First Plan period are not available.

stantial increase in the production of food and raw materials, industrial expansion would not be possible. The weakened food position of the country also dictated the immediate execution of irrigation works for better utilisation of the country's water resources. While the irrigation programmes included in the Plan were to stimulate agricultural production, the generation of power which took away nearly 40 per cent of the total outlay was to revive rural industries and expand the urban industries.

The allocations during the Second Plan on the various heads of development, by and large, reflect the priorities adopted in the National Plan excepting for the outlay on agriculture and irrigation which has gone up very much in the Second Plan when compared to the First Plan. This is due to the State being predominantly an agricultural one and the Nagarjuna-sagar Project, taking away as much as Rs. 39 crores. Thus during the Second Plan, 52·3 per cent of the total outlay or Rs. 94·59 crores has been earmarked for agriculture and irrigation whereas in the First Plan, only 34·3 per cent or Rs. 33·12 crores was allocated for the same. The development of a State in which nearly 67 per cent of the population depend on land for a living in one way or other would naturally mean development of its agriculture and any increase in the National income within such an economy can only result from an increase in the agricultural income. Apart from this, there cannot be any relaxation of efforts to increase agricultural productivity because of the ever increasing rate of the country's population. Added to this, the demand for raw materials which also go up with industrialisation would necessitate raising of agricultural yields as an important objective of development. These factors justified the increased outlay on agriculture and irrigation. The outlay on power programmes constitute 19·2 per cent and that on Social Services 17·9 per cent, Industries and Transport accounting for only 5·8 per cent and 3·3 per cent respectively. The backwardness of the State in respect of Industries and Transport is reflected in the poor allocations under these sectors.

A review regarding the achievements of Andhra Pradesh during the First Plan is not possible as the Telangana region of the State was a part of the trilingual Hyderabad State and no details regarding Telangana region separately during the First Plan are available. But a brief account of the progress made so far under the Second Five-Year Plan is given in the following lines.

Against the programmed outlay of Rs. 180.59 crores during the five years of the Second Plan, the State has already utilised Rs. 133.57 crores during the first four years *i.e.*, 1956-60 and currently implementing a Plan of Rs. 47.02 crores. Having regard to the administrative arrangements already made and the Plan-mindedness created among the various implementing agencies, it is hoped that this State would completely spend the amount allotted for the Second Plan.

In physical terms, the following are in brief the main achievements during the first four years of the Plan. The target of 16.43 lakh tons of additional food production set for the State is expected to be achieved by the close of the Second Plan period. During the First four years, an additional production of 11.33 lakh tons has been achieved and another 5.10 lakh tons will be additionally produced in the fifth year of the Plan. The work on the Nagarjunasagar Project is keeping ahead of the schedule. Under other major, medium and minor irrigation schemes, an area of 8.03 lakhs acres was brought under irrigation by the end of the fourth year of the Plan. Under power, the installed capacity has risen by 1,30,570 K.W.; 1,708 more towns and villages were electrified. Towards the progressive development of co-operative activity, 548 large-sized co-operative societies were formed all over the State. The total number of societies increased considerably and short-term, medium-term and long-term loans to the extent of 16.33 crores were granted till the end of March 1960. Road development also received priority and 1,632 miles of roads were either newly formed or repaired to a satisfactory condition and upgraded. Equally satisfactory progress was recorded in the enlargement of social services. The enrolment of children between the age-groups of 6 to 17 years was increased by 3.70 lakhs. The bed strength of the various hospitals in the State was increased by 2,246 besides introduction of specialities in the general hospitals, provincialisation of Local Fund dispensaries and the establishment of Primary Health Centres. On the preventive side, the various All-India programmes like Malaria eradication, Filaria control, leprosy control, B.C.G. Campaign, etc., were successfully implemented. Under the Housing programme, through subsidised Industrial Housing, Co-operative Housing, Low Income-Group Housing, etc., 7,531 dwelling units were built.

The Community Development Programme continued to be implemented successfully and viewed against the All-India achievements, this State's performance was quite creditable. By the end of 1959-60, 282 blocks were opened in the State

covering an area of 59,397 square miles and a rural population of 188 lakhs spread over 17,739 villages. The administration of these blocks has been completely decentralised with a three-tier administrative set up, namely—the Panchayat at the village level, the Samithi at the Block level and the Parishad at the district level, all statutory organisations created under the new Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samithis Act, 1959. As a result of this, the Community Development Programme in the State has received a new impetus.

CHAPTER III.

THE THIRD PLAN—AN OUTLINE

Even when the country was only half way through the Second Plan, *i.e.*, even during the middle of the third year of the Second Plan, 1958-59, the Planning Commission's attention was focussed on the drawal of the Third Five-Year Plan and they started discussing tentatively questions connected with the approach to the formulation of the Third Five-Year Plan. After some preliminary discussion, it was indicated that during the Third Five-Year Plan we should aim at securing investments of the order necessary for realising the following objectives :—

(a) making a definite advance towards the goal of doubling per capita income by the end of the fifth plan ; and

(b) reducing the proportion of the population engaged in agriculture to about 60 per cent after taking into account the increases in the total population and labour force in the intervening years.

Having in view the broadest objectives and their policy implications, the Planning Commission set up as many as fifteen working groups with representatives of the Planning Commission and the Central Ministries concerned with a view to studying in detail and formulating concrete proposals for the Third Plan and have advised the State Government to constitute similar groups which would work in close collaboration with the working groups at the centre. Accordingly the State Government constituted thirteen working groups for the subjects noted below :—

(1) Financial resources.

(2) Agriculture.

(a) Minor Irrigation.

(b) Grow More Food.

(c) Land Reclamation and Soil Conservation.

(d) Agricultural Education, Training and Statistics.

(e) Co-operation, Warehousing, Marketing and Co-operative Farming.

(f) Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Milk Supply.

(g) Fisheries.

(h) Forests.

- (3) Irrigation including Flood Control.
- (4) Power.
- (5) Industries.
- (6) Handlooms.
- (7) Education, Technical Education and Welfare of Backward Classes.
- (8) Medical and Public Health including Indian Medicine.
- (9) Housing and Urban Development including Urban Water Supply and Drainage.
- (10) Roads and Transport including minor ports and canals.
- (11) Social Welfare.
- (12) Development of Panchayats including Rural Water Supply.
- (13) Development of State and District Headquarters, Tourism, Broadcasting and Publicity.

No working groups were, however, constituted for Community Development Programme, Labour and Labour Welfare and Development of Statistics as the Plans were proposed to be drafted by the Administrative Departments themselves.

The State Working Groups were instructed to keep in view the suggestions of the National Development Council in regard to the main issues of the Third Plan and draft their proposals in close consultation with the working groups at the Centre. In pursuance of these instructions the working groups presented their draft Plans which aggregated to a total outlay of Rs. 587·81 crores, which is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ times the State's Second Plan. A Plan of such huge dimension was naturally considered excessive and with a view to pruning it, a series of meetings were held between the 10th and 23rd September 1959, by the Minister for Finance and Planning with concerned Ministers and Officers. Though there was resistance on all sides against any reduction in view of the real need for further expansion in every field of activity the size of the draft Plan as arrived at by the Working Groups, was unrealistic. After a good deal of discussions round the table, certain proposals were revised and the aggregate cost was brought down to Rs. 474·62 crores.

In order to advise the Government on matters relating to Planning and particularly in regard to the formulation of the Third Five-Year Plan for the State, the Government have re-constituted the State Advisory Committee on an all Party basis consisting of members drawn from both the Houses of the State Legislature, Members of Parliament from Andhra

Pradesh, and persons representing various interests like commerce, industry, education, etc. The reconstituted State Advisory Committee met on 4th November 1959; considered the proposals of the Working Groups as revised in the discussions held by Minister (Finance) and resolved to have the proposals further examined by four Sub-Committees constituted by it. The Sub-Committees have discussed in detail the Plans under the subjects allotted to each and the proposals as finalised by them were placed before the plenary session of the State Advisory Committee on 26th April 1960. The Plan thus revised worked out to Rs. 482.05 crores excluding the cost of office and residential buildings not forming part of any development scheme and the Centre's share of centrally-sponsored schemes. With this Plan, the State Government approached the Planning Commission and the Central Ministries for preliminary discussions and as a result of these discussions, the outlay for the State's Third Plan is fixed at Rs. 305 crores.

A comparative statement showing the distribution of Plan outlays during the First and Second Plans and the proposed outlay under the Third Plan is given below:

STATEMENT

(Rs. in crores)

S.No. Major Head of Development	FIRST PLAN*		SECOND PLAN		THIRD PLAN	
	Provi- sion	% to total	Provi- sion	% to total	Provi- sion	% to total
Agricultural Programmes	11.94	12.4	36.58	20.2	73.08	23.96
2. Irrigation	21.18	21.9	58.01	32.1	76.23	24.99
3. Power	38.48	39.9	34.69	19.2	64.94	21.29
4. Industries and Minerals .	1.20	1.2	10.44	5.8	19.43	6.37
5. Transport	3.36	3.5	5.90	3.3	11.56	3.79
6. Social Services	18.51	19.2	32.30	17.9	55.51	18.20
7. Miscellaneous	1.82	1.9	2.67	1.5	4.25	1.40
Total	96.49	100.0	180.59	100.0	305.00	100.00

Estimated on the basis that the outlay during the First Plan in Telangana would have been about 50 per cent of the outlay in Andhra.

As much as Rs. 119 crores out of the proposed outlay represent spill-over expenditure which is almost committed. The proposed outlay on the various major heads of development and the corresponding spill-over expenditure are indicated below :—

Spill-over in the Third Five-Year Plan

<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>			
Head of Development		Proposed outlay during the Third Plan	Spill-over Expendi- ture
1. Agricultural programmes	..	73·08	21·09
2. Irrigation	..	76·23	64·12
3. Power	..	64·94	19·34
4. Industries and Minerals	..	19·43	5·27
5. Transport	..	11·56	3·70
6. Social Services	..	55·51	5·04
7. Miscellaneous	..	4·25	..
	Total	305·00	118·56

Thus as much as Rs. 118·56 crores will be required to finance the schemes of the Second Plan which spill-over into the Third and only Rs. 186·44 crores will be available for being spent on new schemes. Out of the schemes proposed for inclusion in the Third Plan as many as 28 schemes spill-over to the Fourth Plan and an amount of Rs. 119·76 crores would be required to finance them during the Fourth Plan period. The details of these schemes can be found in Appendix III.

The following statement would at a glance show the distribution of outlays on various Major Heads of Development in the Plan of Andhra Pradesh as compared with the tentative Plan of all the States as proposed in the Draft National Plan.

S. No.	Major Head of Development	States' sector of National Plan		Plan of Andhra Pradesh	
		Provision (Rs. in crores)	Percentage to total	Provision (Rs. in crores)	Percentage to total
1.	Agricultural programmes ..	900	24·3	73·08	23·9
2.	Major and Medium Irrigation ..	645	17·4	76·23	25·0
3.	Power ..	800	21·6	64·94	21·3
4.	Industries and Minerals ..	180	4·9	19·43	6·4
5.	Transport ..	225	6·1	11·56	3·8
6.	Social Services including Miscellaneous ..	900	25·7	59·76	19·6
	Total ..	3,700	100·0	305·00	100·0

The allocations during the Third Plan on the various heads of development, by and large, reflect the priorities adopted in the National Plan under State sector. However, as this State is a predominantly agricultural one, a large share of the Plan provision has been earmarked for the development of irrigation. This has obviously resulted in a reduction in the outlay on Social Services. The larger outlay on irrigation is mainly accounted for by the spill-over Nagarjunasagar Project which carries a large provision of Rs. 45·00 crores.

In view of the National importance for increased food production this mighty project which would increase food production considerably ought to have been included in the Central Sector as proposed by the State Government.

The programmes in the Agriculture and irrigation sectors take away Rs. 149·31 crores or 48·95 per cent of the total outlay proposed for the Third Plan. Development in every direction depends upon an adequate supply of power. The power plan of the State while sustaining the agricultural and irrigation programmes through rural electrification and lift irrigation

schemes must also provide for cheap and adequate power for industrial development. A sum of Rs. 64·94 crores or 21·29 per cent of the total outlay is proposed to be set apart for power projects. Industries particularly cottage industries must be given their due share in the State's Plan. The road system must be improved and developed especially in rural areas to facilitate easy transport of agricultural commodities. Social Services did not rank high enough in the scale of priorities during the First and Second Plans and this deficiency must to some extent, be removed particularly under Education, Health and Housing Programmes. The outlay proposed under Social Services for the Third Plan, therefore, constitutes 18·20 per cent while it is 6·37 per cent on Industries and 3·79 per cent on Transport.

It may incidentally be mentioned that having regard to the industrial backwardness of the State, the need for a higher percentage of expenditure than 6·37 per cent in the Industrial Sector is more than warranted, particularly as industries generate opportunities for employment. The hope is that private and Central sectors should provide for sufficient number of industries.

The provision made for each minor head of development as also the details of schemes under each minor head of development can be seen from appendices I and II. An abstract of the year-wise phasing is given below :

Year					Provision (Rs. in crores)
1961-62	..	..	..	..	53·00
1962-63	..	..	..	..	57·00
1963-64	..	..	..	..	61·00
1964-65	..	..	..	..	65·00
1965-66	..	..	..	..	69·00
				Total	305·00

This phasing is purely tentative as the outlays during each year are fixed with reference to the resources position of the State, the foreign exchange available, the quantum of central assistance, the performance during the previous year, etc., in consultation with the Planning Commission.

In the Plan as now proposed, there are as many as 25 principal projects costing Rs. 1 crore or more. A list of these schemes can be seen from Appendix IV.

The programmed physical targets during the Third Plan in broad outline are indicated in the following paragraphs:

The impact of agricultural and irrigation programmes of the First Plan was reflected in the increase of agricultural production and land utilisation in the State. The production level of foodgrains in the State was raised from 40·10 lakh tons in 1950-51 to 54·21 lakh tons by the end of the First Plan, 1955-56. During the Second Plan, an additional food production of 16·43 lakh tons is expected to be achieved thereby raising the total production of foodgrains in the State to 70·64 lakh tons by the end of the Second Plan period. It is proposed to set the Food production target of the State at 94·68 lakh tons for the Third Plan which means an additional production of 24·04 lakh tons during the Third Plan period. By the end of Third Plan, it is proposed to produce 8·0 lakh tons of sugarcane in terms of gur annually. The production of cotton will also be increased by 35,000 bales and oilseeds by 4·5 lakh tons. Towards extensive cultivation it is proposed to reclaim 2·29 lakh acres by the purchase of additional bull-dozers and tractors. To promote intensive cultivation, the Plan has provided for the timely and adequate supply of fertilisers, propagation of improved practices like use of improved seeds, improved implements, green manure, etc., through suitable administrative arrangements and incentives as also minor irrigation facilities like the supply of pumpsets, filter point tube wells, etc. To encourage mechanical cultivation the Plan envisages the supply of over 133 tractors to needy ryots on hire purchase system. It is expected that 8·56 lakh acres will be brought under irrigation through minor irrigation works. Conservation of soil fertility is proposed to be assured through soil conservation measures like contour bunding, gully plugging, etc., in over 2·25 lakh acres. In order to mitigate the evils of fragmentation of holdings, consolidation of holdings will be taken up and it is expected to consolidate about 10 lakh acres.

The major objective of the co-operative movement will be not only to achieve the objective of social change, but also to sustain the goal of increasing production by providing adequate short-term and medium-term credit to agriculturists. All the villages would have been covered with co-operative societies and short-term, medium-term and long-term credit disbursed through them is expected to amount to Rs. 32·30 crores per

annum by the end of the Second Plan. During the Third Plan it is proposed to increase the annual credit facilities to about Rs. 66·00 crores.

The activities in the Blocks under Community Development Programme greatly assist in increasing agricultural production. By the end of the Second Plan, the Community Development Programme would cover 189 blocks in Andhra and 94 in Telangana and the entire State will be covered with this programme by October, 1963.

Proteinaeous and Vitaminaeous articles of diet are much needed to balance the starchy food production under the agricultural and irrigation programmes. The Plans under 'Animal Husbandry' 'Fisheries' and 'Dairying and Milk Supply' are designed to meet this requirement. Under Animal Husbandry, the main directions of development will be through the setting up of key village centres, establishment of Artificial Insemination Centres, starting of Poultry Extension Centres, Sheep and Wool Development Centres and Piggery Development Schemes. To render easy and timely veterinary aid, veterinary dispensaries, minor veterinary dispensaries and first aid centres will be started. Under fisheries, the developmental activities, both under inland and marine fisheries carried on during the Second Plan will be further intensified. About 10 miles of roads will be formed for facilitating easy approach to the fishing centres. By the various measures proposed under this Plan, about 30,500 tons of fish are expected to be produced annually.

The main object of the schemes proposed under "Dairying and Milk Supply" is to provide cheap and wholesome milk to the people particularly in urban areas. The per capita consumption of milk in Andhra Pradesh is only 5·5 ozs. per day while a balanced diet for an adult Indian should include 10 ozs. of milk.

An appreciable increase in the supply of milk is, therefore, an imperative necessity. During the First Plan period, production of 5,209 Madras measures of milk per day through milk supply co-operative societies was achieved. By the end of the Second Plan, it is hoped that the production of milk through co-operatives would increase to 10,000 Madras measures per day. The Third Plan aims to achieve an appreciable increase in the supply of milk.

The optimum utilisation of land resources of the State involves an integrated development of water resources. During

the First Plan period 31,200 acres were brought under irrigation by the major and medium irrigation projects in the State. An additional irrigation potential of 5·76 lakh acres has been proposed to be achieved during the Second Plan period. The various major and medium irrigation projects proposed to be taken up during the Third Plan (excluding Nagarjunasagar Project) are expected to irrigate an area of about 5·21 lakh acres.

In spite of the fact that Andhra Pradesh possesses all the prerequisites for large industrialisation, yet the State is industrially very backward. One of the reasons contributing to this State of affairs is the lack of cheap and abundant electric power. There are abundant power resources in the State which are yet to be economically developed. The progress made under power projects during the First Plan was very encouraging. The installed generating capacity was increased from 43,100 K.W. to 98,900 K.W. towards the close of the Plan. The number of villages and towns electrified rose from 212 at the commencement of the Plan to 700 at the end of the Plan. The per capita consumption also increased from 2·5 units at the beginning of the Plan to seven units at the end of the First Plan. Some of the important power projects included in the Second Plan are Machkund Hydro-electric Scheme, Tungabhadra Hydro-electric Scheme, Upper Sileru Hydro-electric Scheme and Telangana Thermal Scheme. By implementing the various schemes included in the Second Plan, the installed generating capacity will go up by 128,820 K.W. while the per capita consumption of electricity would increase to 15 units by the end of the Second Plan. The Third Plan as proposed aims at a further increase of installed generating capacity by 460,800 K.W. and the per capita consumption from 15 units at the beginning of the Plan to 40 units by the close of the Third Plan.

Andhra Pradesh, though one of the foremost in India in agricultural production is backward industrially and economically. The contribution made by "Industries" towards the National income of the State is at present low and is probably not larger than 6 per cent as against 25 per cent for the country as a whole. It is thus clear that substantial increase in capital investment on industries is necessary in order to enable industries to contribute a large share of the national income of the State. Further improvement in agriculture cannot proceed beyond a point unless the surplus working forces on the land are progressively diverted to industries. The fact that the productivity of labour in industry is more than in agriculture also points to the need

for rapid industrial development. Not much progress was made during the First Plan period towards industrial development in the State as the provision made was too meagre to undertake any large scale measures. During the Second Plan period, it was proposed to expand the Government Ceramic Factory, Gudur and the Andhra Paper Mills, Rajahmundry with a view to increasing their existing productivity. The production capacity of the Andhra Paper Mills will be increased from 2,000 tons to 18,000 tons per annum. The Government Ceramic Factory which is now manufacturing sanitary wares and crockeries will be expanded to take up manufacture of high tension and low tension electrical insulators as additional lines of production. The "Industries" Plan had been drawn up on the basis of certain immediate needs and whose utility as well as productive nature have been clearly established. The total investment on major as well as small scale including cottage industries will be of the order of Rs. 19.32 crores of which large and medium industries claim Rs. 6.65 crores. During the Plan period, the production capacity of the Andhra Paper Mills, Rajahmundry will be increased to 50 tons per day. Towards the development of Glass Industry, it is proposed to take over the Taj Glass Factory at Sanathnagar. An amount of Rs. 12.67 crores is proposed for the development of village and small scale industries including Handlooms and Leather Industry. An Industrial Development Corporation will be set up for undertaking the task of organising and promoting the industrial development of the State. With a view to promoting the growth of Industries in relatively underdeveloped regions, it is proposed to establish three "Industrial Development Areas" in the State. In the co-operative sector, two co-operative sugar factories are proposed to be established. A sum of Rs. 0.11 crore is set apart for the development of mineral resources in the State.

Road Development is basic to national progress. During the period of rapid development, an efficient system of transport can yield high dividends if it is co-ordinated effectively with programmes for increasing production. An efficient and well developed system of transport and communications is, therefore, vital to the success of a Plan of economic development. The average road mileage per 100 square miles of area in Andhra Pradesh is only 18 whereas the All India average is 25 miles per 100 square miles. As priority was not given for the development of roads in the First and Second Five-Year Plans, the existing road system was improved with the meagre allotments and new formation of roads could not be taken up

to any appreciable extent. The Third Plan for the development of roads is drawn up against the background of the Road Development Plan which seeks to increase the road mileage in the State from the low average of 18 at present to 55 miles per 100 square miles within a period of 20 years.

Appreciable progress has been made under Education during the First Plan. At the end of the First Plan period, 54·3 per cent of the children between the age-group 6 to 11 were at school. During the Second Plan period, it is proposed to increase enrolment of children of this age-group by about 15 per cent. The enrolment of children between the age-group of 6 to 17 was increased by over 2·27 lakhs. During the Third Plan free, universal and compulsory education for 95% of boys and 70% of girls of the age-group of 6 to 11 years is proposed to be introduced. The Plan also provides for the development of University Education and Technical Education.

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 is of highest importance. The number of Medical Institutions existing at present are not enough to provide any reasonable standard of medical services to the people and more so to the people in rural areas. It is, therefore, necessary to provide larger hospital accommodation and improvement of the services in hospitals. Towards this end, a programme for the provision of more medical facilities was initiated during the First Plan period. In Andhra area, during the First Plan the bed strength of the various hospitals was raised by 900. During the Second Plan period, the bed strength was further increased by 1,880 besides introduction of specialities in the General Hospitals, provincialisation of Local Fund Dispensaries and the establishment of Primary Health Centres. By the end of the Second Plan period, there will be 890 hospitals and dispensaries in the State with a total bed strength of 17,500. This works out to one bed for 2,000 persons roughly. During Third Plan period, the bed strength in the various hospitals will be increased by over 5,000 besides improving the efficiency of 20 Local Fund Dispensaries by provincialising and expanding them. It is also proposed to start 300 Primary Health Centres during the Plan period. The annual admissions into medical colleges will be 1,025 during the Third Plan. On the preventive side, the various all India programmes like malaria eradication, filaria control, leprosy control, B.C.G. campaign, etc., were successfully implemented. During the Third Plan, schemes

to prevent communicable diseases like Malaria, Filaria, Tuberculosis, Small-pox, etc., will be continued in addition to the opening of 360 Family Planning Clinics in Rural areas and 9 Family Planning Clinics in Urban areas.

In order to provide clean drinking water facilities and drainage systems in the urban areas a sum of Rs. 6·80 crores has been proposed in the Third Plan. To relieve housing shortage the programmes initiated in the Second Plan will be carried forward for which a sum of Rs. 5·35 crores has been proposed and as many as 10,000 dwelling units are expected to be built against 7,000 built in the Second Plan period. The welfare programmes for the Labour, Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes, Vimuktha Jathis and Scheduled Tribes and the Social Welfare Programmes also figure well in the proposed Third Plan. The targets to be achieved under each scheme during the Plan period will be found in detail under the programmes of development that follow. Statement at the end of the Chapter shows the selected physical targets proposed to be achieved during the Third Plan.

Training Programmes

When considering the programmes for the Plan, the aspect of training needs special attention. The provision of training facilities for higher categories of personnel whether in engineering and technology or in medicine and agriculture has to be made much in advance of the requirements so as to avoid bottlenecks in the implementation of the schemes. For the industrial and other programmes to be carried out during the Third Plan there will be increasing need for craftsman training facilities. As a part of the Community Development Programme, training facilities have to be arranged for the different categories of Block Personnel. The programme for the expansion of education which includes the introduction of free, universal and compulsory education for 95% of the boys and 70% of the girls of the age-group 6 to 11 entails a large increase in the requirements of trained teachers.

With the large programme of agricultural development contemplated in the Plan, the need for trained personnel is greater than ever. The Plan, therefore, envisages the establishment of a Third Agricultural College at Tirupathi besides strengthening the Agricultural College at Bapatla and providing training facilities for farmers, tractor operators, fieldmen, demonstration maistries and attenders. The success of the Community

Development Programme depends on the successful implementation of its training schemes. Now there are eight Gramsevaks' Training Centres of integrated type in the State and in these Centres, 1,863 Gramsevaks, 1,120 Gramsevikas and 216 Artisans are expected to receive training during the Plan period. The existing Veterinary Colleges will be strengthened further to cater to the growing and varied needs of veterinary graduates and diploma holders in the State besides organising farmers' training courses, refresher courses for technical staff and specialised courses for departmental staff. For the successful implementation of the schemes for the development of Dairying and Milk Supply, a good number of candidates will be sent for training abroad and also in India in the various fields of Dairy Husbandry, Technology, Bacteriology, Engineering, Plant management, etc. It is also proposed to train 40 candidates of the Agriculture Department in soil conservation at the training centres set up by the Government of India at Dehra Dun, Kotah, Bellary, Ootacamund and Hazaribagh besides imparting training to 150 sub-Assistants inside the State. Under co-operation, it is proposed to impart training to 4,400 departmental and 2.20 lakh non-official personnel during the Plan period. For imparting training to the village artisans in various cottage industries, a number of training centres and training-cum-production centres will be established during the Plan period. A textile institute will be established for imparting training in all aspects of handloom industry. It is estimated that about 37,400 additional teachers would be required for the implementation of programmes under the pre-primary, Primary and secondary education. Adequate training facilities are, therefore, proposed in the Plan for making available the required number of trained teachers. To supply the engineering graduates and the diploma holders required, the intake capacity of the existing institutes will be increased during the Plan period besides establishing a private engineering college with Government grant and a Polytechnic at Srikakulam.

The key to the extension of medical services and their efficient operation is the availability of trained personnel. Necessary expansion of training programmes is, therefore, proposed to be undertaken during the Plan period so as to provide trained personnel in adequate numbers to man the various posts to be created for the development of medical services. The categories for which these programmes will be launched include Assistant Surgeons, Nurses, Auxiliary Nurse Midwives, Midwives, Technicians, Pharmacists, Radiographers, Refractionists and opticians, occupational therapy workers and medico-social workers. A new Medical College is being

opened at Tirupathi, with an annual intake of 50 students. The existing medical colleges will be improved by increasing the admissions and the annual intake of these colleges is expected to be about 1,025 during the Third Plan as against 720 at present. Under Public Health Programmes, 225 Health Officers 600 Health visitors and 2,400 Dais will receive training during the plan period. To meet the growing demand for trained man power in the industrial sector, eight Industrial Training Institutes are proposed to be established besides organising apprenticeship training courses for Industrial Workers. Training-cum-Production centres in tanning, shoe-making, weaving, etc., are proposed to be established during the Plan period specially for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, Vimuktha Jathis and other Backward Classes.

Provision for Backward Areas

The need for balanced development exists not only between different States, but also between different regions in the same State. Within Andhra Pradesh there are areas which are comparatively under-developed than others and it is, therefore, necessary to include special programmes for such under-developed regions within the limits of the available resources.

During the Second Plan Period, emphasis has been laid on the achievement of the goal that there should be, more or less, a uniform development of both the regions of the State, viz., Andhra and Telangana and that the disparities if any, between the two regions are reduced to the minimum. In the formulation of the Third Plan not only the special needs of Telargana are kept in view but also the needs of under-developed areas like Rayalaseema and the coastal districts of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam have been fully considered. Out of the total outlay of Rs. 305·00 crores proposed for the State as a whole, an amount of Rs. 116·20 crores is set apart for Telargana region. Thus 38 per cent of the total provision is earmarked for Telangana region while according to the population ratio it is entitled only to 34 per cent. Similarly in respect of other under-developed regions like Rayalaseema and Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts, the special needs of the areas are kept in view while formulating the schemes.

STATEMENT
SELECTED PHYSICAL TARGETS

Item	Unit	Achievements		Plan Target	
		1956-61	1961-66	1961-62	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
1. Agriculture:					
Foodgrains Production potential: ..	'000 tons				
(a) Major Irrigation ..		219.7	378.3	43.6	
(b) Minor Irrigation ..		258.3	363.8	59.5	
(c) Land Development ..		161.5	121.5	32.3	
(d) Manures and Fertilizers ..		442.4	753.1	165.4	
(e) Improved Seeds	}	162.2	324.7	64.7	
(f) Plant Protection			140.0	35.0	
(g) Improved agricultural practices after allowing for production under any of the above heads.		399.2	322.9	42.4	
		1,643.3	2,404.3	442.9	
Minor Irrigation:					
Area Irrigated :	'000 acres.				
(a) Minor Irrigation works under P.W.D. ..		340.9	461.4	60.0	
(b) Minor Irrigation works under Agriculture Department.		22.9	32.9	5.5	
(c) Minor Irrigation works under Revenue .. Department.		10.0	111.8	24.5	
(d) Minor Irrigation works under C.D. .. Programme.		161.9	250.00	50.0	
		535.7	856.1	140.0	
Seed Farms:					
1. Those for which land has been acquired Nos.		152	293	..	
2. Those in which farming operations have commenced.		445	445	445	

STATEMENT—*cont.*
SELECTED PHYSICAL TARGETS—*cont.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Seed Farms—<i>contd.</i>				
3. Those on which seed production has started		445	445	445
Manures : Level of production in	'000 tons			
1. Urban Compost	.. ..	261·6	333·8	274·7
2. Rural Compost	.. ..	9,439·2	12,873·6	10,330·0
3. Green Manures	.. ..	42·7	60·0	45·7
4. Night soil compost	.. ..	15·0	52·5	22·5
Fertilizers :	'000 tons			
1. Nitrogenous fertilizers in terms of Ammonium Sulphate.		602·5	2100·0	323·5
2. Phosphatic fertilizers in terms of Superphosphate.		120·5	1050·0	100·0
Landless Labourers' families settled on land by State Government.		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2. Animal Husbandry:				
KEY VILLAGE SCHEME				
Artificial Insemination Centres	.. Nos.	31	5	..
Key Villages	.. ..	186	86	..
3. Co-operation:				
Large-sized co-operative societies	.. ..	548	..	..
Small-sized societies-Revitalised	.. ..	6,000	4,000	750
Small-sized societies-New	.. ..	6,904	..	..
Co-operative Farming Societies	.. ..	35	200	50
Co-operative Farming Societies	.. Area in acres	12,062	N.A.	N.A.
Agricultural credit Rs. in lakhs through advanced Co-operative agencies.				
Short-term, Medium-term and Marketing finance.		2,400	6,000	3,000
Long-term	..	200	600	265

STATEMENT—*cont.*SELECTED PHYSICAL TARGETS—*cont.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
4. C.D. Blocks Established :				
(including N.E.S.)				
Number		283	162	46
Population	Million	18.14	9.48	2.41
Number of villages served ..	Number	18,236	9,969	2,684
5. Panchayats :				
Number	Number	14,524	..	..
Number of villages served ..	„	26,450	..	..
6. Irrigation :				
(Major and Medium)				
Additional irrigation potential ..	'000 acres	576.3	521.0	73.9
Additional area irrigated	„	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
7. Power :				
Additional installed capacity ..	'000 K.W.	128.82	461.00	..
Transmission lines above 33 K.V. ..	Miles	1,100	1,200	100
Transmission lines 33 K.V. and below ..	Miles	4,670	3,500	800
Towns and villages electrified ..	No.	2,100	925	290
8. Flood Control :				
Additional area protected	'000 acres	..	155.7	50.0
9. Roads :				
Mileage constructed (metalled) ..	'000 miles	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Village Roads	„	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
10. Passenger Road Transport :				
Route Mileage	Miles.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Buss (a) Diesel	} ..	Number.	N.A.	N.A.
(b) Petrol				

STATEMENT—*cont.*SELECTED PHYSICAL TARGETS—*cont.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
11. Education:					
<i>Institutions</i>	Number			
Primary Schools including junior basic.	4,990	2,500	2,000	
Junior Basic schools	1,930	..	..
Middle schools including senior basic	760	575	80	
Senior basic schools	233	29	6	
High Schools	272	440	88	
Higher Secondary Schools	92	400	80	
Multi-purpose Schools	9	5	1	
Technical Education:					
1. <i>Diploma :</i>					
(a) Institutions (including expansion)	Number	18	6	4
(b) Enrolment	2,010	580	380	
2. <i>Degree :</i>					
(a) Institutions (including expansion)	4	5	2	
(b) Enrolment	730	190	30	
Enrolment in different classes .. Number					
Classes I-V	4,56,997	16,00,000	1,20,000	
Classes VI-VIII	67,919	2,58,000	44,000	
Classes IX-XI	8,058	50,000	10,000	
Training of Teachers :					
Enrolment in training schools (Both basic and non-basic)	6,339	6,250	1,250	
Enrolment in training colleges (both basic and non-basic)	1,010	750	80	

STATEMENT—Cont.

SELECTED PHYSICAL TARGETS—Cont.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
12. Health :					
Health Centres Under Community Development Programme ..		Number	174	300	60
Others		Number			
Number of Family Planning Centres—					
(1) Urban	44	8	2
(2) Rural	176	360	72
<i>Training facilities :</i>					
Doctors	790	1,658	254
Nurses	525	2,100	420
Dais	1,329	2,400	480
Auxiliary Nurse Midwives	475	1,800	360
Midwives	286	570	570
13. Housing :					
		Number.			
Industrial Housing		}	2,622	1,671	1,139
Number of Units built					
Low-Income Group Housing—					
Number of units built	3,824	4,233	681
14. Labour and Labour Welfare :					
Training of Craftsmen		Number.			
Number of Craftsmen training centres.		..	3	8	..
Persons trained	1,956	2,600	1,000
15. Welfare of Backward Classes:					
<i>Scheduled Tribes :</i>					
Scholarships	11,991	..	..
Families aided	5,295	12,000	3,800

STATEMENT—Cont.

SELECTED PHYSICAL TARGETS—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Welfare of Backward Classes—Cont.				
Dispensaries opened	„	4	16	16
Roads constructed	Miles.	47	63	..
<i>Scheduled Castes :</i>				
Scholarships	Number	10,986	8,000	1,600
Families aided	„	14,375	35,375	7,075
<i>Ex-Criminal Tribes :</i>				
Scholarships	„	1,530	..	..
Families Rehabilitated	„	4,783	6,129	1,225
<i>Other Backward Classes :—</i>				
Scholarships	Number	18,282	2,000	400
Families aided	„	670	12,000	2,400

CHAPTER IV

FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR THE PLAN

The object of this Chapter is to present the broad lines along which the resources required for the Plan of the dimensions contemplated could be raised. The problem of resources has to be viewed not merely in terms of the requirements of the five year period as a whole but also in relation to the year-to-year phasing of Plan outlay. The phasing has to be decided with reference to several factors such as the need to complete, as early as possible, the projects on hand, the desirability of commencing new projects in time to ensure the realisation of targets envisaged in the Plan, the availability of foreign exchange resources, the quantum of central assistance, the performance during the previous year, etc. To an extent, resources grow as the economy develops. Therefore, in working out the estimates, the growth trend in receipts and expenditure as shown by the data for the Second Plan period had to be kept in mind and then a view was to be taken on the expansion of the State's resources as a result of the completion of the continuing schemes from the Second Plan and, to the extent possible, in consequence of the completion during the Third Plan period of some of the schemes to be commenced in the Third Plan itself.

During the Second Plan period, a considerable effort to mobilise resources has been put through and the progress that has been achieved provides the basis for a larger effort during the Third Plan period. For a likely outlay on the State's Second Plan which is of the order of Rs. 180 crores, Central assistance would amount to Rs. 105 crores and State's own resources to Rs. 75 crores. This estimate of State's resources includes additional taxation imposed in the State field, the gain accruing from the Second Finance Commission's Award, the State's share of the additional taxation undertaken by the Centre during the Second Plan period, public borrowings and Small Savings and to some extent withdrawals from the State's Reserves.

The resources position for the Third Plan has been studied in considerable detail over the last one year in the light of both the past trends and the likely growth of the economy during the Third Plan period. The estimates thus worked out form the basis on which the Plan outlay has been determined.

The scheme for raising resources for the Third Plan, as envisaged in the light of the studies undertaken so far and the

discussions held with the officials of the Planning Commission and the Government of India, is as shown below :

<i>Estimates of Resources</i>		<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>
1. Balance from current revenues at 1960-61 rates of taxation		14·4
2. Loans from the Public (net)		40·0
3. State's share of Small Savings		17·5
4. Unfunded debt (net)		3·3
5. Miscellaneous Capital receipts .. .. .	..(—)	29·8
6. Surpluses of Public Enterprises		6·2
7. Additional Taxation		38·0
	Total	<hr/> 89·6 or Rs. 90 crores roundly <hr/>

A brief account of each item of the above estimates is given in the following paragraphs :

BALANCE FROM CURRENT REVENUES AT 1960-61 RATES OF TAXATION

The Five Year estimate of revenue receipts inclusive of receipts from Third Plan schemes has been worked out at Rs. 410·1 crores, the details of which are given below :—

		<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>
(i) Share of Central Taxes		79·3
(ii) State Taxes		214·2
(iii) Non-tax revenue		95·1
(iv) Statutory grants from the Centre		20·0
(v) Other grants from the Centre		1·5
	Total	<hr/> 410·1 <hr/>

These estimates do not include the non-Plan grants of Rs. 10.0 crores towards Centre's share of the cost of increased dearness allowance to low-paid employees and Rs. 2.65 crores towards Centre's share of committed expenditure on C.D. Programme (including grants on Post-Stage II Blocks) for which the State Government are hopeful of securing Centre's acceptance.

On the side of expenditure, the past trends have been projected to the future years and provision has been made for the maintenance of schemes that are expected to be completed by the end of the Second Plan. The estimates thus worked out aggregate to Rs. 395.7 crores as detailed below :

		(Rs. in crores)
(i)	Non-Developmental expenditure ..	193.4
(ii)	Ordinary Development expenditure ..	157.9
(iii)	Maintenance expenditure in respect of Second Plan Schemes	40.0
(iv)	Transfers to Funds	4.4
Total ..		395.7

With the estimates of the State's revenue receipts at Rs. 410.1 crores and non-Plan expenditure on revenue account at Rs. 395.7 crores, the balance from current revenues for the Third Plan is expected to be Rs. 14.4 crores.

LOANS FROM THE PUBLIC :

After allowing for the repayment of the Public Loans maturing during the Third Plan period, the net proceeds from open market borrowings by the State Government and the two Autonomous Bodies *viz.*, the State Electricity Board and the State Road Transport Corporation have been placed at Rs. 40.0 crores.

STATE'S SHARE OF SMALL SAVINGS:

The target of Rs. 17.5 crores for the Third Plan period is somewhat higher than the collections during the Second Plan period but it is considered to be feasible in view of the growth of economic activity, particularly in the rural areas, contemplated under the Third Plan.

UN-FUNDED DEBT:

The five year estimate is placed at Rs. 3.3 crores at the rate of Rs. 0.65 crore per annum as against Rs. 0.9 crore estimated for 1960-61. The fall under this item for the Third Plan period is due to transfer of the provident fund contribution of the employees transferred to the Electricity Board consequent on the formation of the State Electricity Board.

BALANCE OF MISCELLANEOUS CAPITAL RECEIPTS OVER NON-PLAN CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS

The five-year estimate of Rs. (—) 29.8 crores under this head is based on the following estimates of miscellaneous receipts and non-Plan disbursements.

<i>Receipts</i>	<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>
(i) Recoveries of Loans and Advances ..	17.0
(ii) Sinking Fund	3.7
(iii) Famine Relief Fund ..	3.8
(iv) Other Funds	1.5
(v) Receipts from Betterment Levy ..	1.0
Total ..	27.0

<i>Disbursements</i>	<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>
(i) Repayment of loans to the Centre ..	32.0
(ii) Loans and advances (Non-Plan) ..	10.0
(iii) Famine Relief Fund	3.8
(iv) Other Funds	1.5
(v) Developmental outlay (Non-Plan) ..	2.5
(vi) Non-Developmental outlay ..	7.0
Total ..	56.8

SURPLUSES OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:

The estimate of Rs. 6.2 crores under this head represents amounts proposed to be drawn from out of the net accretions to the Reserve Funds of the State Electricity Board and the State Road Transport Corporation as shown below :—

		<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>
State Road Transport Corporation	..	2.5
State Electricity Board	..	3.7
Total		6.2

ADDITIONAL TAXATION :

A plan of the dimensions envisaged cannot be put through without an adequate tax effort. On the basis of the additional tax effort visualised for the country as a whole during the period of the Third Plan, the share of Andhra Pradesh works out to Rs. 38 crores. The same is adopted as the target during the Third Plan period for additional taxation in the State. The break-up for this figure is as follows :—

		<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>
(i) Land Revenue representing increase in dry and wet assessment on non-agricultural lands and receipts from new major, medium and minor irrigation projects	.. ..	18.0
(ii) Sales Tax	.. ..	5.0
(iii) Sugarcane cess or purchase tax on sugarcane	.. ..	1.0
(iv) Betterment levy	.. ..	1.0
(v) Other Miscellaneous taxes (to be decided during the course of the Third Plan period)	.. ..	13.0
Total		38.0

The Central Government have promised to give an assistance of Rs. 200 crores during the period of the Third Plan.

With the State's resources estimated at Rs. 90·0 crores and the Central assistance of about Rs. 200 crores promised by the Government of India, the total resources in sight for financing the Third Plan of Andhra Pradesh are Rs. 290 crores. The State Government have, however, decided that the out-lay for the Third Five-Year Plan should be Rs. 305·0 crores. It is hoped that the gap of Rs. 15·00 crores will be filled by additional tax revenue, borrowings, etc., realised as the Plan proceeds.

PART --II
Programmes of Development

CHAPTER V

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

The largest portion of the natural resources of India, consists of land and by far the largest proportion of its inhabitants are engaged in the exploitation of land. In any scheme of planned economic development of the country, therefore, agricultural organisation and reform hold a position of basic importance. While the several parts of the nation's economy are mutually inter-dependent and they must all receive their proper share of attention from the economic planner, the success of the whole plan will vitally depend on the results achieved in making the most advantageous use of the land and labour resources engaged in agriculture. The importance of agriculture is much more basic and vital in a predominantly agricultural State like Andhra Pradesh with about 83 per cent of its population in rural areas according to 1951 census.

While the success of any plan for the economic development of the country will largely depend on the optimum utilisation of its land and labour resources, the formulation of schemes had to be conceived against the background of shortages of foodgrains and raw materials required for industrial development. The First and Second Plans of the State were formulated closely following these principles and the pride of place was accorded to programmes of agriculture and community development.

As a result of implementation of the various schemes towards agricultural development, during the First Plan, agricultural production had increased which helped to end inflation, stabilise the economy and prepare the way for a higher rate of development during the Second Five-Year Plan. In this State, production of cereals including pulses rose from 4.01 million tons in 1950-51 to 5.42 million tons in 1955-56. Likewise, during the same period, the production of oil seeds rose from 1.11 million tons to 1.20 million tons. Among the programmes of development which have contributed to increase in agricultural production during the First Plan, minor irrigation works, increased use of improved seeds, manures and fertilisers, land reclamation and development and the extension of area under cultivation have been specially significant. The extension of cultivation has been a large contributory factor towards increase in production. The total cropped area increased from 25.3 million acres in 1950-51 to 29.4 million acres in 1955-56.

The major achievements towards agricultural development in the Andhra area, during the First Plan are cultivation of 145,596 acres by 151 bulldozers, distribution of 255 tractors under hire-purchase system which covered 99,705 acres, soil conservation over an area of 7,038 acres hiring of 325 departmental pump sets which covered 16,291 acres, supply of 1,430 pump sets under hire-purchase system, sinking of 1,268 filter point tube wells, production of 3.81 lakh tons of compost, distribution of 3.21 lakh tons of ammonium sulphate and supply of 31,664 tons of improved varieties of seeds including green manure seeds. Twelve fieldmen and 181 demonstration maistries were trained and they attended to the supply of seeds, manures and implements to ryots besides supervision of production and collection of seeds from seed farms and conduct of demonstrations.

In Telengana, agricultural development during the First Plan was achieved by reclamation of land, increase of irrigation facilities and water lifting appliances, use of improved seeds and manures and adoption of plant protection measures. The Government Tractor Organisation ploughed up 3,574 acres. Twenty-four tractors were supplied on taccavi loans to cultivators and many more tractors were purchased by cultivators on their own account. As a result of both governmental and private effort the total cultivated area went up considerably particularly under food crops. The Public Works Department had undertaken repairs of several breached tanks along with the completion of medium-sized irrigation projects. Besides, the departmental activities under Minor Irrigation Projects resulted in the construction of 1,666 new wells, repairs to 1,809 old wells, supply of 2,615 oil engine pump sets and 717 rahats and these have helped in extending the area under irrigation. Supply of 76,073 tons of fertilisers, 351,547 tons of compost and 651,753 maunds of improved seeds and timely adoption of plant protection measures over an area of 122,548 acres have considerably contributed to enhance yields. Further, short duration training classes were held throughout the State every year to educate the farmers in scientific methods of agriculture.

In the Second Five-Year Plan, agricultural programmes are intended to provide adequate food to support the increased population and the raw materials needed for a growing industrial economy and also to make available larger exportable surpluses of agricultural commodities. It, therefore, implied even more than the First Plan, a close inter-dependence between agricultural and industrial development. In relation to the food problem, the factors considered were : (1) increase in the

total population, (2) increase in the urban population, (3) the need to improve per capita consumption, (4) the need to counter possibilities of inflationary pressures resulting from the implementation of the Second Five-Year Plan, and (5) effects on food consumption, of increase in national income and changes in its distribution. What is required in the planned agricultural development is not merely the encouragement of high levels of achievement on the part of individual farmers, but a more comprehensive effort which would raise the general average in each area. With these objectives in view, the programmes for agricultural development in the State were drawn up and a sum of Rs. 484·60 lakhs—Rs. 386·02 lakhs for Andhra and Rs. 98·58 lakhs for Telangana was provided for their implementation.

The important achievements during the Second Plan period in Andhra area are the establishment of 301 seed farms, construction of 301 seed stores and distribution of 34,785 tons of improved paddy seeds, 9,594 tons of millets, 21,405 tons of groundnuts, 2,025 tons of pulses and 646 tons of green manure seeds. Besides this 8·35 lakhs of cocoanut seedlings and 94,250 improved agricultural implements and beehives are also expected to be supplied to ryots. Twelve lakh tons of town compost will also be produced and distributed. To provide adequate trained personnel for implementing the programmes, 500 Demonstration Maistries, 500 Fieldmen, 480 Tractor operators and 240 Malis will undergo training besides deputation of 14 officers for post-graduate studies in India. Training in fruit and vegetable production will be imparted to 288 farmers. To meet the plan requirements of agricultural graduates, the annual admissions in the Agricultural College, Bapatla, were increased from 96 to 144. Plant protection measures will be intensified by acquiring 330 power sprayers, 2,000 hand-operated sprayers and 2,000 hand-operated dusters. Eleven Research Stations will be set up to conduct research on various aspects of crop production.

In Telangana region, the achievements during the Second Plan period are the establishment of 144 seed farms, construction of 144 seed stores, supply of 17,177 tons of improved paddy seeds, 991 tons of jowar, 448 tons of wheat, 1,988 tons of maize, 53 tons of pulses, 81,700 tons of sugarcane, 5,716 tons of cotton, 2,232 tons of castor, 300 tons of other oil seeds and 1,101 tons of green manure seeds. Establishment of two research stations for oil seeds, three exploratory stations for tobacco, a variety testing station, a research station for jowar, a botanical section, a maize breeding station and a soil survey unit besides starting a herbarium are also contemplated in the Second Plan.

By the end of the Plan period, the additional food production expected in the State, through manures and fertilisers is 4.42 lakh tons while it is 0.07 lakh tons through improved seeds, 1.55 lakh tons through plant protection measures and 3.99 lakh tons through improved practices like Japanese Method of Paddy cultivation, etc. Production level of urban compost by the end of the plan period would be about 2.62 lakh tons while night-soil compost and rural compost would be about 0.15 lakh tons and 94.39 lakh tons respectively. An area of 32.00 lakh acres will be covered by green manure by the end of the Second Plan period. In respect of fertilisers, 6.93 lakh tons of ammonium sulphate, 1.69 lakh tons of super-phosphate and 1.87 lakh tons of other fertilisers are expected to be supplied to the ryots of both the regions of the State.

Assuming a 2 per cent increase per annum in population and a net per capita consumption of cereals at 15 ozs. per diem and pulses at 3 ozs. per diem, a production potential of 100 to 105 million tons would be necessary for the country as a whole during 1965-66, the last year of the Third Plan. It has also been suggested by the Government of India that there should roughly be a doubling of food output in the first three plan periods. Andhra Pradesh being a predominantly agricultural State, its responsibility in the matter of increased agricultural production is paramount especially when the country is short of foodgrains. As the only surplus State in the matter of food, in the southern zone, it has become the prime duty of the State to produce substantially more food. The programmes for agricultural development have, therefore, been formulated with the object of achieving increased food production from the national point of view and ensuring increased production of raw materials, etc., required for industrial development from the State's point of view so as to achieve balanced development under the different sectors. The schemes thus drawn up for inclusion in the Third Plan can broadly be divided into Supply schemes, Development of commercial crops, Agricultural Research, Education and Training Schemes, Agricultural Extension Training Schemes, Schemes on Fruits and Vegetables preservation, Agro-Economic Research, Statistics and Land use Planning and Miscellaneous schemes.

SUPPLY SCHEMES :

At the end of the Second Plan, the anticipated food production potential of the State is 70.64 lakh tons. An additional production of 24.04 lakh tons is programmed for the Third Plan thereby raising the level of production potential to 94.68

lakh tons. The break-up particulars for the target of 24·04 lakh tons under the different programmes can be seen from the following table :

TABLE

<i>Programmes</i>	<i>Additional Food production (000 Tons)</i>
1. Major and Medium Irrigation ..	378·3
2. Minor Irrigation ..	363·8
3. Land Development ..	121·5
4. Manures and Fertilisers ..	753·1
5. Improved Seeds ..	324·7
6. Plant Protection ..	140·0
7. Improved Agricultural practices ..	322·9
Total ..	2,404·3

The success of the campaign for increased food production depends to a large extent on the supply of various agricultural requisites and the arrangements made to make them available to ryots within easy reach. Establishment of seed farms and construction of seed stores will cater to this amenity in a large measure. The Programme for the establishment of seed farms and the construction of seeds stores is, therefore, proposed to be intensified during the Third Plan by establishing seed farms and constructing one more seed stores for each block besides acquiring lands for the establishment of departmental seed farms. A sum of Rs. 200·00 lakhs has to be provided for this purpose. In order to encourage local bodies to manufacture compost from out of street sweepings and night soil a scheme for urban compost at a cost of Rs. 11·00 lakhs—Rs. 10·00 lakhs for Andhra and Rs. 1·00 lakh for Telengana—is proposed. Besides intensifying the programme for the manufacture of town compost, it is also essential to improve the local manurial resources both in quantity and quality by adopting modern scientific methods and a sum of Rs. 15·00 lakhs—Rs. 10·00 lakhs for Andhra and Rs. 5·00 lakhs for Telengana—is proposed for this purpose. A sum of Rs. 10·00 lakhs is proposed towards the implementation of the scheme for the production of compost from night-soil in villages and

1.87 lakh tons of compost is expected to be produced during the Plan period. In areas of moderately heavy rain fall, particularly the agencies where contour bunding and land reclamation have been in progress, the soil fertility has to be improved to a considerable extent by raising green manure crops. To encourage this practice, it is necessary to provide an incentive to the ryots by way of subsidised seed supply. A sum of Rs. 0.60 lakh is proposed for this purpose. Towards subsidy on the distribution of improved seeds a sum of Rs. 40.50 lakhs will be provided. Plant protection is an important item which contributes in a large measure to the Grow More Food Programmes and it is becoming more and more popular in the State in view of the immediate and convincing results which they give to the farmers in saving the crops and grains in storage. It is, therefore, proposed to intensify plant protection measures during the Third Plan by providing additional staff and equipment and increasing supply of insecticides and pesticides at a cost of Rs. 82.50 lakhs. The response to Khariff and Rabi campaigns in the State has been encouraging and these useful campaigns will be continued during the Third Plan at a cost of Rs. 9.00 lakhs—Rs. 6.00 lakhs for Andhra and Rs. 3.00 for Telengana. With a view to demonstrate over a period of five years, the feasibility of increasing the agricultural production considerably in areas having optimum potential for maximising production, Government of India have formulated a scheme for intensified agricultural production commonly known as "Package Programme". During the Third Plan period, it is proposed to implement this scheme in 20 Blocks in West Godavari district for which a sum of Rs. 140.00 lakhs will be provided. The other important schemes proposed for inclusion in the Plan under this heading include subsidised distribution of hand sprayers and dusters, development of ayacuts under irrigation projects, sewage development and distribution of improved agricultural implements on hire-purchase system.

DEVELOPMENT OF COMMERCIAL CROPS:

Besides being foreign exchange earners, commercial crops aid our industries to a great measure by supplying raw materials. Provision is, therefore, proposed to be made for development schemes in sugarcane with Rs. 33.35 lakhs, oil seeds with Rs. 54.64 lakhs, coconut extension with Rs. 12.18 lakhs, cotton extension with Rs. 22.53 lakhs, and cashewnut with Rs. 8.00 lakhs. While formulating the development schemes on commercial crops, the targets of additional production programmed for the Third Plan are 0.35 lakh bales in cotton,

1·26 lakh tons of raw sugar in the case of sugarcane and 4·50 lakh tons in oil seeds. An amount of Rs. 40·00 lakhs—Rs. 27·00 lakhs for Andhra and Rs. 13·00 lakhs for Telengana is proposed to be set apart for fruit development scheme. Arecanut development schemes proposed for inclusion in the Third Plan also carry a provision of Rs. 0.95 lakh.

Andhra Pradesh accounts for nearly 40 per cent of the total area and production under tobacco in the country. Thus in 1957-58, an area of 3·4 lakh acres was under tobacco cultivation in Andhra Pradesh against the All-India figure of 9·3 lakh acres and out of 2·5 lakh tons of tobacco produced in India 1·00 lakh tons was in Andhra Pradesh. The yield per acre in Andhra Pradesh is 695 lbs. which is higher than the All-India average of 610 lbs. per acre. Still there are certain other States like Madras where the yield per acre is much higher. There is ample scope for increasing the yields by adopting improved practices, etc., It is, therefore, necessary that adequate provision should be made in the Third Plan for tobacco development schemes. Towards this, a sum of Rs. 12·54 lakhs—Rs. 10·78 lakhs for Andhra and Rs. 1·76 lakhs for Telengana—is proposed to be provided. Schemes for the production of subsidiary foods like edible groundnut flour, multipurpose food, par boiling of rice and dehydration of vegetables, etc., carry a provision of Rs. 14·88 lakhs. The soils in and around Hyderabad are found to be most suitable for cultivation of grape-vines and particularly Anab-e-shahi variety of Grape is a popular variety grown in this area. With a view to spread the cultivation of the Grape-vines, a sum of Rs. 4·50 lakhs is proposed to be provided in the Third Plan. Development of Horticulture, Training of gardeners, establishment of garden colonies are the other important schemes proposed under this head.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH, EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

The experience in recent years has brought home the importance of new research for the success of extension work in agriculture. The demand for solutions to problems, old and new, has grown up rapidly and Agricultural Departments and Research Institutions have to prepare themselves to meet it. A number of research programmes have, therefore, been drawn up for inclusion in the Third Plan. Under these programmes, research will be conducted in dry farming practices, development of selected crop varieties, utilisation of hybrid plants, control of pests and diseases, fertiliser use and manurial trials. The schemes for the establishment of large scale

vegetable and fruit preservation factory at Kodur, research on sugarcane and establishment of garden colonies are worthy of special mention under this head.

With the large programme of agricultural development contemplated in the Third Plan, the need for trained personnel is greater than ever. A number of schemes for providing agricultural education and training facilities are, therefore, proposed for inclusion in the Third Plan. The important schemes proposed under this head are the establishment of a third Agricultural College at Tirupathi at a cost of Rs. 25·00 lakhs, strengthening the Agricultural College, Bapatla, at a cost of Rs. 10·00 lakhs, provision of research facilities at the Agricultural Colleges, Rajendranagar and Bapatla at a cost of Rs. 2·50 lakhs each, training of farmers in oil engines, provision of training facilities for Tractor operators, Fieldmen, Demonstration Maistries and Attenders and the strengthening of Agricultural Research Institutes. The Agricultural College at Bapatla will admit 720 candidates during the Third Plan period. About 50 candidates will be deputed for post-Graduate studies in India and abroad. The Third Agricultural College proposed to be established at Tirupathi will have an intake capacity of 724 candidates during the entire period of the Plan. Under other training schemes 1,200 Farmers, 890 Fieldmen, 500 Demonstration Maistries and 110 Attenders will receive training.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION TRAINING:

Under this head, the schemes proposed are the establishment of an Extension Wing attached to the Agricultural College, Bapatla, implementation of the recommendations of Nalagarh Committee, provision of Extension Training, establishment of Farm Information Unit and strengthening of Agricultural Information Units. Several recommendations were made by the Nalagarh Committee to increase the technical efficiency of the Agriculture Department. For the implementation of these recommendations, a sum of Rs. 13·50 lakhs is proposed to be provided in the Third Plan—Rs. 8·50 lakhs for Andhra and Rs. 5·00 lakhs for Telengana.

SCHEMES ON FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PRESERVATION:

A large scale vegetable and fruit preservation factory is proposed to be established at Kodur at a cost of Rs. 10·00 lakhs. Another factory at a cost of Rs. 5·00 lakhs is also proposed to be established in Telengana region for the preservation of vegetables and fruits. Besides these, loans will

be granted to the tune of Rs. 1·00 lakh for the establishment of small scale fruit preservation units.

AGRO-ECONOMIC RESEARCH STATISTICS AND LAND USE PLANNING

For the conduct of intensive and extensive studies relating to the cost of production of major crops and the management of the farms of different sizes under different conditions, a scheme for Agro-Economic Research costing Rs. 2·05 lakhs is proposed for inclusion in the Plan. The bulk of the agricultural statistics like land utilisation, area irrigated, area cultivated, crop yields, etc., are being collected by Patwaries and it has been a great burden on Revenue Administration to exercise adequate supervision of their work in view of the multifarious activities that are devolved on it during recent years. In order to ensure proper collection, scrutiny and spot inspection of the data furnished by the Primary Reporting Officers, it is necessary to strengthen the present set up at the taluk level by the appointment of a Statistical Assistant in each Tahsil. Towards this end, an integrated scheme for the improvement of agricultural statistics which is estimated to cost Rs. 10·80 lakhs is proposed to be included in the Plan. The other schemes proposed under this head are the "Farm Planning" and "Estimation of area under improved Agricultural practices and the additional yield therefrom".

MISCELLANEOUS SCHEMES :

To cope with the increased work and for ensuring proper guidance and supervision, additional staff is proposed to be appointed for which a sum of Rs. 3·00 lakhs will be required. In order to exercise effective control over the subordinate staff it is necessary to provide jeeps for the use of District Agricultural Officers. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 5·00 lakhs will be set apart. Towards the expansion of the Marketing Organisation, an amount of Rs. 7·50 lakhs is proposed to be provided.

Thus, in all 222 schemes at a total cost of Rs. 1087·82 lakhs are proposed for inclusion in the Third Plan. Of these, 118 schemes costing Rs. 772·30 lakhs relate to Andhra region and the remaining 104 schemes which cost Rs. 315·52 lakhs relate to Telengana region. Out of the total provision of Rs. 1087·82 lakhs proposed for the entire Plan period an amount of Rs. 188·80 lakhs is proposed to be provided during 1961-62.

The details of the physical targets proposed to be achieved during the Plan period under each scheme as also the targets for the year 1961-62 can be seen from Statement I.

STATEMENT I
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Scheme	Item	Unit	Physical targets for	
			1961-66	1961-62
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ANDHRA REGION				
Supply Schemes :				
1. Town Compost Scheme	Production of			
Distribution of manure	compost ..	Tons.	15,17,809	2,74,700
2. Pilot Scheme for night soil compost in smaller villages	„ ..	do.	1,87,000	22,500
3. Sewage Development ..	Included in item (2) above.			
4. Distribution of green manure seeds.	Seed packets to be distributed ..	Packets of 4 ozs. each	8,60,000	1,72,000
5. Other local manurial resources.. .. .	Production of Rural compost ..	Tons.	42,33,600	32,97,600
6. Setting up of seed farms and seed stores	(i) Continuance of seed farms ..	No.	301	301
	(ii) Seed Stores to be constructed ..	No.	301	.
7. Subsidy on distribution of improved seeds of foodgrains including Hybrid Maize	Subsidy to be given	Rs. in lakhs.	27.00	5.40
8. Distribution of improved Agri. implements on Hire-Purchase system.	Distribution of implements. ..	No targets are fixed.		
9. Concession in price for the introduction of improved agri. implements.	Rotary push-hoes to be sold at subsidised rates.	No.	4,000	800
10. Control of pests and diseases of crops	Area to be covered with control operations ..	Acres	56,00,000	8,00,000

STATEMENT I—(Cont.)

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—(Cont.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ANDHRA REGION—(Cont.)				
11. Subsidy on manually operated plant protection machinery for sale to farmers.	Hand-operated sprayers and dusters to be distributed at subsidised rates .	No.	2,500	500
12. Development of Ayacuts under Irrigation Projects	Staff Scheme	..	..	..
13. Improved Agricultural Practices.	} Targets not fixed.			
14. Kharif and Rabi Production campaigns.				
15. Intensive Agrl. District Programme.				
Development of Commercial crops				
16. Integrated oil seeds development scheme.	Addl. Production	Lakh tons	4.5	..
17. Plant Protection of oil seeds.	Area to be covered with plant protection operations ..	Acres.	2,50,000	50,000
18. Schemes to run two Zonal Nucleus seed farms of improved strains of groundnut and castor at Kosigi and Kadiri.	(i) Zonal Nucleus seed farms, to be run ..	No.	2	2
	(ii) Groundnut seed farms ..	Acres.	450	..
	(iii) Castor seed farms ..	..	50	..
19. Cotton Extension Scheme.	Additional Production.	Bales of 392 lbs. each.	35,000	7,000
20. Multiplication and distribution of Lakshmi Cotton and western cotton.	Included in item 19 above.			
21. Trial of Mungari cotton	Research scheme.			

STATEMENT I—(Cont.)

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—(Cont.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ANDHRA REGION—(Cont.)				
22.	Evolution of cotton variety suitable for rice fallows.	Research Scheme		
23.	Multiplication of Mungari H. 14 and Coconada Cotton seed.	Included in item (19) above.		
24.	Improvement of Mesta Bheemunipatnam Jute.	Research scheme.		
25.	Mesta Extension Scheme.	(i) Area to be covered.	Acres. 1,45,250	3,750
		(ii) Addl. production	Bales of 392 lbs. each. 50,475	5,625
26.	Coconut development scheme.	Production of seed nuts.	No. in lakhs 8.0	1.6
27.	Investigation of coconut diseases.	Investigation.	..	..
28.	Estt. of Parasite breeding station at Ambajipet.	Parasite breeding station	.. No. 1	1
29.	Arecanut development scheme.	Area to be covered	Acres. 20,000	..
30.	Arecanut nurseries in coconut nurseries at Kalahasti, etc.	Seedlings to be raised.	No. in lakhs. 2.25	0.45
31.	Encouraging arecanut cultivation.	..	Targets not available.	
32.	Tobacco Extension Scheme, Eluru.	Area to be covered	Acres. N.A.	N.A.
33.	Running of Tobacco Demonstration Farms at Guntur and Eluru.	Tobacco Farms to be run.	No. 2	2
34.	Plant protection subsidy	Subsidy to be given	Rs. in lakhs. 1.35	0.27
35.	Construction of curing barns.	Barns to be constructed.	No. N.A.	N.A.

STATEMENT I—*Cont.*
Agricultural Production—*Cont.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ANDHRA REGION—(<i>Cont.</i>)				
36. Sugarcane Development Scheme in Andhra.	Additional production in terms of Gur	Tons.	1.26	
37. Construction of pucca roads in Sugarcane Factory Zones.	Formation of Roads	.. Miles.	14.5	4.8
38. Cashewnut development schemes.	Area to be covered	Acres.	3,000	500
39. Fruit Development Scheme.	Area to be developed	.. „	10,000	1,000
40. Training of gardeners ..	Gardeners to be trained	.. No.	200	40
41. Establishment of Flower-cum-Botanical gardens on Tirupati Hills.	Establishment of gardens.	.. No.	1	1
42. Establishment of garden colonies.	Colonies to be established	.. No.	6	1
43. Establishment of Progeny orchards ..	Orchards to be established	.. „	4	4
44. Seed certification centres for vegetable crops.	Centres to be opened	.. No.	4	4
45. Mobile units for propaganda demonstration to popularise the fruit products.	Units to be started.	No.	N.A.	N.A.
46. Schemes for edible groundnut flour.	Groundnut flour	.. Tons.	6,000	
47. Scheme for high protein foods.	High Protein food	.. Tons.	750	
48. Development of par-boiling.	Demonstration scheme.			
49. Dehydration of vegetables.	Targets not available.			

STATEMENT I—Cont.
Agricultural Production—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ANDHRA REGION—(Cont.)				
Agricultural Research, Education and Training				
50. Improvement of Akkullu variety of paddy at Maruteru.	}	Research schemes	..	..
51. Japonica Indica Crosses for evolution of thrifty strains of paddy.			..	..
52. Agricultural Research Station Kamlapuram for paddy under lift irrigation.			..	..
53. Co-ordinated Scheme for evolving Rice straws resistant to popularise diseases on paddy.			..	..
54. Rice stem scheme at Bapatla.			..	..
55. Investigation of false smut leaf slight etc. diseases on paddy.	}	Establishment of Research Station	No.	1
56. Rice Research Station at Tenali.			No.	1
57. Expansion of Rice Research work at Samalkot.			Expansion	..
58. Expansion of Millet work at Lam and Nandyal .	do.	..	..
59. Scheme for upgrading Millet farms at Vizianagaram Peddapuram and Ongole.	}	Research Schemes	..	..
60. Improvement of Mungari Jonna in Kurnool and Anantapur Districts.			..	..
61. Co-ordinated scheme for improvement of millets.			..	..
62. Providing laboratory facilities for the millet specialist at Lam.			..	..

STATEMENT I—Cont.
 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ANDHRA REGION—Cont.				
Agricultural Research, Education and Training—Cont.				
63. Production of Hybrid Maize.	Production of Maize seed.	... Tons.	7,500	1,500
64. Pulses improvement scheme.	Research scheme.			
65. Cotton Research in T.B.P. Area	}	Research schemes		
66. Simple Fertilisers trails scheme		..	..	..
67. Model Agronomic experiments.	Research scheme.			
68. Co-ordinated scheme for the reclamation of Alkaline and Saline soils.	do.			
69. Saline Research Station at Masulipatam.	Establishment of Research Station	No.	1	1
70. Maximisation of Phosphatic availability of Rice Soil at Bapatla	}	Research schemes		
71. Scheme for studies on soil structure and chemical tissue tests.		..	..	..
72. Regional Fruit Research Station, Kodur.	Establishment of Research Station	No.	1	1
73. Upgrading posts of fruits and Horticultural Station.	Staff scheme	..	..	..
74. Addl. Requirements of Fruit Research Station at Anantarajupet.	Targets not fixed.			
75. Addl. requirements of Fruit Research Station Laboratory at Anantarajupet.	do.			
76. Banana Research Station, Tanuku.	Establishment of Research Station	No.	1	1
77. Cashewnut Research Station, Bapatla.	Establishment of Research Station	No.	1	1
78. Vegetable Research Station, Kurnool.	Establishment of Research Station.	No.	1	1

STATEMENT I—Cont.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—Cont.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ANDHRA REGION—Cont.					
Agricultural Research, Education and Training—(Cont.)					
79.	Onion Research Station, Kodur	Establishment of Research Station.	No.	1	1
80.	Regional Improvement of chillies.	Research scheme	.. ..	..	..
81.	Sub-humid Fruit Research Station, Tirupati.	Research station	.. No.	1	1
82.	Control and eradication of weeds.	Research scheme	.. ..	..	..
83.	Study of factors on cropping pattern.	do.	.. ..	..	..
84.	Investigation methods and practices of Farming.	do.	.. ..	..	..
85.	Establishment of statistical unit at Anakapalli	Establishment of statistical unit	.. No.	1	1
86.	Sugarcane Research Sub-Station, Anakapalli.	Establishment of Sub-Station	.. No.	1	1
87.	Sugarcane Research Sub-Station, Chittoor.	do.	No.	1	1
88.	Sugarcane Research Sub-Station, Bobbili.	do.	No.	1	1
89.	Scheme for improvement of oil seed crop in Visakhapatnam District.	} Research Scheme	.. ..	..	..
90.	Evolution of groundnut varieties suitable for Rice fallows.		Research scheme
91.	Research on Bee-keeping at Tanuku.	} Research scheme.	.. ..	..	..
92.	Betel-vine Research Station, Bapatla.		Research Station	.. No.	1
93.	Development of plant physiology at Bapatla	Research scheme	.. ..	..	..
94.	Coffee cultivation in Agency areas.	Families to be benefited	No.	1,000	200

STATEMENT I—*Cont.*
 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—*Cont.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ANDHRA REGION—<i>Cont.</i>				
Agricultural Research, Education and Training—<i>Cont.</i>				
95. Uplift of sugalies	.. Families to be benefited	.. No.	148	148
96. Refresher course for young farmers.	.. Farmers to be trained.	.. No.	225	45
97. Strengthening of Agricultural College, Bapatla	Additional intake.	.. No.	990	144
98. Providing Research facilities at the Agricultural College, Bapatla.	.. Research facilities.	.. ..	..	..
99. Establishment of a Third Agricultural College at Tirupati.	(Included in item 97 above).			
100. Deputation of officers for post-graduate studies in India.	Officers to be deputed.	.. No.	25	5
101. Deputation of officers for training abroad.	do.	No.	15	3
102. Scheme for starting Pre-Professional course at the Agricultural College, Bapatla.	.. No targets	.. ..	..	..
103. Training of farmers in oil engines.	Farmers to be trained.	.. No.	600	120
104. Training of Fieldmen	Fieldmen to be trained.	.. No.	500	100
105. Training of Demonstration Maistries.	.. Demonstration Maistries to be trained.	.. No.	300	100
106. Training of Attenders for appointment as Fieldmen.	Attenders to be trained.	.. No.	70	14
Agricultural Extension Training				
107. Establishment of extension wing attached to the Agricultural College, Bapatla.	.. Establishment of Extension Wing.	.. No.	1	1

STATEMENT I—*Cont.*
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—*Cont.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ANDHRA REGION—<i>Cont.</i>				
Agricultural Extension Training—<i>Cont.</i>				
108.	Implementation of the recommendations of the Nalgarh Committee.	Staff scheme.	.. ..	..
109.	Expanded Nutrition Programme.	..	Targets not available	..
Fruits and Vegetables Preservation :				
110.	Large scale vegetable and fruit preservation.	(i) Large Scale factory to be started at Kodur (ii) Quantity of fruits to be preserved.	No. Tons.	1 2,000
111.	Grant of loans for the establishment of small scale fruit preservation units.	Small Scale preservation units to be established.	..	10
Agro-Economic Research, Statistics and Land use Planning				
112.	Farm Planning Projects	Staff scheme.	..	..
113.	Integrated scheme for the improvement of Agricultural Statistics.	Staff scheme	.. ..	..
114.	Scheme for Agro-Economic Research.	.. Staff scheme	.. ..	..
115.	Estimation of area under improved Agriculture Practices and the Additional yield therefrom.	Staff scheme	.. ..	..
Miscellaneous				
116.	Comprehensive staff scheme.	.. Staff scheme	.. ..	..
117.	Expansion of Marketing Organisation.	Staff scheme	.. ..	..
118.	Supply of Jeeps to the District Agricultural Officers.	Purchase of Jeeps	No.	21
				3

STATEMENT I—Cont.
 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
TELANGANA REGION				
Supply Schemes				
1. Subsidy on Phosphates for Forage crops.	Subsidy to be given.	Rs. in lakhs.	1·0	0·20
2. Composting of urban waste.	(Included in item 1 of Andhra region).			
3. Night soil composting in Bigger Panchayats.	}	(Included in item 2 of Andhra region).		
4. Pilot scheme for Night soil compost in Smaller villages.				
5. Other local manurial resources.	Production of rural compost.	Lakh tons	86·40	67·45
6. Distribution of green manure seeds.	Seed packets to be distributed.	Packets of 4 ozs. each.	4,40,000	88,000
7. Setting up of seed farms and seed stores.	(i) Continuance of seed farms.	No.	144	144
	(ii) Seed stores to be constructed.	No.	144	..
8. Subsidy on distribution of improved seeds of foodgrains.	Distribution of improved seeds.	Tons.	33,335	6,667
9. Concession in price for the introduction of Agricultural implements.	Rotary Push-hoes be sold at subsidised rates.	No.	2,000	400
10. Control of pests and diseases.	Area to be covered with control operations.	Acres	28,00,000	4,00,000
11. Hand operated dusters and sprayers.	Sprayers and dusters to be sold at subsidised rates.	No.	1,250	250
12. Development of Ayacuts undegr Irrigation Projects.	Staff scheme.	..	..	..

STATEMENT I—*Cont.*
 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—*Cont.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
TELANGANA REGION—<i>Cont.</i>				
Supply Schemes—(<i>Cont.</i>)				
13. Improved Agricultural practices.	}	Targets not fixed.		
14. Kharif and Rabi production campaigns.				
Development of Commercial Crops				
15. Integrated oil seeds development scheme.	.. (Included in item 16 of Andhra region).			
16. Routine analytical work on oil seeds at Rajendranagar.	Samples of different oil seeds to be tested.	No.	10,000	2,000
17. Plant protection on oil seeds.	Protection measures to be undertaken.	Acres.	2,50,000	50,000
18. Biological control of castor semilooper.	.. Research Scheme.			
19. Castor seed distribution scheme	Area to be covered with castor seeds.	Acres.	2,00,000	45,500
20. Evolution of ground-nut varieties suitable for rice fallows	}	Research Scheme		
21. Scheme for testing and demonstrating the response to chemical fertilizers in the production of castor.				
22. Cotton Extension Scheme.	.. (Included in item 19 of Andhra region).			
23. Improvement of Hyderabad oomras cotton Tank-fed areas.	}	Research Schemes.		
24. Improvement of American type of cotton under Tank-fed areas.				
25. Coconut extension scheme	.. Production of nuts	No. in lakhs	2.00	0.40
26. Arecanut development scheme.	.. (Included in item 29 of Andhra region).			
27. Establishment of Arecanut nurseries.	Seedlings to be raised.	.. No in lakhs.	0.25	0.05
28. Establishment of Exploratory Station for G.W.A. Tobacco, Warangal.	Exploratory Station.	.. No.	1	1

STATEMENT I—Cont.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
TELANGANA REGION—Cont.					
Development of Commercial Crops—Cont:					
29.	Exploratory station for Nepani Tobacco, Alampur.	do.	No.	1	1
30.	Sugarcane Development Scheme.	(Included in item 36 of Andhra region).			
31.	Cashewnut Development Scheme.	Development of area.	Acres.	2,000	400
32.	Development of Fruit Production.	No targets fixed.			
33.	Extension of grape-vine cultivation in and around Hyderabad.	Distribution of grape-vine rooted cuttings.	No.	50,000	1,000
34.	Improvement of Anab-e-shahi grapes at Rajendranagar.	Research Scheme.			
35.	Training of gardeners	Gardeners to be trained.	No.	200	40
36.	Establishment of garden colonies.	(Included in item 42 of Andhra Region)			
37.	Establishment of progeny Orchards.	Orchards to be established (Main and subsidiary)	No.	4	4
38.	Seed certification centres for vegetable crops.	(Included in item 44 of Andhra region).			
39.	Kitchen garden scheme	Kitchen gardens to be raised.	No.	5,000	1,000
40.	Vegetable Development	Additional area to be brought under vegetables.	Acres.	2,000	400
41.	Mobile units for propaganda and demonstration to popularise the fruit products.	Mobile units to be established.	No.	N.A.	N.A.
42.	Edible groundnut flour	Included in item 44 of Andhra region.			
43.	Indian Multi-purpose Food.	(Included in item 47 of Andhra region).			
44.	Par-boiling of Rice	Demonstration Scheme.			
45.	Dehydration unit for vegetables.	Targets not available.			

STATEMENT 1—Cont.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
TELANGANA REGION—Cont.				
Agricultural Research, Education and Training				
46.	Additional requirements of Agricultural Research Institute, Rajendranagar.	Targets not fixed.		
47.	Establishment of Rice Research Station, Hyderabad.	Research Station . . . No.	1	1
48.	Evolution of Gal-Fly resistant varieties of paddy	} Research schemes.		
49.	Rice stem-borer, Rudrur			
50.	Expansion of Rice Research work at Rajendranagar and Rudrur			
51.	Japanica-Indica Crosses at Rajendranagar.			
52.	Co-ordinated scheme for the improvement of Millets			
53.	Wheat Rust control scheme			
54.	Regional Sub-Station for wheat at Rajendranagar			
55.	Revival of Maize Research Station, Karimnagar.			
56.	Production of Hybrid Maize.	Production of maize seed.	Tons.	3,750
				750
57.	Co-ordinated Maize breeding Station, Amberpet.	Maize breeding Station.	No.	1
			1	1

STATEMENT 1—Cont.
 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
TELANGANA REGION—Cont.				
Agricultural Research, Education and Training—(Cont)				
58. Simple Fertilizers trails.	}	Research schemes	..	..
59. Model Agronomic experiments				
60. Studies on soil structure				
61. Co-ordinated scheme for reclamation of Alkaline and Saline soils	}	Research scheme		
62. Soil tracer laboratory at Rajendranagar for Radio Isotope work	}	Establishment of laboratory.	No.	1
63. Mango Research Scheme, Sangareddy including sub-stations.	}	Research schemes	..	..
64. Fruit Research Station, Sangareddy.				
65. Opening of a wild fruit Research Station in Anantagiri Block	}	Research station.	No.	1
66. Chillies improvement scheme, Sangareddy.	}	Research schemes.		
67. Research on Biological control of white-flies				
68. Research on control of field rats				
69. Scheme for Biological control of Nitrogen fixing power of Leguminous crops.	}			

STATEMENT I—Cont.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		
TELANGANA REGION—Cont.						
Agricultural Research, Education and Training—(Cont.)						
70. Upgrading of Millet section at Rajendranagar and Warangal.	}	Research scheme				
71. Development of Entomology Section, plant pathology section and chemistry section, Rajendranagar						
72. Addl. Requirements of Central Agrl. Laboratory at Rajendranagar.						
73. Upgrading the post of Officer-in-charge, Rajendranagar.		Staff scheme.	..	..
74. Organising and strengthening of statistical section, Hyderabad.		do.	..	..
75. Establishment of statistical units.	..	Estt. of units. ..	No.	2	2	
76. Sugarcane Reserach Scheme, Rudrur.	..	Research scheme.	
77. Establishment of sesamum Research Station at Karimnagar.		Research station.	No.	1	1	
78. Tobacco Research Station at Burgampad.		do.	No.	1	1	
79. Fodder Research Station, Rajendranagar.		Research station.	..	No.	1	1
80. Cotton Research work in Nagarjunasagar Project	}	Research schemes.				
81. Crop weather observation schemes at Warangal, Rudrur and Rajendranagar.			

STATEMENT I—*Cont.*
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—*Cont.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
TELANGANA REGION—<i>Cont.</i>				
Agricultural Research, Education and Training—<i>Cont.</i>				
82. Botanical Section, Dindi.	}	Research schemes.		
83. Co-ordinated scheme on Floriculture				
84. Refresher course for young farmers.	Farmers to be trained.	No.	125	25
85. Research Engineering Section at the Agrl. College, Rajendranagar.	Starting of Engineering Section.	No.	1	1
86. Scheme for the deputation of officers abroad.	Deputation of officers.	No.	10	2
87. Training of fieldmen	Fieldmen to be trained.	No.	390	75
88. Training of demonstration Maistries.	Demonstration Maistries to be trained.	No.	200	40
89. Training of farmers in oil engines.	Farmers to be trained.	No.	600	120
90. Training of attenders for appointment as fieldmen.	Attenders to be trained.	No.	40	8
Agricultural Extension Training				
91. Strengthening of Agrl. Information Unit.	Staff scheme.	..	..	..
92. Setting up of Mobile Exhibition-cum-Information Unit	Estt. of Unit.	No.	1	1
93. Supply of equipment under Indo-U.S.Aid Programme.	Targets not fixed.			
94. Setting up of Regional Film production units.	Units to be set up.	No.	1	1

STATEMENT I—*Cont.*
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—*Cont.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
TELANGANA REGION—<i>Cont.</i>					
Agricultural Research, Education and Training—<i>Cont.</i>					
95.	Implementation of the Recommendations of the Nalgarh Committee.	Staff scheme.			
Fruit and Vegetable Preservation					
96.	Estt. of large scale vegetable and fruit preservation factory.	Quantity of fruits to be preserved.	Tons.	1,000	100
97.	Grant of loans for the establishment of Small Scale fruit preservation units.	Included in item 111 of Andhra region.			
Agro-Economic Research, Statistics and Land use Planning					
98.	Farm Planning	.. Staff scheme			
99.	Integrated scheme for the improvement of Agrl. Statistics.	Staff scheme.	..	..	..
100.	Scheme for Agro-economic Research	do.	..	..	..
101.	Scheme for estimation of area under improved agrl. practices and the addl. yield therefrom.	Staff scheme.			
Miscellaneous					
102.	Supply of Jeeps to Dist. Agrl. Officers.	Purchase of Jeeps.	No.	14	3
103.	Expansion of marketing organisation.	Staff scheme.	..	..	..
104.	Reserve	.. No targets.	..	..	..

CHAPTER VI.

TRAINING CENTRES.

The Five-Year Plans in general and the Community Development Programme in particular represent the attempt to achieve certain social and economic goals. This necessarily involves a change in the outlook of the administrative personnel who have now become the administrators of a welfare State. An orientation of the administrative personnel in charge of Development Programme, therefore, has become of prime importance. The tackling of social and economic problems in the modern age, however, requires not merely a change in the outlook but also the acquisition of certain skills and knowledge. The training of development officials, therefore, has to be not only orientation training but also specialised job training so that these personnel are not merely well intentioned but also well-equipped.

The organisation of training facilities on the scale required is therefore of utmost importance. On its successful implementation depends the success of the programme as a whole. In the expansion of the programme, it has been a guiding consideration that the training of personnel should be undertaken in advance of the programme and that the rate of expansion should be determined by the number of trained personnel available. Large scale training programmes are therefore to be organised for several categories of personnel. At the instance of the Government of India and based on the recommendations made by the Expert Committee on Training set up by the Government of India and the Committee on Plan Projects for the introduction of integrated training for Village Level Workers with an integrated syllabus and integrated training from the beginning of the course, the various Basic Agricultural Schools and Extension Training Centres opened during the First and Second Five-Year Plan periods were reorganised into integrated types of institutions and renamed as Gramsevaks' Training Centres. Now there are eight such centres in the State—one each at Samalkot, Gopannapalem, Bapatla, Kalahasti, Nandyal and Anakapalli and two at Rajendranagar.

The above centres are run under the administrative control of the State Government with the assistance

received from the Government of India. The centres at Samalkot, Rajendranagar (i), Kalahasti, and Bapatla have attached to them Home Science Wings with a capacity to train 40 Gramasevikas in each centre. The centres at Samalkot and Rajendranagar (i) are also having workshop wings with a capacity to train 20 candidates attached to each of them.

With the expansion of the Community Development Programme to the entire State during the Third Plan period, there is all the more need for continuance of all the Gramasevaks' Training centres along with the Home Science Wings and workshop wings attached to them. It is therefore proposed to continue these Training centres during the Third Plan period also for which a sum of Rs. 57.92 lakhs—Rs. 42.75 lakhs for Andhra and Rs. 15.17 lakhs for Telangana would be required. In addition, it is proposed to open 2 Home Science Wings and 2 Agricultural Workshop Wings during the Third Plan at a total cost of Rs. 9.82 lakhs and also conduct Refresher Training of Gramasevikas at a cost of Re. 0.18 lakh. Extension wings to Agricultural Colleges will also be established at a cost of Rs. 5.08 lakhs. Thus, in all, an outlay of Rs. 73.18 lakhs—Rs. 52.92 lakhs for the Training Centres in Andhra and Rs. 20.26 lakhs for the Training Centres in Telangana will be provided. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 21.99 lakhs is proposed to be spent during 1961-62 on these Training Schemes.

The details of the physical targets proposed to be achieved during the plan period as well as during 1961-62 will be found in Statement II.

STATEMENT—II
TRAINING CENTRES

Scheme	Item	Unit	Physical targets for	
			1961-66	1961-62
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ANDHRA				
Spillover Schemes				
1. Integrated Training Centres for Village Level Workers.	V.L.Ws. to be trained	No.	1326	300
2. Refresher Training of Village Level Workers.	do	„	750	150
3. Home Science wings for Training of Gramasevikas	Gramasevikas to be trained	„	600	120
4. Agricultural Workshop Wings	Artisans to be trained	„	60	12
5. Village Youth activities	Expenditure	Rs.	1,06,000	21,000
New Schemes				
6. Establishment of Home Science Wings.	Gramasevikas to be trained.	No.	160	..
7. Establishment of Agricultural Workshop wings.	Artisans to be trained.	„	48	..
8. Refresher Training of Gramasevikas.	Gramasevikas to be trained.	„	450	..
9. Establishment of Extension wings.	Expenditure	Rs. in lakhs	5.08	..
TELANGANA				
Spillover Schemes				
1. Integrated Training centres for Village Level Workers.	Village Level workers to be trained.	No.	537	100
2. Refresher training of Village Level Workers.	do	„	750	150
3. Home Science Wings for Training Gramasevikas.	Gramasevikas to be trained.	„	200	40

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
4. Agricultural workshop wings	Artisans to be trained	,,	6	12
5. Village Youth Activities	.. Expenditure	.. Rs.	36,000	7,000
New Schemes				
6. Establishment of Home Science Wings.	.. Gramasevikas to be trained.	.. No.	160	..
7. Establishment of Agricultural Workshop wings.	. Artisans to be trained.	..	48	..
8. Refresher Training of Gramasevikas.	.. Gramasevikas to be trained.	..	450	..

CHAPTER VII

MINOR IRRIGATION

In the development of irrigation, the minor irrigation works are just as important as the major ones and they are complementary in character and scope as each area has to be served by the kind of schemes for which it offers suitable facilities. The minor irrigation works include wells, tanks, pumps, tube wells and channels and in fact they are more advantageous in many ways. Though these works have the disadvantages of a shorter life, limited protection and need careful maintenance, they require comparatively small outlay, yield quick results and can be executed speedily with local resources. Besides this, the minor works provide gainful employment to the cultivator and no special assistance by way of foreign personnel or equipment is necessary to execute them.

On account of these favourable factors, during the First Plan, in Andhra area 99 small irrigation works were taken up and by the close of the Plan period, 53 works were completed irrigating 24,800 acres. The State also embarked on a programme of construction and repairs to Minor Irrigation Works for which assistance was offered by the Government of India and as many as 155 works were completed which irrigated 10,500 acres. About 1,372 works of repairs and improvements to tanks, supply channels, etc., were taken up and 1,080 works were completed irrigating 63,500 acres by the end of the Plan period. In Telangana area, 1,329 breached tanks with an ayacut of 89,884 acres were repaired during the First Plan period.

During the Second Plan period, an amount of Rs. 747·61 lakhs—Rs 404·16 lakhs for Andhra and Rs. 343·45 lakhs for Telangana was provided for minor irrigation schemes which include tank and channel improvement works, restoration of breached tanks both under Revenue Department and Irrigation Department, pumping schemes, formation of flood banks, lift irrigation schemes, installation of oil engines and electric motors for irrigation purposes, sinking of new wells and repairs to old wells, well boring, tube wells, well subsidy schemes and sinking of filter points. The various schemes contemplated under the Second Plan are expected to bring in an area of about 7·04 lakhs acres under irrigation by the end of the Plan period.

It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 1,826·00 lakhs, Rs. 1,141·00 lakhs for Andhra and Rs. 685·00 lakhs for Telan-

gana—during the Third Plan period for implementation of 12 Minor Irrigation Schemes in Andhra and 14 Minor Irrigation Schemes in Telangana. Out of the total outlay of Rs. 1,826·00 lakhs proposed for the Plan period, an amount of Rs. 273·20 lakhs is proposed to be provided during 1961-62. These include investigation of projects, tank restoration works, new minor irrigation schemes, anicuts and channels and drainage and embankment works implemented by P.W. Department, for which a sum of Rs. 1,200·00 lakhs is proposed to be provided during the Plan period. On account of the implementation of these schemes by Public Works Department, an additional irrigation potential of 4·61 lakh acres is expected to be created. Under the schemes for installation of oil engine pump sets and electric motors, it is proposed to grant loans to the extent of Rs. 62·50 lakhs for the purchase of 1,500 oil engine pump sets and 1,167 electric motor pump sets. As filter point tube wells have become popular in Andhra region, it is proposed to grant loans for sinking 300 filter point tube wells for which a sum of Rs. 7·50 lakhs would be required. It is also proposed to sink 75 artesian wells in Andhra region at a cost of Rs. 3·50 lakhs. With a view to meeting the heavy demand for deepening of wells in Telangana region, it is proposed to sink 80 bore wells during the Third Plan period for which a sum of Rs. 5·00 lakhs would be required. About 5 lift irrigation works are proposed to be taken up for execution during the Plan period at a cost of Rs. 7·50 lakhs. For restoring abandoned and breached Minor Irrigation tanks under the administrative control of Revenue Department and improving them, an amount of Rs. 165·00 lakhs would be required. These works when executed will bring under irrigation an area of 45,143 acres. A sum of Rs. 25·00 lakhs is proposed to be set apart for sinking 1,000 new wells and carrying out repairs to 666 old wells during the Third Plan period. Under the new well subsidy scheme sponsored for increasing agricultural production it is proposed to grant subsidies to the extent of Rs. 250·00 lakhs for sinking of 33,333 wells which are expected to bring under irrigation an area of 66,666 acres.

The details of the physical targets proposed to be achieved during the Plan period under each scheme as also during 1961-62 can be seen from Statement III.

STATEMENT III
MINOR IRRIGATION

Scheme	Item	Unit	Physical targets for		
			1961-66	1961-62	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
ANDHRA REGION					
Public Works Department					
1.	Investigation of Projects.	Investigation .. ..	..	..
2.	Tanks	.. Irrigation potential to be created.	'000 acres.	160·0	20·0
3.	New Minor Irrigation Schemes	.. ..	..	43·4	..
4.	Anicuts, Channels, etc .	.. ..	..	8·0	..
5.	Drainage and Embankments.	.. ..	..	100·0	20·0
Agriculture Department					
6.	Sinking of Artesian wells	.. Artesian wells to be sunk.	No.	75	15
7.	State Tube Wells	.. Tube wells to be constructed.	..	50	8
8.	Filter Point Tube Wells	Filter point tube wells to be sunk.	..	300	40
9.	Supply of Diesel Engines.	Diesel engines to be supplied.	..	1000	173
10.	Supply of electric motors.	Electric motors to be supplied.	..	667	100
Revenue Department					
11.	Restoration of Minor Irrigation Sources	Area to be brought under irrigation.	Acres.	32,857	7,429
12.	New Well Subsidy Scheme	(i) Sinking of wells	No.	20,000	3,330
		(ii) Area to be brought under irrigation.	Acres.	40,000	6,660

STATEMENT III—*cont.*MINOR IRRIGATION—*cont.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
TELANGANA REGION				
Public Works Department				
1. Investigation of Projects.	Investigation	..	..	..
2. Tanks	.. Irrigation potential to be created	'000 Acres.	112·0	20·0
3. New Minor Irrigation Schemes.	..	..	20·0	..
4. Anicuts, Channels, etc.	..	..	8·0	..
5. Drainage and Embankments.	..	..	10·0	..
Agriculture Department				
6. Sinking of new wells	.. New wells to be sunk.	No.	1,000	160
7. Repairs to old wells	.. Old wells to be repaired.	..	656	133
8. Deepening of wells (well boring)	Wells to be deepened.	..	80	16
9. Tube wells	.. Tube wells to be constructed.	..	25	5
10. Supply of diesel engines.	Diesel engines to be supplied.	..	500	83
11. Supply of Electric motors.	Electric motors to be supplied.	..	500	67
12. Lift Irrigation	.. Lift irrigation schemes to be taken up.	..	5	1
Revenue Department				
13. Restoration of minor irrigation sources.	Area to be brought under irrigation.	Acres.	12,286	2,857
14. New Well Subsidy Scheme.	(i) Sinking of wells	No.	13,333	2,130
	(ii) Area to be brought under irrigation.	Acres.	26,666	4,260

CHAPTER VIII

LAND DEVELOPMENT

For increased food production emphasis will have to be laid both on extensive and intensive cultivation. Extensive cultivation is generally sought to be brought about mainly through land reclamation schemes, mechanised cultivation, irrigation projects and soil conservation schemes. To accelerate extensive cultivation, tractors and bull-dozers, on account of their distinct advantages in certain operations such as reclamation of waste or weed-infested lands, cultivation of lands in sparsely-populated areas where there is shortage of labour and drainage and soil conservation operations like contour bunding, terracing, ridging, etc. have come into greater use. In Andhra Pradesh, an area of 4·2 million acres is classified as cultivable waste and the problem of extensive cultivation should, therefore, be tackled on a systematic basis. This can be done only by the provision of more tractors and bull-dozers both on Government account and on hire-purchase system to ryots.

In Andhra area, the tractors and bull-dozers have gained immense popularity and there is ever increasing demand especially for the tractors under hire-purchase system. By the end of the First Five-Year Plan, 151 bull-dozers were in operation in Andhra and they covered an area of 145, 596 acres. During the same period, 255 tractors were also distributed under hire-purchase system and these tractors covered an area of 99,705 acres. In the Telangana area also, the Government Tractor Organisation ploughed up 3,574 acres during the First Plan. Besides this, 24 tractors were supplied on taccavi loans to cultivators.

During the Second Plan period, a sum of Rs. 16·50 lakhs—Rs. 10·50 lakhs for Andhra and Rs. 6·00 lakhs for Telangana was provided for the purchase of bull-dozers on Government account and Rs. 29·18 lakhs for supply of tractors to ryots on hire-purchase system. Further a provision of Rs. 25·00 lakhs has been made during 1960-61 for the purchase of bull-dozers, thus bringing the total provision for 1960-61 from Rs. 8·20 lakhs to Rs. 33·20 lakhs. But no bull-dozers could be purchased during the first four years of the Second Plan due to foreign exchange difficulties. For 1960-61, however a foreign exchange worth Rs. 24·02 lakhs C.I.F. value in U.S. dollars was released by Government of India for the purchase of bull-dozers. This provision is being utilised to procure 30 bull-dozers and 3 motorised graders. During the first four years

of the Second Plan 159 tractors were distributed on hire-purchase system and an expenditure of Rs. 3·00 lakhs towards subsidy was incurred. An additional production of 26,267 tons is expected by the end of the Second Plan period.

Considering the large area of cultivable waste lands which can be reclaimed into useful agricultural lands in the State and the additional areas that can be developed and converted from dry to wet cultivation under the various irrigation projects undertaken in the Five-Year Plans, there is immediate need for additional machinery for reclamation purposes during the Third Plan period. The machinery at the disposal of the State Agriculture Department is far insufficient for the task on hand. Out of the 118 high horse power machines available with the department at present about 18 to 30 are to be condemned at the end of the Second Plan. It is, therefore, proposed to purchase 30 bull-dozers during the Third Plan period and reclaim an area of 2·39 lakh acres. An amount of Rs. 30·00 lakhs will be required for the implementation of this scheme. Besides this, it is also proposed to distribute 133 tractors with allied equipments on hire purchase system for which a sum of Rs. 20·00 lakhs will be required. These tractors are expected to cover an area of 53,200 acres.

In all, 4 schemes two each in Andhra and Telangana—costing Rs. 50·00 lakhs are proposed to be included in the Third Five-Year Plan. Of this, Rs. 35·00 lakhs pertain to Andhra and the balance of Rs. 15·00 lakhs relates to Telangana. A sum of Rs. 4·00 lakhs will be provided during 1961-62 for the implementation of these schemes.

The details of the physical targets proposed to be achieved during the Plan period as also during 1961-62 can be seen from State ment IV.

STATEMENT IV—*cont.*
LAND DEVELOPMENT—*cont.*

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Physical targets for</i>		
			1961-66	1961-62	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
ANDHRA REGION					
1.	Reclamation of lands through State Tractor Organisation.	Bull-dozers to be purchased.	No.	20	..
2.	Supply of tractors on Hire-purchase system.	Supply of tractors	Nos.	100	20
TELANGANA REGION					
1.	Reclamation of lands through State Tractor Organisation.	Bull-dozers to be purchased.	No.	10	..
2.	Supply of tractors on Hire-purchase system.	Supply of tractors	Nos.	33	7

CHAPTER IX. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

There are 11·5 million oxen and cows and six million buffaloes in Andhra Pradesh besides eight million sheep, four million goats, 15 million poultry and 729,000 other livestock including horses and ponies. Despite this large population, only a fraction of the contribution which animal husbandry can make to the growth of the rural economy and to raise the living standards is being realised at present. The contribution which live stock can make to Public Health and to the economy of the State can be greatly increased by improvements brought about through judicious breeding, proper feeding, adequate protection against losses from diseases and other causes and improvement in the general condition of the husbandry and management.

In the rural life of Andhra Pradesh, cattle occupy a traditionally respected position. Even in the machine age, cattle continue to hold their premier position in rural life. Cattle yield milk, serve as beasts of burden and plough animals. They are great sources of manure which is essential for greater food production. The welfare of cattle and the welfare of human beings are, therefore, closely linked together.

With natural forests and extensive pastures, Andhra Pradesh was once the home of some of the best breeds of cattle whose protection and preservation was the duty of every one. The Ongole breed of bulls and cows are of international repute. In Cumbum in Kurnool district there is a tribe called Kapilian which is small in size but very alert and enthusiastic. The Malwi and the Krishna valley breeds of cattle are well known in Telangana. Hanumakonda or Mathwada breed reared mainly by the Lambadis are noted among milch cattle. The Amritmahal breed of bulls are the most beautiful looking and active beasts of burden. Among buffaloes, the Murrah breed is considered to be of the best quality. The protection, preservation and improvement of these breeds is a matter of great importance.

During the First Five-Year Plan in Andhra area, three Government Livestock Farms—one each at Chintaladevi, Palmaner and Mahanandi—were established besides the opening of a Dairy Farm at Vizag. With a view to meeting the growing demand for technical personnel, an emergency two year diploma course was also started at

Visakhapatnam. In Guntur, a Ranikhet Diseases Vaccine Laboratory was set up for the production of Ranikhet disease vaccine. Twelve Veterinary dispensaries and twelve touring billets were opened during the period. Towards the eradication of Rinderpest, mass inoculations were carried out in the six districts south of river Krishna. Four Key Village Centres and three Artificial Insemination Centres were also established besides the formation of three sheep units at Kakinada, Nellore and Anantapur. A Cattle Breeding Association was organised at Ongole to improve the Ongole breed of cattle and to look after the interests of the breeders. During the same period in Telangana region, ten Veterinary dispensaries and thirty-three Touring dispensaries in charge of Veterinary Assistants were started and one Artificial Insemination Centre was opened at Hyderabad. The Government Dairy Farm at Rajendranagar was improved and twenty Veterinary Assistants were trained.

With the object of providing veterinary aid even to the interior villages and bringing about an all round development in the quality of livestock, schemes costing Rs. 242.67 lakhs were included in the Second Plan. Of this, Rs. 169.06 lakhs pertain to Andhra region and Rs. 73.61 lakhs to Telangana region. The targets envisaged during the Plan period are the starting of 51 Veterinary dispensaries, 90 Minor Veterinary dispensaries, 15 Touring billets, 104 First-aid Centres, 34 Key Village Centres, 26 Poultry Extension Centres including two Duck Extension Centres, 24 Sheep and Wool Extension Centres, 7 District Poultry Farms and 13 Clinical Laboratories besides the establishment of one Central Poultry Farm at Sarooranagar and one Central Poultry Research Station. In addition to the above, the Plan also envisaged improvement of Government Livestock Farms at Lam (Guntur district), Mahanandi, Chintaladevi and Palamaner, development of 23 Goshalas, expansion of Serum Institute, purchase of 21 jeeps for providing quick transport to District Veterinary Officers, establishment of a Sheep Farm, Gosadan, and a Wool Technological Laboratory and admission of additional batches into Andhra Veterinary College and Veterinary schools at Visakhapatnam and Rajendranagar to ensure availability of Veterinary graduates and Diploma holders.

Keeping in view the achievements of the First and Second Five-Year Plans as the background and taking into

consideration the felt needs of the State, the Third Plan should aim at achieving greater progress in this branch than has been possible hitherto. The essential need for improving the productivity of the various species of livestock and the need for amelioration and enlightenment of the general farmers for achieving the above objective should therefore form the basic factors for providing funds in the Third Plan.

Andhra Pradesh has a total poultry population of about 15 million and ranks first among the various States in India for its numerical strength. But the per capita consumption of eggs is about five which is very low when compared to other advanced countries. Thus the deficiency of eggs and other protective food is greater than cereals. Besides providing the much needed protective food, poultry farming is well suited as a subsidiary industry to supplement the income as it requires less investment less space and less time for production as compared to other kinds of farming. On the pattern of the draft scheme furnished by the Government of India, a scheme costing Rs. 42.63 lakhs has been drawn up for inclusion in the Third Plan for the development of poultry.

In the matter of sheep population also, Andhra Pradesh stands first in the country with one-fifth of the total sheep population in India. The conditions of sheep and wool production in the State needs modification in view of the dwindling grazing areas and increasing pressure on land. The pattern of sheep farming also has to be adjusted to suit the mixed farming conditions. The production and spread of superior germ plasm should also be undertaken on a large scale besides covering the study of the adaptability of new breeds under conditions of this State. Taking all these factors into consideration, sheep and wool development schemes costing Rs. 52.57 lakhs are proposed to be included in the Third Five-Year Plan.

It is mainly through the Key Village Scheme that the programme of cattle improvement will be pursued. This scheme provides for concentrated work in selected areas. It envisages castration of scrub bulls, breeding operation controlled by artificial insemination centres, rearing calves on subsidised basis, development of fodder resources and the marketing of animal husbandry products on co-operative lines. A sum of Rs. 46.06 lakhs is, therefore, proposed to be provided in the Third Plan for this scheme.

Government Livestock Farms serve as demonstration centres to the public in modern methods of breeding, feeding, disease control and management as also cultivation and preservation of fodder. These farms also release pedigree breeding bulls for upgrading the livestock in the rural areas. They require improvements. Besides improving the various Livestock Farms run by the Government, the establishment of one bull rearing farm to cater to the needs of Andhra region for breeding bulls and two new composite Livestock Farms for providing basic source of superior genetic material is also necessary. For providing accommodation for the students of Veterinary Colleges and Veterinary schools and other institutions who undergo practical training at Government Livestock Farms, establishment of hostels is essential. With a view to meet the above requirements during the Third Plan period, the following schemes are proposed at a total cost of Rs. 31.03 lakhs:—

<i>Name of the scheme.</i>	<i>Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
(1) Establishment of a Bull Rearing Farm ...	3.00
(2) Establishment of hostels in Livestock Farms ...	2.00
(3) Strengthening of Poultry Farms ...	6.00
(4) Strengthening of Sheep and Goat Farms.	3.03
(5) Opening of Livestock Farms ...	17.00
	—
Total ...	31.03
	—

Piggery development work has caught up the imagination of the people and made tremendous strides during the past five years. A piggery unit has also been established in the State with Yorkshire Pigs and a good number of enlightened farmers have taken up piggery on a commercial scale. With the experience gained in the past few years, it is proposed to take up piggery development blocks during the Third Plan period and to assist the local pig breeders through improved stocks and subsidies. It is also proposed to expand the existing piggery unit and to establish a bacon factory. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 9.00 lakhs is necessary during the Third Plan period.

With a view to augment the supply of milk and also breeding bulls of approved breeds which are required in large numbers, it is proposed to take up ten Goshalas for development at a cost of Rs. 2·00 lakhs. In order to rehabilitate the nomadic breeders, a sum of Rs. 2·00 lakhs is proposed to be provided in the Plan. Establishment of collection centres in different parts of the State is necessary to facilitate the collection of useless animals and arrange for their transport to Gosadans. It is, therefore, proposed to establish 20 collection centres at a cost of Rs. 0·50 lakh.

To focus public attention on the importance of cattle breeding, dairy development and animal husbandry in general, 330 cattle shows are proposed to be organised at a cost of Rs. 3·25 lakhs. Of these, 10 will be State shows, 100 will be Districts shows and 220 will be one-day shows.

Hides and skins are an important commodity fetching a good amount of foreign exchange for the country. Elimination of flaws in flaying and curing hides and skins and adoption of scientific methods avoid losses in this trade. A sum of Rs. 1·00 lakh for the establishment of urban hide flaying centres is proposed to be set apart during the Third Plan period.

In the past, Rinderpest disease has accounted for about sixty per cent of cattle mortality. The Rinderpest eradication scheme started during the First Plan period is expected to be completed in all the districts by the end of the Second Plan. For carrying on the follow up programme and to ensure that the disease does not enter the State through the trade channels between this State and other States, it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 5·00 lakhs.

While a large number of progressive farmers are anxious to take up poultry, sheep, dairy and pig farming as a business venture, they do not have the capital to start economic livestock units. It is therefore proposed to advance long term loans to interested farmers during the Third Plan period for which a sum of Rs. 1·00 lakh is required. In order to encourage Veterinary Compounders trained by the department and retired veterinarians to settle down in villages and set up private clinics, subsidies are proposed to be given to these practitioners. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 0·15 lakh will be required.

For continuing the research schemes and starting new schemes sponsored by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research during the Third Plan period, a sum of Rs. 5·00 lakhs would be set apart as Indian Council of Agricultural Research Fund. With the increasing importance given for research work, it is absolutely essential to have a statistical cell for the State in the Animal Husbandry Department to apply statistical techniques in designing experiments and interpreting results. A statistical unit is, therefore, proposed to be established at a cost of Rs. 1·50 lakhs during the Third Plan period.

The various types of Veterinary institutions like Veterinary hospitals, Veterinary dispensaries, Minor Veterinary dispensaries, Touring billets, etc., existing in the State have to be strengthened and reorganised to enable them to function more efficiently and cater to the needs of the people effectively. In view of the great pressure from the villagers for extension of veterinary aid, new veterinary institutions are essential. During the Third Plan period, it would be necessary to open at least 60 Veterinary dispensaries, 60 Minor Veterinary dispensaries and 200 First Aid Centres in the State. To attend to emergent cases and to render timely veterinary aid, ambulatory clinics will be necessary. The Biological Products Institute at Hyderabad is not able to meet the full requirements of the State for these products. It is, therefore, necessary that this institute should be, strengthened suitably and expanded to cater fully to the growing needs of the entire State. The following four schemes are designed to meet the above requirements and are proposed for inclusion in the Third Plan.

	<i>Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
(1) Strengthening and reorganisation of Veterinary Institutions ...	25·00
(2) Opening of new Veterinary Institutions.	23·00
(3) Ambulatory clinics and emergency disease control measures ...	5·00
(4) Expansion of Veterinary Biological Pro- ducts Institute ...	8·00
Total ...	61·00

Advanced training of technical personnel in and outside the country is imperative so as to enable the departmental staff to keep abreast of the research and extension work in other countries. There is therefore need for sending a reasonable number of candidates abroad for training besides availing the facilities for training available in India. Practical training to farmers in Veterinary First Aid and Animal Husbandry is also essential to enable them to attend to their sick animals and to improve their cattle by better feeding, breeding and management. For making the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons as successful Extension Officers, it is necessary to impart training in extension work so as to make them conversant with the spirit of the Community Development Programme, the content of the Five-Year Plans, and the importance of Animal Husbandry Programme. The following training schemes are therefore proposed to be included in the Third Plan for which an amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs would be required.

	<i>Estimated cost.</i> (Rs. in lakhs)
(1) Advanced training of officers in and outside India and services of experts.	3.00
(2) Training of Farmers in Veterinary Aid.	0.50
(3) Training of farmers in general live-stock and farm management ...	0.50
Total ...	4.00

The activities of the department have expanded to a considerable extent specially with the increase in the number of blocks where concentrated work is being done. With the further increase of these activities contemplated during the Third Plan period, the administrative structure of the department needs to be strengthened considerably. The following staff schemes are therefore proposed for inclusion in the Third Plan:—

	<i>Estimated cost</i> <i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>
(1) Strengthening the technical staff at the Directorate of Animal Husbandry ...	2·50
(2) Strengthening the ministerial staff at the Directorate of Animal Husbandry ...	2·00
(3) Establishment of engineering division at headquarters ...	3·00
(4) Additional technical staff in the districts for planning ...	5·21
(5) Strengthening of ministerial staff in districts and Farms ...	5·00
Total ...	<u>17·71</u>

It is also proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 30·00 lakhs for the spill-over schemes of Second Plan.

In all, a sum of Rs. 385·00 lakhs—Rs. 237·78 lakhs for Andhra and Rs. 147·22 lakhs for Telangana—has been proposed to be provided. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 64·07 lakhs will be spent during 1961-62.

The details of the physical targets proposed to be achieved during the Plan period as also during 1961-62 can be seen from Statement V.

STATEMENT . . V
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Physical targets for</i>	
			1961-66	1961-62
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

ANDHRA REGION

Spill over Schemes

1. Opening of Cattle-cum-Dairy Farms.	.. Improvements to the farms.	..	..	..
2. Expanded Nutrition programme—Poultry Development.	.. do	..	..	..

New Schemes

Breeding

A. Key Village Scheme (Intensive Cattle Development Scheme)				
1. Continuance of existing Blocks.	.. Continuance	.. No.	23	23
2. Intensification work in existing Key Village Blocks.	.. To intensify the Key Village activities by adding Sub-Centres.	..	3	2
3. Expansion of Area and scope of work in existing Key Village Centres.	.. Expansion of activities to cover larger area of 10,000 breedable female stock.	..	4	1
4. New Key Village Blocks	.. Opening of new Centres with 10 Sub-Centres.	..	3	..
5. Central Semen Collection Preservation and utilisation centres.	.. Collection and distribution of Semen	..	4	1
6. Inservice training of personnel in Artificial Insemination and Testing of bulls.	.. Training of personnel	..	N. A.	N. A.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
7. Calf Rearing Scheme	.. Subsidising of calves for production of more bulls.	No.	1,500	100
8. Marketing facilities for livestock and livestock production in Key Village Blocks	To provide profitable marketing facilities to ryots in Key Village Centres.	..	3	1
9. Marketing Cell in Animal Husbandry Department.	Staff scheme	..	..	..
10. Strengthening the supervisory staff for Key Village Scheme.	Staff scheme	..	..	..
11. Strengthening and Reorganisation of State Livestock Farms.	Improvements to Farms.	..	..	..
12. Bull Rearing Farm	.. Opening of Farms	No.	1	1
B. Piggery Development Scheme				
13. Pig Breeding Units and Farms.	Opening of Farm	..	1	1
14. Continuation of Farms and Blocks.	(i) Continuance of Farms.	..	1	1
	(ii) Continuance of Blocks.	..	12	12
15. New Piggery Development Blocks.	Opening of new blocks and distribution of pigs	..	12	2
16. Goshala Development Scheme.	Improvements to Goshalas. Supply of cows, bulls and grant of subsidy etc.	..	..	..
17. Preservation of superior genetical material in breeding units.	Subsidy to Cattle	..	..	..
Disease Control Scheme				
18. Rinderpest Followup Programme and Check Posts.	Inoculations	..	..	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Feeding and Nutrition Schemes:				
19. Feeding and Nutrition Scheme.	Subsidy to farmers by way of grass slips, seeds etc.,	..	.	..
Research Scheme.				
20. Strengthening of Livestock Research Stations in the State.	Strengthening of Farms.	No.	1	1
Training Scheme				
21. Increasing the efficiency of existing Veterinary College by supply of Laboratory equipment, books, staff etc.	Strengthening of College.	No.	1	1
22. Residential accommodation for teaching staff in Veterinary Colleges.	Construction of buildings.	No.	10	3
Statistical Scheme				
23. Establishment of statistical section in Animal Husbandry Department.	Staff scheme.	..	..	..
24. Study of Animal Husbandry Practices.	do	..	..	..
25. Cattle Insurance	.. Insurance of cattle	..	..	..
Other Schemes				
26. Gosadan Scheme Collection centres with Charmalayas.	—	..	..	..
27. Rehabilitation of nomadic cattle breeders.	Centres	No.	5	..
C. Improvement of Hide Flaying, Curing and Utilisation.				
28. Small Hide Flaying Centres	Training Centre.	Staff Scheme	..	..
29. Mobile Bone Crushing Units.	Staff Scheme	.. ..	..	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals				
30. Animal Welfare Week ..	..	..	..	..
31. Wells with water troughs ..	Centres at which provision of water to animals will be made.	No.	34	8
32. Scheme for mass castration of scrub animals.	Castration of animals	..	..	..
33. Establishment of Propaganda Units in Animal Husbandry Departments.	Staff Scheme.	..	..	..
34. Implementation of recommendations of Nalgarh Committee.	do	..	..	..
35. Cattle Shows, Milk and Fodder competitions.	Cattle Shows	..	..	..
Sheep and Wool.				
36. Establishment of New Sheep Breeding Stations in the State.	Opening of Farm	No.	1	1
37. Strengthening of Sheep and Goat Breeding Farms.	Strengthening of Farms.	No.	4	1
38. Strengthening and extension of existing sheep and wool extension including staff required.	do	No.	8	..
39. Establishment of New Sheep & Wool Extension Centres.	New Centres	.. No.	24	8
40. Establishment of Sheep and Wool Training Centres for subordinate staff.		.. Staff Scheme.	..	..
41. Strengthening of sheep and Goat Development Section.	Staff Scheme	..	..	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
42. Establishment of Sheep Shearing and Grading Centres.	Centre.	No.	1	..
43. Stud Flocks and Registered Flocks.	Development of Sheep (i) Stud Flocks .. (ii) Regd. Flocks ..	No. No.	6 50	....
44. Mutton Sheep Grading Centres.	Centres.	No.	4	..
Poultry				
45. Completion and continuation of Poultry Centres.	Continuance of Centres.	No.	9	4
46. Expansion of Poultry Extension Centres.	Extension of the existing centres.	No.	5	3
47. Establishment of Duck Extension Centres.	Duck extension centres.	No.	3	1
48. Manufacture and distribution of balanced Poultry Feeds.	Poultry feeds.		..	..
49. Establishment of extensive poultry development	Improvement of poultry-Opening of Blocks.	No.	6	2
50. Training of Farmers and Departmental staff.	Training of farmers	No.	65	15
51. Additional Poultry Development staff.	Staff scheme.	.. ..	.	..
52. Upgrading of Village Poultry by exchange of improved cocks with Deshi Cocks.	Improvement of Poultry Opening of new Centres.	No.	50	50
53. Extending Brooding and rearing facilities.	Centres for provision of facilities for improvement of poultry.	No.	400	80
54. Manufacture of Poultry Cages for Poultry Shows.	Centres for manufacture of cages.	No.	1540	340
55. Improvement of Village Poultry Houses.	Centres for supply of Poultry Houses.	No.	124	65

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
56. Provision of Incubators to Poultry Keepers.	Centres for Supply of Incubators.	No.	80	40
57. Subsidy for rearing of day old chicks.	Centres for payment of subsidy to Poultry Breeders.	No.	500	50
58. Collection, grading and marketing of eggs and poultry.	Improvement of poultry.	..	..	..
59. Loans to Farmers	.. Farmers to be benefited.	No.	200	40
60. Strengthening of State Poultry Farms.	Improvement of farms	No.	6	3
Disease Control				
61. Strengthening and re-organisation of Veterinary Institutions.	.. Strengthening of Institutions.	.. Staff scheme	..	..
62. Opening of New Veterinary Institutions.	Provision of Veterinary Aid. Opening of Institutions—	..		
	(i) Rural Veterinary Dispensaries	No.	40	10
	(ii) Minor Veterinary Dispensaries.	..	40	10
63. Subsidy to Rural Veterinary Practitioners.	Practitioners to be benefited.	.. No.	34	6
64. Ambulatory Clinics and emergency disease control measures.	.. Clinics.	.. No.	3	..
65. Expansion of Veterinary Biological Products Institutes.	.. Expansion	.. ..	..	..
66. Strengthening disease Investigation Sections.	.. Staff scheme	.. ..	..	..
67. I.C.A.R. Fund	.. No physical targets	.. ..	..	..
68. Construction of buildings for Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries.	.. Provision of Veterinary Aid.—Construction of buildings.	No.	26	6

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Training					
69.	Training of Farmers in Veterinary aid.	.. Training to farmers	. No.	225	53
70.	Training of Farmers in General Livestock Management.	.. Training to farmers	. No.	100	25
71.	Training of Stockmen	.. Training of personnel	No.	250	50
72.	Advance training of Officers in and outside India and Service of Experts.	Training to Officers	. ,,	20	2
Farms					
73.	Opening of New Livestock Farms.	.. Opening of Farms	.. No.	2	1
Distribution of Livestock and Procurement of Bulls					
74.	Procurement and distribution of bulls.	.. Upgrading of local cattle.	.. No.	1,000	200
Miscellaneous					
75.	Strengthening of Technical staff at the Directorate of Animal Husbandry.	.. Staff Scheme	.. ..	..	..
76.	Strengthening of the Ministerial staff at the Directorate of Animal Husbandry.	do	.. ..	..	..
77.	Engineering Division at Headquarters.	do	.. ..	..	..
78.	Additional Technical staff in the District for Planning	do	.. ..	..	..
79.	Strengthening of Ministerial staff in districts and Farms.	do	.. ..	..	..
80.	Provision of Hostels at Livestock Farms.	.. Provision of accommodation to Students—			
		Construction of buildings.	.. No.	2	1

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
TELENGANA REGION				
Spill over Schemes				
1. Opening of Cattle-cum-Dairy Farms.	.. Improvements to the farms.	.. ..	..	..
2. Expanded Nutrition Programme Poultry Development.	.. do.	.. ..	..	..
New Schemes				
<i>Breeding</i>				
A. KEY VILLAGE SCHEME (Intensive Cattle Development Scheme)				
1. Continuance of existing Blocks.	.. Continuance	.. No.	8	8
2. Intensification and work in existing Key Village Blocks.	.. To intensify the Key Village activities by adding sub-centres.	No.	3	2
3. Expansion of area and scope of work in existing Key village Centres.	.. Expansion of activities to cover larger area of 10,000 breedable female stock.	No.	2	1
4. New Key Village Blocks	.. Opening of new Centres with 10 Sub-Centres.	No.	3	..
5. Central Semen Collection Preservation and utilisation centres.	.. Collection and distribution of Semen.	.. No.	4	1
6. Inservice Training of personnel in Artificial Insemination and Testing of bulls.	.. Training of personnel	No.	N.A.	N.A.
7. Calf Rearing Scheme	.. Subsidising of calves for production of more bulls.	No.	500	40
8. Marketing facilities for livestock and livestock production in Key Village Blocks.	.. To provide profitable marketing facilities to ryots in Key Village Centres.	No.	2	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
9. Marketing cell in Animal Husbandry Department	.. Nucleus unit to programme Livestock marketing.	.. Staff scheme	..	..
10. Strengthening the supervisory staff for Key Village Scheme.	Staff scheme.	..	..	..
11. Strengthening and re-organisation of State Livestock Farms.	.. Improvements to Farms.	.. No.	2	1
12. Bull rearing Farm	.. Opening of Farm	.. No.	1	1
B. Piggery Development Schemes				
13. Pig Breeding Units and Farms.	.. Opening of Farms	.. No.	N.A.	N.A.
14. Continuation of Farms and Blocks.	(i) Continuance of Farms.	.. No.	..	..
	(ii) Continuance of Blocks.	.. No.	..	..
15. New Piggery Development Blocks.	.. Opening of new Blocks and distribution of pigs.	No.	6	1
16. Goshala Development Scheme.	.. Improvements to Goshalas, Supply of cows, bulls and grant of subsidy etc.	.. No.	3	2
17. Preservation of superior genetical material in breeding units.	.. Subsidy to Cattle owners.	..	..	..
Disease Control Scheme				
18. Rinderpest Follow-up Programme and check Posts—	.. Inoculations	..	..	..
Feeding and Nutrition Schemes				
19. Feeding and Nutrition Scheme.	Subsidy to farmers by way of grass slips, seeds etc.	..	..	..

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Research Schemes					
20.	Strengthening of Livestock Research Stations in the State.	Strengthening of Farms.	..	..	..
Training Scheme					
21.	Increasing the efficiency of existing Veterinary Colleges by supply of Laboratory equipment, books, staff etc.	Strengthening of College.	No.	1	1
22.	Residential accommodation for teaching staff in Veterinary Colleges.	Provision of accommodation Construction of buildings.	No.	10	2
Statistical Schemes					
23.	Establishment of statistical section in Animal Husbandry Department.	Staff scheme	..	..	..
24.	Study of Animal Husbandry Practices.	do.	..	..	..
25.	Cattle Insurance	.. Insurance of cattle.	..	..	..
Other Schemes					
26.	Gosadan Scheme—Collection centres with Charnalayas.		..	..	..
27.	Rehabilitation of nomadic cattle breeders.	Centres.	..	No.	3
C. Improvement of Hide Flaying, Curing and Utilisation.					
28.	Small Hide Flaying Centres	Staff Scheme.		..	..
29.	Mobile Bone Crushing Units	Staff Scheme.	..	..	..
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals					
30.	Animal Welfare Week	..	..	..	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
31. Wells with water troughs ..	Centres at which provision of water to animals will be made.	No.	16	4
32. Scheme for mass castration of scrub animals.	Castration of animals ..			..
33. Establishment of Propaganda Units in Animal Husbandry Department.	Staff Scheme .. ..			..
34. Implementation of recommendations of Nalagarh Committee.	do. .. ..			..
35. Cattle shows, Milk and Fodder competitions.	Cattle shows .. ..			..
Sheep and Wool				
36. Establishment of New Sheep Breeding Stations in the State.	Opening of Farm ..	No.	1	1
37. Strengthening of sheep and goat breeding farms.	Strengthening of Farms.	No.	2	2
38. Strengthening and extension of existing sheep and Wool Extension including staff required.	Strengthening of Farm.	No.	14	8
39. Establishment of New Sheep and Wool Extension Centres.	New Centres ..	No.	16	8
40. Establishment of Sheep and Wool Training Centres for Subordinate Staff.	Staff Scheme .. ..			..
41. Strengthening of Sheep and Goat Development Section.	Staff scheme .. ..			..
42. Establishment of Sheep Shearing and Grading Centres.	Centre ..	No.	1	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
43. Stud flocks and Registered Flocks.	Development of sheep			
	(i) Stud Flocks	No.	6	..
	(ii) Registered Flocks	No.	50	..
44. Mutton sheep grading centres.	Development of sheep	No.	4	..
	Poultry.			
45. Completion and continuation of Poultry Centres.	Continuance of centres.	No.	7	5
46. Expansion of Poultry Centres.	Extension of the existing centres.	No.	5	2
47. Establishment of Duck Extension Centres.	Duck Extension Centres.	No.	2	..
48. Manufacture and distribution of balanced Poultry Feeds.	Poultry Feeds	.. No.	..	..
49. Establishment of extensive poultry development blocks	Improvement of Poultry—Opening of Blocks.	No.	4	2
50. Training of Farmers and Departmental staff.	Training of farmers	No.	65	15
51. Additional Poultry Development staff.	Staff scheme	....	..	..
52. Upgrading of Village Poultry by exchange of improved cocks with Deshi Cocks	Improvement of Poultry—Opening of new centres.	No.	50	20
53. Extending Brooding and rearing facilities.	Centres for provision of facilities for improvement of Poultry	No.	400	80
54. Manufacture of Poultry Cages for Poultry shows.	Centres for manufacture of cages.	No.	440	87
55. Improvement of Village Poultry Houses.	Centres for Supply of Poultry Houses.	No.	125	65
56. Provision of Incubators to Poultry Keepers.	Centres for supply of Incubators.	No.	80	40

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
57. Subsidy for rearing of day old chicks.	Centres for payment of subsidy to Poultry Breeders.	No.	500	50
58. Collection, grading and marketing of eggs and poultry.	.. Improvement of poultry.	.. ..	..	..
59. Loans to Farmers	.. Farmers to be benefited.	.. No.	200	40
60. Strengthening of State Poultry Farms.	.. Improvement of farms.	.. No.	6	3
Disease Control				
61. Strengthening and re-organisation of Veterinary Institutions.	.. Strengthening of Institutions.	.. Staff scheme	..	..
62. Opening of New Veterinary Institutions.	Provision of Veterinary Aid : Opening of Institutions—			
	(i) Rural Veterinary Dispensaries.	No.	20	5
	(ii) Minor Veterinary Dispensaries.	No.	20	5
63. Subsidy to Rural Veterinary Practitioners.	Practitioners to be benefited.	.. No.	16	3
64. Ambulatory Clinics and emergency disease control measures.	.. Clinics.	.. No.	2	..
65. Expansion of Veterinary Biological Products Institutes—	.. Expansion	.. ..	..	..
66. Strengthening disease investigation sections.	.. Staff scheme	.. ..	..	..
67. I.C.A.R. Fund	.. No physical targets	.. ..	..	..
68. Construction of buildings for Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries.	.. Provision of Veterinary Aid— .. Construction of buildings.	.. No.	13	3

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Training					
69.	Training of Farmers in Veterinary aid.	.. Training to farmers	. No.	113	28
70.	Training of Farmers in General Livestock Management.	.. Training to farmers	. No.	50	12
71.	Training of Stockmen	.. Training of personnel	No.	250	50
72.	Advance Training of Officers in and out-side India and Service of Experts.	Training to Officers	. No.	10	2
Farms					
73.	Opening of New Livestock Farms.	.. Opening of Farms	.. No.	2	1
Distribution of Livestock and Procurement of Bulls					
74.	Procurement and distribution of bulls,	.. Upgrading of local cattle,	.. No.	500	100
Miscellaneous					
	Strengthening of Technical staff at the Directorate of Animal Husbandry.	.. Staff scheme	.. ..	..	..
76.	Strengthening of the Ministerial staff at the Directorate of Animal Husbandry.	do	.. ..	..	..
77.	Engineering Division at Headquarters.	.. do	.. ..	..	..
78.	Additional Technical staff in the districts for Planning.	do	.. ..	..	..
79.	Strengthening of Ministerial staff in districts and Farms.	do	.. ..	..	..
80.	Provision of Hostels at Livestock Farms.	.. Provision of accommodation to students-Construction of buildings	No.	2	1

CHAPTER X.

DAIRYING AND MILK SUPPLY.

The population of cows and buffaloes in Andhra Pradesh, according to 1956 Census is about 66 lakhs. But a majority of them are underfed and unproductive. Many of them are maintained mainly to raise bullocks and incidentally to give some milk. The average production of milk of the better Indian breeds of cows and buffaloes is about 1,500 lbs. per lactation, while the general average may not be much more than one-half of this quantity. A comparison of these figures with the average production per lactation in western countries which ranges from 3,000 to 4,000 lbs. will reveal how dairying in India has been in a backward condition and has not been receiving the attention it deserved.

The per capita consumption of milk in Andhra Pradesh is only 5.5 ozs. per day while the Nutrition Advisory Committee of the Indian Council of Medical Research has recommended that a balanced diet for an adult Indian should include 10 ozs. of milk. Thus, the available supply was on an average about half the optimum requirements. An appreciable increase in the supply of milk is therefore an imperative necessity.

During the First Plan period, in Andhra area, production of 5,209 Madras measures of milk per day in urban areas through milk supply co-operative societies was achieved. Loans were distributed to milk supply societies for the purchase of milch animals and subsidies were given to the cattle breeding societies for selective and scientific breeding programmes. In Telangana, Cattle Breeding and Dairy Farm at Rajendranagar was improved during the same period.

The Second Plan carried a provision of Rs. 64.99 lakhs—Rs. 38.63 lakhs for Andhra region and Rs. 26.36 lakhs for Telangana region—towards the development of dairying and milk supply. The schemes included in the plan envisage strengthening and reorganisation of existing Government Dairy Farms at Visakhapatnam, Rajendranagar and Karimnagar, increased milk supply facilities to the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and also at Vijayawada, opening of grass farms, constitution of Milk Board, training of officers in Dairy Technology strengthening of the existing milk supply co-operative societies and

starting new societies for augmenting urban milk supply. By the end of the Plan period, it is hoped that the production of milk through co-operatives would increase to 10,000 Madras measures per day from 5,209 Madras measures per day at the beginning of the Plan period.

Dairying in India was neglected over many decades. Development in this direction to the extent it deserved is therefore a task which cannot be accomplished within the period of one or two Five-Year Plans. The State's Third Plan should aim at carrying forward the activities started during the First and Second Plans and extending them to new areas with the object of achieving increased production of milk by ameliorating the conditions of the producers and also to supply pure unadulterated and wholesome milk under hygienic conditions at prices which are remunerative to the milk producer and fair to the consumer.

By balanced feeding of livestock the milk production can be quickly stepped up by 40 to 50 per cent. It is proposed to open four Extension Centres—two in Andhra and two in Telangana—for providing extension service to educate the ryots in maintaining their cattle by adopting improved methods of breeding, feeding and management during the Third Plan period at a total cost of Rs. 25·00 lakhs.

For the successful implementation of the various schemes, trained staff is essential. It is, therefore, proposed to send a number of candidates for training abroad and also in India in the various fields of Dairy Husbandry, Technology, Bacteriology, Engineering Plant management, etc. A sum of Rs. 2·00 lakhs will be required for the implementation of this scheme during the Third Plan period. For advancing loans to producers for the purchase of milch animals a sum of Rs. 25·00 lakhs has been proposed to be provided in the Third Plan.

By the end of the Second Plan, there would be four schemes under the Intensive Milk Supply Schemes. Out of these four schemes, two schemes relating to Kurnool and Guntur Milk Supply Unions are small schemes sanctioned at a cost of about Rs. 1·20 lakhs each while the rest of the schemes cost Rs. 5·20 lakhs each. Considering the progress aimed at in milk production during the Third Plan period it is proposed to provide chilling plants, other equipment and staff to the Milk Supply Unions at Chittoor and

Nellore. For implementing this scheme, a sum of Rs. 10·00 lakhs is required during the Third Plan period.

To augment supply of milk to Vijayawada town and the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, it is proposed to set up an integrated milk supply scheme with UNICEF assistance. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 109·50 lakhs for Vijayawada town and Rs. 64·50 lakhs for the twin cities will be provided and against these provisions assistance by way of equipment to the tune of Rs. 78·00 lakhs will be available from UNICEF.

It is proposed to extend the intensive Milk Supply Scheme to other towns during the Third Plan period by installing Milk Processing Plants for which a sum of Rs. 20·00 lakhs would be required. For the successful implementation of the various schemes, it is necessary to appoint Dairy Development Staff. The total cost of the staff proposed to be appointed during the Third Plan period will come to about Rs. 10·00 lakhs.

In all it is proposed to include 19 schemes and provide Rs. 296·00 lakhs in the Third Five-Year Plan for the development of Dairying and Milk Supply. Of these 13 schemes costing Rs. 196·00 lakhs will be implemented in Andhra region and the remaining six schemes costing Rs. 100·00 lakhs will be implemented in Telangana region. Out of this, it is proposed to spend Rs. 49·50 lakhs during 1961-62.

The details of the physical targets proposed to be achieved under each scheme during the Plan period as also during 1961-62 can be seen from Statement VI.

STATEMENT—VI
DAIRYING AND MILK SUPPLY

Scheme	Item	Unit	Physical targets for	
			1961-66	1961-62
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ANDHRA REGION				
1. Integrated Milk Supply Scheme.	.. Collection and supply of Milk to public.	Liters per day	1,25,000	..
2. Extension Units	.. Units	.. No.	2	2
3. Dairy Development Officer's staff.	Staff scheme	.. ..	..	..
4. Training of Technical Personnel.	.. Personnel to be trained.	.. No.	10	1
5. Survey Statistics	.. Staff scheme	.. ..	..	..
6. Milk Board	.. Constitution of Board	.. ..	..	..
7. Salvage Farm	.. Establishment of farm	No.	1	..
8. Intensive Milk Supply Schemes at Nellore and Chittoor.	.. (a) Milk Production	In pounds per day	14,000	6,000
	(b) Organisation of new primary societies.	No.	40	10
9. New Milk Schemes	.. (a) No. of additional schemes .	No.	3	3
	(b) Milk Production	In lbs. per day	21,000	9,000
	(c) Organisation of new Societies (Primary)	No.	60	15
10. Rural Extension Services for increased milk production.	Milk Production	.. In lbs. per day	95,000	35,000
11. Loans for purchase of milch animals.	Issue of loans	.. Rs. in lakhs	15.00	3.00

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
12. Rural Creameries	.. Factories to be installed.	.. No.	2	1
13. Dairy Development staff	.. Staff scheme	.. ..	..	..

TELANGANA REGION

1. Integrated Milk Supply Scheme.	.. Collection and supply of milk to public.	Liters per day	50,000	10,000
2. Extension Units	.. Units	.. No.	2	..
3. Removal of Urban Cattle	.. Removal of cattle from city to rural areas.	.. Units of 500 each	20	..
4. Loans for purchase of Milch Animals.	.. Issue of Loans to Breeders.	.. Rs. in lakhs	10.00	6.00
5. Dairy Development Officer's staff.	.. Staff scheme	.. ..	..	..
6. Training of Technical personnel.	.. Personnel to be trained.	.. No.	10	1

CHAPTER XI

FORESTS

The importance of forests in conserving soil and improving its fertility, meeting the increased demand of wood, fuel and other raw material for local consumption and industrial use and agricultural economy in general was well recognised and it was recommended in the National Forest Resolution of 1952 that 33 per cent of the total land surface of the country ought to be under Forests for its multipurpose, direct and indirect benefits. But in Andhra Pradesh, the area under the definition of "Forest" works out to only 22·7 per cent of the total land area. Sustained efforts are, therefore, necessary for the extension of forests and for raising timber and industrial plantations.

The timber value of many areas classed as forests falls far short of their potential and considerable portions of them are such only in name and are subject to various forms of maltreatment particularly the Estate and Panchayat Forests taken over during 1949 to 1951. It is, therefore, essential to give special attention to such short-term measures as will not injure the prospects of long-term development, such as, measures to upgrade inferior or secondary timbers and improvement in the methods of timber extraction.

During the First Plan period, in Andhra area, Panchayat Forests comprising an area of 2,000 square miles were taken over and on an area of 315 acres on the banks of river Pennar in Cuddapah district, *Prosopis Juliflora* and other species were planted. In the coastal districts, Casuarina was planted in an area of 1,509 acres. Preparation of working plans for panchayat forests and revision in respect of departmental forests in eight forest divisions were completed and regeneration plots covering an area of 16,880 acres in all the districts were raised. Roads had to be opened up to exploit forest wealth and roads over a length of 23 miles in forest areas of Kurnool district and 24 miles in the Agency areas were formed.

During the same period, in Telangana region, afforestation was carried out in an area of 5,767 acres, functional classification of forests was done by clearing boundary lines to a length of 41 miles and erecting pillars and cultural operations were undertaken in an area of 1,500 acres. In addition to these, nurseries were raised in 30 units and tools and plants including a tractor were purchased for the use of the department.

In the Second Plan, a provision of Rs. 105·93 lakhs—Rs. 63·09 lakhs for Andhra region and Rs. 42·84 lakhs for Telangana region—was made. The important achievements envisaged by the end of the Second Plan are completion of the preparation of working Plans in respect of four divisions, raising of Plantations over an area of 39,025 acres under various plantation, afforestation, forest development and soil conservation schemes, construction of roads over a length of 440 miles for facilitating the exploitation of interior forests, production of 900 maunds of crude lac, improvements in game sanctuaries and formation of Zoological Gardens at Hyderabad besides the conduct of research in the field of forestry and soil conservation.

Roughly one-third of the forest area in the State is what is known as high forest having the potentiality of carrying important species like teak. Such forests are met within Nallamalais in Kurnool district, Bhadrachalam, Rampa and Gudem agencies. Forests found in Godavari valley and in the Krishna Basin of Telangana Zone, although rich in valuable species, need adequate protection and improvement. Drastic treatment of these forests in the past and neglect of cultural operations have deteriorated them considerably. It is necessary to improve these forests by taking up economic plantations of teak and non-teak species on a large scale. During the Third Plan period, it is, therefore, proposed to take up plantation of teak over an area of 11,500 acres and other economic species such as Eucalyptus, Casuarina, Match-wood, Red sanders, etc., over an area of 19,760 acres for which a sum of Rs. 31·60 lakhs—Rs. 20·15 lakhs for Andhra region and Rs. 11·45 lakhs for Telangana region—will be required during the Third Plan period. In order to expedite reservation of forest areas taken over from Estates and Panchayats in Telangana area and for fixing boundary pillars after survey and demarcation of the boundary line a consolidation scheme has been drawn up at a cost of Rs. 2·50 lakhs for inclusion in the Third Plan.

The various forest resources in the State have not been scientifically surveyed and explored as yet. With a view to carrying out survey of the different forest resources and gathering correct information about them, a scheme, *viz.*, “Forest Resource Survey” costing Rs. 3·30 lakhs is proposed to be included in the Third Plan for implementation as a State Level Scheme.

Most of the Forest Blocks constituting Estate and Panchayat forests have not been covered with Working Plans which are quite necessary for scientific working of these areas. For

drawing up adequate working plans and revising them when they become over due, a provision of Rs. 2·00 lakhs is proposed to be made.

The conservation of wild life is an integral part of forest management especially in view of the imperative need for protecting India's rich heritage of wild life which is now finding its last refuge within the limits of the reserved forests. Establishment of game sanctuaries, national parks and zoological gardens serve the cause of preserving wild life. This State has already formed a few game sanctuaries and a few more are yet to be constituted. During the Third Five-Year Plan period a scheme for the establishment of Wild Life Sanctuaries at a cost of Rs. 3·96 lakhs—Rs. 3·50 lakhs for Andhra area and Rs. 0·46 lakh for Telangana area is proposed to be implemented. Towards the spill-over scheme for the establishment of Zoological gardens at Hyderabad, an amount of Rs. 24·09 lakhs will be set apart during the Third Plan period.

Not much attention was paid in the past towards timber operations and forest utilisation schemes. Progress under the Plans would be a one-sided one if this important programme under Forestry were to be neglected. During the Third period, it is therefore, proposed to instal saw mills for Plan sawing timber in different sizes on commercial lines, establish seasoning kilns and preservation plants for the improvement of secondary timber which has no commercial demand in the market and purchase of improved tools and implements. A provision of Rs. 33·15 lakhs—Rs. 19·30 lakhs for Andhra region and Rs. 13·85 lakhs for Telangana region is proposed to be made for this scheme which also contemplates the setting up of a timber seasoning plant at Rajahmundry. In order to provide adequate trained personnel for the implementation of the various schemes envisaged under the Plan, a scheme costing Rs. 3·00 lakhs is proposed for inclusion in the Third Plan. Towards the implementation of Farm Forests Scheme, a sum of Rs. 5·00 lakhs is proposed to be provided.

Development work on the scale proposed necessarily calls for an increased tempo of forest research. Towards this, a scheme costing Rs. 1·50 lakhs is drawn up for carrying out research on all aspects of forestry and suggesting suitable techniques to get better results and proposed for implementation during the Third Plan period. With a view to enable the department to exploit the interior forests, a net work of roads, over a length of 192 miles is proposed besides the purchase of equipment required for the formation of forest roads. An amount of Rs. 16·28 lakhs is proposed to be provided for this purpose.

The conditions of working and living in or near forest involve unusual forms of hardship and amelioration of the working conditions of staff and labour in the forests call for special consideration. The provision of facilities by way of drinking water supplies, etc., should, therefore, receive adequate attention. It is, therefore, proposed to provide such amenities at a cost of Rs. 1.00 lakh to the labourers working in interior forest areas.

For educating the public regarding the importance of forestry a publicity scheme costing Rs. 1.00 lakh has been drawn up for inclusion in the Third Plan. For the efficient execution of the Plan schemes, reorganisation of the territorial circles and strengthening of technical and administrative staff is necessary. To increase the potentiality of the economic and commercial crops, cultural operations have to be undertaken on a large scale. In order to have a check over the timber and other forest produce and to curb illicit fellings and their transit, effective enforcement of Timber Transit Rules is essential. For exercising effective control over the administration, telephonic connections to all the major divisions, forest depots, saw-mill-cum-seasoning and preservation plant units, afforestation units, etc., are also necessary. For implementing all these forest protection schemes a sum of Rs. 14.37 lakhs is proposed to be provided in the Third Plan.

Thus, the Plan for the development of forests during the Third Plan period carries a total outlay of Rs. 145.00 lakhs. Of this, Rs. 26.22 lakhs is proposed to be provided during 1961-62.

Statement VII will furnish the details of targets proposed during the Plan period as well as during 1961-62 under each scheme.

STATEMENT—VII
FORESTS

Scheme	Item	Unit	Physical targets for	
			1961-66	1961-62
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
STATE LEVEL SCHEMES				
Spill-over Schemes				
1.	Establishment of Zoological Gardens.	Formation of Zoo .. No.	1	1*
New Schemes				
2.	Forest Resource Survey	.. Survey of Forest Resources.	Sq. miles.	2,500 500
3.	Working Plans	.. Preparation and Revision of Working Plans.	No. of W.P.P.	1 1
4.	Training of Staff	.. Candidates to be trained.	No.	25 ..
5.	Publicity ..	.. (i) Establishment of Forest Museum.	..	1 ..
		(ii) Purchase of equipment.	..	.. ..
		(iii) Participation in Exhibitions, Fairs, etc.	..	.. ..
6.	Reorganisation	.. Staff Scheme ..		
ANDHRA REGION				
Spill-over Schemes				
1.	Timber operations and Forest Utilisation.	(i) Establishment of Saw Mill.	No.	1 1*
		(ii) Establishment of seasoning kiln and preservation plant.	No.	1 1*
New Schemes				
2.	Economic Plantations	.. (i) Plantation of Teak	Acres	7,250 1,450
		(ii) .. Eucalyptus	..	4,350 870
		(iii) .. Casuarina	..	500 1,000
		(iv) .. Matchwood	..	250 50
		(v) .. Red Sanders	..	750 150
		(vi) Miscellaneous Plantations.	..	5,110 1,022

*Though these will be taken up during 1961-62 they will not be completed.

STATEMENT VII—*cont.*
FORESTS—*cont.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ANDHRA REGION—<i>cont.</i>				
3. Wild Life Sanctuaries	.. Formation of Sanctuaries.	No.	5	..
4. Communications	.. (i) Formation of Roads.	Miles	160	14
	.. (ii) Installation of Telephones.	No.	63	..
5. Labour Amenities	.. (i) Formation of Colony.	..	1	1*
	.. (ii) Provision of other amenities in Camps.	..	25	25*
6. Forest Protection	.. Employment of Watchers.	No.	80	80
7. Farm Forestry ..	.. Staff Scheme	.. ..	..	..
8. Cultural Operations	.. Area to be covered	.. Acres.	5000	1000
TELANGANA REGION				
New Schemes				
1. Economic Plantations	.. (i) Plantation of Teak	Acres	4,250	850
	.. (ii) .. Eucalyptus	..	2,650	530
	.. (iii) .. Matchwood	..	1,150	230
	.. (iv) .. Miscellaneous	..	500	100
2. Wild Life Sanctuaries	.. Purchase of Jeep	.. No.	1	1
3. Consolidation	.. (i) Peripheral Survey and Demarcation.	Miles	1,400	280
	.. (ii) Fixation of Boundry pillars.	No.	1,500	300
4. Timber operations and Forest Utilisation.	(i) Establishment of seasoning kiln and preservation plant.	No.	1	1*
	(ii) Departmental working of timber coups.	'000 cft.	500	100
5. Communications	.. (i) Formation of Roads.	Miles	32	5
	.. (ii) Installation of Telephones.	No.	22	..
6. Labour Amenities	.. Provision of Amenities in Camps.	No.	50	50*
7. Forest Protection	.. Opening of New thanas	No.	20	20*
8. Farm Forestry	.. Staff Scheme	.. ..	..	..
9. Cultural Operations	.. Area to be covered	.. Acres	6,250	1,250
10. Forest Research	.. Research Scheme	.. ..	..	..

*Though these will be taken up during 1961-62 they will not be completed.

CHAPTER XII

SOIL CONSERVATION

Soil erosion, a world-wide problem, is more assertive in underdeveloped countries like India, where Scientific methods have not been applied commensurate with the needs of the land. Recurrent floods also contribute further to the serious erosion in the catchments of rivers. Apart from the natural causes like floods and winds, the most important cause of erosion is the destruction of forests and other vegetation on sloping lands and other areas susceptible to erosion. Faulty practices on farm lands such as failure to plough along the contours on sloping lands and to observe proper crop rotations result in considerable erosion. Neglect of fallows, grazing grounds and uncultivated waste lands also contribute much for the soil erosion.

To control erosion and restore the productivity of eroded lands, the following measures are necessary :—

(i) Afforestation and preservation of forests by scientific forest management.

(ii) Improvements in farming practices—These include such measures as ploughing along the contours on sloping lands, instead of up and down, proper crop rotations; application of adequate manures and fertilisers; care of fallows and uncultivated lands.

(iii) *Engineering measures*.—These include the construction of bunds and terraces, check dams, channels for drainage of surplus water, gully plugging, etc.

It is estimated that about 120 lakhs of acres are seriously affected by soil erosion in Andhra Pradesh. During the First Plan period, a beginning was made with soil conservation works such as contour bunding, gully plugging, contour cultivation, etc., in an area of 7,000 acres in Kurnool, Anantapur and Chittoor districts in Andhra. In Telangana area also, contour bunding over an area of 1,445 acres was done.

The Second Plan carried a provision of Rs. 71·62 lakhs Rs. 45·57 lakhs for Andhra and Rs. 26·05 lakhs for Telangana for soil conservation. During the first four years of the Plan, an area of 41,663 acres was covered with soil conservation operations and it is expected that another 41,000 acres will be covered with these operations by the end of the Plan. Under the schemes for the training of Sub-Assistants 8 in soil conservation, 189 Sub-Assistants are expected to receive training

by the end of the Plan period. Five Gazetted Officers and 23 non-Gazetted Officers were trained in institutions situated outside the State and 8 more candidates will receive training during 1960-61.

In Andhra Pradesh, with an agrarian economy, where 68 per cent of its national income came from agriculture, economic regeneration and industrial development should depend on agricultural output and the success of the Plan as a whole depends on the success, of the agricultural front. Agricultural output can be increased both by extensive and intensive cultivation. The execution of soil conservation schemes is one of the means through which extensive cultivation is sought to be brought about. Compared with the magnitude of the problem of soil erosion in the State, very little work has been done in the matter so far. There is, therefore, every need for under taking a bigger programme during the Third Plan period.

In order to arrest the rapid silting up of the Jalaput Reservoir in the Machkund basin and also to improve the agricultural methods and economic conditions of the Adivasis, soil conservation measures were undertaken in Machkund area during the Second Plan period. It is proposed to continue the scheme during the Third Plan for which a sum of Rs. 21·00 lakhs would be required. The soil conservation schemes in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Anantapur, Chittoor and Cuddapah districts in Andhra are also proposed to be continued during the Third Plan period for which a sum of Rs. 62·00 lakhs has to be set apart. Similarly, the soil conservation scheme in Telangana districts will have to be continued at a cost of Rs. 47·29 lakhs during the Third Plan. For carrying out soil conservation operations in Nagarjunasagar Project area an amount of Rs. 16·00 lakhs is proposed to be provided. Afforestation and anti-erosion works in dry and eroded lands are proposed to be undertaken at a cost of Rs. 12·30 lakhs. Rs. 5·50 lakhs for Andhra and Rs. 6·80 lakhs for Telangana and plantations will be raised over an area of 20,700 acres during the Plan period.

For studying different groups of problems and developing effective practices acceptable to farmers and conforming to the required technical standards, research in the field of soil conservation is very essential. Towards this, it is proposed to include the following research schemes in the Third Plan.

<i>Name of the Schemes</i>	<i>Cost of the scheme (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1. Soil Conservation Research Centre, Sahibnagar ..	.. 2.50
2. Research on fast growing species in eroded soil conditions ..	.. 0.20
Total ..	2.70

Lack of adequate and qualified personnel has been one of the major handicaps in the implementation of the programmes under soil conservation. With a large programme of development, the need for trained personnel is greater than ever. Special arrangements are therefore, necessary for meeting the requirements of trained personnel. During the Third Plan period, it is proposed to train 40 candidates of the Agriculture Department in soil conservation at the Training Centres set up by the Government of India at Dehra Dun, Kotah, Bellary, Ootacamund and Hazaribagh besides imparting training to 150 Sub-Assistants inside the State.

On the whole, 11 schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 163.00 lakhs are proposed for inclusion in the Third Five-Year Plan under this head. Of these, 7 schemes costing Rs. 107.36 lakhs relate to Andhra region and the remaining 4 schemes costing Rs. 55.64 lakhs pertain to Telangana. Out of the total outlay of Rs. 163.00 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 28.24 lakhs is proposed to be provided during 1961-62.

Statement VIII shows the physical targets proposed to be achieved during the Plan period and during 1961-62 under each scheme.

STATEMENT VIII
SOIL CONSERVATION

Scheme	Item	Unit	Physical targets for		
			1961-66	1961-62	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
ANDHRA REGION					
1.	Contour Bunding in Agricultural lands and other areas in Anantapur, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Chittoor and Cuddapah districts.	Area to be covered with soil conservation measures.	Acres	1,50,000	25,000
2.	Training of personnel in Conservation.	Soil Personnel to be trained.	No	40	8
3.	Soil conservation measures in Nagarjunasagar Basin	Area to be covered with soil conservation measures	Acres	Included in item (1) above.	
4.	Soil conservation measures in Machkund Basin.	"	"	"	"
5.	Soil conservation Research centre, Sahibnagar.	Research Scheme.	"	"	"
6.	Research in Fast growing species.	(i) Formation of nurseries.	No	N.A.	N.A.
		(ii) Field experiments to be conducted	"	N.A.	N.A.
7.	Afforestation of dry and eroded lands.	Raising of plantations in dry and eroded lands.	Acres	13,200	1,200
TELANGANA REGION					
1.	Contour Bunding in Agricultural lands and other areas	Area to be covered with soil conservation measures.	Acres	75,000	12,500
2.	Training of Sub-Assistants in soil conservation measures.	Sub-Assistants to be trained.	No	150	150
3.	Soil conservation Research centre, Sahibnagar.	Research scheme	"	"	"
4.	Afforestation of Dry and eroded lands	Raising plantations in dry and eroded lands.	Acres	7,500	1,500

CHAPTER XIII

FISHERIES

The diet of an average Indian lacks in the much needed proteins which are so essential for building body tissues. Fish being rich in proteins, vitamins and mineral salts is a valuable protective food. The development of fisheries is, therefore, one of the most promising means of improving the diet of the people. Fortunately, the fishery resources of Andhra Pradesh, both Inland and Marine, are indeed vast. The State has got a coast line of 600 miles in the Bay of Bengal with an average of 20 miles of continental shelf which means fishing grounds extending over an area of 12,000 square miles. The river system of the State extends to a total length of about 2,600 miles. There are 50 major lakes, sagars and reservoirs with an acreage of 274,000 and innumerable tanks, ponds, etc., covering an area of 525,000 acres. Besides these, the estuarine and back waters are available for fishing with an area of 2,000 square miles. This State is, therefore most fortunately favoured by nature in the bountifulness of potential and actual fishery resources.

The development of Inland and Marine Fisheries in the State was taken up on a small scale even before the First Five-Year Plan and it was intensified during the First and Second Five-Year Plans. During the First Plan period, in Andhra 97·67 lakhs of seed were collected and stocked in departmental waters and also distributed to the private pisciculturists with a view to make them rear the fish in their own tanks and about 10,000 tons of fish were produced. Three fish-curing yards were started and 2,500 tons of fish was cured in these yards. To enable the fishermen to transport fish from the landing centres to the marketing centres quickly, two vans were maintained by the department and about 288 tons of fish was transported. Yarn for making nets was distributed to fishermen at subsidized rates. With a view to exploit the fisheries of deep seas, eight motor fishing vessels were purchased by the composite State of Madras and one of them was stationed at Kakinada. Two local fishing navas were mechanised with 10 horse power Marine Diesel engines which proved to be quite suitable for fishing in seas off Kakinada. In the Telangana area, the fisheries in Mahabubnagar and Karimnagar were developed by collecting fish seed and stocking them in various waters in the districts as a result of which over 3,571 tons of fish was produced during the First Plan period.

During the Second Plan period, an amount of Rs. 70·28 lakhs—Rs. 51·47 lakhs for Andhra and Rs. 18·81 lakhs for Telangana—was provided for the development of fisheries.

The important achievements during the first four years of the Second Plan included the collection of 397 lakhs of fish seed for stocking in inland waters, curing of 4,668 tons of fish by issue of salt at subsidised rates, purchase of 70 engines for mechanising boats, distribution of 30,024 lbs. of Nylon net to fishermen at subsidized rates, imparting training to 80 fishermen in modern methods of fishing, establishment of one cold storage at Hyderabad and one ice-cum-cold storage at Nizamsagar for preserving fish and purchase of three vans for transporting fish from landing centres to consuming centres.

What was accomplished during the First and Second Plans is not much when compared to the vast potential resources of the State. It is, therefore, necessary to further intensify the development schemes under Fisheries during the Third Plan period for exploiting the various resources and achieving comprehensive and systematic development. The schemes proposed for inclusion in the Third Plan are drawn up with this objective.

At present there are four fish farms in Andhra and seven fish farms in Telangana for rearing fish seed of quick growing varieties and stocking them in departmental as well as private waters. It is proposed to start three additional fish farms in Andhra and one additional fish farm in Telangana for which a total amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has to be provided. In order to meet the huge demand of fish seed for stocking in both departmental and private tanks, it is proposed to open 24 additional fish seed collection centres for which an amount of Rs. 10.23 lakhs would be required during the Third Plan period.

Fish culture in lakes and reservoirs on scientific lines is of recent origin. It has been either neglected hitherto or has not been paid the attention it deserves. There are about 31 such reservoirs in this State with a water spread area of 2 to 16 square miles. It is proposed to develop some of these reservoirs at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.00 lakhs so that they may be useful for exploitation of fisheries on scientific lines. About 300 tons of fish is expected to be produced in these reservoirs during the Third Plan period.

The Department is now running five mechanised-fishing centres where the advantages of mechanised fishing are being demonstrated. As a result of these demonstrations, fishermen have come to realise the advantages of mechanised fishing and are coming forward to use mechanised boats. It is, therefore, proposed to distribute 190 mechanised boats to fishermen

at subsidised rates during the Third Plan for which a sum of Rs. 30·00 lakhs would be required. In order to save fish from spoilage, it is proposed to establish four ice-cum-cold storage plants in important marine fisheries centres where such facility is not available at present. This scheme is estimated to cost an amount of Rs. 8·00 lakhs. As a result of the mechanisation of fishing craft and use of Nylon nets for catching fish, the production of fish is bound to increase. Quick transport facilities from landing centres to consuming centres are, therefore, necessary to avoid deterioration of fish and its consequential disposal at low prices not commensurate with the labour and investment involved. It is, therefore, proposed to purchase 5 vans at a cost of Rs. 3·00 lakhs. There is considerable demand in the State for veterinary Shark Liver Oil for cattle feed. The Sharks caught through expansion of fishing activities could be profitably utilised for extracting oil for this purpose. One Shark Liver Oil Plant is, therefore, proposed to be established during the Third Plan period at a total cost of Rs. 1·50 lakhs. For providing facilities for the operation of mechanised boats, two fishing harbours will be developed during the Third Plan period so as to facilitate launching and harbouring of vessels at all times. Towards this, a sum of Rs. 6·00 lakhs will be provided. To provide storage and transport facilities in Telangana region, it is proposed to establish one Ice Plant at a cost of Rs. 2·00 lakhs. In order to make arrangements for fish sale in properly equipped markets and stalls, 9 big markets, 17 small markets and 33 stalls will be constructed at a total cost of Rs. 3·50 akhs.

Most of the fishing villages are not easily accessible due to lack of road facilities. The Communication facilities along the stretches of 600 miles of coast line in the State from fish landing centres on the beach to the main road or rail head are not quite satisfactory. It is, therefore, proposed to connect important fishing villages to the nearest metal roads so that the fishermen can reach the consuming centres easily and market their catches when fresh. An amount of Rs. 9·41 lakhs is proposed to be provided for forming roads to a length of about 10 miles.

Trials have proved that nets made of synthetic fibres are more effective than ordinary nets made of cotton, in catching more fish and also retaining those that are caught besides the advantage of their durability. Fishermen have been convinced of these advantages and have taken to the use of these nets. It is, therefore, proposed to supply 2,500 synthetic nets during

the Plan period at subsidised rate. An amount of Rs. 20·62 lakhs would be required for the implementation of this scheme.

At present there is no regular machinery for the collection and compilation of fisheries statistics in the State which is very essential for planning further development of fisheries. It was also agreed at the State Ministers' Conference held at New Delhi in September 1959 that each State Fisheries Department should have a Statistical Unit. It is accordingly proposed to establish a statistical unit during the Third Plan period in the Fisheries Department for which a sum of Rs. 0·86 lakh is required.

A large number of technicians are required for the implementation of the various schemes and in order to meet the requirements, a uniform short-term course for one year has to be run for the officers of Fisheries Department. During the Third Plan period, it is proposed to depute 10 officers for training at an estimated cost of Rs. 1·50 lakhs.

For curing fish, 15 fish-curing yards are proposed to be opened at a cost of Rs. 3·00 lakhs. To cope up with the increased work on account of the implementation of the various plan schemes, there is need to reorganise and strengthen the Directorate by appointing additional staff. An amount of Rs. 1·00 lakh is proposed to be provided in the Third Plan for the above purpose. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 2·00 lakhs is proposed for the establishment of an aquarium and a biological Research building.

Thus in all, 21 schemes costing Rs. 115·00 lakhs are proposed to be included in the Third Five-Year Plan. Of these, 14 schemes costing Rs. 94·50 lakhs relate to Andhra region and 7 schemes costing Rs. 20·50 lakhs relate to Telangana region. Out of the total outlay of Rs. 115·00 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 19·13 lakhs is proposed to be spent during 1961-62.

The details of the physical targets proposed to be achieved during the Plan period as well as during 1961-62 under each scheme can be seen from Statement IX.

STATEMENT IX
FISHERIES

Scheme	Item	Unit	Physical targets for	
			1961-66	1961-62
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ANDHRA REGION				
1. Training in Fisheries	.. Candidates to be trained.	No	10	2
2. Establishment of Fish Farms	(i) Fish Farms to be started.	..	3	1
	(ii) Additional production of Fish.	Tons.	30	..
3. Fish Seed Productions and distribution.	(i) Establishment of collection centres	No	12	4
	(ii) Additional production of Fish	Tons	1,200	400
4. Mechanisation of Fishing	.. Boats to be mechanised.	No.	190	22
5. Ice-cum-Cold Storage Plant	.. Establishment of cold storage plants.	..	4	..
6. Provision of Quick Transport facilities.	Purchase of Vehicles	..	5	1
7. Landing and berthing facilities.	Harbours to be developed.	..	2	..
8. Shark Liver Oil Plant	.. Establishment of Plant	..	1	1
9. Provision of Road facilities	Formation of Roads	Miles	10	2
10. Supply of Fishery requisites	(i) Fibre nets	.. No	1,700	150
	(ii) Hooks	..	1,00,000	20,000
	(iii) Logs	..	500	100
	(iv) Floats	..	5,000	1,000
11. Fish Markets & Stalls	.. (i) Construction of big markets	..	5	1
	(ii) .. small markets	..	15	3
	(iii) .. Stalls	..	25	5

STATEMENT IX—*Cont.*FISHERIES—*Cont.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ANDHRA REGION—(<i>Cont.</i>)				
12. Collection of Fishery statistics	Staff Scheme	..	..	..
13. Reorganisation of Fisheries Department.	Staff Scheme		..	..
14. Fish Curing Yards	.. Curing yards to be opened.	No	15	5
TELANGANA REGION				
1. Establishment of Fish Farms.	(i) Fish Farms to be started.	No	1	..
	(ii) Additional production of Fish.	Tons	10	..
2. Fish Seed production and distribution.	(i) Establishment of Seed collection centres.	No	12	..
	(ii) Distribution of Fingerlings.	Lakhs	24·0	4·0
3. Development and Exploitation of Reservoirs and Lakes.	(i) Units to be started.	No	6	1
	(ii) Additional production of Fish.	Tons	300	50
4. Provision of fish storage and distribution facilities.	Establishment of Ice Plant.	No	1	..
5. Construction of Fish markets and stalls.	(i) Construction of Big markets	No	4	2
	(ii) „ Small markets	„	2	3
	(iii) „ Stalls	.. „	8	4
6. Supply of fishery requisites	. Distribution of Synthetic fibre nets.	„	800	75
7. Fresh water Aquarium and Bio-chemical Research building.	Establishment of aquarium.	„	1	1

CHAPTER XIV.

CO-OPERATION, WAREHOUSING, MARKETING
AND CO-OPERATIVE FARMING.

The character of economic development in India, with its emphasis on social changes, provides a great deal of scope for the organisation of co-operative activity. Economic development along democratic lines offers a vast field for the application of co-operation. The building up of a co-operative sector as a part of the scheme of planned development is one of the central aims of national policy. The Industrial Resolution of 1956 affirmed that the principle of co-operation should be applied wherever possible and a steadily increasing proportion of the activities of the private sector be developed along co-operative lines. The resolution also emphasised the need for the State to give special assistance to enterprises organised on co-operative lines for industrial and agricultural purposes and indicated that in order to realise the objective of Socialist pattern of society, it is essential to build-up a large and growing co-operative sector.

The First-Five Year Plan for Co-operation involved an outlay of Rs. 26.44 lakhs in the former Andhra State and Rs. 16.92 lakhs in the former Hyderabad State. In Andhra, one lakh tons of chemical fertilisers were distributed through the co-operatives during the First Plan period. To ensure effective supervision over co-operatives, nine additional Deputy Registrar's circles were formed and the issue of annual short-term and medium-term loans was stepped up from Rs. 3 crores to about Rs. 6 crores. A Central Co-operative Institute at Tirupathi was established for imparting training to subordinate officers. Over 1,570 candidates were trained during the Plan period.

The Second Five-Year Plan for co-operative development derives, by and large, from the recommendations of the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee. It is, in essence, an integrated scheme of rural credit and marketing based on three fundamental features, *viz.*, (1) strengthening of the primary credit structure through establishing large sized units with large membership, strong capital, limited liability and State participation at the primary, district and apex levels and through revitalisation of existing societies, (2) development of co-operative marketing, warehousing and processing with State participation and assistance and an effective linking of credit

with marketing, processing, etc., and (3) provision of trained personnel to manage the affairs of societies.

The State Co-operation Ministers' Conference held in 1955 accepted these recommendations as the future pattern of co-operative development and set the goal that in a period of 15 years, 50 per cent of all business—credit, marketing, processing, etc., should be handled through co-operatives. This long term objective was kept in view while formulating the schemes for the Second Plan.

In all, 26 schemes are included in this sector of the Plan at a cost of Rs. 365·67 lakhs—Rs. 231·20 lakhs for Andhra and Rs. 134·47 lakhs for Telangana. The Plan for the Andhra region envisaged reorganisation and strengthening of co-operative credit structure through formation of 584 large sized societies at the primary level besides the strengthening and revitalisation of the existing small societies, through employment of additional supervisory staff in the department and the financing banks. The objective is to increase progressively the issue of short-term, medium-term and long-term loans for agricultural production from about Rs. 6 crores during 1955-56 to about Rs. 19 crores by the end of Second Plan. The Plan also includes schemes for assisting co-operatives towards construction of 61 main godowns and 151 auxiliary godowns and installation of 55 processing plants, for the training of the requisite number of subordinate personnel and of the members and office-bearers of co-operative societies in the principles and practice of co-operation, management of institutions, etc.

The Plan for Telangana envisaged the formation of 191 large sized societies with State participation, paid management and limited liability, organisation of 23 new primary land mortgage banks and 50 primary marketing societies, construction of 25 godowns by marketing societies and 40 godowns by large sized societies, besides stepping up issue of short-term, medium-term and long-term loans from the level of Rs. 0·53 crore to Rs. 5 crores by the end of the Plan period.

The targets are all expected to be reached, and exceeded in certain cases before the close of the Plan period.

The Third Five-Year Plan has set as one of its important objectives, self-sufficiency in foodgrains and a

substantial increase in agricultural production. For the fulfilment of this objective, it is necessary to ensure the fullest use of the irrigation facilities and satisfactory arrangements for organising efficiently the supplies and services (including credit) needed by the farmers. In this task, co-operatives have a vital role to play, by drawing every single agricultural family into the common effort of increasing production.

The adoption of the resolution on co-operative policy by the National Development Council in November, 1958 gave a new turn to co-operative development programmes and has, in effect, shaped the formulation of the Third Five-Year Plan for Co-operation. While re-emphasising the role of village co-operatives in re-building the rural economy, the National Development Council had called for organisation of co-operatives on the basis of village community, their revitalisation so as to ensure their effective functioning as service co-operatives with universal membership and a substantial increase in their loan business—the policy in regard to which is being re-oriented and related to production plans—expansion of facilities for co-operative marketing, storage, processing, etc., and of training facilities, and above all, the simplification of laws, rules and procedures so as to remove rigidity and ensure decentralisation and delegation of powers, etc.

The Third Plan for Co-operation has been formulated keeping in view the above objectives. It also takes into account the recommendations made by (1) the Expert Committee on Co-operative Credit and (2) the Working Group on co-operative farming.

The Plan envisages the revitalisation of 4,000 small village societies in addition to 6,000 societies taken up in the Second Plan period. The membership in primary agricultural credit societies will be increased from the level of 20 lakhs at the end of the Second Plan period to about 40 lakhs at the end of the Third Plan, representing 66 2/3 per cent of the total rural families in the State.

The provision of credit is the most important part of the programme. Any substantial increase in membership unaccompanied by the provision of adequate and timely credit will not only discourage new members but also inflict infinite damage to the success of the co-operative movement. The total annual estimated credit requirements of

the agriculturists in the State by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan would be of the order of Rs. 200 crores, which takes into account the additional area to be brought under cultivation and the targets for increased production in the Third Plan. Keeping in view the long term goal of handling at least 50 per cent of the total credit requirements of agriculturists in a period of 15 years starting from 1955-56, the target fixed for the disbursement of loans by co-operative societies during the last year of the Third Plan period is Rs. 66 crores—Rs. 60 crores under short-term and medium-term and Rs. 6 crores under long-term. This works out to 33 per cent of the total estimated credit requirements and the intention is to reach the target of 50 per cent as Scheduled, by the end of the Fourth Plan. With a view to ensure effective linking of credit with marketing, it is proposed to open 20 additional branches of the Central Co-operative Banks at the headquarters of the marketing co-operatives, in addition to about 50 branches opened or being opened in the Second Plan period. For the purpose of giving relief to co-operatives, to meet losses incurred by writing off bad debts resulting out of national calamities such as floods, famine, etc., and other special circumstances, it is proposed to strengthen the State Agricultural Credit (Relief and Guarantee Fund) by a further contribution of Rs. 5 lakhs. For providing an incentive in a concrete form in order that co-operative societies may undertake the financing of all agricultural families on the basis of production plans, it is proposed to make outright grants to special Bad Debts Reserve of village co-operative societies and central co-operative banks. A provision of Rs. 1.00 crore has been made for this purpose.

With a view to enable the co-operative central banks to fulfil their credit programmes, provision has been made for assisting them financially towards employment of Chief Executive Officers in 16 banks and of 50 additional supervisors. The primary land mortgage banks will also be assisted towards employment of 75 additional supervisors in all.

The programme of development of co-operative credit envisaged in the foregoing paragraphs will not be successful unless adequate arrangements are made for marketing of agricultural produce of members of co-operative societies. Although during the Second Plan, certain measures have been taken to strengthen the marketing co-operatives

through substantial State contribution to their share capital and provision of trained personnel, they have not made any beginning in undertaking the real marketing functions, *viz.*, sale of the surplus produce of members of village co-operatives. Taking into account the long term objective that by 1971 the co-operatives should handle 50 per cent of all business in marketing, a target of 20 per cent under foodgrains and 30 per cent under commercial crops has been proposed for achievement by marketing co-operatives by the end of Third Plan. The programme drawn up for development of marketing co-operatives includes organisation of 40 new primary marketing societies and further State contribution to share capital of 70 primary marketing societies at Rs. 25,000 each and a further contribution of Rs. 2 lakhs to the apex marketing federation.

Storage is an essential pre-requisite of orderly marketing. With a view to provide ultimately, at least one rural godown for a group of 10 villages besides constructing main godowns at all Mandi Centres, it is proposed to assist co-operative societies to construct 65 main godowns and 600 rural godowns during the Third Plan period, in addition to the godowns already built and taken up in the Second Plan.

With the objective of providing at least one processing plant to every marketing society, it is proposed to assist marketing co-operatives in the establishment of 50 additional processing units during the Third Plan period.

Provision has also been made in the Plan for establishing two cold storages on co-operative basis, costing Rs. 4 lakhs each and for setting up a grading organisation.

The State Warehousing Corporation was established in 1958-59 and against the authorised share capital of Rs. 1 crore, a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs would have been issued by the end of Second Plan. It is proposed to issue during the Third Plan, a sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs under Agriculture Sector. Towards the development of market yards in Andhra region a sum of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided as loan assistance to Market Committees in Andhra districts. During the Third Plan it is programmed to regulate 50 markets. In addition to this a sum of Rs. 5.52 lakhs is also proposed to be provided for the expansion of the integrated scheme for the improvement of market intelligence. Government of India have also suggested the

introduction of grading in assembling markets for facilitating the gradual switch over from the sale after inspection of goods to the sale of goods on the basis of standard grades. In order to implement this suggestion, it is necessary to provide subsidies to each market both for purchase of grading equipment and for the training of staff. A provision of Rs. 14.78 lakhs has been proposed to be made in the Plan for this purpose.

Besides credit and marketing, farming is another important field in which a very important place has been assigned to co-operation in the Third Five-Year Plan. The Working Group on Co-operative farming constituted by the Government of India has made certain recommendations in regard to the organisation of co-operative farming societies, the pattern of assistance to be provided and the machinery for carrying out the programme. It has also suggested a scheme of pilot projects in each district, which are intended to lead the way towards a more rapid expansion of co-operative farming. Based on these recommendations a scheme with an outlay of Rs. 40 lakhs has been drawn up for promoting co-operative farming in this State. This includes organisation of 200 societies under 20 pilot projects to be implemented in each district (at the rate of ten societies in each district) and the spontaneous growth of as many additional societies as possible in other areas. The scheme also includes provision of special training facilities in the field of co-operative farming.

For the effective implementation of the various programmes outlined in the foregoing paragraphs, the foremost need is provision of adequate personnel both official and non-official, adequate from the point of view of number, training and quality. So far as junior personnel required for the Department, as well as co-operative institutions are concerned, the existing five training institutes in the State will be continued, through which about 4,400 personnel would be trained. As regards non-official workers in the movement, such as office-bearers, managing committee members, etc., it is proposed to establish in each district, an integrated District Training Institute through which workers in the fields of co-operation, panchayats and community development organisation, would be trained. One-third of the cost of the scheme would be debited to the co-operative plan. About one lakh managing committee members and 20,000 office-bearers are expected to be trained.

In view of the large expansion of the co-operative movement, the need for considerable strengthening of the staff of the co-operative department at all levels needs no emphasis. A lump sum provision of Rs. 20 lakhs has been made for this purpose, for the entire Plan period.

In addition, provision has also been made for subsidising the apex co-operative union, for conducting seminars, study tours, etc., and for miscellaneous schemes not specifically provided for.

Thus, it is proposed to provide under this head a sum of Rs. 580·00 lakhs in the Third Plan—Rs. 376·76 lakhs for Andhra and Rs. 203·24 lakhs for Telangana. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 100·57 lakhs will be spent during 1961-62.

Statement X will furnish the targets proposed to be achieved during the Plan period as also in 1961-62.

STATEMENT—X
CO-OPERATION, WAREHOUSING, MARKETING AND
CO-OPERATIVE FARMING

Scheme	Item	Unit	Physical targets for	
			1961-66	1961-62
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ANDHRA REGION				
1. Revitalisation of existing village credit societies	(a) Societies to be revitalised.	No.	2,000	400
	(b) Membership ..	Lakhs	30	18
	(c) Percentage of rural families covered.	Percentage.	75	45
	(d) Short term and medium-term credit.	Rs. in lakhs	4,500	2,300
	(e) Paid up share capital (Owned).	„	600	330
	(f) State contribution to share capital	„	300	60
	(g) Deposits ..	„	750	150
2. Outright grants for special Bad Debt Reserve of				
(a) Village societies.	Issue of short-term and Medium-term loans.	„	4,500	2,300
(b) Central Banks	do	„	4,200	2,100
3. Central Banks :				
(a) Chief Executive Officers ..	No. of Officers ..	No.	10	5
(b) Additional supervisors ..	No. of additional supervisors.	No.	15	5
(c) Branches ..	No. of additional branches.	No.	10	3
4. Supervisors for primary land mortgage banks.	(a) No. of additional supervisors.	„	50	10
	(b) Issue of long-term loans per year.	Rs. in lakhs.	450	210

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
5. Relief and Guarantee Fund	..	..	..	..
6. Share capital contribution to new primary marketing societies.	New primary marketing societies to be organised.	No.	25	2
7. Share capital contribution to existing primary marketing societies.	Agricultural produce to be marketed through marketing societies.	percentage of marketable surplus to be handled.		
	(a) Food grains	.. do	20	4
	(b) Other commercial crops.	do	30	6
8. Share capital contribution to Apex C.M.S.	..	..	..	..
9. Share capital contribution to marketing societies undertaking processing.	Establishment of processing units.	No.	30	3
10. Managerial subsidy to primary marketing societies.	No. of societies to be assisted.	No.	25	2
11. Managerial subsidy to processing units.	do	..	95	18
12. Godowns of primary marketing societies.	Godowns to be constructed.	..	40	2
13. Godowns of District marketing societies.	do	..	5	..
14. Rural godowns	.. do	..	400	80
15. Grading organisation	..	..	..	..
16. Cold storages	.. No. of plants to be set up.	No.	1	..
17. Co-operative farming	.. (a) Pilot projects to be started.	..	11	2
	(b) No. of societies to be organised.	..	110	20
18. Consumer stores	.. Co-operative stores to be developed.	..	120	25

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
19. Training Education	.. Candidates to be trained.	..	3,000	600
(a) Training of Junior personnel ..	.. (a) District training institutes to be set up.	..	11	1
(b) Training of non-official co-operatives.	(b) To be trained :			
	(i) Managing Committee members.	..	55,600	5,600
	(ii) Office bearers ..	..	11,120	1,120
	(iii) Ordinary members.	..	54,000	20,000
20. Additional departmental staff.	..	..	..	..
21. Miscellaneous schemes	..	..	..	..
22. Tobacco marketing	..	..	..	..
23. Construction of Market Yards.	Market yards.	.. No.	30	3
24. Subsidy to Regulated Markets.	Regulated Markets ..	..	33	9
25. Grading of Agricultural Produce.	Markets ..	..	5	1
26. State Warehousing Corporation.	Centres.	.. ..	10	2

TELANGANA REGION

1. Revitalisation of existing credit societies.	(a) Societies to be re-vitalised.	No.	2,000	350
	(b) Membership ..	Lakhs	10	5
	(c) Percentage of rural families covered.	Percentage	50	25
	(d) Short-term and Medium term credit (Issued)	Rs. in lakhs.	1,500	700
	(e) Paid-up share capital (owned)	do	200	90
	(f) State contribution to share capital ..	do	100	20
	(g) Deposits ..	do	250	50

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2. Outright grants for special Bad Debt Reserve of					
(a) Village societies	..	Issue of short-term and medium term loans.	do	1,500	700
(b) Central Banks	..	do	.. do	1,400	600
3. Central Banks.					
(a) Chief Executive Officers	No. of Officers.	..	No.	6	3
(b) Additional supervisors	..	No. of supervisors	.. ..	35	5
(c) Branches	..	..	No. of additional branches.	10	2
4. Supervisors for primary land mortgage banks.	(a)	No. of additional supervisors.	No.	25	5
	(b)	Issue of long-term loans per year.	Rs. in lakhs.	150	55
5. Relief and Guarantee fund-		do	.. ..	..	..
6. Share capital contribution to new primary marketing societies.		New primary marketing societies to be organised.	No.	15	3
7. Share capital contribution to existing primary marketing societies.		Agri. produce to be marketed through marketing societies.	Percentage of marketable surplus to be handled.		
	(a)	Food grains.	.. ..	20	4
	(b)	Other commercial crops.	.. ..	30	6
8. Share capital contribution to Apex C.M.S.	..		..	..	..
9. Share capital contribution to marketing societies undertaking processing.		Establishment of processing units.	No.	20	2
10. Managerial subsidy to primary C.M.S.		No. of societies to be assisted.	..	15	3
11. Managerial subsidy to processing units.		No. of societies to be assisted.	No.	45	9

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
12. Godowns of primary marketing societies.	Godowns to be constructed.	No.	20	3
13. Godowns of district marketing societies.	do	"	..	..
14. Rural Godowns ..	do	"	200	20
15. Grading organisation	..	..	..	.
16. Cold storages ..	.. No. of plants to be set up.	No.	1	..
17. Co-operative farming	.. (a) Pilot projects to be started.	"	9	1
	(b) No. of societies to be organised.	"	90	10
18. Consumer stores	.. Co-operative stores to be developed.	"	80	15
19. Training and Education:	Candidates to be trained		1,400	280
(a) Training of Junior Personnel.	(a) District training institutes to be set up.	"	9	1
(b) Training of non-official co-operators.	(i) Managing Committee members	"	44,400	4,800
	(ii) Office-bearers ..	"	8,880	960
	(iii) Ordinary members	"	46,000	16,000
20. Addl. Departmental staff ..	..	..	..	..
21. Miscellaneous schemes ..	..	..	..	..
22. Tobacco marketing ..	..	..	..	..
23. Subsidy to Regulated markets.	Regulated Markets	No.	17	7
24. Grading of Agricultural produce.	Markets	.. No.	5	1
25. State warehousing corporation.	Centres	No.	10	2

CHAPTER XV

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The Community Development Programme is an attempt at an integrated development of the community based on the realisation of the social fact that "all aspects of rural life are inter-related and that no lasting results can be achieved if individual aspects of it are dealt in isolation". In the past, too often had our development been along restricted channels in limited fields; in some places agriculture had been intensively developed; in others industries, and in yet others social services. Development of communities and localities had been conditioned more by environmental and financial exigencies and individual ideas rather than by any conscious endeavour to improve the life of the community as a whole. The aim of the Community Development Programme, however, is to make the integrated development of communities the aim of social development. This does not mean that particular problems would not be given prominence according to the urgency of those problems but the plans for even these will form part of an integrated Plan, meant to achieve the wider goal of upliftment of the community in all its aspects, economic, social and cultural.

The approach of the Community Development Programme is to apply the co-operative principle in its infinitely varying forms for solving all problems of rural life. The motive force for solving these problems and for securing this development has to come from the people themselves. Self-help is at the root of this programme, with the State assisting with supplies, services and credit. "The vast un-utilised energy lying dormant in the countryside should be harnessed for constructive work, every family devoting its time not only for carrying out its own programme, but also for the benefit of the Community".

The object of Community Development is no doubt more than the mere economic development of the community; but in the circumstances of our country and especially of the rural area where the majority lead a marginal existence of poverty and are underemployed, no development can be conceived of without basic economic development. Thus the Community Development Programme has to concern itself firstly and primarily with the task of raising the economic level of the rural communities. For this purpose, it has to be a comprehensive programme with various facets to it, if it is to effectively tackle the multifarious, yet mutually inter-related, problems of rural life. Its approach has necessarily to be multi-purposed, since the needs and problems of the villagers are inextricably

inter-related and it is necessary to approach them simultaneously. The method of the Community Development Programme is that of extension which is a continuous process designed to make the rural people aware of their problems and indicating to them ways and means by which they can solve them.

The Second Five-Year Plan had laid greater emphasis on the Community Development Programme. During the Plan period a basic reappraisal and the reorganisation of the programme took place as a result of the recommendations of the Study Team led by Sri Balwant Rai G. Mehta in December 1957. This reorganisation affected the administrative as well as the financial frame work of the programme. In order to make the programme a real people's programme and in order to utilise it for helping democracy strike roots amongst the people, a democratic decentralisation of the entire administration of the blocks was taken up. On the other hand the pattern and the frame work of the programme was also altered and in the place of the National Extension Service Blocks, the Community Development Blocks, and the Post Intensive Blocks, the programme was divided into two phases of five years each only; the first phase, which is one of more intensive development being called Stage I and the second phase which is a post-intensive phase being called Stage II of the Block. Prior to Stage I, a one year period of pre-extension work was also envisaged. On this basis, the State was delimited into 445 blocks of which 297 blocks lie in the Andhra region and 148 in the Telangana region. By the end of the Second Plan, the Community Development Programme would cover 189 blocks in Andhra and 94 blocks in Telangana. In order to evoke popular support and to make popular institutions take over and sustain the programme, Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads have been and are being constituted for all non-Tribal Stage I and Stage II blocks in the State, with effect from 1st November 1959.

According to the phased programme approved by the Union Ministry of Community Development, the entire State will have to be covered with Community Development Programme by October 1963. The Blocks to be taken up during the Third Plan period will be 108 in Andhra and 54 in Telangana. It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 2550·00—lakhs Rs.1703·36 lakhs for Andhra and Rs. 846·64 lakhs for Telangana during the Third Plan period for the implementation of the Community Development Programme in the State. Of this, an amount of Rs. 447·43 lakhs will be provided during 1961-62.

The details of the physical targets proposed to be achieved during the Plan period and during the year 1961-62 can be seen from Statement XI.

STATEMENT XI
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Physical targets for</i>	
			1961-66	1961-62
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ANDHRA REGION				
Community Development Programme.	Starting of Blocks . No		108	27
TELANGANA REGION				
Community Development Programme	Starting of Blocks . No		*54	*19

*This figure includes 3 Stage II blocks which are expected to be formed on 1-4-1961 as a result of realignment of unwieldy blocks of Second Plan. There will be a spill over of 283 blocks from Second Plan to Third Plan.

CHAPTER XVI

CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS

India is predominantly a country of small fragmented holdings. On an average, the farmer cultivates less than five acres of land. In fact, fragmentation has reached such extreme proportions in some places that the farmer cannot make even a meagre living from the soil.

Small uneconomic holdings are a formidable obstacle to agricultural development. They can neither be efficiently irrigated nor cultivated. Prevention of further fragmentation and consolidation of fragmented holdings are, therefore, some of the measures recommended for scientific agricultural development.

The advantages of consolidation of holdings are well known. Consolidation saves time and labour, facilitates improvement of land through irrigation as well as dry farming practices and provides an opportunity for replanning individual holdings and providing roads and other amenities. Measures to check subdivision and fragmentation of holdings and to introduce compulsory consolidation are, therefore, necessary to facilitate land management and realising better results from cultivation.

No schemes were implemented under this head during the First Plan period. But during the Second Plan period, a sum of Rs. 7·14 lakhs—Rs. 1·82 lakhs for Andhra and Rs. 5·32 lakhs for Telangana—was provided for implementing the scheme for consolidation of holdings. By the end of the Second Plan, it is expected that an area of 3·50 lakhs of acres would be brought under consolidation in Telangana region. But in Andhra region, the consolidation work could not be started for want of suitable legislation. A bill for extension of Hyderabad Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act has been introduced in the Legislative Assembly and preliminary arrangements such as training of personnel, selection of areas, etc., are being taken up so as to commence the work soon after the Bill becomes Law.

During the Third Plan period, it is proposed to consolidate 10 lakhs acres—6 lakhs acres in Andhra and 4 lakhs acres in Telangana. Towards this, a sum of Rs. 37·00 lakhs—Rs. 24·00 lakhs for Andhra and Rs. 13·00 lakhs for Telangana—is proposed to be provided. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 6·00 is proposed to be spent during 1961-62.

The details of the physical targets proposed to be achieved during the Plan period and during the year 1961-62 can be seen from Statement XII.

STATEMENT XII
CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Physical targets for</i>	
			1961-66	1961-62
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ANDHRA REGION				
Consolidation of Holdings	.. Area to be brought under consolidation.	Acres in lakhs.	6.0	1.2
TELANGANA REGION				
Consolidation of Holdings	.. Area to be brought under consolidation.	Acres in lakhs.	4.0	0.8

CHAPTER XVII

NAGARJUNASAGAR MULTI-PURPOSE PROJECT

The Nagarjunasagar Project, one of India's major multi-purpose River Valley Projects was taken up in 1955-56 as a joint venture of the erstwhile Hyderabad and Andhra States for the utilisation of the available waters of Krishna River in the Lower Krishna Basin. The first stage of the project consists of the construction of a masonry dam near Nandikonda 302 feet high above average foundation level (FRL+525) a right bank canal, 135 miles long which will be the biggest irrigation canal in the world after its full development and a left bank canal 108 miles long to irrigate in all, an area of 20·60 lakhs acres including an additional area of 1·50 lakhs acres of first crop and 1·5 lakhs acres of second crop irrigation in Krishna delta.

According to the present financial forecasts, the first stage of the project is estimated to cost Rs 91·12 crores. The work on the project was taken up at the fag end of the First Five-Year Plan period, and it attained the tempo to the required extent during the Second Plan period.

The Second Plan carried a provision of Rs. 39·10 crores—Rs. 24·66 crores from Andhra Plan and Rs. 14·44 crores from Telangana Plan for the construction of the dam and the two canals. The work on the project is keeping ahead of the schedule and an amount of Rs. 28·10 crores was spent during the first four years of the Second Plan period. The expenditure incurred on the project from the commencement to the end of 1959-60 is Rs. 29·17 crores.

It is estimated that a sum of Rs. 50·95 crores would be required for the completion of the work on the first stage of the project which spills over from the Second Plan. During the Third Plan period, it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 4,500·00 lakhs. Of this, Rs. 900·00 lakhs is proposed to be spent during the year 1961-62.

The details of the physical targets proposed to be achieved during the Plan period as also during 1961-62 can be seen from Statement XIII.

STATEMENT XIII

NAGARJUNASAGAR MULTI-PURPOSE PROJECT

Scheme/Item of work	Unit	Physical targets for	
		1961-66	1961-62
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Nagarjunasagar Dam Unit			
1. Earthwork excavation for foundation	1,000 cft.	..	..
2. Masonry for Dam	.. .. 100 „	9,71,000	2,56,000
3. Concrete for Dam	.. .. 100 „	51,500	13,000
4. R.C.C. for Galleries	.. .. 100 „	5,400	2,700
5. Earthwork banking for Earthdams	.. 1,000 „	19,600	6,000
Nagarjunasagar Right Canals			
1. Preliminary investigation of main canal field channel of less than 1½ cusec capacity	.. .. Miles	2,700	..
2. Excavation in all soils including rock requiring blasting	.. .. 1,000 cft.	10,70,600	3,16,000
3. (a) Tunnelling	.. .. 1 „	13,85,400	13,85,400
(b) Lining of Tunnel	.. .. 1 „	8,50,000	..
4. Buildings	.. .. Lakh. Rs.	39.37	20.00
5. Cross Drainage works (Major)	.. Nos.	2	1
6. Cross Drainage works (Minor)	.. Nos.	58	..
7. Bridges	.. .. „	30	..
8. Regulators	.. .. „	3	..
9. Falls & Weirs	.. .. „	3	..
10. Escapes	.. .. „	2	..
Nagarjunasagar Left Canals			
1. Earthwork including rock excavation in main canal	.. .. 1,000 cft.	8,50,000	2,30,000
2. Main Canal Tunnelling	.. .. M cft.	5.437	2.0
3. Cross Drainage works (a) Major	.. Nos.	3	..
(b) Minor	.. „	73	..
4. Block levelling	.. .. Lakh acres	4.44	4.44
5. Buildings	.. .. Lakh Rs.	39.48	12.00
6. Head sluice	.. .. Nos.	1	..
7. Bridges	.. .. „	33	..
8. Canal lining	.. .. M. cft.	27.56	..

CHAPTER XVIII

Major and Medium Irrigation

Andhra Pradesh popularly known as the River State is rich in land and water resources. Two of the biggest inter-State rivers in India, the Godavari and the Krishna with their tributaries pass through the heart of the State. Medium-sized rivers like the Vamsadhara, the Nagavalli and the Pennar with a large number of tributaries and a number of minor and small coastal rivers like Sarada, Thandava, Varaha, Pampa, Yeleru and Munneru, etc., fertilises most of the land. These rivers of the State Yield 150 million acres feet of water of which 50 million acres feet are likely to be utilised by the neighbouring States of Bombay and Mysore. At present, the State's utilisation is about 26 million acres feet and the remaining 74 million acres feet which can fertilise nearly 16 million acres of dry parched land in the State, empties into the sea.

The optimum utilisation of land resources of the State involves an integrated development of the water resources. Towards this objective, six Major Irrigation Projects, and 17 Medium Irrigation Projects in Andhra and two Major and 11 Medium Irrigation Projects in Telangana were included in the State's First Five-Year Plan. The two major irrigation projects in Telangana area, viz., Koilsagar and Bheemanapalli Projects were completed by the end of the First Plan. During the Plan period, 31,200 acres were brought under irrigation by the major and medium irrigation projects.

During the Second Plan period, all the incomplete works in Andhra and Telangana will be continued besides taking up two new major projects and 13 new medium projects in Andhra and 11 new medium irrigation projects in Telangana Provision has also been made for the investigation of projects in both Andhra and Telangana regions. The target of irrigated area to be attained under major and medium irrigation projects during the Second Plan period is 5.76 lakh acres.

A target of 24 lakh tons of additional food production has been fixed during the Third Five-Year Plan and it is proposed to achieve this target by producing 4.45 lakh tons under major and medium irrigation projects and the balance by other means like supply of fertilisers, use of improved seeds, improved implements, green manure, etc. The additional area that will be brought under irrigation at the end of the Third Plan period is 5.21 lakh acres excluding Nagarjunasagar project. Besides this, an additional area of 0.60 lakh acres will be brought under irrigation during the Third Plan period

under the projects completed during the Second Plan period. The major spill-over schemes of the Second Five-Year Plan are the Tungabhadra Project, K.C. Canal, Kaddam and Pochampad Projects. During the Third Plan period 4 Major Irrigation Schemes and 27 medium Irrigation schemes in Andhra and 3 Major Irrigation schemes and 18 Medium irrigation schemes in Telangana at a cost of Rs. 2839·00 lakhs are proposed to be implemented. Out of this, it is proposed to spend a sum of Rs. 521·87 lakhs during the year 1961-62.

Floods and famine arise out of extreme conditions of rainfall, deluge and drought. When there are rainy storms of extreme intensity, floods are caused. When rains fail drought conditions prevail. Andhra Pradesh suffers from both, floods and famine. Once in three to five years, the districts of Rayalaseema and some districts of Telangana suffer from famine due to failure of rains. The coastal Circar districts suffer from heavy rains and floods. The problem is to provide adequate water to crops in the scarcity districts of Rayalaseema and to keep water away from lands in the already low-lying and submergible deltas of the coastal districts.

During the First Five-Year Plan period, flood control schemes were envisaged as a part of multi-purpose river projects and no separate provision was made for flood-control programme. But on account of exceptionally heavy floods that occurred in 1954, the need to deal with the flood control in a co-ordinated and planned manner independently as a problem distinct from the development of irrigation and power was felt. With a view to tackle the flood problem in a comprehensive way, a State Flood Control Board with the Minister for Irrigation and Power as Chairman has been constituted. This Board is being assisted by a Technical Advisory Committee consisting of officials and non-officials with the Chief Engineer as Chairman. Under their direction, master plans for flood control and protection had been prepared for the rivers, Godavari, Krishna, Pennar, Sarada, Nagavalli, Vamsadhara and Kollair lake.

During the Third Five-Year Plan, it is proposed to implement 13 flood-control schemes at a cost of Rs. 244·00 lakhs—Rs. 194·00 lakhs in Andhra and Rs. 50·00 lakhs in Telangana. Out of this, it is proposed to spend Rs. 16·33 lakhs during 1961-62.

To assist the Public Works Department in the design of engineering structures, an Engineering Research Department is functioning in this State. It makes model studies and

experimental analysis supplemented by the scientific testing of engineering materials for utilisation to the best advantage of the various aspects. Consequent upon the large number of schemes for irrigation, power development, roads and buildings that have been taken up during the Second Five-Year Plan period, the scope for functions of engineering research laboratories has vastly increased. With a view to strengthen the Engineering Research Laboratory by providing buildings for laboratory, staff quarters and equipment, a sum of Rs. 23·80 lakhs has been provided in the Second Five-Year Plan.

At present the following research laboratories and sections are functioning in the Engineering Research Department :—

1. Hydraulic Laboratory.
2. Soil Mechanics Laboratory.
3. Engineering Materials Laboratory.
4. Physics and Chemistry Laboratory.
5. Mathematics and Statistics Section.
6. Library.
7. Workshop.
8. Hydro-Meteriological Section.

During the Third Five-Year Plan, it is proposed to open two laboratories—one for pavement design and testing and another for dealing with the problems of Public Health Engineering. It is also proposed to expand the Hydro-Meteriological Laboratory and Hydraulic Laboratory. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 40·00 lakhs has been made in the Telangana Plan of the State.

Statement XIV will furnish the targets proposed to be reached under each scheme during the Third Plan period.

STATEMENT—XIV
MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION

Scheme	Item	Unit	Physical targets	
			1961-66	1961-62
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ANDHRA REGION				
SPILL-OVER SCHEMES				
1. Bhairavanithippa Project ..	Additional Irrigation Potential.	'000 acres.	4.7	2.0
2. Tungabhadra Project High Level Canal.	"	" "	100.0	..
3. Tungabhadra Project Low Level Canal.	"	" "	..	..
4. Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal ..	"	" "	78.0	8.0
5. Narayanapuram Anicut ..	"	" "	6.8	6.8
6. Torrigedda Pumping Scheme	"	" "	15.4	..
7. Paidigam Project ..	"	" "	3.5	..
8. Excavating supply channel from Paleru to Bitragunta	"	" "	4.8	..
9. Varaha Reservoir Scheme ..	"	" "	3.0	..
10. Thandava Reservoir scheme near Ghantavarikothagudem	"	" "	2.0	..
11. Swarnamukhi Left Bank Canal.	"	" "	8.0	..
12. Kalyani Reservoir Scheme ..	"	" "	0.8	..
13. Bahuda Reservoir Scheme ..	"	" "	2.9	..
14. Zurreru Project ..	"	" "	2.0	..
NEW SCHEMES				
15. Vamsadhara Project ..	"	" "	50.0	..
16. Vottigedda Project ..	"	" "	10.0	..
17. Varadarajaswamigudi Project	"	" "	1.0	..
18. Pampa Reservoir Scheme ..	"	" "	2.0	..
19. Pulivendla Stage I Scheme	"	" "	5.0	..
20. Kanapur Canal ..	"	" "	4.0	..
21 to 31. Physical targets not available.				

STATEMENT XIV—cont.

MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION—cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
TELANGANA REGION				
SPILL OVER SCHEMES				
1. Rajolibandā Diversion Scheme	Additional Irrigation Potential	.. 1'000 acres	55·0	5·0
2. Kaddam	44·2	14·2
3. Pochampad	20·0	..
4. Musi Project	16·0	16·0
5. Jutpalli	2·5	..
6. Lakhnapur	1·6	..
7. Swarna	2·0	..
8. Salivagu	2·9	..
9. Nallivagu	4·0	..
10. Pamadugu	3·0	..
11. Suddavagu	5·0	..
NEW SCHEMES				
12. Lankasagar	0·5	..
13. Kotepallivagu project	0·5	..
14 to 21. Physical tengets not available				
Flood-Control Schemes				
ANDHRA REGION				
1. Thandava Reservoir scheme	Area to be prevented from submersion.	.. ..	20·0	..
2. Godavari banks, etc., spill-over flood protection works	100·0	50·0
3. Improvements to Upputeru from Railway bridge to Kondangi lock.	28·7	..
4. Flood bank on left side of Cheyyar near Pothapi village.	2·0	..
5. Flood banks on both sides of Vamsadhara wherever necessary.	2·0	..
6. Flood banks on both sides of Nagavalli wherever necessary.	2·0	..
The Physical targets in respect of other schemes are not available.				
TELANGANA REGION				
7. Peddavagu Project	1·0	..

CHAPTER XIX

POWER

Productivity being directly dependent on the energy consumed, a high rate of economic growth pre-supposes a rapid expansion in the different fields of energy supply. Of all the forms of energy, electricity constitutes an advanced stage of energy utilisation, the development of which is a pre-requisite for economic and social progress.

In spite of the fact that Andhra Pradesh possesses, all the pre-requisites for large industrialisation, yet the State is industrially very backward. One of the reasons for this is the lack of cheap and abundant electric power. The per capita consumption of electricity is only about 15 units at present against the All India figure of over 35 and much more in the neighbouring States of Madras and Mysore. The State is, however, rich in power potential. Its hydro power potential is estimated to be above three million K.Ws. The coal reserves of the State are estimated to be over four thousand million tons. Thus there are abundant power resources in the State which are yet to be economically developed.

The progress made under power projects in Andhra area during the First Five-Year Plan was remarkable. The first generating unit of 17 M.W. capacity at Machkund was commissioned on 19th August 1955 while the second was commissioned in December 1955. Towards the close of the First Plan, the installed generating capacity was increased from 21,400 K.W. to 62,000 K.W. the aggregate load demand from 12,600 K.W. to 38,000 K.W. The number of villages and towns electrified rose from 205 at the commencement of the Plan to 681 at the end of the Plan. The per capita consumption also increased from 2.5 units at the beginning of the Plan to 7 units at the end of the First Plan.

In the Telangana area, the Ramagundam Thermal Scheme and the Nizamsagar Hydro-Electric Scheme were undertaken. By the end of the First Plan, the power house buildings at the colony at Ramagundam were completed and the boiler plant consisting of six boilers and turbo-alternator plant consisting of three sets has been erected. By the end of the Plan period, only 19 villages were electrified. The Nizamsagar Power Station was commissioned with three 5,000 K.W. generating units.

During the Second Five-Year Plan, 12 schemes—eight in Andhra and four in Telangana have been taken up at a total cost of Rs. 3,285.76 lakhs (Rs. 2,456.48 lakhs for Andhra and

Rs. 829·28 lakhs for Telangana). Machkund Hydro-Electric Scheme, Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Scheme, Upper Sileru Hydro-Electric Scheme and Telangana Thermal Schemes are the four important schemes taken up for implementation during the II Plan period. By implementing the schemes mentioned above the installed generating capacity will go up by 128,820 K.W. while the per capita consumption of electricity which was about 7 units at the beginning of Second Plan would increase to 15 units by the end of the Second Plan.

In Andhra, it is proposed to instal, during the Third Plan period, the fifth generating unit of 9,000 K.W. capacity at a cost of Rs. 35·00 lakhs at Hampi Power House under Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Scheme. Under the Tungabhadra Nellore Hydro-Thermal Scheme, three more units of the same capacity, one at Hampi Power House and two at Dam Power House will also be installed to complete the full development of the two power stations. The Tungabhadra Nellore Hydro-Thermal Scheme envisages the establishment of a 30 M.W. Thermal Station at Nellore to firm up the seasonal power at the Dam and Hampi Power Stations. The Upper Sileru Project utilises the tail waters of the Machkund Power Station. The first stage envisages an installed generating capacity of 120 M.W. and does not involve any major civil works such as dams and tunnels. It is proposed to incur an amount of Rs. 220·01 lakhs by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan on civil works and transmission lines. During the Third Plan Period, it is proposed to execute the remaining work at a cost of Rs. 706·90 lakhs. As an agreement had already been reached between the Government of Andhra and Orissa to the effect that the two Governments would share the cost of a dam on Sileru river either at Balimela or at Guntawada, a provision of Rs. 3 crores for this purpose has been made in the Plan.

The Srisailam Hydro-Electric Scheme envisages the Power development at Srisailam and Nagarjunasagar at a cost of Rs. 3,536·00 lakhs—It is proposed to instal under this scheme 3 machines of 110 M.W. each at Srisailam and 2 machines of 50 M.W. each at Nagarjunasagar. Towards this scheme, a sum of Rs. 8 crores has been provided in the Plan. A sum of Rs. 20·00 lakhs has been provided for small Hydro-electric schemes. With a view to investigate all the power sites in the State and prepare a “Master Plan” for the Co-ordinated utilisation of all the power resources in the State, a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs—Rs. 34 lakhs for Andhra and Rs. 16 lakhs for Telangana—has been made. Under the rural electrification scheme, 925

additional villages will be electrified during the Third Plan period. It is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 650·00 lakhs towards transmission and distribution of lines. Another sum of Rs. 375·00 lakhs has been provided for the inter-State links with Mysore and Madras.

The Telangana Hydro-Thermal Scheme is a comprehensive scheme combining the Nizamasagar Hydro-Electric Scheme the Ramagundam Thermal scheme and the City Reorganisation Scheme. In addition, certain transmission lines and sub-stations are also provided for in the scheme for proper utilisation of generated power at the three stations and with a view to Inter-connect the generating stations and also to form a grid in the Telangana region. It is proposed to incur an amount of Rs. 572·20 lakhs during the Third Plan under this scheme for installing additional boilers, one each at Ramagundam and Hussainsagar Thermal Stations and the balance works on transmission lines and sub-stations provided for in the scheme. Under the Ramagundam Thermal Scheme it is proposed to generate 60 M.Ws. at a cost of Rs. 485·50 lakhs. The Kothagudem Thermal Station is proposed to be established near the existing Kothagudem Collieries at a cost of Rs. 954·50 lakhs during the Third Plan period. The installed generating capacity under this scheme will be 120 M.Ws. This station has become very important in view of the establishment of a fertiliser factory at Kothagudem.

During the Third Plan period, it is proposed to implement 18 schemes at a cost of Rs. 6,494·00 lakhs—Rs. 3,593·80 lakhs for Andhra and Rs. 2900·20 lakhs for Telangana. Out of the total amount proposed in the Plan, a sum of Rs. 1,000·00 lakhs—Rs. 614·00 lakhs in Andhra and Rs. 386·00 lakhs in Telangana is proposed to be spent during 1961-62.

The targets proposed to be achieved during the Third Plan period can be seen from the Statement XV.

STATEMENT—XV

POWER

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Physical targets for</i>	
			1961-66	1961-62
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ANDHRA REGION				
1. Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Scheme	Installed generating Capacity.	M.Ws.	7.2	..
2. Tungabhadra Nellore Hydro-Thermal Scheme.	..	..	51.6	..
3. Upper Sileru Hydro-Electric Scheme	..	.. ..	120.0	..
4. Srisaïlam Hydro-Electric Scheme in conjunction with Nagarjunasagar Hydro-Electric Scheme.	..	.. ..	100.0	..
5. Transmission and Distribution.	Transmission lines to be constructed.	Miles	250	20
6. Rural Electrification	.. Villages to be electrified	No	650	200
7. Midget Stations	.. Installed generating capacity.	M.Ws.	2.00	..
8. Investigation of new projects.	Master plans to be prepared.	No	1	..
9. Towards Andhra share of Dam at Guntavada or Balimela.	Installed generating capacity.	M.Ws.		N.A.
10. Inter-State links	.. Lines to be erected	.. Miles	200	..
TELANGANA REGION				
1. Telangana Hydro-Thermal Scheme.	(i) Completion of balance works.	..	..	..
	(ii) Installation of additional boilers.	No	2	..
2. Ramagundam Thermal Station Extension Scheme	Installed generating capacity.	M.Ws	60.0	..
3. Kothagudem Thermal Scheme.	..	.. ..	120.0	..

STATEMENT XV—*cont.*
POWER—*cont.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
TELANGANA REGION—<i>cont.</i>				
4. Srisaillam Hydro-Electric Scheme in conjunction with Nagarjunasagar Hydro-Electric Scheme.	Installed generating Capacity.	(Included in S.No. 4 of Andhra region)		
5. Transmission and Distribution.	Transmission lines to be constructed.	Miles	300	30
6. Rural Electrification	.. Villages to be electrified.	No	275	90
7. Midget Stations	.. Installed generating capacity.	M.Ws	..	..
8. Investigation of New Projects.	Master plans to be prepared.	No	1	..

CHAPTER XX.

LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES.

In the development of an under-developed economy there is really no conflict between agriculture and industrial development. Improvement in agriculture cannot proceed beyond a point unless the surplus working forces on the land are progressively diverted to industries and services. The fact that the productivity of labour in industry is more than in agriculture also points to the need for rapid industrial development.

In Andhra area, during the First Plan period, an Oil Technological Institute was established with the sole object of carrying out research in oil technology. Research in such subjects as improvement of oil milling processes and oil refining processes and utilisation of cotton oil seed have been undertaken in this institute. A permanent building was constructed for conducting applied and theoretical research in oil technology.

With a view to develop Glass Bangle and Beads Industry in the State, a block glass factory was established at Gudur for the manufacture and supply of block glass to the artisans engaged in the manufacture of glass bead and bangle industry. To meet the demand for trained supervisory personnel, a full-fledged ceramic institute was started at Gudur to give instructions up to diploma standard in ceramics and refractories, glass and enamel. The Andhra Paper Mills at Rajahmundry which was not functioning satisfactorily under private management and which had gone into liquidation was taken over by the State. The Government Ceramic Factory was also established during the First Plan period with a view to giving necessary impetus for development of Ceramic Industry in the State.

In Telangana area, during the First Plan period, financial aid was provided to the Sirpur Paper Mills, Ltd., Sir Silk, Ltd., and the Singareni Collieries Co. Towards the building programme of the Central Laboratories for Scientific and Industrial Research, an amount of Rs. 17·00 lakhs was spent.

During the Second Plan period, it has been proposed to expand the two Government industrial concerns, viz., the Andhra Paper Mills, Rajahmundry and the Government Ceramic Factory, Gudur, with a view to increase their existing production capacities. The Government Ceramic

Factory which is now manufacturing sanitary wares and crockeries will be expanded to take up manufacture of high tension and low tension electrical insulators as additional lines of production. The Plan of Andhra region contemplates the establishment of five Co-operative Sugar Factories, some of which are expected to go into production during the Second Plan itself. Provision has also been made for the State Finance Corporation. In Telangana area, it is proposed to open a Co-operative Sugar Factory in Nizamabad at a cost of Rs. 19.60 lakhs. In all, four schemes costing Rs. 222.00 lakhs were included in the Second Plan for the development of major and medium industries in the State.

Industrialisation is a major feature of the process of economic growth. It is the realisation of this fact which has attracted so many under-developed countries of Asia including India to embark upon the development of manufacturing industries. It is, of course, true that the problem of development of industry in a densely populated country like India differs from sparsely populated countries. A time has come when we should reduce the pressure of population on land.

During the Third Plan period, the expansion programme of Andhra Paper Mills for increasing its production capacity from 2,000 tons per annum to 18,000 tons per annum will be completed. A sum of Rs. 400.00 lakhs has been included in the Third Plan programme for this scheme. By the end of the Plan period, the factory would be in a position to produce 50 tons of paper per day.

With a view to promoting the growth of industries in relatively under-developed regions, it is proposed to establish three "Industrial Development Areas" in the State—two in Andhra region and one in Telangana region. For this purpose suitable plots of land would be acquired at places where rail communications exist or can be easily developed. The areas will then be divided into suitable plots for the location of the factories and necessary facilities such as power, water, sewage, roads, etc., would be provided. The object is to develop these sites into organised industrial complexes where major, small and cottage industries would be developed and sustained by their mutual complementarity. The other facilities and concessions available to the industrialists in the State, would also be extended to industries located in these industrial

development areas. For implementing this scheme a sum of Rs. 75·00 lakhs is provided.

In an under-developed State like Andhra Pradesh, private entrepreneurs would naturally look to the Government for leadership and resources in bringing about an increased pace of industrial Development. It is therefore proposed to set up an Industrial Development Corporation for undertaking the task of organising and promoting the industrial development of the State with an initial capital of Rs. 1 crore; all of which will be held by the Government. This amount is likely to be increased to Rs. 3 crores in due course. The main objectives of the Corporation would be to establish, promote, improve and develop industries in the State. It will act as a holding company and float subsidiary companies for specific projects. The Memorandum of Association would enable the Corporation to undertake or participate in all kinds of production activity including mining, manufacture, generation of power, etc. It will also undertake geological, technical, and economic surveys for exploring new avenues of production. The Corporation can give financial assistance to private firms by subscribing to equity shares and debentures by granting loans or by guaranteeing cash credits, overdrafts or fixed advances, etc. For implementing this scheme a sum of Rs. 108·00 lakhs is provided in the Third Five-Year Plan.

There is good demand for sheet glass both by the public and the Government but there is no sheet glass plant in this State. In view of the availability of quartz in and around Hyderabad which is considered to be the best that is available in India it is proposed to take over the Taj Glass Factory at Sanathnagar and develop it during the Third Plan period for which a sum of Rs. 17·00 lakhs is proposed to be set apart. During the Plan period this factory is expected to produce 5,000 tons of hallow ware and 3,750 tons of sheet glass.

In the Co-operative Sector, it is proposed to establish two Co-operative Sugar Factories—one each in Andhra and Telangana. A sum of Rs. 20·00 lakhs each is provided in the Plan towards share capital contribution on these two Sugar Factories. Besides this, an amount of Rs. 25·00 lakhs will be provided as share capital contribution on the spill over factories.

Thus, in all, 9 schemes costing Rs. 665.00 lakhs are proposed for inclusion in the Third Plan. Of these, four schemes costing Rs. 490.00 lakhs relate to Andhra region and the remaining five schemes costing Rs. 175.00 lakhs relate to Telangana region. Out of the total outlay of Rs. 665.00 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 211.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided during 1961-62.

The details of the physical targets proposed to be achieved during the Plan period as also during 1961-62 can be seen from Statement XVI.

STATEMENT—XVI
LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ANDHRA REGION				
Spill over Schemes				
1. Expansion of Andhra Paper Mills at Rajahmundry Stage I.	Production of paper	Tons per day.	50	..
2. Share capital contribution to Co-operative Sugar Factories.	Share capital contribution to be given.	Rs. in lakhs.	20.00	..
New Schemes				
3. Establishment of Development areas (2 units).	Units to be developed	No.	2	..
4. Share capital contribution to Co-operative Sugar Factories.	Share capital contribution to be given.	Rs. in lakhs.	20.00	..
TELANGANA REGION				
Spill over Schemes.				
1. Share capital contribution to Co-operative Sugar Factories.	Share capital contribution to be given.	Rs. in lakhs.	5.00	..
New Schemes				
2. Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation.	Establishment of Industrial Development Corporation.	No.	1	1
3. Establishment of Development Areas (1 unit).	Units to be developed	No.	1	..
4. Taj Glass Works	.. (i) Production of Hallow Ware, (ii) Production of sheet glass.	Tons. ,,	5000 3750	....
5. Share capital contribution to Co-operative Sugar Factories.	Share capital contribution to be given.	Rs. in lakhs.	20.00	..

CHAPTER XXI.

VILLAGE AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES.

The organised promotion of small industries became a major plank in the industrial policy of the Central Government and with a larger programme of all round assistance including loans, industrial extension and marketing, small industries will rapidly increase in number and become an integral and significant part of the economic life of every taluk and town in the State. Efforts should therefore be directed at planning and promoting small industries in respect of small industrial products and ancillaries of specific major units on the basis of well articulated common production programme. Having regard to the obstacles and difficulties attendant in undertaking a major industrial development programme in the conditions of Andhra Pradesh, the resources and organisation of Government could be harnessed to much better purpose and effect in the small industries sector.

During the First Plan period in Andhra area, a model leather goods manufacturing unit at Vijayawada and a production-cum-training centre at Samalkot for the manufacture of leather goods were opened besides starting two peripatetic training parties for the development of leather Industries. Training-cum-Production Centres for carpentry and blacksmithy have been started at Sriakulam, Eluru, Guntur, Nellore, Cuddapah and Kurnool. Two central Khadi Bhandars were opened at Kurnool and Vijayawada in addition to the depots existing at Rajahmundry and Gopannapalem. Under the development of coir industry a permanent building for the coir school at Baruva for training artisans was constructed. The school served to induce the local persons to take up manufacture of various types of coir products using modern appliances. A coir soaking and retting centre was started at Antarvedi in Razole taluk

In Telangana area, the most important work pertaining to village and small scale industries during the First Plan was the setting up of separate Advisory Boards for Handicrafts and Khadi and Village Industries. These Boards gave valuable advice to the Government on the various problems connected with the small scale industries. Under the development of handicrafts a co-operative of Nirmal Artisans was formed and craftsmen engaged in Bidriware and Himroo were assisted with loans for working capital. The carpet weavers at Warangal have been

financially assisted. The grass mats of Mahabubnagar, tie and dye styled sarees of Pochampally, multi-coloured choli khans of Siddipet, gold embellished sarees and choli khans of Gadwal have been assisted by bringing those artisans under the co-operative fold.

The aim of the programmes during the Second Plan period is to build up a stable and efficient decentralised sector of industry which would provide increasing opportunities of employment and in the production of consumer goods especially those in local demand. With the above objectives in view, schemes costing Rs. 876.15 lakhs—Rs. 539.25 lakhs for Andhra and Rs. 336.90 lakhs for Telangan have been included in the Second Plan.

During the Second Plan period, about 35 to 40 small scale industries have been started and functioning which are intended to stimulate production of consumer goods in the State, such as bicycle parts, builders hardware, hand tools, agricultural implements, small electric motors, radio receivers, etc. Other schemes for the development of small scale industries fall under the following categories:—

(a) Training-*cum*-production centres;

(b) Production schemes of pilot character initiated departmentally; and

(c) Grant of loans to private concerns under State aid to Industries Act.

In Andhra area, about 40 training centres and 45 production-*cum*-training centres in various cottage industries will have been started by the end of the Second Plan for imparting training to village artisans. Seven industrial estates will have been established at Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Samalkot, Nandyal, Cuddapah, Sanathnagar and Warangal with a view to providing factory accommodation with all amenities and conditions favourable to working efficiency, maintaining uniform standards in production and economic utilisation of materials and equipment.

Sericulture has high employment potential and can provide subsidiary occupation to agriculturists and to the members of their families. Towards the development of sericulture, a number of schemes were proposed to be implemented and as a result of the implementation of these

schemes, the present area under mulberry cultivation will be increased to 1,000 acres.

Provision has also been made for the formation of Industrial Co-operatives. At the end of 30th June, 1959 there were 855 industrial co-operatives—489 in Telangana and 366 in Andhra. At this rate of progress, it is expected that the total number of societies will be increased to 1200 by the end of Second Plan.

Under Handloom Industry the target of 29,315 looms to be brought into co-operative fold has already been achieved. Steps were taken to improve the marketing organisation of the two apex weavers societies by opening more internal and inter-state depots. Improved appliances were supplied to a good many weavers co-operatives and experimental factories, where improved methods of production are taught. Steps have also been taken to establish modern dye units, a research institute and a calendering plant with a view not only to reduce the cost of production of cloth but also to make it attractive and saleable.

Another important line of development during the Second Plan has been the expansion of Guntakal Co-operative Spinning Mills by installing additional spindles. The mill is now capable of supplying about 750 bales of yarn in 20s. Another noteworthy development has been the starting of the Netha Co-operative Spinning Mills. The old mill which had been bought is under renovation. It is expected that this mill will go into production during 1961. One other important development during the Second Plan is the expansion of the Wool Industrial Co-operatives and the consolidation of the Wool Apex Society. About 2,330 lakh yards of handloom cloth, 5·36 lakh yards of silk handloom cloth and 2,78,000 rugs and cumblies have been produced.

Programmes for village and small industries have an extremely important place in the Third Plan because, besides providing employment opportunities, they are calculated to broaden the industrial base of the economy. Through them, over a large range of activities, it is hoped to improve existing skills and equipment and to secure fuller use of the local resources of each area. Another important part of the small industries programme is the development of industrial centres in small towns whose economy can be linked up closely with that of the neighbouring rural areas.

Small Scale Industries:

The need for channelling credit to small scale industries through co-operative banks has been recognised long back but the steps taken so far in this direction have not yielded tangible results as the co-operative banks are not equipped to comprehend the problems of industrial units and are unwilling to advance credit to them. With a view to give assistance to small scale industries, it is proposed to establish one industrial co-operative bank at Hyderabad. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided. With a view to equipping the Industries Department with experts in different fields of industry, possessing the necessary experience and capacity to draw up detailed schemes and to undertake the establishment of small scale factories for production of various consumer products and also to guide the private sector in their respective fields, it is proposed to appoint certain specialists in the Industries Department for which a sum of Rs. 25·00 lakhs has been provided. In order to assist small industrialists by way of supply of raw materials, machinery, marketing their products and also to organise production against assured orders by securing contracts, etc., it is proposed to organise Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation with Chain Stores at Hyderabad. Each branch will be provided with working capital to the extent of Rs. 25,000. The total expenditure on account of the scheme both recurring and non-recurring would be Rs. 25·00 lakhs. During the Third Five-Year Plan period, it is proposed to grant loans under the State-aid to Industries Act and a provision of Rs. 70·00 lakhs—Rs. 40·00 lakhs for Andhra and Rs. 30·00 lakhs for Telangana—has been made in the Plan towards this scheme. Besides the schemes mentioned above, it is also proposed to start about 30 small scale industries which are intended to stimulate production of consumer goods in the State like stone-ware pipes, radio components, locks, steel trunks, sheet metal folding and bending machines and scientific glass apparatus, etc. It is also proposed to start training centres for imparting training to the village artisans in various cottage industries. Many training-cum-production centres will also be started. A sum of Rs. 100·0 lakhs is set apart in the Plan for the development of Leather and Tanning Industry.

Industrial Estates

The principal objective of setting up industrial estates is to enable a number of small scale units to

have the advantage of common services and other facilities such as ready made factory buildings, electricity, water, gas, steam, compressed air, railway sidings, watch and ward, etc. Being located near one another, some units may be better able to use the goods and services of others, so that they become inter-dependent and complementary. With the setting up of industrial estates in the different parts of the State during the Second Plan period, people have realised the advantage of the Industrial Estates and industrialists are being attracted to them in increasing numbers. It is proposed to set up during the Third Plan period at least one Industrial Estate in each district besides 18 Rural Industrial Estates and a provision of Rs. 220 lakhs—Rs. 83·57 lakhs for Andhra and Rs. 136·43 lakhs for Telangana has been made in the Plan.

Handicrafts

Andhra Pradesh is perhaps the leading State in India for its crafts due to their richness of variety and inherent beauty. The silver filigree articles of Karimnagar, the exquisite toys of Nirmal, Kondapalli and Tirupati, Bidriware and Himroo of Hyderabad, the carpets of Warangal and Eluru and the attractive crochet lace goods of Narsapur are the foremost handicrafts of Andhra Pradesh which have earned world-wide reputation. The Third Five-Year Plan envisages an era of stabilisation for these beautiful crafts and to place them on a decent livelihood and a status in society. It also endeavours to maintain our traditional crafts which are hoary with age.

It is proposed to organise societies and each of the societies will be given on an average, working capital loan of Rs. 20,000, a share capital loan of Rs. 600 and subsidy for organisational expenses to the extent of Rs. 3,600 per annum. An export section will be established to organise an export drive for the handicrafts of Andhra Pradesh. A Handicrafts Research and Design Centre to serve as nucleus for all technical and organisational improvement and also to undertake experiments in the technical process of manufacturing and evolving labour saving devices with a view to reducing costs and increasing productivity will also be established. These centres will also undertake detailed study of the various operations in order to reduce fatigue and enable craftsman to increase his rate of production. The plan also envisages the provision of technical and refresher training to craftsmen on stipend-

itary basis. In all, a sum of Rs. 25.00 lakhs—Rs. 4.38 lakhs for Andhra and Rs. 20.62 lakhs for Telangana has been provided in the Plan for the development of handicrafts.

Sericulture and Coir Industry

During the Third Plan period, it is proposed to increase the acreage under mulberry cultivation to 2,000 acres. Towards this end, a sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs—Rs. 9.50 lakhs for Andhra and Rs. 5.50 lakhs for Telangana has been provided. Under coir industry, it is proposed to set up units for the manufacture of mattress and bristle fibre and coir goods on up to date lines in the coastal areas of the State. A sum of Rs. 7.00 lakhs has been provided in the Plan for all these schemes.

It is common ground that in village and small industries co-operatives have to be developed to the greatest extent possible. Due to the policy of decentralisation adopted in the process of registration, the number of societies registered has increased. During the Third Five-Year Plan period, it is expected that 1,000 additional societies will be organised. Of this, half the number will come under the purview of the Khadi Commission while the other societies will come under the purview of handicrafts, coir and cottage industries. A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs—Rs. 4.52 lakhs for Andhra and Rs. 5.48 lakhs for Telangana has been made in the Plan for the organisation and supervision of Industrial Co-operatives.

Handlooms

The main considerations taken into account in formulating the schemes for the Third Five-Year Plan can be divided into two parts—one dealing with the sound organisation and development of the handloom industry and the other with adequate marketing arrangements. The broad outlines of the schemes are strengthening the existing weavers societies by admission of more members, organisation of new societies, provision of incentives to the societies to carry on their business in an efficient manner and organisation of the marketing structure on a more stable and sound basis for augmenting production. At present, the rate of production by the weavers societies is about 50 lakhs yards per month. By the end of the Third Plan period, it is estimated to reach 100 lakhs yards per month. During the Plan period it is proposed to admit 35,000 new looms into co-operative fold

besides increasing share capital. Marketing is the more important problem on which the pace of progress of the handloom industry depends. During the plan period, it is proposed to intensify the marketing arrangements and institute a programme of expansion of Inter-State marketing. Under the technical improvement and processing schemes, technical improvements in the industry will be introduced besides supply of improved appliances, establishment of dye houses, pattern making factories, calendering plant, etc.

At present, there is no textile institute in the State for imparting training in all aspects of the industry. The establishment of one such institute is essential for the benefit of weavers and the progress of handloom industry. A provision of Rs. 8·00 lakhs is therefore proposed to be made in the Third Plan for this purpose. Training to the employees of weaver's societies in the maintenance of accounts, marketing, salemanship, etc., is also necessary to control the work of societies more effectively and to carry on more intensive supervision. A sum of Rs. 3·00 lakhs is proposed for providing necessary training facilities to the supervisory and other staff of the weavers societies.

In order to promote the use of improved appliances on a large scale and also to meet the increasing demand for certain popular varieties in and outside the State, 10 model production centres will be established at selected places for which a sum of Rs. 2·00 lakhs is required. With a view to inculcating thrift habit among the weavers, it is proposed to create a Thrift Fund. For the production of yarn, small spinning units are proposed to be established at a cost of Rs. 2·00 lakhs. For the construction of housing colonies for weavers a sum of Rs. 56·11 lakhs is proposed in the Plan. Towards the construction of office buildings, godowns and show rooms for about 60 weavers' societies, an amount of Rs. 11·00 lakhs is set apart. A provision of Rs. 15·00 lakhs is made in the Plan for State participation in the Co-operative Spinning Mills at Guntakal and Uravakonda. Provision has also been made for State participation in the Apex societies, Central Bank for weavers and the primary weavers co-operative societies.

In view of the large scale expansion programmed during the Third Plan period under Handloom Industry, the administrative machinery should be properly geared to shoulder and discharge the heavy responsibilities involved. Towards this, it is necessary to reorganise the

existing set up and strengthen suitably, the administrative and technical personnel at the Directorate as well as at the district level. A sum of Rs. 25.92 lakhs is provided for this purpose in the Plan. Towards the development of wool industry, a sum of Rs. 72.00 lakhs has been proposed in the plan. Similarly for silk industry a sum of Rs. 36.00 lakhs is proposed. In all, an amount of Rs. 540.00 lakhs has been proposed to be provided in the Plan for the development of Handloom Industry.

On the whole, village and small scale industries including handloom industry and leather industry carry a provision of Rs. 1,267.00 lakhs—Rs. 636.00 lakhs for Andhra region and Rs. 631.00 lakhs for Telangana region. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 236.49 lakhs is proposed to be spent in 1961-62.

Statement XVII will furnish the targets proposed to be reached under each scheme during the Third Plan period as well as during 1961-62.

STATEMENT XVII
Village and Small Scale Industries.

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Physical targets for</i>	
			1961-66	1961-62
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ANDHRA PRADESH				
SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES				
Spill-over Schemes.				
1. Scheme for the starting of a Production Centre for Tannery at Eluru.	Leather	.. Lbs.	44,000	5,000
2. Scheme for the establishment of a Model Tannery at Guntakal.	Leather	.. Lbs.	41,000	4,000
3. Scheme for the establishment of a Stoneware Pipes Factory at Rajahmundry.	Stoneware	.. Tons	10,000	2,000
4. Scheme for the establishment of a Sheet Metal Workshop at Uravakonda.	Sheet Metal	.. Tons	200	40
5. Scheme for the manufacture of Low Loss Ceramicware and Radio Components at Gudur.	Ceramic ware	.. Tons	15	..
6. Scheme for the manufacture of locks at Tadukupet, Chittoor District.	Locks	.. Dozens	40,000	2,000
7. Scheme for the establishment of a Tool Room Servicing Centre at Visakhapatnam.	Servicing Centre	Nos.	4,00,000	50,000
8. General Engineering Workshops at Nandyal and Samalkot.	Implements and Tools.	Nos.	5,00,000	60,000
9. Scheme for the manufacture of Steel Trunks at Ramachandrapuram.	Trunks	.. Nos.	20,000	4,000

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
10.	Scheme for the manufacture of Photo frames and furniture at Kakinada.	Wooden articles	Cft.	10,000	2,000
11.	Scheme for the establishment of Raw Material Servicing Centres at Vijayawada, Samalkot and Nandyal.	.. Servicing Centre	Rupees	6,00,000	6,00,000
12.	Scheme for the establishment of Raw Material Servicing Centre at Visakhapatnam.	do	do	2,00,000	2,00,000
13.	Model Tannery at Warangal	Leather	.. Lbs.	44,000	5,000
14.	Scheme for the manufacture of Small Gauge Insulated Copper Wires at Hyderabad.	Insulated Copper wires	Tons	500	100
15.	Scheme for the manufacture of Fractional H.P. Motors at Hyderabad.	H.P. Motors	.. Nos.	5,000	1,000
16.	Scheme for the manufacture of Radio Spare Parts and Receivers at Hyderabad.	Radio parts.	Rs.	10,00,000	2,00,000
17.	Scheme for the extraction of Katha from Sundra Wood in Mulug.	Katha	.. Lbs.	5,000	1,000
18.	Scheme for the establishment of Saw Mill-cum-Seasoning-cum-Mechanised Wood workshop at Hyderabad.	Wood Furniture.	Cft.	80,000	10,000
19.	Ceramic Service Centre at Hyderabad.	.. Ceramic-ware	.. Tons.	425	25
20.	General Engineering Workshop at Warangal.	.. Implements and Tools.	Rs.	2,50,000	30,000
21.	Splints and Veneers Factory at Mulug.	Splints & Veneers.	.. Grosses	22,50,000	4,50,000
22.	Scheme for the manufacture of plastic wood from saw dust at Hyderabad.	Plastic Wood	.. Rs.	2,50,000	50,000

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
23. Scheme for the manufacture of Laboratory-ware and Artware at Hyderabad.	Laboratory ware and Artware.	Tons		225	10
24. Training-cum-Production Centre in Scientific Glass Apparatus at Hyderabad.	Scientific Glass Apparatus.	Rs.		7,00,000	..
25. Scheme for the establishment of Raw Material Servicing Centre at Hyderabad.	Supply of raw materials.	Rs.		2,00,000	2,00,000
26. Scheme for the establishment of Raw Material Servicing Centre at Warangal.	do	Rs.		2,00,000	2,00,000

New Schemes

1. Strengthening the Department with subject matter experts and staff both technical and non-technical.	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Main Directorate	..	Staff Scheme	..	..	..
(b) Staff in the Assistant Directors offices in the Districts.	..	..	..	..	..
2. Establishment of one Industrial Co-operative Bank at Hyderabad.	Loan	..	Rupees	12,00,000	4,00,000
3. Establishment of one Small Industries Corporation with chain stores.	Loan	..	Rs.	25,00,000	5,00,000
4. Disbursement of Block Loans under State Aid to Industries Act.	..	Loan	..	Rs. 75,00,000	10,00,000
5. (a) Salaries of Extension Officers (Industries).	..	Staff Scheme	..	..	..
(b) Provision for Extension Officers (subject matter specialists).	do	..	..	..	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
6. Training programme for departmental officers in Technical Institutes abroad and in India, Training of artisans in Technical Institutes—Study Tours.	Officers Industrialists & artisans	No. No.	50 1,500	10 200
7. Tool Room Servicing Centres on 9 Industrial Estates at Rs. 5 lakhs each.	Servicing Centre.	Rs.	10,00,000	..
(b) Composite Servicing Centre on Industrial Estate at Sanatnagar.	do	Rs.	6,00,000	..
(c) Provision for General Purpose Engineering Servicing Workshops on 9 Rural Industrial Estates.	do	Rs.	4,00,000 (for 9 units)	..
(d) General Purpose Workshops to provide Tool Room facilities at Sanatnagar and Nandyal.	Servicing Centre.	..	..	..
8. Provision for Regional Artisans Training Centres.	Training Centres	Nos.	10,240	1,536
9. Manufacture of Sheet Metal Folding and Bending Machines.	Machinery	Nos.	75	..
10. Manufacture of Glass Bottles and Tubes.	Glass Bottles and Tubes.	Rs.	5,00,000	..
11. Establishment of Wood Working Institute at Sanatnagar.	Training of artisans.	Nos.	104	..
12. Expansion of Ceramic Laboratory at Gudur.	..	..	..	..
13. Expansion of Oil Technological Institute at Anantapur.	..	..	..	..
14. Expansion of Small Scale and Cottage Industries Research Institute at Vijayawada with analytical and testing laboratory.	..	..	..	..

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
15.	Saw Mill-cum-Timber Seasoning Plant at Adilabad.	Timber Seasoning	Cft.	6,48,000	..
16.	Scheme for short term training courses in Automobile Servicing and establishment of workshops for the manufacture of machine tools and components and automobile and radio servicing units.	Training	.. Nos.	150	..
17.	Scheme for establishment of an Institute for Master Technicians at Hyderabad.	Training of skilled artisans.	.. Nos.	..	..
18.	Disbursement of Hand Tools to the Blacksmithy and Carpentry artisans in Community Development areas.	Hand Tools	.. Rs.	3,00,000	50,000
19.	Leather Industry	.. Targets not available.			
Industrial Estates					
20.	Industrial Estate, Cuddapah.	.. Factory Buildings	Nos.	16	16
21.	Assisted Private Industrial Estates at Guntur, Eluru, Anantapur, Adoni, Tanuku, Rajahmundry, Vijayanagaram, Chittoor, Nizamabad, Patancheru, Nellore and Masulipatnam.	.. Factory Buildings.	.. Plots	300	..
22.	New Industrial Estates at Chandulal Baradari, Amadalavalasa, Karimnagar, Mahabubnagar, Khammameth, Nalgonda and Adilabad.	.. Factory Buildings.	Nos.	88	..
23.	Expansion of the existing Estates at Sanathanagar, Vizag, Vijayawada and Warangal.	.. Factory Buildings.	.. Nos.	80	..
24.	18 Rural Industrial Estates	.. do	.. Nos.	180	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ANDHRA AREA				
Handicrafts				
1. Scheme for providing share capital loans for craftsmen.	Craftsmen to be benefited.	No.	1,500	..
2. Scheme for providing subsidy for the organisation, supervision and supply of equipment to Handicrafts Co-operatives.	Societies	.. ..	20	15
3. Scheme for strengthening of quality control on Handicrafts products.	Crafts	.. ..	7	4
4. Scheme for the establishment of common facility centres at Kondapalli, Eluru and Tirupathi.	Crafts	.. ..	3	..
5. Scheme for training craftsmen and conducting refresher courses for the benefit of craftsmen.	Craftsmen	.. ..	100	..
Sericulture				
6. Scheme for establishment of seed areas for the production and supply of seed cocoons.	Cocoons	.. Nos. lakhs	40	8
7. Scheme for establishment of a silk throwing plant.	..	..	..	..
8. Scheme for establishment of Filature Unit in Hindupur-Palamaner area.	Silk	.. Lbs.	5,000	1,000
9. Scheme for subsidy loans to sink irrigation wells in seed areas.	Persons ..	.. No.	20	4

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
10.	Scheme for grant of loans to mulberry cultivators for manure.	Persons	.. Nos.	20	4
11.	Scheme for construction of Chowki rearing building at Punganur.	Building	.. Nos.	1	1
12.	Scheme for research organisation in the State.	..	..	..	..
13.	Scheme for study tour and training of fresh candidates	Persons	.. Nos.	11	2
14.	Scheme for sericulture Day in all the areas and for publication of brochures.	..	..	..	..
15.	Scheme for providing light structural for staff for rearing at Chintapalli, Araku Valley and Venkatapur.	Buildings	.. Nos.	5	1
16.	Schemes for providing van for transport of seed and reeling cocoons cuttings, grafts etc. a Hindupur for Hindupur and Palamner.	Van	.. „	1	1

COIR INDUSTRY

Spill over schemes

17.	Scheme for the manufacture of Bristle and Mattress Fibre at Amalapuram in East Godavari District.	Mattress and Bristle	. Lbs.	15,000	3,000
18.	Scheme for the manufacture of bristle and mattress fibre in Srikakulam District.	do	„	12,000	..

New Schemes

19.	Establishment of Two Coir Goods Factories in West Godavari District.	Coir Goods	.. „	3,000	..
20.	Establishment of two bristle and mattress fibre production centres.	Mattress and Bristle fibre.	„	24,000	..

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
21. Grant of financial assistance to Coir Co-operative Societies in the State.	..	Loan	.. Rupees	1,00,000	20,000
Industrial Co-operatives					
22. Organisation of Societies	..	Societies	.. Nos.	450	90
23. (a) Production	..	Value of Goods	.. Rs. in lakhs.	190	27
(b) Employment	..	Persons	.. Nos.	8,900	5,300
Cotton					
24. Share capital loans to weavers societies.		(1) Looms to be admitted.	No.	30,000	6,000
		(2) Increase in share capital of existing weaver-members from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50.	No. of members	16,320	3,253
		(3) State participation in the share capital of primary weavers co-operative societies.	No. of societies	66	13
25. Marketing	..	(1) Opening of Internal depots.	No.	120	24
		(2) Opening of Inter-State Depots.	..	12	2
		(3) Employment of Lambrettas.	..	20	4
		(4) Employment of Hawkers.	..	60	12
		(5) Employment of Mobile Vans.	..	1	..
		(6) Purchase of samples.	..	..	..
		(7) Inspection and stamping (Quality Control-appointment of Technical assistants).	..	15	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	(8) Publicity & Propaganda.	..	..	..
	(9) Subsidy to Multipurpose societies on sale of handloom cloth.	..	..	..
26. Technical Schemes, Technical Improvements and Technical processing.	(1) Conversion of looms (Frame looms)	No.	1,370	274
	(2) Slays with warping beams, Cloth rollers etc.		3,460	692
	(3) Warping machines	..	700	140
	(4) Varnished and wire healds.	No. of sets.	3,450	690
	(5) Dobbies	.. No.	700	140
	(6) Cloth testing machines.	..	7	1
..	(7) Press Machines	..	70	14
..	(8) Training Centres for employees.	..	700	..
..	(9) Model Production centres.	..	6	..
	(10) Thrift Fund	.. No. of Members	3,300	660
..	(11) Running expenses to primary societies.	No. of societies.	330	76
..	(12) Reserve Bank of India Finance-subsidy towards interest.	..	..	..
..	(13) Collection of Statistics.	..	..	..
	(14) Audit and supervision.	..	..	..
	(15) Contribution to Reserve Fund of Societies.	No. of Societies	265	17

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	(16) Small type spinning plants.	No.	2	..
	(17) Rebate	..	No targets	
26. Housing Schemes	.. (1) Housing Colonies (Houses to be constructed).	No.	440	100
	(2) Other building schemes (Primaries)	..	21	..
	(3) Construction of buildings by the Apex Societies.	..	1	..
Cumbly Industry				
27. Share capital Loans	.. (1) Looms to be admitted.	No.	2,240	426
28. Marketing Scheme	.. (1) Internal Depots	..	8	2
	(2) City emporia	..	2	1
	(3) Inter-State Depots	..	2	..
	(4) Depots outside the country.		..	..
	(5) Central godowns	No.	2	..
29. Technical Schemes	.. (1) Carding machines	No.	20	4
	(2) Dye Houses	..	2	1
	(3) Spinning Plants	..	1	..
	(4) Dyeing and Finishing Plants	..	..	..
	(5) Construction of sheds.	..	30	..
30. Housing Colonies	.. (1) Houses to be constructed.	..	30	..
	(2) Running expenses to primaries.	..	35	8
Silk Industry.				
Share capital loans	.. New looms to be admitted.	Nos.	200	40

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
32. Marketing	.. (1) Internal Depots	Nos.	7	..	
	(2) Central Depots ..	..	1	..	
	(3) Inter-State Depots	..	1	..	
33. Technical Schemes	.. Silk Processing Plants.	..	..	..

TELANGANA AREA

Handicrafts

1. Scheme for providing share capital loans for craftsmen.	Craftsmen	.. Nos.	900	..	
2. Scheme for providing subsidy for the organisation supervision and supply of equipments to Handicrafts Co-operatives.	Societies.	.. ..	12	10	
3. Scheme for strengthening of Quality control on Handicrafts Products.	Crafts	.. ..	8	6	
4. Scheme for training craftsmen and conducting refresher courses for the benefit of the craftsmen.	Crafts	.. ..	100	22	
5. Scheme for the establishment of export section in Hyderabad Emporium	Increase of sales	.. Rs. in lakhs.	6.50	1.00	
6. Scheme for Handicrafts Board and Sub-Committees		.. ..	..	..
7. Scheme for expansion of Nirmal Industry at Khairatabad.	Increase of production Workers	lakhs. No.	9.50 20	1.00 15	
8. Scheme for printing Handicrafts literature, Design Books, Publicity.	Crafts.	.. Nos.	20	20	
9. Scheme for the establishment of a Research and Design Centre and its expansion	Crafts Designs	.. ..	12 5.0	4 80	

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Sericulture					
10.	Scheme for subsidy and grant of subsidy and loans to sink irrigation wells in seed areas.	Persons	.. Nos.	20	4
11.	Scheme for establishment of Tassar Seed Station in Chinnur, Adilabad District.	Building Cocoons	.. " .. Lakhs.	1 10	1 1
12.	Scheme for Establishment of Tassar reeling centres* at Venkatapur, Mahadevpur and Chinnur.	Silk	.. Lbs.	1,500	..
13.	Scheme for Research Organisation in Tassar Culture in Telangana area.		..	..	..
14.	Scheme for establishment of seri rearing demonstration centres in Devarkonda, Miryalaguda, Suryapet.	Silk	.. Lbs.	1,500	300
15.	Scheme for providing light structure at Mahadevpur and Chinnur for reeling etc.	Building	.. Nos.	3	1
Industrial Co-operatives					
16.	Organisation of Societies	.. Societies	.. "	550	110
17.	Production	.. Value of goods.	.. Rs. in lakhs.	235	33
18.	Employment	.. Persons	.. Nos.	11,100	6,700
Cotton					
19.	Share Capital Loans to Cotton Weavers Societies	(1) Looms to be admitted.	Nos.	5,000	1,000
		(2) Increase in share capital of the existing weaver members from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50	No. of members	25,000	4,747

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		(3) State participation in the share capital of primary weavers cooperative societies.	No. of societies	34	7
20. Marketing		(1) Opening of Internal Depots.	No.	80	16
		(2) Opening of Inter-State Depots.	„	8	2
		(3) Employment of Lambrettas.	„	10	2
		(4) Employment of Hawkers.	„	40	8
		(5) Employment of Mobile vans.	„	1	..
		(6) Purchase of samples.	„	..	..
		(7) Inspection of Stamping (quality control-Appointment of Technical Assistants)	„	15	3
21. Technical Schemes, Technical Improvements and Technical Processing.		(1) Conversion of looms (Frame Looms)	„	630	126
		(2) Slays with warping beams, cloth rollers etc.	„	1,540	308
		(3) Warping machines	„	300	60
		(4) Varnished and wire healds.	No.of sets.	1,550	310
		(5) Dobbies	No.	300	60
		(6) Cloth testing machines.	„	3	1
		(7) Press Machines	„	30	6
		(8) Training centres for employees.	„	300	60
		(9) Model Production centres.	„	4	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	(10) Thrift fund	.. No. of members	1,700	340
	(11) Running expenses to primary societies.	No. of societies	170	24
	(12) Reserve Bank of India Finance subsidy towards interest.	..	..	..
	(13) Collection of Statistics.	..	..	..
	(14) Audit and supervision.	..	..	..
	(15) Contribution to Reserve Fund of Societies.	No. of societies	135	10
	(16) Small type spinning plants.	No.	2	..
	(17) Rebate	.. No targets.		
22. Housing Schemes	.. (1) Housing colonies (Houses to be constructed)	No.	300	50
	(2) Other building schemes (Primaries)	..	15	..
	(3) Construction of buildings by the Apex societies.	..	1	..
Cumbly Industry				
23. Share Capital Loans	.. Looms to be admitted	..	5,760	1,146
24. Marketing Schemes	.. (1) Internal Depots	..	12	3
	(2) City Emporia	..	2	1
	(3) Inter-State Depots	..	2	1
	(4) Depots outside the country.	..	1	..
	(5) Central Godowns	..	2	1

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Technical Schemes	.. (1) Carding Machines	Nos.	34	6
	(2) Dye Houses	.. "	3	1
	(3) Spinning Plants	"	1	..
	(4) Dyeing and Finishing Plants	"	1	..
	(5) Construction of sheds.	"	50	..
Housing Colonies	.. Houses to be constructed.	"	60	..
Running Expenses to primaries.	Societies to be benefited.	"	50	10
Silk Industry.				
Share Capital Loans	.. New looms to be admitted.	"	400	80
Marketing	.. (1) Internal Depots	"	13	..
	(2) Central Depots	"	3	..
	(3) Inter-State Depots	"	1	..
Technical Schemes	.. Silk processing Plants.	"	1	..

CHAPTER XXII

DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

The rate at which mineral development takes place and the extent to which minerals are used for industrial production are among the principal indicators of a country's economic development. Development Programmes for minerals and industries should, therefore, be closely integrated and particularly when ambitious industrial programmes are contemplated in the Third Plan, the necessity for obtaining more detailed information of the extent and quality of the State's mineral deposits is still greater.

The State is rich in mineral wealth. At present she is the chief producer of coal in South India and is the sole producer of Barytes in India. More than half the output of asbestos in the country comes from this State. Manganese and mica production account for about 12 and 11 per cent respectively of the total production in the country. Besides these, there are deposits of iron ore, steatite, graphite, felspar, chromite and limestone. The potentialities for increase in mineral production is great and will further improve if the unexplored area of the State is explored.

No schemes were included in the First and Second Five-Year Plans for the development of mineral resources in the State sector. But during the Third Plan period, it is proposed to set apart a sum of Rs. 11.00 lakhs for implementing three schemes, the details of which are given in the following paragraphs. The provision proposed for the year 1961-62 on these schemes is Rs. 1.83 lakhs.

The appraisal and development of the mineral resources of the State is dependent upon the availability of complete and accurate geological maps on large scale upon which the future mineral development work rests. Maps to a scale of even 1 inch to a mile are not available for many areas of the State. There is thus immediate need for detailed large scale maps of mineral deposits in respect of gold, diamond, iron-ore, manganese, chromite, marble, mica and graphite. It is, therefore, proposed to map the extents of these mineral deposits under the "Mineral Surveys" to facilitate prospecting and exploratory work. Towards this, a sum of Rs. 0.56 lakh would be required.

In order to prove the resources of strategic minerals which may play a vital role in the establishment of basic industries, it is necessary for deposits to be prospected. With the

enunciation of the Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956, the exploitation of minerals like iron ore, manganese, chromite, graphite, gold and diamond and also minerals like limestone, mica, etc., was brought within the ambit of State control with the necessary participation of private sector. It is, therefore, proposed under the scheme "Mineral exploration" to take up detailed prospecting of the abandoned gold and diamond mines and the investigation of ferrous and non-ferrous minerals like iron ore, manganese, chromite, copper, etc., for which a total amount of Rs. 6.44 lakhs will be required.

Chemical testing and ore beneficiation forms an essential part of mineral investigations in terms of their utilisation. To determine the grades of mineral ores and to undertake detailed experiments on laboratory scale on the beneficiation of marginal and sub-marginal grades of minerals, improvement and expansion of the chemical laboratory by way of providing necessary equipment and staff is quite essential. It is, therefore, proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs under the scheme "Expansion of Chemical Laboratory".

Statement XVIII will furnish the details of targets proposed to be achieved during the Third Plan period as also during 1961-62

Statement.

STATEMENT—XVIII

DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Physical targets for</i>	
			1961-66	1961-66
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ANDHRA PRADESH				
1. Mineral Survey ..	.. Mapping the extents of Mineral deposits Area to be covered.	Acres	64,000	13,000
2. Mining Exploration	.. (i) Detailed prospecting of abandoned Gold and Diamond mines.	Acres	4,680	..
	(ii) Investigation of non-ferrous minerals-			
	(a) Tests to be conducted.	No	5	..
	(b) Area to be covered	Acres	16,000	..
3. Expansion of Chemical Laboratory.	(i) Purchase of equipment.	Value (Rs.in lakhs)	1.25	..
	(ii) Appointment of additional staff.	..	..	..

CHAPTER XXIII

ROADS AND ROAD TRANSPORT

An efficient and well developed system of transport and communications is vital to the success of a plan of economic development. When an economy develops rapidly, the pressure on transport increases to a greater extent. During the period of rapid development, an efficient system of transport can yield high dividends if it is co-ordinated effectively with programmes for increasing production. Further, the development of roads and road transport is of considerable importance for the growth of the rural economy and the breaking down of barriers between States and regions.

The Nagpur Plan of 1943 envisaged that over a period of 20 years no village in a well developed agricultural area should remain more than five miles from a main road. It also emphasised the need to take a more comprehensive view of road development by improving existing roads and providing missing links and bridges. The First and Second Plans were drawn up with a view to achieve the broad objectives of the Nagpur Plan to the extent possible.

In Andhra area, at the commencement of the First Plan, the total milage of roads was 14,241 miles. Under State roads which comprise all roads in charge of State Government, 25 miles of new roads were formed, 109½ miles were metalled, 35½ miles were black topped and 39½ miles were cement concreted during the First Plan period. Seven major and 20 minor bridges besides ten causeways were also constructed. Under the scheme "other roads" which comprise all roads in charge of District Boards and executed by the State Highways Department, 679 miles of new roads were formed and 320 miles were metalled. An amount of Rs. 14·00 lakhs was spent on minor bridges besides an amount of Rs. 3·00 lakhs on miscellaneous improvements. Plants and machinery costing Rs. 40·69 lakhs required for road formation and bridge construction were acquired. The amount spent by way of State's contribution for the diversion of National Highway No. 5 in East and West Godavari districts and construction of bridges on the two arms of Gowtami and Vasishta of river Godavari was Rs. 5·50 lakhs. Thus at the end of the First Plan, the total milage of roads in the Andhra area was 15,467 miles of which 937 miles were National Highways financed by the Government of India, 5,737 miles were under the control of the State Government and 8,793 miles were under the control of local bodies. Among the 5,737 miles which were under the control of the State

Government, 1,365 miles were State Highways, 4,358 miles were major District Roads and 14 miles were other District Roads. Besides this, 2,372 miles of roads classed as Major District Roads were under the control of District Boards.

In the Telangana area, at the beginning of the First Plan the total road milage was 4,348 miles of which 472 miles were National Highways under the financial and general control of the Government of India, 3,042 miles were Government roads maintained by the Public Works Department and 834 miles were Local Fund and Municipal Roads under the control of the Local Government. Roads in Telangana were not classified as Major District Roads, other District Roads, and village roads as per the Nagpur Plan but they were classified as first, second, third, and fourth classes for purposes of maintenance. During the First Plan, the programme for National Highways consisted only in upgrading the National Highways by dust-proofing, bridging unbridged stream crossings and diversions for improving alignment, etc., at a cost of Rs. 87·19 lakhs of which only Rs. 50·00 lakhs were spent till the end of the Plan. The Plan also aimed at the construction of 197 miles of new roads, two river bridges and a few other masonry works and in addition a total of 111 miles of new roads were also taken up on grounds of emergency. But in all, 126 miles of new roads and all masonry works other than the two river bridges only have been completed. Some roads were also constructed by the Local Fund and Municipal authorities though they were outside the Plan. Thus at the close of the First Plan period, the total road milage of the Telangana area rose to 4,771 miles of which 472 miles were National Highways, 3,168 miles were Government roads under Public Works Department and 1,131 miles were Local Fund Roads.

In the Second Plan of Andhra Pradesh, a sum of Rs. 593·00 lakhs—Rs. 407·60 lakhs for Andhra and Rs. 185·40 lakhs for Telangana—was provided for development of roads and road transport. In Andhra region, the Plan envisaged the upgrading of 1,811 miles of roads to State Highways standards. Twenty-seven State Highways covering the length and breadth of the State and connecting the neighbouring States, were proposed to be improved. It was also proposed to take over a length of 1,050 miles of District Board roads to the control of Government by the end of the Second Plan. Of this, 976 miles of roads were already taken over by the Government during the first three years of the Plan period and improvements to these roads are being carried out priority being assigned to roads which assist production, especially, agricultural production.

During the first three years of the Second Plan, 206 miles of roads were black topped, 47 miles 2 furlongs were metalled and an amount of Rs. 33·20 lakhs was spent on bridges and other improvements. Against the provision of Rs. 30·50 lakhs made for tools and plant required for the execution of works, an amount of Rs. 11·72 lakhs was already spent. Towards the State Government's liability of the Scheme for diversion of National Highways No. 5 in East and West Godavari districts, an amount of Rs. 11·5 lakhs was spent out of the Second Plan provision of Rs. 34·5 lakhs. For the development of roads vested with the District Boards, full grants were given for spillover works and half grants were given for new works. With a view to assist the Road Transport Corporation in running the Nationalised passenger transport services efficiently, financial aid was provided to the Corporation. The Corporation so far purchased 200 vehicles during 1959-60 and 300 are proposed to be purchased during 1960-61.

In Telangana, under spillover works, 116 miles of roads were formed during the first three years of the Plan period. During the remaining two years, four more miles of new roads will be formed besides spending 2·44 lakhs on the construction of bridges, etc. Under new road works, 38 miles 3 furlongs of new roads were formed during the first three years. During 1959-60 and 1960-61, it is expected that about 150 miles of new roads will be formed and 40 miles will be metalled. Dust-proofing of roads will have been done to a length of about 516 miles by the end of the Plan period. Survey divisions were established and the expenditure on this account during the Plan period would be of the order of Rs. 8·70 lakhs.

The development of communications, though recognised as one of primary importance, has not been going on at the required pace, as high priority was not given for this item during the First and Second Five-Year Plans. The general growth of economic activity in the country in recent years and the inability of the railways to meet all the traffic demands provide considerable opportunity for the expansion of road transport. The average road mileage per 100 square miles in Andhra Pradesh is only 18 as against the All India figure of 25. The State has about 522 miles of surfaced roads and 275 miles of unsurfaced roads per million population. There are vast undeveloped areas in the State containing huge quantities of forest and mineral wealth. There are also large tracts of rural areas where huge quantities of foodgrains and other agricultural commodities are produced which are not being promptly brought to the marketing and consuming centres due to

inadequate means of communications and also due to the extra cost involved in the primitive methods of transport in these areas. With the type of economic activity envisaged in the Third Plan under different sectors, rural communications will, therefore, have to be given due emphasis.

With a view to do justice to the development of roads, the Chief Engineers of all States have drawn up a " Road Development Plan " for India covering a period of twenty years commencing from the Third Five-Year Plan after carefully examining the needs of trade and commerce for the next twenty years. The size of the All India " Road Development Plan " thus formulated is estimated at Rs. 5,200·00 crores and of this, the State's Plan as finalised in consultation with the Consulting Engineer Road Development, Government of India is of the order of Rs. 480·00 crores. This Plan represents the correct and modest assessment of the requirements of roads in the State for the next 20 years commencing from 1961. It envisages the increase of road mileage from 18½ at present to 55 per 100 square miles at the end of the " Road Development Plan ". The schemes proposed for inclusion in the Third Plan have, therefore, been formulated keeping in view the targets set out for the 20 year period of the " Road Development Plan ".

" State Roads " in Andhra area which form the main frame work of roads in the State are at present insufficient to meet the present day traffic and there is every need to increase their length. These main 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-connections between districts. They should also, from a strategic point of view, serve as alternative routes in case of damage or breakdown in any one line of communication. In the Third Plan, it is, therefore, proposed to provide a large number of roads to be brought under better condition and to form a net work of inter-State and inter-district roads. Besides undertaking spill-over works from Second Plan comprising formation of 13 miles of roads, black topping 212 miles, metalling 37 miles and cement concreting 21 miles, it is proposed to form 53 miles of black topped roads, 38 miles of metalled roads, 25 miles of cement concreted roads and 23 miles of new roads. It is also proposed to construct 7 major bridges, 14 minor bridges and 200 culverts. An amount of Rs. 200·00 lakhs on spill-over works and Rs. 125·00 lakhs on new works has been proposed to be provided for implementing this programme. It is also proposed to take over 1,500 miles of District Board roads to the

control of Government and improve them to the required standards. The roads proposed to be taken over to the control of Government will be improved under the scheme 'Upgrading of roads taken over to the control of Government'. Under this scheme, it is proposed to cement concrete two miles, to provide black topping for 8 miles, to metal 12 miles and to construct 2 bridges and 30 culverts. Towards this an amount of Rs. 30·00 lakhs—Rs 20·00 lakhs for spill-over works and Rs. 10·00 lakhs for new works—is provided in the Plan. The plantation and maintenance of avenues on Government roads is also contemplated for which it is proposed to provide Rs. 1·00 lakh. For the proper and speedy execution of works both under "State Roads" and "Other Roads", acquisition of heavy plant and machinery is necessary. For this purpose, it is proposed to provide Rs. 20·00 lakhs during the Third Plan period. A provision of Rs. 4·00 lakhs is also made for the construction of building for section and division stores and sheds for costly tools and plant.

The State Government have agreed to bear one-eighth cost of the scheme for diversion of National Highway No. 5 in East and West Godavari districts plus an amount of Rs. 10·00 lakhs being the extra cost involved in the construction of a bridge with full water-way across the Gowtami branch of river Godavari favoured by the State Government as against the one with restricted water-way suggested by the Government of India. An amount of Rs. 20·00 lakhs is proposed to set apart towards the State Government liability on this account during the Third Plan.

The development of 'Other Roads' vests with the local bodies. But the expenditure on these road works is shared by the Government, the local bodies and the beneficiaries. As matching contributions from the local bodies and beneficiaries are not forthcoming to the required extent, it is proposed to give full grants for all works during the Third Plan. The proposed provision during the Third Plan is Rs. 25·00 lakhs for spill-over works and Rs. 12·00 lakhs for new works.

The construction and maintenance of village roads and co-ordination of the work being done on village roads through several agencies should receive full attention as part of State's Planning of road development. The scheme "Roads in Village Plans" has, therefore, been formulated which contemplates the construction of new village and inter-village roads and construction of culverts, and bridges on these roads with which the people associate themselves by contributions. An amount of Rs. 83·00 lakhs would be provided for this scheme during the Third Plan.

To fall in line with the declared policy of the Government of India and the Planning Commission and with the object of ensuring development of the road transport services on right lines, an autonomous Road Transport Corporation for the State was established with effect from 11th January 1958 and the management of the State Road Transport Department was transferred to the Corporation. It is hoped that the passenger road transport services all over the State would be nationalised through a phased programme by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan period. To enable the Corporation to shoulder the stupendous task of running efficiently the passenger transport services, thus nationalised, it would be essential to provide necessary capital towards the purchase of vehicles and equipment and construction of garages and workshops. It is, therefore, proposed to provide an amount of Rs. 350·00 lakhs to the Corporation by way of loans in the State's sector of the Third Plan. The Corporation will repay the loan with interest in instalments.

In Telangana region, under "State Roads" an amount of Rs. 145·00 lakhs for spill over works and Rs. 35·00 lakhs for the new works will be provided during the Third Plan period. About 160 miles of roads will be formed 110 miles black topped and 3 miles metalled under spillover works during the Plan period. Under "New Works", besides the formation of 16 miles of new roads, 16 miles of cement concreting and 10 miles of black topping will be undertaken to improve the existing roads. Five bridges and 75 culverts also will be constructed. About 300 miles of district board roads are proposed to be taken over to the control of Government and improve them to the required standards. An amount of Rs. 5·00 lakhs would be required for this purpose during the Third Plan. About 6 miles will be metalled, 4 miles black topped, one mile cement concreted and 1 bridge and 14 culverts will be constructed on these taken over roads. A sum of Rs. 0·50 lakh is also proposed to be provided for the development of avenues on Government roads.

For the proper and timely execution of the various works included in the Plan, mechanical equipment is required. It is, therefore, proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 10·00 lakhs for the purchase of necessary tools and plant during the Third Plan period. It is also proposed to provide Rs. 4·50 lakhs for Survey Divisions for investigation of works and preparation of estimates.

With a view to provide new village and inter-village roads with culverts, etc., necessary on these roads, block grants are

proposed to be given under the scheme for "Roads in Village Plans". An amount of Rs. 80·00 lakhs will be set apart for this purpose in the Third Plan.

Thus, it is proposed to include 14 schemes costing Rs. 1,150·00 lakhs in the Third Five-Year Plan. Of these, 9 schemes costing Rs. 870·00 lakhs relate to Andhra region and the remaining five schemes which are estimated to cost Rs. 280·00 lakhs relate to Telangana region. Out of the total outlay of Rs. 1,150·00 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 199·80 lakhs will be provided during 1961-62.

Statement XIX shows the details of physical targets proposed to be achieved during the Plan period under each scheme as also during 1961-62.

STATEMENT—XIX
ROADS AND ROAD TRANSPORT

Scheme	Item	Unit	Physical targets for	
			1961-66	1961-62
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ANDHRA REGION				
Spillover Schemes				
1. State Roads:				
(a) Spillover works	.. (i) Construction of roads.	Miles	13	2
	(ii) Black-topping	..	212	35
	(iii) Metalling	..	37	6
	(iv) Cement concreting	..	21	4
(b) Upgrading of roads taken over to the control of Government.	(i) Cement concreting	..	2	..
	(ii) Black-topping	.. ..	8	2
	(iii) Metalling	.. ..	12	2
	(iv) Construction of bridges.	No	2	..
	(v) Construction of culverts.	No	30	6

STATEMENT XIX—Cont.

ROADS AND ROAD TRANSPORT—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ANDHRA REGION—Cont.				
Spill-over Schemes—Cont.				
2.	State's share of the scheme for diversion of National Highway No. 5	Construction of bridge with full water way across the Gowtami branch of river Godavari.	No	1 ..
3.	Other Roads Spill-over works.	.. Targets not available		
New Schemes				
4.	State Roads: ..	..	
	(a) New Works	.. (i) New Formation .. Miles	23	4
		(ii) Cement concreting.	23	4
		(iii) Black-topping	53	9
		(iv) Metalling	38	6
		(v) Construction of major bridges.	No	7 1
		(vi) Construction of minor bridges.	14	2
		(vii) Construction of culverts.	200	30
	(b) Upgrading of roads taken over to the control of Government.	Included in item 1(b) above.		
	(c) Avenues ..	.. Planting of avenue trees	..	..
5.	Tools and Plant	.. Purchase of tools and plant.	Value Rs. in lakhs.	20·00 3·00
6.	Buildings for Stores	.. Construction of Building.	No	1 ..
7.	Other Roads—New works	} Targets not available		
8.	Roads in village plans			
9.	Aid to Andhra Pradesh Road Transport Corporation.	Issue of loans	Rs. in lakhs.	350·00 58·00

STATEMENT XIX—*Cont.*
ROADS AND ROAD TRANSPORT—*Cont.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
TELANGANA REGION				
Spill—over Schemes				
1. State Roads—spill over works	(i) Construction of roads.	Mile	160	27
	(ii) Metalling .. ..	.. ..	3	..
	(iii) Black-topping .. ..	.. ..	110	19
New Schemes				
2. State Roads:				
(a) New Works	.. (i) New Formation ..	..	16	2
	(ii) Cement concreting ..	..	16	2
	(iii) Black-topping ..	..	10	2
	(iv) Construction of bridges.	No	5	1
	(v) Construction of culverts.	..	75	10
(b) Upgrading of Roads taken over to the control of Government.	(i) Cement concreting .	Miles	1	..
	(ii) Black topping .. ..	.. ..	4	1
	(iii) Metalling .. ..	.. ..	6	1
	(iv) Construction of bridges.	No	1	..
	(v) Construction of culverts.	..	14	3
(c) Avenues	.. Planting of avenue trees.		..	..
3. Tools and Plant	.. Purchase of tools and plant.	Value Rs. in lakhs.	10·00	1·00
4. Survey Divisions	.. Formation of survey Divisions.	Staff Scheme		
5. Roads in Village Plans	.. Targets not available			

CHAPTER XXIV

DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM

Andhra Pradesh offers a rich and variegated field for the tourist. A visit to India will be incomplete without a visit to this part of the country. Its ancient art and architecture, beautiful lakes and forests, temples and mosques, festivals and folk life, crafts and vocations, centres of industry and seats of education, people and culture are objects of more than ordinary interest to the tourist who seeks to see something new. The forests in Andhra Pradesh are a veritable paradise for Shikaris. The country's shipyard at Visakhapatnam, the Machkund Project, the Nizamsagar Project, the Nagarjunasagar Project and the site of the ancient Buddhist University, the unique cottage industries of Nakkapalli, Kondapalli, Warangal, Karimnagar and Nirmal, the historic Fort of Golconda and the unique Museum of Salar Jung are some of the specialities in Andhra Pradesh which are worth seeing for a tourist.

Although no schemes were implemented during the First Plan period towards the development of tourism, the State's Second Plan carried a provision of Rs. 8.77 lakhs for constructing fourteen Rest Houses and Travellers Bungalows at important tourist centres like Srisailem, Simhachalam, Ramappa, Amaravathi, Mahanandi, Tirupathi, Pakhal lake, etc., besides improving the existing travellers bungalows in some centres.

Still there are many tourist centres in Andhra Pradesh where there are no accommodation facilities. The existing facilities in some centres require to be improved. It is, therefore, proposed to construct 9 tourist rest houses at the various centres in the State. Of these, 5 are of Low-Income Group Rest Houses—one each at Tirupathi, Himayatsagar, Araku, Nizamabad Kagaznagar and 3 are Upper-Income Group Rest Houses—one each at Adilabad, Chintapalle and Nizamabad. To carry out this construction programme, a sum of Rs. 6.00 lakhs—Rs. 3.50 lakhs for Andhra region and Rs. 2.50 lakhs for Telangana region is proposed to be provided in the Plan towards State's share. It is expected that another Rs. 8.50 lakhs would be made available from the central sector for the construction of tourist rest houses in the State. Out of the total outlay of Rs. 6.00 lakhs in the State sector, an amount of Rs. 0.80 lakh would be provided during 1961-62.

Statement XX shows the physical targets proposed to be achieved during the Plan period as also during 1961-62.

STATEMENT XX

TOURISM

Scheme	Item	Unit	Physical targets for	
			1961-66	1961-62
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ANDHRA REGION				
1. Construction of buildings for providing tourist facilities at Visakhapatnam.	Construction of building	.. No	1	1*
2. Construction of L.I.G. Rest House at Tirupathi.	Construction of L.I.G. Rest House.	.. "	1	1*
3. U.I.G. and L.I.G. Rest Houses at Araku	.. Construction of :	.. "	1	1*
	.. (i) U.I.G. Rest House	.. "	1	
	.. (ii) L.I.G. Rest House	.. "	1	
4. U.I.G. Rest House at Chintapalli.	.. Construction of U.I.G. Rest House	.. "	1	..
TELANGANA REGION				
1. L.I.G. Rest House at Himayatsagar.	.. Construction of L.I.G. Rest House.	.. "	1	1*
2. U.I.G. Rest House at Adilabad.	.. Construction of U.I.G. Rest House.	.. "	1	1*
3. L.I.G. Rest House at Nizamabad.	.. Construction of L.I.G. Rest House.	.. "	1	..
L.I.G. Rest House at Kagaznagar.	.. Construction of L.I.G. Rest House.	.. "	1	1*

*Though these Rest Houses will be taken up for construction during 1961-62, they will not be completed by the end of the year.

CHAPTER XXV.

EDUCATION.

The success of Planning in a democracy depends on the growth of the spirit of Co-operation and disciplined citizenship and the degree to which it is possible to evoke public enthusiasm and build-up local leadership. It is essential for the successful implementation of the Plan that the educational programme should train the individual to place obligations above rights and should help the growth of creative facilities and critical appreciation.

During the First Plan period, in Andhra area, 1,550 elementary schools were opened in addition to 1,829 schools opened under the scheme for "the relief of educated unemployed." Twenty-one secondary schools, twelve new Arts Colleges, one Government Training College, eleven Basic Training Schools and two Special schools for defective children were started. The Engineering Colleges at Kakinada and Anantapur were established and improved at a cost of Rs. 37.66 lakhs. A new Engineering College at Waltair, a Post-graduate Basic Training College at Pentapadu were established. The number of adult schools rose from 536 to 2,658 at the end of the Plan. Twenty-six High Schools were improved under the scheme of improvement of selected Secondary Schools and 23 selected Primary schools were developed as School-cum-Community Centres.

Two Polytechnics started at Vuyyuru and Kakinada prior to the First Plan were developed during the First Plan period. Six Diploma courses in Automobile, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Radio Engineering, Fisheries Technology and Navigation at the Andhra Polytechnic, Kakinada with an annual admission of 160 students and three Diploma courses in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering at the Vuyyuru Polytechnic with an annual admission of 100 were started. The industrial school attached to the Polytechnic, Kakinada was also developed to impart training in five certificate courses, viz., auto-servicing, carpentry, cabinet-making, electric wiring, general mechanics and handloom weaving with an intake capacity of 100 per year. During the First Plan period, the out-turn of Diploma holders in these Polytechnics was 771.

The progress achieved during the First Plan period in the Telangana area of the erstwhile Hyderabad State has

not been separately recorded. At the end of the First Plan, in Telangana, there were about 7,000 Primary schools with an enrolment of 5.44 lakhs at the Primary stage, 401 Middle schools with an enrolment of 0.87 lakhs and 198 High schools and Middle-cum-High schools with an enrolment of about 0.43 lakhs. The total number of technical and vocational institutions started was 12 out of which two were Polytechnics, two were industrial institutions and the rest miscellaneous institutions.

To carry forward the development initiated in the First Plan, schemes costing Rs. 1,094.14 lakhs—Rs. 651.21 lakhs for Andhra region and Rs. 442.93 lakhs for Telangana region were formulated for implementation during the Second Plan period. During the First Four-Years of the Second Plan period an expenditure of about Rs. 780.00 lakhs was incurred. It is proposed to utilise the balance during the last year of the Plan.

At the beginning of the Second Plan period, 23.59 lakhs children—18.15 lakhs in the Andhra area and 5.44 lakhs in the Telangana area—were reading in Classes I to V. As against the additional enrolment targets of 2.19 lakhs in Andhra and 1.73 lakhs in Telangana, the achievements during the Plan period will be 3.95 lakhs and 0.66 lakhs respectively in these classes. The final position of the strength in Classes I to V at the end of the Second Plan would thus be 28.20 lakhs—22.10 lakhs in the Andhra area and 6.10 lakhs in the Telangana area.

Similarly improvements can be seen in respect of enrolment in Classes VI to VIII also. The strength in these classes at the beginning of the Second Plan period was 3.07 lakhs—2.22 lakhs in the Andhra area and 0.87 lakh in the Telangana area. During the Second Plan period 0.28 lakh children in Andhra area and 0.18 lakh children in Telangana area will be additionally brought under instruction thus bringing the total strength in Classes VI to VIII at the end of the Second Plan period to 3.55 lakhs—2.50 lakhs in the Andhra area and 1.05 lakhs in the Telangana area.

The other important physical targets programmed and achieved during the Second Plan period were as follows:—

Item	Position in 1955-56	Targets Programmed	Targets achieved	Position in 1960-61
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Primary Schools :				
(i) Total	.. 28,538	2,795	4,990	33,528
(ii) Junior Basic	.. 685	2,595	1,930	2,615
2. Middle Schools				
	.. 281	230	760	1,041
3. High/Higher Secondary Schools :				
(i) High Schools	.. 687	40	272	959
(ii) Higher Secondary Schools	.. ..	30	93	93
(iii) Multipurpose Schools	. 39	10	9	48
4. Colleges for General Education :				
(i) Intermediate Colleges	.. 17	..	(-13)	4
(ii) Degree Colleges	. 37	..	25	62
5. Training Institutions :				
(i) Training Schools	.. 93	2	44	137
(ii) Training Colleges	.. 8	..	..	9

With a view to improve facilities for technical education, two Polytechnics, one at Visakhapatnam and another at Tirupathi have been started. These Polytechnics will offer instruction in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering. The Plan also envisages provision of Training for an additional number of 7,828 candidates under craftsmen training schemes. The Warangal Polytechnic will be developed by the introduction of diploma courses in mechanical and electrical engineering of the National Certificate standard. Under the scheme of expansion of training facilities for skilled craftsmen, a second shift will be introduced at the Central Crafts Institute, Hyderabad and Government Technical Training Centre, Nizamabad. A new Technical Training Centre will also be established at Warangal with 248 seats.

The State's Third Five-Year Plan for General Education has been formulated keeping in view the following targets to be achieved by the end of the Third Plan:—

(1) Introduction of free, universal and compulsory education for 95 per cent of boys and 70 per cent of girls of the age group 6 to 11 years and increase in educational facilities for the children of age groups 11 to 14 and 14 to 17 to the extent necessary.

(2) To remove regional disparities and bring up the backward regions to the average national level;

(3) To raise 400 of the Secondary Schools to the Higher Secondary level and introduce a reasonable number of diversified courses; and

(4) To link education at all stages with training and employment opportunities.

Pre-Primary Education.—An adequate provision of pre-primary instruction in the form of nursery or pre-basic schools is an essential adjunct to any national system of education. With a view to improve pre-primary education in the State, it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 5·00 lakhs in the Plan—Rs. 3·00 lakhs for Andhra and Rs. 2·00 lakhs for Telangana. The additional teachers proposed to be appointed will be 200—120 in Andhra and 80 in Telangana.

Primary Education—(a) 6 to 11 age Group.—To achieve the objective of providing free and universal primary education for all the children of 6 to 11 age group, an additional number of 20·81 lakhs children will have to be enrolled in schools during the Third Plan period and an additional number of 52,025 teachers will have to be appointed for this purpose. The Central Working Group on Education for the Third Five-Year Plan recommended that the Third Five-Year Plan for Andhra Pradesh should aim at enrolling 95 per cent of the boys and 70 per cent of the girls in the age-group of 6-11 in primary classes. It is therefore proposed to enrol 16 lakhs additional children in Classes I to V during the Third Plan period. Of this number, five lakhs are proposed to be enrolled in the existing schools. For providing instruction for the balance of 11 lakhs, 28,000 additional teachers are proposed to be appointed. Of the 16 lakhs additional children to be enrolled, 8·10 lakhs would be girls—4·90 lakhs in Andhra area and 3·20 lakhs in Telangana area. The programme as drawn up now envisages that at the end of the Third Plan period 82·4 per cent of children of the age-group 6-11. (94·8 per cent of boys and 70·1 per cent of girls) would be attending the primary classes. Pro-

vision has been made in the Plan for strengthening the offices of the Deputy Inspectors of Schools to cope with the work. Provision has also been made for supply of midday meals, books and stationary for poor pupils.

Basic Education has been accepted as the National pattern of education at the elementary stage and although systematic efforts have been made during the First and Second-Five Year Plans for its development, a great leeway has yet to be made up. The Government of India have initiated a national programme of orientating the elementary schools towards the basic pattern through the introduction of such of the features in non-basic schools as do not involve relatively large financial outlay or require fully basic trained personnel—the two factors which have been largely responsible for the slow progress of basic education. It is proposed to give orientation training of 15 days duration to 68,000 ordinary Elementary School Teachers—48,000 in Andhra area and 20,000 in Telangana—so that the salient features of Basic Education may be introduced in the non-Basic Elementary Schools. Towards this end, it is also proposed to provide equipment to 29,000 non-Basic Elementary Schools at the rate of Rs. 75 per school to introduce spinning and kitchen gardening.

Provision has also been made to develop 29 schools in urban areas as Model Basic Schools—one in each Educational district, at a cost of Rs. 8,300. The Plan also contemplated consolidation and strengthening of the existing Basic Schools and conversion of 40 non-Basic Training Schools to the Basic pattern.

(b) 11-14 Age-group.—During the Third Plan period, it is proposed to enrol 2·58 lakhs additional children—1·58 lakhs in the Andhra area and 1·00 lakh in Telangana area. Of this additional number, 90,000 children would be enrolled in the existing schools without appointing additional teachers. With this additional enrolment, the enrolment in Classes VI to VIII at the end of the Third Plan would be 6·13 lakhs—4·08 lakhs in Andhra area and 2·05 lakhs in Telangana area—and this would account for 21·58 per cent of the then population of this age-group (21·98 per cent in Andhra area and 20·84 per cent in Telangana area). Towards this end, 6,700 additional teachers—3,500 in the Andhra area and 3,200 in the Telangana area—will be appointed.

Secondary Education.—Provision has been made in the Third Plan to enrol 50,000 additional children in Classes IX to XII—30,000 in Andhra area and 20,000 in Telangana by appointing 2,500 additional teachers—1,500 in Andhra area and 1,000 in Telangana area. With this additional enrolment, the percentage of enrolment to the population of this age-group at the end of the Third Plan would be 9·36 (15·40 per cent of boys and 3·33 per cent of girls).

The number of Higher Secondary Schools including multi-purpose schools at the end of the Second Plan will be 141—95 in Andhra and 46 in Telangana area. Provision has been made in the Third Plan to upgrade 400 High Schools into Higher Secondary Schools. Of these, 250 schools will be in Andhra area and the remaining 150 in Telangana area. It is proposed to open five new Multi-purpose schools with Central assistance on cent per cent basis.

There are at present nine training colleges in the State and it is proposed to increase the intake capacity of four Government Training Colleges by 150.

Provision has been made in the Plan for scholarships, Seminars and strengthening of the Inspectorate. The total cost of all the Schemes relating to Secondary Education is Rs. 5·49 crores.

University Education.—Provision has been made in the Third Five-Year Plan for the payment of *ad hoc* grant-in-aid to the three Universities in the State. Provision is also made for establishing a new University in the year 1965-66.

Provision has also been made for the construction of Deputy Wardens' Quarters for six colleges—four in Andhra and two in Telangana area—and construction of Hostels for two Colleges in Telangana area and one College in Andhra area.

To meet the dearth of Science graduates the facilities for Science courses in degree classes are proposed to be increased, so as to turn out an additional number of 6,000 Science Graduates per annum ultimately. The target under Collegiate education is the completion of the pattern of three year degree course. In all, a sum of Rs. 196·00 lakhs has been provided in the Plan.

Social Education.—Towards the development of Social Education, improvements will be effected to the libraries

as well as *Audio-visual* Education. A sum of Rs. 10·00 lakhs has been provided—6·00 lakhs for Andhra and Rs. 4·00 lakhs for Telangana—for Social Education excluding *Audio-Visual* Education. For *Audio-Visual* Education a provision of Rs. 3·00 lakhs—Two lakhs for Andhra and one lakh for Telangana—has been made.

Physical Education.—The National Cadet Corps and Auxiliary Cadet Corps are proposed to be expanded at an additional cost of Rs. 17·00 lakhs.

Technical Education.—With a view to meet the increased needs of the engineering personnel in the Third Five-Year Plan, it is proposed to establish a Polytechnic at Srikakulam. Besides this, it is also proposed to develop the Music schools, colleges and the College of Fine Arts in the State and also to establish two Girls' Technical Institutes and upgrade the Domestic Science Training College to the degree level. A sum of Rs. 303·25 lakhs—Rs. 193·20 lakhs for Andhra area and Rs. 110·05 lakhs for Telangana—is proposed in the Plan for the development of Technical Education. Besides this, it is also proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 1·75 lakhs for Archæology and Museums.

Thus, in all, an outlay of Rs. 2,361·00 lakhs—Rs. 1,272·98 lakhs for Andhra and Rs. 1,088·02 lakhs for Telangana—is proposed under both general education and technical education during the Third Plan period. Of this, an amount of Rs. 317·55 lakhs is proposed to be spent during 1961-62.

The details of schemes together with the targets proposed to be achieved during the Third Plan period as also during 1961-62 will be found in Statement XXI.

STATEMENT—XXI

EDUCATION

Scheme	Item	Unit	Physical targets for	
			1961-66	1961-62
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ANDHRA AREA				
Technical Education				
1. Lumpsum provision for grant to a Private Engineering College (subject to a decision on open door policy).	(i) Starting of Private Eng : College with Govt. grant.	No.	1	..
	(ii) Additional intake.	No.	120	..
2. Provision of limited P.G. activity in the State institutions including Universities outside Central Plan and without Central Assistance.	(i) No. of institutions to be benefited.	No.	3	..
	(ii) Intake.	.. No.	30	..
3. Establishment of Polytechnic at Srikakulam.	(i) Opening of Polytechnic.	No.	1	1
	(ii) Additional intake	No.	120	120
4. Attachment of 3 Junior Technical Schools at Polytechnics at Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Anantapur	(i) Starting of Junior technical Schools.	No.	4	1
	(ii) Intake	.. No.	240	60
5. Part-time courses—Training of Technical Teachers for Polytechnics.	(i) Starting of part-time courses for teachers.	No.	1	1
	(ii) Intake.	.. No.	60	60
6. Expansion of degree courses at Anantapur Engineering College	.. (i) Expansion of Degree course.	.. No.	1	1
	(ii) Intake	.. No.	30	30
7. Grant to Engineering College. Waltair for 5 years integrated course.	(i) Starting of integrated course	.. No.	1	1
	(ii) Intake	.. No.	..	..
8. Technical Institutions for girls..	(i) Starting of Technical Institutions.	.. No.	1	1
	.. (ii) Intake	.. No.	200	100

STATEMENT—XXI—Cont.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Elementary Education					
1. Opening of Pre-Primary Sections.	..	Appointment of teachers.	..	No.	120 24
2. Introduction of Universal Free Education for the age group 6-11 years.	..	(i) Teachers to be appointed.	..	14,000	1,500
		(ii) Class rooms to be constructed.	..	10,000	2,000
	..	(iii) Additional children to be enrolled.	..	9,00,000	60,000
3. Orientation of ordinary Elementary Schools towards Basic Pattern	..	(i) Teachers to be trained.	..	48,000	10,000
		(ii) Schools to be orientated.	..	21,000	4,000
4. Establishment of Model Basic Schools in Urban areas.	..	Schools to be constructed.	..	19	4
5. Conversion of non-basic training schools.	..	Schools to be converted.	..	36	8
6. (a) Educational facilities for the Children in age group 11-14 years.	..	(i) Teachers to be appointed.	..	3,500	500
	..	(ii) Pupils to be enrolled.	..	1,58,000	27,000
(b) Opening of New Middle schools or upgrading Primary Schools.	..	(i) Schools to be opened.	..	350	40
	..	(ii) Class rooms to be constructed.	..	500	100
Secondary Education					
7. Education facilities for the children in the age group 14-17 years.	..	(i) Teachers to be appointed.	..	1,500	300
	..	(ii) Pupils to be enrolled.	..	30,000	6,000
	..	(iii) Upgrading of Schools.	..	290	58
		(iv) Class rooms to be constructed	..	400	80

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
8.	Conversion of High Schools into Higher secondary schools.	Conversion of schools.	Nos.	250	50
9.	Increasing the intake capacity in Government Training Colleges.	Additional pupils to be enrolled.	„	100	30
10.	Multi-purpose Schools	Schools to be opened	No.	3	1
University Education					
11.	Establishment of University	University to be opened.	No.	1	..
12.	Construction of Deputy Wardens' Quarters.	Quarters to be constructed.	„	4	..
13.	Construction of Hostels	Hostels to be constructed.	„	1	..
14.	Increasing the facilities for Science Education at Under-Graduate Level.	Additional seats to be provided.	„	10,800	1,200

TELENGANA REGION

Technical Education

1.	Limited P.G. Activity in the State and University Institutions outside Central Plan and without Central assistance.	Intake	No.	10	..
2.	Development of Fine Arts				
	(a) College of Architecture	(i) Institutions to be opened.	„	1	1
		(ii) Intake	„	..	..
	(b) Music Institutions	(iii) Institutions to be opened.	„	2	2
		(ii) Intake	„	..	..
3.	Attachment of Junior Technical School in the Polytechnic at Warangal.	(i) Technical School to be opened.	„	1	1
		(ii) Intake	„	60	60
4.	Part-time courses and training of Technical Teachers for Polytechnics	(i) Starting of Part-time courses for teachers.	„	1	1
		(ii) Intake	„	30	30

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
5.	Grant to Osmania University for 5 year integrated course.	(i) Starting of integrated course.	No.	1	1
		(ii) Intake	.. ..	..	..
6.	Technical Institutions for girls.	(i) Technical Institutions to be opened.	.. ..	2	1
		(ii) Intake	.. ..	200	100
Elementary Education					
1.	Opening of Primary Sections	Appointment of teachers.	.. ..	80	16
2.	Introduction of Universal Free Education for the age group 6-11 years.	Teachers to be appointed.	.. ..	14,000	1,500
	Grant-in-aid for School buildings.	Class rooms to be constructed.	.. ..	10,000	2,000
	Additional children to be enrolled.	Additional intake	.. ..	7,00,000	60,000
3.	Orientation of Ordinary Elementary Schools towards Basic Pattern.				
	(a) Training of Teachers	Teachers to be Trained.	.. ..	20,000	4,000
	(b) Number of schools to be orientated.	Schools to be orientated.	.. ..	8,000	2,000
4.	Establishment of Model Basic Schools in Urban areas by conversion.	Schools to be converted.	.. ..	10	2
5.	Conversion of non-basic training schools.	Training schools to be converted.	.. ..	4	..
6.	Additional enrolment in Training Schools.	Pupils	.. ..	1,250	1,250
7.	Educational facilities for the children in the age group 11-14 years.				
	(a) Number of teachers to be appointed.	Teachers to be appointed.	.. ..	3,200	500
	(b) Number of children to be enrolled.	Pupils to be enrolled.	.. ..	1,00,000	17,000

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(c) Opening of New Middle Schools to be opened or upgraded. Schools or upgrading Primary Schools.			Nos.	225	40
(d) Construction of School buildings.		Class rooms to be constructed.	.. ..	400	80
Secondary Education					
8. Educational facilities for the children in the age group 14-17 years.					
(a) Number of teachers to be appointed.	..	Teachers to be appointed.	.. ..	1,000	200
(b) Number of children to be enrolled.	..	Pupils to be enrolled	..	20,000	4,000
(c) Upgrading Middle Schools to High Schools.	..	Schools to be upgraded.	.. ..	150	30
(d) Construction of buildings.	..	Class rooms to be constructed.	.. ..	260	52
9. Conversion of High Schools to Higher Secondary Schools.		Conversion of High Schools.	..	150	30
10. Increasing the intake capacity in Government Training Colleges.	..	Additional pupils to be enrolled.	..	50	50
11. Multi-purpose schools	..	Schools to be opened	..	2	..
University Education					
2. Construction of Deputy Wardens quarters.	..	Quarters to be constructed.	.. ..	2	..
3. Construction of Hostels	..	Hostels to be constructed.	.. ..	2	..
4. Increasing the facilities for Science Education at Under- Graduate level.	..	Additional seats to be provided.	.. ..	7,200	800

CHAPTER XXVI.

MEDICAL.

In a country where the general level of health is too low due to malnutrition and other factors, any programme of development towards better health should lay greater emphasis on the curative side. In fact, till the general level of health is considerably raised by an increase in the standard of living, the curative aspect of health programme will be all the more important. The number of medical institutions existing at present are not enough to provide any reasonable standard of medical service to the people and more so to the people in rural areas. It is therefore necessary to provide larger hospital accommodation and improvement of the services in hospitals including staff, accommodation, equipment and supplies so as to bring them increasingly within the reach of all the people, both urban and rural. Towards this end, a programme for the provision of more medical facilities was initiated during the First Plan period.

In Andhra area, during the First Plan, the annual admissions in the Andhra Medical College were increased from 65 to 125 to provide adequate number of doctors to man the various hospitals to be started. The bed strength of the King George Hospital was increased to 1,000 with the construction of three medical blocks. A pharmacology block was also completed in addition to the expansion of the Anatomy block. A Regional Laboratory was established in Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam and new departments like Department of Social and Preventive Medicine and Pædiatric Department was started. In the Guntur Medical College, clinical courses were organised and the bed strength of the General Hospital at Guntur was increased to 350. Additional departments for Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynæcology, Eye, E.N.T., Orthopædics, Tuberculosis, Venereal and Skin diseases were also opened in this hospital. The construction of a new District Headquarters Hospital at Eluru was taken up and completed. Fourteen Taluk Headquarters Hospitals were improved. During the Plan period, 235 compounders, 66 midwives and 50 nurses were trained and 36 Primary Health Centres were opened in rural areas. The Local Fund Dispensaries at Addathigala, Rampachodavaram, Punganur and Razole were provincialised with a

view to ensure their efficient working. Two Leprosy Subsidiary Centres—one at Triupathi and the other at Ramachandrapuram were started. Tuberculosis clinics were established in all District Headquarters Hospitals and certain Taluk Headquarters Hospitals were provided with screening facilities. The General Hospital, Kurnool, was developed in view of the importance of the town as the temporary capital of Andhra and three special departments, *viz.*, Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics and Gynæcology were created and placed in charge of a specialist. A Thoracic Surgery Unit, a Blood Bank and a Family Planning Clinic were also opened at Kurnool. Family Planning Clinics were organised at Kakinada, Visakhapatnam and Guntur. Considerable progress was also recorded during the First Plan period in the Telangana region of the former Hyderabad State.

The general aim of the medical programmes during the Second Five-Year Plan is to expand existing medical services so as to bring them increasingly within the reach of all the people. A sum of Rs. 541.11 lakhs—Rs. 325.08 lakhs for Andhra and Rs. 216.03 lakhs for Telangana—was provided during the Second Plan for the implementation of the Medical Schemes. Against this, a sum of Rs. 367.34 lakhs was spent by the end of the fourth year of the Plan leaving a balance of Rs. 177.73 lakhs to be spent during the final year of the Plan.

During the first four years, the programme for the development of Medical Colleges and affiliated teaching units were carried out unhampered. The annual admissions into the institutions have been increased to 530 from 290 and facilities have been afforded for opening two more Medical Colleges under the private management with 100 admissions in each. Construction of New Osmania Medical College in Hyderabad is in progress. So far, 132 Primary Health Centres have been opened and it is proposed to open 200 more Primary Health Centres by the end of Second Plan.

District and Taluk Hospitals have been considerably expanded and facilities for special treatment provided in many of the District Hospitals.

A College of Nurses leading to B.Sc. Degree in Nursing has been opened with an intake capacity of 20 and a Dental Wing for the award of B.D.S. Degree has been opened with an annual admission of 25. All the Local Fund Dis-

pensaries situated in the Taluk Headquarters have been provincialised and Infectious Disease Hospitals are under construction at four places, *viz.*, Guntur, Visakhapatnam, Tirupathi and Bhadrachalam. Against the Second Plan target of 136 clinics under Dental, Venereal diseases, Eye, E.N.T., Tuberculosis, Leprosy, Family Planning, etc., 116 have been opened so far and another 61 clinics are proposed to be opened during 1960-61. Eight District Laboratories and four Regional Laboratories were established during the first four years and four more District Laboratories are proposed to be established during 1960-61.

Various training programmes were taken up for imparting training to Nurses. Auxiliary Nurse Midwives, Refractionists and Opticians, Laboratory Assistants, Laboratory Attendants, Compounders, Radiographers, Dark-room Assistants, Sanitary Inspectors, Auxiliary Health Workers and Public Health Nurses and 1,845 candidates were trained so far against the plan target of 1,914. During the first four years of the Plan 695 T.B. isolation beds were provided and another 305 beds are proposed to be established during 1960-61. The bed strength in the various hospitals was increased by nearly 2,000 beds and it is hoped that about 4,000 additional beds will be provided in the various institutions by the end of the Second Plan.

By the end of the Second Plan period, there will be 890 hospitals and dispensaries in the State with a bed strength of about 17,500 including Private and Local Fund institutions.

Under the schemes for the development of Indian systems of Medicine during the Second Plan, facilities for research in Ayurveda and other Indian Systems of Medicine will be provided besides opening of Ayurvedic dispensaries at Alipur, Vinukonda, Anantapur, Masula and Tirupathi and an Unani Dispensary at Proddatur. About 65 additional beds will be provided for conducting research in Ayurveda, Unani and Maternity and Children's diseases in addition to the establishment of a ten-bedded Homoeopathy hospital in Polytechnic, Jambag, Hyderabad. Grants will be given to private institutions, hospitals and dispensaries for the development of Naturopathy and other systems of Indian Medicine including Homeopathy. The existing Herbarium at Hyderabad is also proposed to be improved by providing necessary equipment, etc. The Plan also envisaged improvements to the existing Ayurvedic and Unani Hospitals, establishment of hostels for men and women students of Unani and Ayurvedic Col-

leges besides organising increased training facilities in the various institutes.

The medical programmes during the Third Plan aim at the establishment of more institutional facilities besides expanding existing medical services to bring them increasingly within the reach of all the people. The various schemes proposed to be included in the Third Plan have been formulated with this main objective and they can be divided into the following:

- (1) Hospitals and Dispensaries.
- (2) Health Units.
- (3) Medical Education and Training.
- (4) Control of Communicable diseases like Tuberculosis, Leprosy and Venereal Diseases.
- (5) Laboratory Services.
- (6) Family Planning.

Hospitals and dispensaries.—The District Hospitals at Kakinada and Warangal and the Ruia Hospital at Tirupathi are proposed to be developed into teaching hospitals, hospital pharmacies will be established at the King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam and the Osmania General Hospital, Hyderabad. The development of District and Taluk hospitals is by far the most urgent need to be met if the medical services are to be brought within the reach of people both urban and rural. At the district level, it is proposed to give priority for specialities like Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics and Gynæcology. T.B., Leprosy, Venereal Diseases, Eye and E.N.T. By the end of the Third Plan, each District Hospital will have a bed strength of not less than 250 and no taluk hospital will be having the bed strength of less than 50. The Plan also provides for the improvements to Government Mental Hospital at Hyderabad and Fever Hospital at Lingampalli. During the Plan period it is proposed to provide 5,000 additional beds.

Health Units.—Establishment of Primary Health Centres in as many blocks as possible is a necessary step towards providing an integrated preventive and curative medical services in rural areas. During the Third Plan period, it is therefore proposed to open 300 Primary Health Centres—200 in Andhra and 100 in Telangana. Thus, by the end of the Third Plan all the 445 blocks in the State will be having at least one Primary Health Centre each.

Medical Education and Training.—Under this head it is proposed to open a new Medical College at Tirupathi with an annual intake of 50 students. The existing Medical Colleges will be improved by increasing the admissions and the annual intake of the colleges are expected to be about 1025 during the Third Plan as against 720 at present.

The key to extension of medical services and their efficient operation is the availability of trained personnel in all categories. The training programmes is therefore proposed to be expanded during the Third Plan so as to provide trained personnel in adequate numbers to man the various posts to be created for the development of medical services. The categories for which these training programmes will be launched include Assistant Surgeons, Nurses, Auxiliary Nurse Midwives, Technicians, Pharmacists, Radiographers, Refractionists and Opticians, Occupational Therapy workers and medico-social workers. A model institute of Diploma in Pharmacy is proposed to be established at the King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam.

Control of Communicable diseases like T.B., Leprosy and Venereal Diseases.—Under this head, Venereal disease clinics are proposed to be established in all District hospitals and in some important taluk hospitals during the Third Plan. Thus, in all 20 clinics—ten each in Andhra and Telangana—will be established during the Plan period. At least 15 Leprosy clinics will be established and for isolation of Leprosy patients, more treatment centres will be established to provide for 1,500 new beds. Towards the Control of Tuberculosis, about 21 Tuberculosis clinics—15 in Andhra and six in Telangana—will be established in addition to providing 2,500 Tuberculosis isolation beds. An Anti-Tuberculosis Demonstration and Training Centre and an After-care and Rehabilitation Centre are proposed to be established at Visakhapatnam besides developing the Anti-Tuberculosis Demonstration and Training Centre at Hyderabad. Besides improving the I.D. Hospitals at Visakhapatnam, Guntur and Bhadrachalam, two more I.D. hospitals—one at Kakinada and the other at Warangal will be established with 50 in-patients each.

Laboratory Services.—The institute of preventive medicine requires to be improved so as to provide facili-

ties for preparation of sera and vaccine not only to meet the requirements of Andhra Pradesh but also to other States in Southern zone, if necessary. The existing four regional laboratories also require further expansion besides the district laboratories along with the blood banks attached to them. Necessary provision for the improvement of these laboratories is therefore proposed to be made in the Third Plan.

Medical Research.—Adequate facilities and funds should be provided to Research Institutes which should perform another essential function, namely, the training of workers in specialised fields of medical services. Since Medical Colleges are the main sources for the recruitment of research workers in medical sciences, an atmosphere of research must be developed in these institutions. It is therefore proposed to establish Research Wings in the Medical Colleges besides providing funds for encouraging research work and the work of the Academy to Medical Sciences.

Family Planning Clinics.—The population of the country must be stabilised within the limits permitted by the resources of the country. For this purpose, extension of family planning advice and service is essential. It is therefore proposed to open nine Urban Family Planning Clinics—four in Andhra and five in Telangana—during the Third Plan besides constructing Post-natal wards.

Miscellaneous Schemes.—These schemes include improvements to Niloufer Hospital and the Government Maternity Hospital at Hyderabad. It is also proposed to strengthen the staff at the Directorate and for this purpose a sum of Rs. 3·00 lakhs has been provided in the Plan.

Schemes for the development of Indian Systems of Medicine.—The development of Indian systems of medicine has been neglected in the past and so they require special consideration and weightage in the programme for the Third Five-Year Plan. A sum of Rs. 28·00 lakhs is therefore proposed to be provided in the Third Plan for the development of these systems of medicine. The Nizamia Tibbia College, Hyderabad and the Nizamia General Hospital, Hyderabad, where teaching facilities for the students of Nizamia Tibbia College are provided will be improved during the Third Plan by employing additional staff and

purchasing equipment. The Government Ayurvedic College is the only institution of its kind in the State imparting training leading to Diploma in Ayurveda (*i.e.*, "Ayurveda Visharad." It is proposed to increase admissions to this college by 30 besides increasing the bed strength of Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Hyderabad which serves as a teaching hospital for the students of the Government Ayurvedic College. The scheme for the development of these two institutions also envisages the employment of additional staff and the purchase of furniture and equipment. A new Herbarium will be established in Andhra area besides improving the existing Herbarium at Hyderabad. Improvements are proposed to be effected to the existing facilities for the conduct of research in Ayurveda and Unani by establishing laboratories, museums and additional beds and by extending the field of research to more number of diseases. Besides effecting improvements to the existing Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries in Andhra and Telangana regions, it is proposed to open three Unani dispensaries and Ayurvedic dispensaries each in Andhra and Telangana during the Third Plan period. The other schemes under this head include improvements to Unani and Ayurvedic Pharmacies, upgrading the Department of Indian Medicine and development of institutions of Homeopathy and Naturopathy.

Thus in all a sum of Rs. 740.40 lakhs—Rs. 384.36 lakhs for Andhra region and Rs. 356.04 lakhs for Telangana region—has been made in the Plan. Out of this a sum of Rs. 122.54 lakhs is proposed to be spent during 1961-62.

Statement XXII will furnish the targets proposed to be achieved under each scheme during the Plan period as also during 1961-62.

STATEMENT—XXII

MEDICAL

Scheme	Item	Unit	Physical targets for	
			1961-66	1961-62
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ANDHRA AREA				
Hospitals and Dispensaries				
1. Government General Hospital, Guntur.	(1) Increase of bed-strength.	No.	200	..
	(2) Provision of steam laundry.	No.	1	..
2. Government General Hospital, Kurnool.	Increase of bed strength.	No.	100	..
3. Government General Hospital, Kakinada.	Increase of bed-strength.	No.	150	100
4. Ruia Hospital, Tirupathi	Bed strength	No.	500	100
	Tirupathi.			
5. Government Mental Hospital, Waltair.	Staff Scheme	.. ..	..	..
6. Establishment of Hospital Pharmacy at King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam.	do	..	..	..
7. Improvements to District Hospitals.	(1) Increase of bed-strength of the District Headquarters Hospitals at Eluru, Nellore, Chittoor, Cuddapah and Anantapur.	No.	418	295
	(2) Increase of bed-strength of the T.B. Hospital, Nellore and T.B. Sanatorium Mangalagiri.	No.	98	..
8. Improvements to Taluk Hospitals.	(1) Increase of bed-strength of certain important Taluk Hospitals in the State.	No.	912	213

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	(2) Construction of a new Hospital at Vijayawada—bed strength.	No.	250	..
9. Provincialisation of local fund hospitals.	Provincialisation of certain important Local Fund Institutions situated outside Taluk Headquarters.	No.	5	5
10. Improvements to I.D. Hospital at Visakhapatnam.	Staff Scheme	..	..	..
11. Improvements to I.D. Hospital at Bhadrachalam.	Staff Scheme	..	..	..
12. Improvements to I.D. Hospital, Tirupathi.	Staff scheme	..	..	..
13. Improvements to I.D. Hospital, Guntur.	Staff scheme	..	..	..
14. Establishment of I.D. Hospital, Kakinada.	Staff scheme.	..	..	..
Health Units				
15. Opening of Primary Health Centres.	Construction of buildings and staff quarters for Primary Health Centres.	No.	25	5
Medical Education and Training				
<i>(a) Medical Colleges</i>				
16. Improvements to Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam.	(1) Construction of 40 bedded Cancer Ward at K.G. Hospital, Visakhapatnam.	No.	40	40
	(2) Increase of admissions in the Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam.	No.	25	25
17. Guntur Medical College, Guntur.	Staff Scheme	..	..	..
18. Opening of Medical College at Tirupathi.	Staff Scheme	..		

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
19.	Department of Social and Preventive Medicine, Kurnool Medical College, Kurnool.	Staff scheme	.. .. .	..	..
20.	Establishment of Department of Social and Preventive Medicine, at S.R.M. Medical College, Kakinada.	Staff Scheme	.. .. .	..	..
21.	Establishment of Social and Preventive Medicine at Tirupathi Medical College, Tirupathi.	Staff scheme	.. .. .	..	..
22.	Upgrading of Pathology Department at Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam.	Staff scheme	.. .. .	..	..
23.	Kurnool Medical College, Kurnool.	Staff scheme	.. .. .	..	..
<i>(b) Training</i>					
24.	Training of Assistant Surgeons.	Assistant Surgeons to be trained.	No.	40	8
25.	Training of Nurses	(a) Increase of admission capacity of Nurse Pupils.	No.	420	210
		(b) Appointment of Additional staff.	..	..	..
		(c) Purchase of equipment.	..	..	..
26.	Training of Auxiliary Nurse-Midwives.	Increase of seats for the training of Auxiliary Nurse-Midwives.	No.	360	210
27.	Training of Midwives	Increase of seats for the training of Midwives.	No.	114	..
28.	Training of Auxiliary Health Workers.	Increase of seats for the training of Auxiliary Health Workers.	No.	150	..
29.	Training of Nurses in Public Health.	Training of Nurses in Public Health.	No.	100	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
30. Training of Laboratory Technicians.	.. Increase of seats for the training of Laboratory Technicians.	No.	24	5
31. Training of Laboratory Attendants.	.. Increase of seats for the training of Laboratory Attendants.	No.	36	7
32. Establishment of Model Institute for Diploma in Pharmacy at King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam.	Staff scheme .. ..	..	..	..
33. Training of Pharmacists and compounders.	(i) Training of additional compounders.	No.	350	350
	(ii) Training of Pharmacists.	No.	120	24
34. Training of Radiographers	.. Increase of seats for the training of Radiographers.	No.	30	6
35. Training of Dark Room Assistants.	.. Increase of seats for the training of Dark Room Assistants.	No.	25	5
36. Training of Laboratory Assistants.	.. Increase of seats for the training of Laboratory Assistants.	No.	6	6
37. Training of Sanitary Inspectors.	.. Sanitary Inspectors to be trained.	No.	500	100
Control of Diseases				
<i>Tuberculosis.</i>				
38. Establishment of T.B. Isolation Beds.	.. Beds to be provided	No.	1,000	200
39. Establishment of After-care and Rehabilitation Centre at Visakhapatnam.	.. ..	..	..	..
40. Establishment of Anti-T.B. Demonstration Centre at Visakhapatnam.	.. Staff Scheme .. ..	..	..	..
41. Establishment of T.B. Clinics.	.. Clinics to be opened	No.	6	2

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Leprosy</i>					
42.	Establishment of Leprosy Subsidiary Centres.	.. Establishment of Leprosy Subsidiary Centres.	.. No.	7	1
43.	Establishment of V.D. Clinics	.. Establishment of V. D. Clinics.	.. No.	7	2
Laboratory Services					
44.	Establishment of Regional Laboratory	.. Establishment of one Regional Laboratory.	No.	1	..
45.	Establishment of District Laboratories	.. Establishment of 3 District Laboratories.	.. No.	3	..
46.	Establishment of Clinical Radio Isotope Laboratory at Visakhapatnam.	.. Construction of buildings for the Laboratory.	.. No.	1	..
Family Planning					
47.	Family Planning	(i) Establishment of 4 Urban Family Planning Clinics.	.. No.	4	4
		(ii) Construction of Post-natal wards.	.. No.	N.A.	N.A.
48.	Establishment of new herbarium	.. Establishment Herbarium.	No.	1	1
49.	Expansion of Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries	.. Expansoon.			
50.	Development of Homeopathy, Naturopathy and other systems of Indian Medicine.	.. Physical targets not available.			
TELANGANA AREA					
Hospitals and Dispensaries					
1.	M.G.M. Hospital, Warangal	Increase of bed-strength.	No.	500	70
2.	Improvements to Osmania General Hospital, Hyderabad.	Increase of bed strength.	..	150	26
3.	Improvements to K.E.M. Hospital, Secunderabad.	Increase of bed strength.	..	100	..

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
4.	Improvements to Sarojini Devi Hospital.	Increase of bed strength.	No.	50	50
5.	Improvements to Radium Institute and Cancer Hospital, Hyderabad.	Increase of bed strength.	.. ..	125	..
6.	Establishment of Hospital, Pharmacy at Osmania General Hospital, Hyderabad.	One Hospital Pharmacy.	.. ..	1	..
7.	Improvements to Govt. Mental Hospital, Hyderabad.	Staff scheme	.. ..	..	..
8.	Improvements to Fever Hospital, Lingampally, Hyderabad.	Increase of bed strength.	.. ..	50	50
9.	Improvements to District Hospitals.	Increase of bed strength of District Headquarters Hospitals.	.. ..	210	128
10.	Improvements to Taluk Hospitals.	Increase of bed strength of certain important Taluk Hospitals.	.. ..	1,000	102
11.	Establishment of I.D. Hospital at Warangal.	(i) Establishment of I.D. Hospital.	.. ..	1	..
		(ii) Bed strength.	.. ..	50	..
12.	Improvements to Nampalli Hospital, Hyderabad.	Increase of bed strength.	.. ..	26	..
13.	Improvements to Golconda Hospital, Golconda.	Staff scheme	.. ..	..	..
14.	Supply of Village Medicine Boxes.	Supply of village Medicine Boxes to certain villages where Medical facilities are not easily available.	.. ..	2,000	500
15.	Establishment of Medical Stores at Hyderabad.	Staff scheme	.. ..	..	..
16.	Establishment of Department of Cardiac Surgery.	Staff scheme.	.. ..	..	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Health Units :				
17. Opening of Primary Health Centres.	Construction of buildings and staff quarters for P.H.Cs.	No.	23	4
MEDICAL EDUCATION & TRAINING				
(a) Medical Colleges.				
18. Improvements to Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad.	Staff scheme	.. ..	..	..
19. Improvements to Gandhi Medical College, Hyderabad.	do	.. ..	..	..
20. Establishment of Social and Preventive Medicine Department, Warangal.	do	.. ..	..	..
21. Upgrading of History of Medicine Department, Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad.	do	.. ..	..	..
22. Establishment of Dental Wing at Osmania General Hospital, Hyderabad.	do	.. ..	..	..
23. Establishment of College of Nursing of B.Sc., course at Hyderabad.	do	.. ..	..	..
(b) Training				
24. Training of Opticians and Refractionists.	Opticians and Refractionists to be trained.	No.	60	12
25. Training of Medico-Social Workers.	Addl. seats to be provided for training of Medico Social Workers.	No.	12	2
26. Training of occupational Therapy workers.	Occupational Therapy Workers to be trained.	No.	12	2

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
27.	Deputation of Officers abroad.	Deputation of Doctors abroad for training.	No.	50	..
28.	Establishment of College of General Practitioners at Hyderabad.	Establishment of college by private organisation.	No.	1	1
CONTROL OF DISEASES:					
Tuberculosis					
29.	Establishment of T.B. Isolation beds.	Beds to be provided	No.	1,000	200
30.	Establishment of After-care and rehabilitation centre at Hyderabad.	Staff scheme	.. ..	..	..
31.	Improvements to Anti-T.B. Demonstration and Training Centre, Hyderabad.	do	.. ..	..	..
32.	Establishment of T.B. Clinics.	T.B. Clinics to be opened.	No.	6	2
33.	Improvements to T.B. Hospital, Irumnuma.	Staff scheme.	..	..	..
34.	Improvements to T.B. Hospital, Vikarabad.	do	.. ..	..	..
Leprosy.					
35.	Establishment of Leprosy Subsidiary Centres.	Establishment of Leprosy Subsidiary Centres.	No.	7	1
36.	Establishment of V.D. Clinics	Establishment of V.D. Clinics.	No.	7	1
Laboratory Services.					
37.	Establishment of District Laboratories.	Establishment of District Laboratories with staff and equipment.	No.	3	..
38.	Improvements to Institute of Preventive Medicine, Hyderabad.	Staff scheme	..	..	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Research and Statistics.				
39.	State Medical Research .. Staff scheme	.. ..	..	..
Family Planning				
40.	Family Planning .. Establishment of Urban Family Planning Clinics.	No.	5	5
Maternity and Child Welfare.				
41.	Improvements to Paediatric Centre at Niloufer Hospital, Hyderabad.	Increase of bed strength.	No.	50 ..
42.	Improvements to Government Hospital, Hyderabad.	Increase of bed strength.	No.	80 ..
43.	Strengthening of staff in the office of the D.M S.	Staff scheme	..	.. ..
Indian Medicine.				
44.	Improvements to the existing Herbarium, Hyderabad.	Improvements.	..	.. ..
45.	Expansion of Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries and Impts. to Government Unani Hospital Warangal.	Expansion and improvements.	..	.. ..
46.	Development of Homeopathy, Naturopathy and other systems of medicine.	Physical targets not available.	..	.. ..
47.	Upgrading of existing Ayurvedic and Unani Colleges and Hospitals.	(i) Increase in admission. (ii) Increase in bed strength.	No. No.	30 N. A. ..
48.	Improvements to Ayurvedic and Unani Pharmacies.	Improvements.	..	.. ..
49.	Upgrading the Department of Indian Medicine including the Board of Indian Medicine. (Unani)	Staff scheme.	..	.. ..

CHAPTER XXVII PUBLIC HEALTH

Health is fundamental to national progress in any sphere. Good health implies not only physical fitness but also proper adjustment of man to his physical, mental and social environment. The general aim of health programmes is to expand existing health services to bring them increasingly within the reach of all the people and to promote a progressive improvement in the level of National Health. Health involves primarily the application of medical science for the benefit of the individual and of society. But many other factors, social, economic and educational have an intimate bearing on the health of the community. Health is thus a vital part of concurrent and integrated programme of development of all aspects of community life.

The causes of low state of health are the lack of hygienic environment conducive to healthful living, low resistance which is primarily due to lack of adequate diet and poor nutrition, lack of proper housing, safe water supply, proper removal of human wastes and the lack of medical care, curative and preventive, besides lack of general health, education and low economic status. The principal aim of our plans under 'Public Health' is to obviate some of these causes by providing Public Health facilities.

During the First Plan period, programmes for health development were taken up with a view to remove some of the serious impediments to progress. In Andhra area, a school for the training of Health Visitors was opened in December 1954. One Health Unit with a Maternity Home attached was started during 1953-54 at Simhachalam to afford training facilities to the student Sanitary Inspectors at the Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam. The Health Unit which was a restricted scheme covering a population of about 22,000 has been upgraded into a Rural Health Centre covering a population of about 45,000 to provide increased field training facilities to the pupil Sanitary Inspectors, Medical under-graduates and other Health personnel such as Health Visitors, Maternity Assistants, etc. By the end of the First Plan period, there were 34 anti-malaria schemes in operation of which 16 were functioning in the agency areas. A Rural Sanitation Unit was established at the office of the Director of Public Health to evolve designs for latrines and water supplies for rural areas. Suitable designs of private house latrines and public latrines in the rural areas were drawn up, printed and distributed for guidance in the execution of schemes in the Community Development Blocks

The Regional Nutrition Unit which was working with headquarters at Anantapur was shifted to the Community Project area in East Godavari district and later moved to Visakhapatnam to carry out field surveys in connection with Beri-Beri Research Scheme. The epidemic control-*cum*-propaganda van catered to the needs of the State by transporting cases needing hospitalisation and transporting medicines, etc., during times of epidemics. The van was also used during other times for Health Propaganda and publicity purposes. Each district was supplied with one jeep for carrying out prophylactic and preventive measures to combat epidemic diseases. Under the National Filaria Control Programme, one control demonstration unit and two survey units were started. By the end of the First Plan, surveys were conducted in 41 panchayats and all the municipalities in the districts of East Godavari and West Godavari and control operations were in progress in the Community Project areas. The B.C.G. Vaccination campaign was inaugurated in October 1954 and by the end of the First Plan, six teams were in operation which tested 18 lakhs of people and vaccinated 6.23 lakhs of persons. The Anti-yaws campaign was started in December 1954 in the taluks of Nugur, Bhadrachalam and Polavaram and by the close of the Plan period 2.42 lakhs of persons were examined for yaws and 1.16 lakhs of persons were detected and treated with P.A.M. Eight Maternity and Child Welfare Centres were opened in the backward rural areas of Visakhapatnam, West Godavari, Krishna, Nellore, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Anantapur and Kurnool districts under the scheme sponsored by the Ministry of Health, Government of India.

In the Telangana area, during the first Plan two dais training centres were established at Nizamabad and Warangal and a scheme for hostel accommodation for Health visitors, Midwives, Nurse-Midwives and Dais was sanctioned and implemented in Nizamabad, Warangal, Hyderabad and Secunderabad cities. One Anti-Malaria Unit was organised at Laknavaram in Warangal district and financial assistance was given to the Leprosy investigation and Treatment Centre, Zahirabad. The Princes Niloufer Hospital, a Bureau of Environmental Hygiene and a Bureau of Births, Deaths and Marriages were established in Hyderabad city besides the opening of a Central Medical and Public Health Library in the Public Health Directorate. Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and Health Units were established and village medicine boxes were distributed in the villages.

The National policy for drawing out health programmes during the Second Five-Year Plan is to expand existing health services to bring them increasingly within the reach of all the

people and to promote a progressive improvement in the level of National Health. The specific objectives of the Second Plan were :

(i) Establishment of institutional facilities to serve as bases from which services can be rendered to the people both locally and in surrounding territories ;

(ii) Development of technical man power through appropriate training programmes and employment of persons trained ;

(iii) Institution of measures to control communicable diseases which may be widely prevalent in a community ;

(iv) An active campaign for environmental hygiene ; and

(v) Family planning and other supporting programmes for raising the standard of health of the people.

The State's Second Plan carried a provision of Rs. 185·63 lakhs—Rs. 121·09 lakhs for Andhra and Rs. 64·54 lakhs for Telangana—for implementation of the various public health programmes drawn up with a view to fulfil the above national objectives. The important achievements under these health programmes during the Second Plan period are given below:

In Andhra area, Malaria Control Programme was one of the principal health programmes during the First Five-Year Plan and two control units were in operation. During the Second Plan period, two more control units have been established besides continuing the two units of the First Plan period to afford protection to four million population exposed to the risk of Malaria. Sixteen Hypo-endemic Units and three Regional offices have also been established. To carry on the programme of the tuberculosis control by B.C.G. Vaccination, the Central Administrative Unit and the six Field teams established during the First Plan are continued besides the establishment of six more Field teams. As nutrition is the most important single factor in the maintenance of health and resistance to disease, one Regional Nutrition Unit has been established with headquarters at Kurnool besides continuing the Nutrition Unit started during the First Plan period. The Beri-beri Research Scheme started during the First Plan period at Visakhapatnam has been shifted to Guntur and continued during the Second Plan period.

All available modern methods of publicity should be used to disseminate health knowledge. Towards this, a Central Health Education Bureau was established in the office of the

Director of Public Health and Propaganda vans were provided with 16 m.m. sound projectors for carrying out health propaganda effectively. A nucleus Public Health Engineering Organisation which was established during the First Plan period is continued during the Second Plan also to shape and evolve suitable designs for improvement of environmental hygiene. By the end of the Second Plan period, 232 candidates will receive training in health visiting and nine General Trained Nurses in Public Health Nursing at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health at Calcutta. About 2,769 Dais will receive training by the end of the Plan period to enable the country midwives to pursue their profession adopting aseptic methods in the conduct of labour. The Filaria Control Unit opened during the First Plan period is continued during the Second Plan also to carry out the work under National Filaria Control Programme. A Central Malaria Laboratory was also established to afford training facilities to the personnel employed under malaria control schemes in the State. A Central Nutrition Laboratory was also established to afford training and research facilities to the Health personnel of this State. By the end of the Second Plan, 122 Family Planning Clinics will have been opened in rural areas. Three District Demonstration Projects with headquarters at Visakhapatnam, Guntur and Kurnool will be established during the current year besides mechanising the compilation of vital statistics.

In Telangana, 245 candidates will receive training in Health Visiting by the end of the Second Plan. Under the scheme for training of country midwives, 590 Dais will be trained so as to enable them to pursue their profession by adopting aseptic methods in the conduct of labour. To provide village medicine boxes to the remote villages in Telangana area where there are no medical aid facilities, provision was made for the purchase and distribution of new village medicine boxes and refills to old boxes. The three National Malaria Control Units started during the First Plan are continued during the Second Plan besides the establishment of 8.5 Hypo-endemic Units and two Regional Offices. For providing medical facilities in rural areas of Telangana region, 12 Maternity and Child Health Centres will be opened in Backward areas by the end of the Plan period. In order to arouse health consciousness among the people of the rural areas, six epidemic vans were purchased during 1957-58 and allotted to six districts of Telangana region where no medical vans were available to carry on health propaganda. To examine and treat school children, nine School Health Clinics have been established—one for each district in Telangana region. By the end of the Second Plan, 54 Family

Planning Clinics will have been established in Telangana. To cope up with the vaccination work, 50 Health Assistants were additionally appointed. Fifty Special Health Inspectors will also to be appointed to serve as leave reserve and epidemic reserve in Telangana region. The other important achievements during the Second Plan include the establishments of one Regional Nutrition Unit with headquarters at Warangal and one District Demonstration Project with headquarters at Hyderabad.

Keeping in view the comparatively low priority given to social services in terms of financial allocation in the First and Second-Five Year Plans and the stress laid on the improvement of social services as basic condition of development, the Third Five-Year Plan should give greater priority for health services than in the previous plans. The Government of India have indicated certain priorities in drawing up health programmes for the Third Plan and according to this, the priorities are as shown below :—

- (i) Training programmes.
- (ii) Primary Health, Maternity and Child Health and Family Planning.
- (iii) Control of communicable diseases.
- (iv) Other schemes.

The schemes proposed for inclusion in the State's Third Five-Year Plan closely follow these priorities.

The key to the extension of health services and their efficient operation is the availability of trained personnel in all categories. Attempts have been made during the Second Plan to achieve substantial advance in the provision of training facilities for different classes of personnel. But in view of the various developmental programmes that are being undertaken, trained personnel will be needed in large numbers. The existing facilities for training should, therefore, be strengthened and broadened suitably so as to meet adequately the present needs and to facilitate the transition. The training programmes for the Third Plan are drawn up with this objective. Thus with a view to provide training to Health Officers in Basic course in Public Health and studies of special subjects in India, and abroad, a scheme, *viz.*, "Training of Public Health and Auxiliary Health personnel" at a cost of Rs. 4.00 lakhs is proposed to be included in the Third Plan. Under this scheme, 195 candidates in Andhra and 30 candidates in Telangana will

receive training during the Plan period. In order to enable the indigenous Dais to pursue their profession more efficiently on scientific lines, training facilities are proposed to be extended for which a sum of Rs. 4·30 lakhs is required. During the Plan period about 2,400 Dais are proposed to be trained under this scheme. Orientation training is proposed to be conducted at the district level to Health Visitors and Auxiliary Nurse Midwives to keep them in touch with the techniques of their job and developments in the field of Maternity and Child Welfare. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 0·80 lakh will have to be set apart in the Third Plan.

The provision of rural medical and health care is the central problem in Health Planning. This object is to be achieved through the setting up of Maternity and Child Health Centres, Primary Health Centres, etc. which perform a variety of services. The rate of increase of population in the country has been tending to keep down the standards of living and made family planning obviously necessary. Expansion of Rural Family Planning Clinics should, therefore, be given high priority during the Third Plan period. About 360 Family Planning Clinics—180 each in Andhra and Telangana—are proposed to be opened during the Third Plan in Rural areas. A sum of Rs. 30·00 lakhs would be required towards State's share for implementation of this programme during the Third Plan period. Provision has been made in Medical Plan for opening Family Planning Clinics in urban areas. Under "Maternity and Child Health" in Rural Areas about 2,000 'Care bags' are also proposed to be supplied to trained and qualified Health Visitors and Auxiliary Nurse Midwives for carrying on their work. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 0·75 lakh will have to be set apart in the Third Plan. Besides this, Maternity and Child Health Centres will be established in rural backward areas at a cost of Rs. 1·50 lakhs. For supervision of Maternity and Child Health Centres and affiliated Paediatric schemes, Regional Women Medical Officers will be appointed towards which a sum of Rs. 0·75 lakhs would be required.

Institution of measures to control communicable diseases is the first step in the improvement of Public Health. The Principal diseases falling under the category of 'Communicable diseases' are Malaria, Filariasis, Tuberculosis, Small-pox and Cholera, etc. Under small-fox eradication programme it is proposed to cover a population of 15 millions at a total cost of Rs. 63·50 lakhs. Under National Malaria Control Programme, the four control units, three Regional offices and

16 Hypo-endemic units existing in Andhra and the three control units, two Regional offices and the 8½ Hypo-endemic units existing in Telangana are proposed to be continued during the Third Plan period for which a sum of Rs. 300·00 lakhs would be required. As Filaria has a large incidence in Vizianagaram and Guntur areas in Andhra and Metpalli and Kodangal areas in Telangana, expansion of Filaria Control Units to these areas is essential. It is, therefore, proposed to establish one control unit in Andhra and two units in Telangana besides continuing the existing two units. A sum of Rs. 28·75 lakhs is proposed to be provided for the implementation of this programme. Under Cholera Eradication Programme it is intended to cover a population of one and half millions for which a sum of Rs. 1·00 lakh is proposed to be provided. In Tuberculosis control, the primary emphasis is on prevention. This is to be achieved mainly by extensive B.C.G. Vaccination carried out by B.C.G. teams. It is, therefore, proposed to start three additional teams, besides continuing the existing 15 teams. An amount of Rs. 6·00 lakhs will be required for the B.C.G. Vaccination campaign during the Third Plan. For treatment and control of cholera and small-pox in villages where there is frequent incidence of epidemics, two Regional Mobile Epidemic Squads—one each in Andhra and Telangana—will be established at a cost of Rs. 1·00 lakh. Three Epidemic control vans will be purchased at a cost of Rs. 1·00 lakh for use in Telangana districts where no such vans were provided previously.

School health occupies high priority. During the Third Plan 4 School Health Clinics will be opened besides continuing the clinics started during the Second Plan period. A sum of Rs. 6·00 lakhs would be required for the implementation of this scheme. An Industrial Hygiene Unit with an Assistant Director of Public Health having special training in Industrial Hygiene is proposed to be established at a cost of Rs. 0·60 lakh. For completing the programme of work of the Health Education Bureau, a sum of Rs. 5·25 lakhs would be required during the Third Plan. In addition to the above, the following staff schemes are also proposed for inclusion in the Third Plan to cope up with the increased work on account of the implementation of various Plan schemes.

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>Amount proposed to be provided (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1.	Strengthening of Statistical Organisation at State and District Level	1·75
2.	Appointment of Lady Medical Officers at District Level	1·00
3.	Mechanisation of Vital Statistics	0·25

Thus, it is proposed to include in all, 35 schemes costing Rs. 458·20 lakhs in the Third Five-Year Plan. Of these, 16 schemes costing Rs. 302·56 lakhs relate to Andhra region while the remaining 19 schemes which cost Rs. 155·64 lakhs pertain to Telangana region. Out of the total outlay of Rs. 458·20 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 76·30 lakhs is proposed to be spent during 1961-62.

Statement XXIII will furnish the details of physical targets proposed to be achieved under each scheme during the Plan period as also during 1961-62.

STATEMENT—XXIII

PUBLIC HEALTH

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Physical targets for</i>	
			1961-66	1961-62
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

ANDHRA REGION

Training Schemes

1.	Training of Public Health and Auxiliary Health Personnel.	Personnel to be trained	No	195	39
2.	Training of Dais	.. Dais to be trained .. .. .	.. .. .	1,800	360

STATEMENT XXIII—*cont.*PUBLIC HEALTH—*cont.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ANDHRA REGION—<i>cont.</i>				
Training Schemes—<i>Cont.</i>				
3.	Orientation Training at District Level for Health Visitors, Auxiliary Nurse Midwives and Maternity Assistants.	Orientation training .. .. .	..	..
Control of Communicable Diseases				
4.	National Malaria Eradication Programme.	(i) Continuance of control units.	No	4
		(ii) Continuance of Regional Officers.	„	3
		(iii) Continuance of Hypo-Endemic Units.	„	16
5.	National Filaria Control Programme.	(i) Continuance of Control unit.	„	1
		(ii) Establishment of new control unit	„	1
6.	B.C.G. Vaccination Campaign.	Establishment of Field Teams.	„	3
7.	Small-pox eradication programme.	Population to be covered.	Millions	10
8.	Cholera eradication programme.	Population to be covered.	Millions	1.0
9.	Establishment of Regional Mobile Epidemic Squads with tents.	Epidemic squads to be established.	No.	1
Research and Statistics				
10.	Strengthening of Statistical Organisation at State and District Level.	Staff Scheme.	.. .. .	..
Family Planning				
11.	Establishment of Family Planning Clinics including Family Welfare Workers Training.	Establishment of Clinics.	No	180

STATEMENT XXIII—*cont.*PUBLIC HEALTH—*cont.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ANDHRA REGION—<i>cont.</i>				
Maternity and Child Welfare				
12.	Supply of 'Care Bags' (M.C.H. Equipment) to trained Health visitors and Auxiliary Nurse Midwives.	Supply of care bags . No	1,000	200
13.	Appointment of Regional Women Medical Officers for supervision of M.C.H. Centres and affiliated Paediatric Schemes.	Staff Scheme .. ..	..	..
14.	M.C.H. Centres in Rural Backward areas.	Estt. of centres. .. No	N.A.	N.A.
School Health				
15.	Establishment of School Health Clinics.	Opening of clinics .. No	4	1
Miscellaneous				
16.	Appointment of Lady Medical Officer to each district.	Staff Scheme .. ..	..	..
TELANGANA REGION				
Training Schemes				
1.	Training of Public Health and Auxiliary Health personnel.	Personnel to be trained. ..	600	120
2.	Training of Dais	.. Dais to be trained	30	6
3.	Orientation Training at District level for Health Visitors, Auxiliary Nurse Midwives and Maternity Assistants.	Orientation training ..	..	..
Control of Communicable Diseases				
4.	National Malaria eradication programme.	(i) continuance of control units. No	3	3
		(ii) continuance of Regional officers. ..	2	2
		(iii) continuance of Hypo-endemic units. ..	8½	8½

STATEMENT XXIII—*cont.*PUBLIC HEALTH—*cont.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
TELANGANA REGION—<i>cont.</i>				
Control of Communicable diseases—<i>Cont.</i>				
5. National Filaria control programme.	(i) Continuance of control units.	„	1	1
	(ii) Establishment of new control units.	„	2	2
6. B.C.G. Vaccination campaign.	Tests to be conducted	No. in lakhs.	70·0	14·0
7. Small-pox eradication programme.	Population to be covered.	Millions	5	0
8. Cholera eradication programme.	do	„	0·5	.. 1
9. Establishment of Regional Mobile Epidemic Squads with tents.	Establishment of epidemic squads.	No	1	1
10. Provision of Epidemic control vans.	Purchase of vans.	.. „	3	1
Research and Statistics				1
11. Strengthening of Statistical organisation at State and District level.	Staff Scheme	.. ..	..	..
12. Mechanisation of Vital Statistics.	do.	..	..	..
Family Planning				
13. Family Planning clinics	.. Establishment of clinics.	No	180	36
Maternity and Child Welfare				
14. Supply of 'care bags' (M.C.H. Equipment) to trained Health Visitors and Auxiliary Nurse Midwives.	Supply of care bags	. No	1,000	..
15. Appointment of Regional Women Medical Officers for supervision of M.C.H. centres and affiliated paediatric schemes.	Staff Scheme	.. ..	..	..

STATEMENT XXIII—*cont.*
PUBLIC HEALTH—*cont.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
TELANGANA REGION— <i>cont.</i>					
Maternity and Child Welfare—<i>Cont.</i>					
16.	M.C.H. Centres in Rural Backward areas.	Estt. of centres. ..	No	N.A.	N.A.
Health Education and Publicity					
17.	Health Education Bureau ..	Continuance of Health Education Bureau.	No	1	1
Miscellaneous					
18.	Appointment of Lady Medical Officer to each district.	Staff Scheme
19.	Industrial Hygiene Unit ..	Establishment of Hygiene Unit.	No	1	..

CHAPTER XXVIII

URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE

Bad water supply and imperfect removal of human wastes contribute mostly to the low state of health in towns and cities. Water-borne and other allied diseases which are responsible for a large incidence of mortality and morbidity in the community can be brought under control by establishing protected water supplies and sanitary methods of excreta disposal. In the First Five-Year Plan, 16 water supply schemes and two drainage schemes were taken up ; but only one scheme *viz.*, Narasaraopet Water Supply Scheme was completed by the end of the Plan period. In the Second Plan, however, all the 15 spill-over urban water supply schemes and the two drainage schemes of the First Five-Year Plan and two new schemes *viz.*, Proddatur Water Supply Improvement Scheme and Eluru Sewage Scheme were included and a sum of Rs. 157·43 lakhs was provided. In addition, the Government of India provided in the Central Sector Rs. 240·00 lakhs.

Out of the schemes carried out in the Second Plan, it is expected that there will be spill-over to the extent of Rs. 163·24 lakhs for the Third Five-Year Plan including spill-over on Corporation schemes which were previously in the central sector as centrally-sponsored schemes. In the Third Plan, it is proposed to include 18 new schemes besides the 21 spill-over schemes of the Second Plan period. Of these, all the spill-over schemes and 2 new schemes will be taken up for execution during the first year of the Third Plan, 1961-62.

In all, an amount of Rs. 680·00 lakhs—Rs. 346·97 lakhs for Andhra Region and Rs. 333·03 lakhs for Telangana Region—is to be provided in the Third Plan and of this Rs. 185·76 lakhs is proposed to be provided during 1961-62.

The details of the targets proposed to be achieved during the Third Plan period as also during 1961-62 can be seen from Statement XXIV.

STATEMENT—XXIV

URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE

Scheme	Item	Unit	Physical targets for		
			1961-66	1961-62	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
ANDHRA REGION					
Spill-over Schemes					
1.	Urban Water Supply Schemes	Schemes to be executed.	No.	13	8+5*
2.	Urban Drainage Schemes	do.	„	2	2*
<i>New Schemes</i>					
1.	Urban Water Supply Schemes	do.	„	8	1*
2.	Urban Drainage Schemes	do.	„	3	2*
TELANGANA REGION					
Spill-over Schemes					
1.	Municipal Water Supply Schemes.	Schemes to be executed.	No.	3	3*
2.	Corporation Water Supply Schemes.	do.	„	2	2*
3.	Corporation Drainage Schemes.	do.	„	1	1*
<i>New Schemes</i>					
1.	Urban Water Supply Schemes.	do.	„	3	..
2.	Corporation Water Supply Schemes.	do.	„	1	..

*These schemes will be taken up for execution, but will not be completed during 1961-62.

CHAPTER XXIX

NATIONAL RURAL WATER SUPPLY
AND SANITATION

Water supply and sanitation programmes have a high-priority in the development of health services. Want of protected water supply in villages is largely responsible for the spread of infectious and contagious diseases in the rural areas and in certain parts of the State, the villagers have to go two or three miles to fetch drinking water. Provision of protected water supply is, therefore, one of the primary needs to better the health conditions of the population in rural areas. Provision of latrine facilities on modern methods is also equally essential for improving the environmental hygiene of the rural population.

During the First Plan period, a Rural Sanitation Unit was established to evolve designs for latrines and water supplies for rural areas and by the end of the Plan period, water supply in 20 villages and sanitation works in five villages were started besides sinking of 7,175 wells in Andhra area. No such schemes were implemented in Telangana region during the First Plan period.

During the Second Five-Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 118.79 lakhs—Rs. 79.40 lakhs for Andhra region and Rs. 39.39 lakhs for Telangana region—was provided for implementing Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Schemes which envisaged provision of protected water supply to 786 villages—459 in Andhra and 327 in Telangana—and the construction of 18,850 latrines in Andhra area and 2,854 latrines in Telangana area. Through Local Development Works and Community Development Programmes also many villages have improved their water supply position. During the Third Plan period, Rural Water Supply programme will be taken up under the Local Development Works and the Community Development Programmes ; but the schemes already under execution will be completed under this programme. Therefore a sum of Rs. 21.40 lakhs only has been proposed to be provided during the Third Plan period to complete the spill-over schemes of the Second Plan. Of this, a sum of Rs. 11.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided during 1961-62.

The details of the targets proposed to be achieved under this programme will be found in Statement XXV.

STATEMENT—XXV

NATIONAL RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Physical targets for</i>	
			1961-66	1961-62
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ANDHRA REGION				
National Rural Water Supply Scheme.	Continuance of units.	No.	2	2
TELANGANA REGION				
National Rural Water Supply Scheme.	Continuance of units.	No.	1	1

CHAPTER XXX

HOUSING

Investment in housing is really investment in the future happiness and contentment of the people. Improvement in housing conditions should keep some reasonable pace with the new social awareness which education and democratic process have helped to nurture since independence. The fact that shelter is one of the prime necessities after food and clothing which no welfare State can afford to ignore compels the most constructive approach possible with a view to alleviating the hardships that are bound to develop with greater industrialisation.

The period of First Five-Year Plan witnessed the first steps in a National Housing Programme. The Development schemes in respect of housing include Rural Housing, Urban Housing, Industrial Housing, Low-Income Group Housing and Slum Clearance Schemes. To relieve housing shortage in urban areas, in the former Andhra State, loans were provided to the co-operatives for the construction of 2,700 houses of which 1,621 were completed by the end of the First Plan. For building houses in rural areas in the Andhra region, loans were advanced for the construction of 219 houses of which 135 were completed by the end of the First Plan. Under Low-Income Group Housing, an amount of Rs. 13·39 lakhs was given as loan to 12 municipalities, one District Board and 14 Panchayats in Andhra for the construction of 499 houses for their low-paid employees besides granting an amount of Rs. 5·55 lakhs as loan to three municipalities for the acquisition and development of land. During the same period in Telangana, the Government of India sanctioned under Urban Housing Scheme Rs. 12·00 lakhs with which the former Hyderabad Govt. constructed 300 two-room tenements and sold the same to the Road Transport Department at actual cost. In addition to this 3,940 single-room tenements were built for the construction of which the Government of India gave Rs. 49·95 lakhs as subsidy and Rs. 49·99 lakhs as loan. The State Government sanctioned an amount of Rs. 30·00 lakhs for the provision of amenities to these 3,940 houses. Under Low-Income Group Housing, Government of India sanctioned a loan of Rs. 100·00 lakhs and by the end of the First Plan, the construction of 1,368 houses was in progress.

The Second Plan carried a sum of Rs. 495·68 lakhs—Rs. 201·90 lakhs for Andhra and Rs. 293·78 lakhs for Telangana for the implementation of various schemes. Under the scheme “Slum Clearance and Sweepers’ Housing” about 2,100

plots would be developed by the end of the Second Plan besides the construction of 1,030 tenements and development of an area of 114 acres. As many as 3,106 houses would be constructed during the Plan period under Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme. Under Low-Income Group Housing, it is envisaged that 5,228 houses—2,800 by Co-operative Building Societies, 821 by local bodies including municipalities and 1,607 houses under Government sector—are expected to be constructed by the end of the Second Plan. Considerable progress has been made under the Village Housing Projects Scheme. Out of 450 villages allotted for development during the Plan period, 305 villages had been selected and survey had been conducted and lay out Plans drawn up for 125 villages by the end of May 1960. The progress in the construction of houses has also been satisfactory. Out of 1,184 houses sanctioned till the end of May 1960, 139 houses were completed and another 600 houses were in the various stages of construction.

The steps taken for providing direct assistance for housing various special groups constitute a strategic approach to the question of relieving the shortage of housing rather than a comprehensive Plan to tackle the problem of housing needs. The main emphasis during the Third Plan should be on removal of obstacles and difficulties which have retarded house building activity in the country so far. The provision for housing in the Plan relates to five specific programmes—Subsidised Industrial Housing, Low-Income Group Housing, Slum Clearance and Sweepers' Housing, Land Acquisition and Development and Village Housing. Of these, the scheme for Land Acquisition and Development is a centrally-sponsored scheme completely financed by the centre and an such will figure in the central sector. The proposals for the Third Plan under the remaining categories of schemes are detailed in the following paragraphs.

Under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, loans and grants are given by the Central Government to State Governments. Public Authorities, Employers and Co-operatives of industrial workers. With the gradual growth of industries under the Five-Year Plans, there is increasing need for undertaking construction of tenements for housing industrial workers. Towards this, it is proposed to set apart a total amount of Rs. 81·00 lakhs—Rs. 38·00 lakhs for Andhra and Rs. 43·00 lakhs for Telangana. This amount is expected to cover the construction of 2,518 tenements during the Plan period besides the completion of 589 spill-over tenements from the Second Plan.

The Low-Income Group Housing Scheme, which was introduced towards the end of 1954, provides for the grant of long-term house building loans at a reasonable rate of interest to persons whose income does not exceed Rs. 6,000 per annum. These loans are given to individuals as well as to co-operatives whose members fulfil this condition. The scheme also provides for loans to State Governments. Local Bodies, Charitable Institutions, Hospitals, etc., can also obtain assistance under this scheme for building houses to be let to their low-paid employees or on hire-purchase terms. The scheme has gained much popularity during the Second Plan period and large number of persons have been coming forward to take advantage of it particularly in urban areas. With a view to meet the increasing demand under this scheme, it is proposed to provide a total amount of Rs. 336·00 lakhs—Rs 212·00 lakhs under Co-operative Sector, Rs. 31·50 lakhs under municipal sector, Rs. 71·50 lakhs for Housing Board and Rs. 21·00 lakhs for Hyderabad Corporation. In all, 5,177 houses are expected to be built under this scheme during the Plan period.

The existence of slums in every large town is a matter of serious concern. No town or city which tolerates within itself the existence of a highly congested area with only the minimum amenities of life where some of the poorest elements of population are huddled together in almost sub-human conditions can be considered healthy. During the Second Plan, a fraction of slum dwellers have been moved out of their habitations as a result of various housing schemes, but on the whole, slum problem still remains to be tackled on a large scale. A major portion of slum dwellers in most of the towns are sweepers and it is necessary to provide them such houses whose rents will be within their paying capacity providing at the same time, the minimum standards of environmental hygiene and essential civic amenities. Towards this, it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 23·00 lakhs. During the Plan period 1,655 tenements will be constructed besides developing 1,613 plots.

Improvement of housing conditions in rural areas is a task of enormous dimensions. It has to be viewed not as an isolated objective but as a part of the larger scheme of rural reconstruction. The rural housing programme should necessarily be in the nature of aided self-help programme in which education and guidance play a large part. Assistance from Government should mainly be in the form of technical advice, demonstrations of model houses and model villages, provision of improved designs and lay outs, pilot experiments relating to

the use of local materials, etc. It is, therefore, desirable to have a technical unit in the State for evolving designs of houses and lay outs suited to local conditions and for studying possible uses of local materials. For this purpose, it is proposed in the Plan to establish a Rural Housing Cell for which a sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs would be required. It is also proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 91.00 lakhs,—Rs. 54.34 lakhs for Andhra and Rs. 36.66 lakhs for Telangana—to cover 450 villages under the scheme “ Village Housing Projects ”.

Thus, in all, an amount of Rs. 535.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided during the Third Plan under this head. Of this, Rs. 243.01 lakhs relate to Andhra region and Rs. 291.99 lakhs relate to Telangana region. Out of the total outlay of Rs. 535.00 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 86.95 lakhs will be provided during 1961-62.

Statement XXVI shows the physical targets proposed to be achieved during the Plan period as also during 1961-62.

STATEMENT XXVI

HOUSING

Scheme	Item	Unit	Physical targets for	
			1961-66	1961-62
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
State Level Schemes				
1. Rural Housing Cell	.. Staff Scheme	..	..	..
ANDHRA REGION				
1. Subsidised Industrial Housing	(i) Completion of spill over tenements.	.. No	268	268
	(ii) Construction of new tenements.	..	983	111
2. Low-Income Group Housing.				
(a) Co-operative Sector	.. Construction of houses.	..	2,033	333
(b) Municipal Sector	.. do.	..	360	68

STATEMENT XXVI—Cont.

HOUSING—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ANDHRA REGION—Cont.				
3. Slum clearance and sweepers Housing.	(i) Development of . . Plots.	..	200	200
	(ii) Construction of . . tenements.	..	200	50
4. Village Housing Projects	(i) Villages for which layout plans will be prepared.	..	269	30
	(ii) Construction of . . Houses.	..	5,225	745
TELANGANA REGION				
1. Subsidised Industrial Housing	(i) Completion of . . spill over tenements.	.. No.	321	160
	(ii) Construction of . . new tenements.	..	1,535	82
2. Low-Income Group Housing :				
(a) Co-operative Sector	.. Construction of . . Houses.	..	1,500	250
(b) Housing Board	.. do. . .	..	900	98
(c) Municipal Sector	.. do. . .	..	175	25
(d) Corporations	.. do. . .	..	350	34
3. Slum Clearance and Sweepers Housing :				
(a) Housing Board	.. (i) Development of . . Plots.	.. No.	45	..
..	(ii) Construction of . . tenements.	..	44	..
(b) Municipal Sector	.. (i) Development of . . Plots.	..	165	25
	(ii) Construction of . . tenements.	..	170	26
(c) Corporation	.. (i) Development of . . plots.	..	1,072	165
	(ii) Construction of . . tenements.	..	1,105	170
4. Village Housing Projects	(i) Villages for which layout plans will be prepared.	..	181	15
	(ii) Construction of . . Houses.	..	3,525	505

CHAPTER XXXI

LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

The welfare of the working class and the country's economic stability and progress are the two angles from which the various labour problems should be approached. In the context of rapid industrial development envisaged under the Five-Year Plans, Labour plays a vital role in the fulfilment of targets of the Plans and in the achievement of economic progress generally. The well being of labour is, therefore of paramount importance in any programme of development. The basic needs of the worker for food, clothing and shelter must be satisfied to enable him to remain in a state of health and efficiency. He should also enjoy improved health services, wider provision for social security, better educational opportunities and increased recreational and cultural facilities. The conditions of work should be such as to safeguard his health and to protect him against occupational and other hazards. In order to protect labour against occupational hazards, there should be a competent machinery capable of harmoniously synchronising the demand and supply of labour under existing conditions.

Production mostly depends upon the steady flow of labour of requisite skill in required numbers. The proper and effective utilisation of man power consistent with the requirements of both industry and workers is, therefore, a question of national importance. For this purpose, the collection and dissemination of information regarding employment trends and man-power resources is quite necessary.

Although, no specific programmes under "Labour and Labour Welfare" were drawn up and implemented during the First Five-Year Plan period, the State's Second Plan was designed to fill up this lacuna and schemes costing Rs. 73·70 lakhs—Rs. 40·04 lakhs for Andhra and Rs. 33·66 lakhs for Telangana—were included for implementation during the Five Year period of the Second Plan. The State's Second Plan envisaged the establishment of five "A" type welfare centres—three in Andhra and two in Telangana—and five "B" type Welfare Centres in Telangana besides the opening of Workers' Educational Classes and Libraries in factories, establishment of three Industrial Training Institutes, one each at Karimnagar, Nalgonda and Khammam opening of an Industrial Safety Museum at Hyderabad and appointment of additional staff required for the implementation of the various schemes. It was also provided in the Second Plan to establish eight District Employment Exchanges—one in Andhra and

seven in Telangana—starting of Employment Market Information Centres in ten districts, alignment of certain Regional Employment Exchanges with All-India Organisation, establishment of Youth Employment Service and counselling units and construction of full time and part-time dispensaries for providing medical facilities to Insured Workers.

Judged by the improvements recorded and the ameliorative activities provided for the Welfare of Labour, the Second Plan in the labour field should be considered a success. Much, however, still remains to be done. The Third Plan should, therefore, continue the policy followed in the Second Plan with necessary modifications, consistent with the increased Industrial Development that the Plan should contemplate.

During the Third Five-Year Plan, it is proposed to establish 10 'B' type Welfare Centres—6 in Andhra and 4 in Telangana and at these centres, provision will be made for recreational and educational facilities to men, women and children of the working classes. At each centre, there will be a Children's Corner, Nursery, Girls', Boys' and Women's Clubs, recreational facilities like indoor, and outdoor games, etc., and educational facilities such as libraries where books, magazines, newspapers, etc., will be available. A great majority of workers are generally uneducated. It is, therefore necessary, to educate them by appointing whole time teachers besides imparting instructions in their profession within the premises of factories. For this purpose, it is proposed to establish seven Workers' Education Centres during the Third Plan period.

For the better and effective enforcement of the provisions of the various labour laws it is necessary to expand the administrative machinery of the Labour Department. Towards this, it is proposed to appoint additional staff consisting of one Deputy Commissioner of Labour, five Regional Assistant Commissioners of Labour, eight Labour Officers and six Assistant Inspectors of Labour with necessary ministerial staff, and also to create one additional section at the headquarters.

The work of the Labour Department being of technical nature, cannot efficiently be carried out unless the officers are given proper training in the background of the work entrusted to them. As such, it is essential to depute some of the officers for training within India. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 1·00 lakh for Andhra and Rs. 0·50 lakh for Telangana is proposed

to be provided in the Third Plan It is also proposed to establish a Holiday Home for Industrial Workers at a cost of Rs. 2.71 lakhs.

Due to lack of adequate inspection staff, there is possibility of a large number of factories escaping registration which also entails monetary loss to Government. To ensure proper direction and supervision over the subordinate staff, the Inspectorate of Factories and Boilers also requires to be strengthened. It is, therefore, proposed to appoint three Inspectors of Factories with necessary subordinate staff during the Third Plan period. Under the Factories Unit of the Labour Welfare Programme, it is also proposed to continue the scheme for the establishment of productivity centre during the Third Plan period at a cost of Rs. 1.00 lakh.

In view of the industrial development envisaged under the Five-Year Plans, strengthening the Boiler's branch of the Inspectorate of Factories and Boilers will facilitate the department to discharge its duties efficiently. It is, therefore proposed to include a scheme for strengthening the Boiler's Unit by sanctioning an additional section at headquarters for effective supervision and direction and two Inspectors of Boilers for Telangana region.

The present employment exchange statistics are neither detailed nor adequate enough for the purpose of giving all the information that Employment Exchange Operations can provide regarding the occupational, industrial and educational characteristics of the unemployed. Such information is necessary for formulating correct policies in regard to training and re-training, vocational and educational guidance and employment counselling. With the aid of this data, the planners would also be in a position to make a more positive approach in regard to measures that may be necessary for adjusting the supply to demand more particularly in regard to highly skilled and technical personnel. Employment Counselling Units, collection of Employment Market Information and Vocational Guidance Units would serve the above purpose. With this objective in view, it is proposed to implement the following schemes in the Third Five-Year Plan :—

[Statement.

<i>Name of Scheme</i>	<i>State's share of Estimated cost during Third Plan period (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1. Opening of University Employment Bureau at Waltair, Tirupathi and Hyderabad to provide an agency through which Employment Counselling can be given to University students	0·48
2. Expansion of the scheme for collection of Employment Market Information to private sector in respect of the remaining ten districts of the State	0·84
3. Vocational guidance units and establishment of staff training unit	0·19
4. Establishment of Employment Information and Assistance Bureau	0·26

Normal exchange functions would be ineffective as far as the Handicapped personnel like the blind, the deaf and the dumb, etc., are concerned and special placement efforts are needed to find gainful employment for this category of unfortunate personnel so that they may not feel that they are a drag on society. Each applicant presents a special problem and special efforts are needed to place them in suitable jobs. Special exchanges are, therefore, necessary for such kind of job seekers. It is proposed to open a special exchange for handicapped at Hyderabad during the Third Plan period for which a sum of Rs. 0·23 lakh would be required.

With a view to meet the growing demand of trained manpower in the industrial sector, it is proposed to open eight Industrial Training Institutes (five in Andhra and three in Telangana) at a cost of Rs. 43·88 lakhs besides the expansion of the Industrial Training Institutes started during the Second Plan period at Vuyyuru, Kakinada, Visakhapatnam, Nellore and Warangal at a cost of Rs. 26·44 lakhs. In order to provide well organised apprenticeship training courses for Industrial Workers, apprenticeship training courses are proposed to be started during the Third Plan period in addition to conducting evening classes for Industrial Workers.

The new industries set up in the Second Plan or to be set up in the Third Plan bring in the health problems of their own. Unless the health of the Industrial worker is maintained at its optimum the industrial production will be at stake. Promotional health services, health education, physical education, preventive health services and extension of E.S.I. Scheme to new areas and new establishments should, therefore, receive due attention in the Third Plan. For this purpose, it is proposed to set apart a sum of Rs. 5·00 lakhs for the E.S.I. Schemes in the Third Plan towards State's share and an amount of Rs.35·00 lakhs will be available in the central sector towards the share of the E.S.I. Corporation. In addition to this, it is proposed to construct buildings for dispensaries and additional wards in general and T.B. Hospitals in Andhra Pradesh for the exclusive use of insured persons and their families. The E.S.I. Corporation has agreed to bear the entire capital expenditure for the same and a sum of Rs. 60·00 lakhs has been requested to be provided for the Third Five-Year Plan period and this need not figure in the State Plan.

In all, it is proposed to include in the State's Third Plan, 34 schemes costing Rs. 135·00 lakhs. Of these, 15 schemes relate to Andhra region which are estimated to cost Rs. 86·44 lakhs and 19 schemes relate to Telangana region which cost Rs. 48·56 lakhs. Out of the total outlay of Rs. 135·00 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 25·48 lakhs is proposed to be provided during 1961-62.

The details of the physical targets proposed to be achieved under each scheme during the Plan period as also during 1961-62 can be seen from Statement XXVII.

STATEMENT—XXVII
LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

Scheme	Item	Unit	Physical targets for	
			1961-66	1961-62
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ANDHRA REGION				
SPILL-OVER SCHEMES :				
Craftsmen Training Schemes				
1. Work and Orientation centres and craftsmen Training.	Continuance of Centres	No	N.A.	N.A.

STATEMENT XXVII—cont.

LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE—cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
ANDHRA REGION—cont.					
NEW SCHEMES					
Labour Unit					
2.	Establishment of Labour Welfare Centres.	Establishment of ' B ' type Welfare Centres.	..	6	2
3.	Workers Education Centres	Conduct of Classes	.. ..	7	2
4.	Expansion of Administrative Machinery of Labour Dept.	Staff Scheme	.. ..	..	..
5.	Training of Officers	.. Training Scheme	.. ..	..	..
Factories Unit					
6.	Strengthening of the Inspectorate of Factories.	Staff Scheme	.. ..	..	..
National Employment Service Schemes					
7.	Establishment of University Employment Bureaux	Establishment of employment Bureaux	..	2	..
8.	Vocational guidance units	.. Units to be established	..	4	4
9.	Collection of Employment Market Information.	Districts to be covered	..	4	3
10.	Establishment of Employment Information and Assistance Bureaux	Establishment of Bureaux	..	5	5
Employees State Insurance Schemes					
11.	E.S.I. Scheme ..	.. (i) Establishment of Bureau of Industrial Health.	..	1	1
		(ii) Opening of new dispensaries in new areas.	..	40	8
		(iii) Opening of dispensaries in new categories of Establishments.	..	156	..
		(iv) Establishment of X-ray plant at Kavadiguda dispensary.	..	1	1

STATEMENT XXVII—cont.

LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE—cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
ANDHRA REGION—cont.					
Craftsmen Training. Schemes					
12.	Establishment of Industrial Training Institutes at Guntur, Chittoor, Eluru, Cuddapah and Srikakulam.	(i) Establishment of New Institutes. (ii) Intake	No.	5 100
13.	Expansion of Industrial Training Institute at Vuyyuru, Kakinada, Visakhapatnam and Nellore.	(i) Institutes in respect of which expansion will be undertaken. (ii) Additional Intake	4 800	4 320
14.	Apprenticeship training	(i) Institutes to be started. (ii) Intake	2 100
15.	Evening Classes	(i) Institutes to be started. (ii) Intake	2 100
TELANGANA REGION					
SPILL-OVER SCHEMES					
Labour Unit					
1.	Establishment of labour welfare centres, cost of construction of welfare centres at Sirpur and other centres.	Construction of Welfare Centres.
2.	Reserve to meet cost of land for welfare centres.	No physical targets.
Factories Unit					
3.	Institute of Industrial Safety and Productivity.	Continuance of the Institute of Industrial safety and productivity
Craftsmen Training Schemes					
4.	Work and Orientation centres and craftsmen Training	Continuance of centres
NEW SCHEMES					
Labour Unit					
5.	Establishment of Labour Welfare Centres.	Establishment of 'B' type welfare centres	4	1

STATEMENT XXVII—Cont.

LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
TELANGANA REGION—Cont.				
Labour Unit—Cont.				
6.	Expansion of Administrative Staff Scheme Machinery of the Labour Department.	.. ..	..	..
7.	Holiday Home for Industrial Workers.	Establishment of Holiday Home.	.. 1	..
8.	Training of Officers	.. Training Scheme	.. ..	..
Boilers Unit				
9.	Strengthening of the Inspectorate of Boilers	Staff Scheme	.. ..	..
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE SCHEMES				
10.	Establishment of University Employment Bureau.	Establishment of employment bureau.	No	1 1
11.	Establishment of exchange for the Handicapped.	Establishment of exchange.	..	1 1
12.	Establishment of Staff Training Unit.	Establishment of training unit.	..	1 1
13.	Collection of employment market information.	Districts to be covered.	.. 6	1
EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE SCHEME				
14.	E.S.I. Scheme	.. (Included in item 11 of Andhra Region)		
CRAFTSMEN TRAINING SCHEMES				
15.	Establishment of Industrial Training Institutes at Karimnagar, Khammam and Nalgonda.	(i) Establishment of new Institutes. (ii) Intake	.. .. .. ..	3 .. 600 ..
16.	Expansion of Industrial Training Institute at Warangal.	(i) Institute. (ii) Additional Intake.	.. .. .. ..	1 1 200 80
17.	Apprenticeship training	.. (i) Institutes to be started. (ii) Intake	.. .. .. ..	2 .. 100 ..
18.	Evening Classes	.. (i) Institutes to be started. (ii) Intake	.. .. .. ..	2 .. 100 ..
19.	Headquarters staff	.. Staff scheme	.. ..	.. ..

CHAPTER XXXII

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES, VIMUKTHA JATHIS AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

The constitution of free India imposes an obligation on the States to take special measures to ensure that the economic and the social conditions of the Backward Classes of the population is raised to the level of the rest of the people. Apart from the Scheduled Tribes dealt with in a separate chapter, Scheduled Castes, Vimuktha Jathis or De-notified Tribes and other socially, economically and educationally Backward Classes fall under the description "Backward Classes". Special measures of protection and assistance should be undertaken for the uplift of these classes over and above the general programmes of economic and social development.

In the programmes included in the First Five-Year Plan, efforts were made to provide for the special needs of the sections of the population mentioned above and considerable improvement achieved both in Andhra and Telangana regions. In Andhra area, 44 Harijan Welfare Schools were opened and the total number of boys receiving education in all the Harijan schools which numbered 465 was about 32,000. During the Plan period, 82,000 scholarships were also granted to the pupils of Harijan and other eligible communities. The number of subsidised hostels rose from 313 at the beginning of the Plan to 333 at the end of the Plan. The number of boarding grants during the same period increased from 7,936 to 8,555. Nineteen Government hostels to cater to the needs of Harijan students were started thus making the total number of hostels run for their benefit 23. The Government also provided about 41,900 house-sites free of cost to Harijans and other eligible communities. Six thousand three hundred Scholarships were granted to the Backward Classes students studying in Arts Colleges and professional and technical institutions besides giving 836 boarding grants annually at the rate of Rs. 150 per border.

In Telangana area, towards the welfare of Scheduled Castes, 17,682 students were supplied with school materials, 3,977 huts were built and 200 old huts were repaired, 604 wells were sunk and 664 old wells repaired, 51 voluntary agencies were given financial aid and four health units and four co-operative societies were started during the First Plan period. Likewise 2,652 scholarships were given, 5 colonies were constructed, 40 new wells were sunk and one old well repaired, 23 hostels were aided, a Health Unit was started and four Co-operative Stores opened for the benefit of Vimuktha Jathis. The Backward

Classes were also assisted by the award of 33,692 scholarships, opening one hostel and giving aid to 55 hostels.

During the Second Plan, the programmes initiated during the First Plan were carried forward and the pace and tempo stepped up. An amount of Rs. 194.97 lakhs—Rs. 147.52 lakhs for Andhra and Rs. 47.45 lakhs for Telangana—was set apart for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Vimuktha Jathis and other Backward Classes.

The achievements envisaged by the end of the Second Plan are the grant of 8,400 additional scholarships, provision of hostel facilities on an increased scale, increase in the number of boarding grants, opening of new Government hostels to benefit, 1,800 boarders, construction of 92 new school or hostel buildings, 570 pathways 770 bath rooms and 1,540 latrines and provision of house-sites to 15,572 families belonging to Harijan and other eligible communities. Financial aid by way of subsidy and loan will be provided to construct 7,350 houses during the Plan period. In order to tackle the evils of untouchability effectively by publicity and propaganda, suitable posters and pamphlets were proposed to be published, exhibited and distributed widely in the rural areas. Financial assistance was provided to voluntary agencies like Harijan Sevak Sangh, Bharat Sevak Samaj, Guild of Service, Red Cross, etc., who are interested in the uplift of Harijans. To provide effective supervision and check over the various institutions that are started, it was proposed to appoint six welfare officers and one Deputy Director.

Towards the welfare of Backward Classes, 1,680 additional scholarships for college students and 16,000 scholarships for High School students will be provided by the end of the Second Plan. About, 1,330 boarding grants were also proposed to be issued besides providing mid-day meals for about 5,585 children belonging to the Backward Classes.

To enable the Vimuktha Jathis to obtain better economic standards, stress was laid on their economic rehabilitation and on weaning away younger generation from the anti-social practices of the past. The Plan aimed at providing ten radio sets, ten children parks, 3,100 new houses and repair 3,000 existing houses besides the issue of loans to 500 families for starting cottage industries, construction of 25 wells, 25 bath rooms and 25 latrines, carrying out repairs to 25 wells, organisation of five Women Welfare Centres, undertaking repairs to eleven irrigation wells in Bitragunta Settlement and supply of medicines to sick and deserving after obtaining the opinion from a qualified doctor.

In the Telangana region, during the Second Plan it was proposed to sink 766 new wells and repair 904 old wells for providing drinking water facilities for Harijans. The Plan also contemplated the acquisition of 200 acres of land and construction of 1,433 houses to Harijans. It was also proposed to provide subsidies to privately-managed hostels for Harijans to benefit 935 boarders, supply clothes, books, slates, etc., to 2,520 poor Harijan students, grant of financial aid to 857 Harijan patients for undergoing treatment, provide financial assistance to the artisans individually or through co-operative societies for their trade or craft and render legal aid to 510 persons. In addition, the Plan also provided for visual publicity, issue of pamphlets, observance of Harijan weeks and days, conduct of inter-caste dinners and melas and grant of financial aid to voluntary organisations engaged in the uplift of Harijans.

Towards the welfare of Vimuktha Jathis in Telangana, the Second Plan envisaged the starting of eight hostels to benefit 857 boarders, distribution of 457 plough bullocks, supply of seeds and implements to 617 families, starting of 37 co-operative societies for cottage industries, construction of 38 new wells and repairing 58 old wells and grant of financial aid for constructing 300 houses.

With a view to help other Backward Classes in Telangana, the Plan provided for scholarships to 2,018 students, grants-in-aid to 148 students, financial aid to 42 private hostels besides opening of 36 new hostels, starting 38 artisan co-operative societies and providing vocational aid to 368 artisans.

Although considerable progress has been made during the First and Second Plans in ameliorating the conditions of the Scheduled Castes, Denotified Tribes and other Backward Classes, concentrated efforts are necessary to enable them to attain better economic standards and for their social and cultural uplift. During the Third Plan period, it is proposed to implement various schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Denotified Tribes and other Backward Classes. The details of the schemes proposed are briefly given below:

Scheduled Castes:

During the Third Plan period, it is proposed to award scholarships to about 8,000 Harijan Students. With a view to encourage philanthropic institutions and private individuals running hostels for the benefit of Harijan students, boarding

grants are proposed to be issued to cover 4,000 boarders. In order to provide hostel facilities for Harijan Students, 19 more Government hostels are proposed to be opened. Provision of facilities such as supply of clothing, books, slates, etc., is necessary for inducing Harijans to send their children to schools. For this purpose, it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 8·00 lakhs during the Third Plan and it is expected that about 35,000 pupils will be benefited. About 6,000 artisan families are proposed to be aided by giving tools and raw materials. For providing drinking water facilities in Harijan cherries about 750 wells are proposed to be sunk. Subsidies will be given to poor Harijans to construct about 4,375 houses besides acquiring 25,000 house-sites for allotment to Harijans. The other schemes proposed are the elimination of the practice of carrying night soil as head loads, improvement in the working conditions of the persons engaged on unclean occupations and strengthening of administrative set up besides supplementing the activities of other normal developmental departments for the welfare of Scheduled Castes.

Vimuktha Jathis:

Towards the economic uplift of Vimuktha Jathis, rope-making machines and bee-hive boxes are proposed to be supplied, besides giving financial aid for enabling them to start cottage industries. Agricultural aid is proposed to be provided by way of supply of bulls, installation of pump sets, repairs to old wells, supply of plough bullocks and seeds and implements. Financial aid is proposed to be given to individuals for constructing 1,249 houses.

Other Backward Classes:

Scholarships have to be issued to poor backward class pupils who cannot themselves prosecute studies without outside help. It is, therefore, proposed to give 2,000 scholarships to other Backward Class students during the Third Plan. Mid-day meals are also proposed to be provided during the Plan period. Under the economic uplift schemes, vocational aid will be provided to benefit 12,000 artisan families in carpentry, blacksmithy, etc., in recognised institutions run by Industries Department.

In all, 33 schemes costing Rs. 232·30 lakhs are proposed for inclusion in the Third Five-Year Plan for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Vimuktha Jathis and other Backward Classes. Of these, 16 schemes costing Rs. 150·80 lakhs relate to Andhra Region and the balance of 17 schemes which

are estimated to cost Rs. 81·50 lakhs pertain to Telangana region. Out of the total provision of Rs. 232·30 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 38·70 lakhs will be provided during 1961-62.

The details of the physical targets proposed to be achieved during the Plan period as also during 1961-62 can be seen from Statement—XXVIII.

STATEMENT—XXVIII

SCHEDULED CASTES, DE-NOTIFIED TRIBES AND
OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

Scheme	Item	Unit	Physical targets for		
			1961-66	1961-62	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
ANDHRA REGION					
SCHEDULED CASTES :					
I. Education					
1.	Pre-metric stipends and scholarships	Scholarships to be awarded.	Nos.	5,000	1,000
2.	Monetary aid to students for clothes, books, etc.	Students to be benefited.	Nos.	20,500	4,100
3.	Aid for Hostels:-				
	(i) Govt. Hostels	.. Hostels to be opened ..	No	13	131
	(ii) Aided Hostels Boarding grants to hostel inmates.	Students to be benefited	No	2,666	533
II. Economic Uplift					
4.	Aid to individuals for cottage industries	Families to be benefited	Nos	4,000	800
III. Health Housing and Other Schemes					
5.	Drinking Water Wells	.. Sinking of wells ..	Nos	500	100
6.	Provision of House sites for Scheduled Castes engaged on unclean occupation and work sites for cobblers.	Families to be benefited	Nos	16,500	2,000
7.	Housing for Scheduled Castes Sweepers	Families to be benefited	Nos	2,875	500
8.	Elimination of the practice of carrying night soil as head loads.	Grants to Municipalities	Rs. in lakhs	17·00	3·00

STATEMENT XXVIII—*cont.*SCHEDULED CASTES, DE-NOTIFIED TRIBES AND
OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES—*cont.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ANDHRA REGION—<i>cont.</i>				
9. Improvement in the working condition of persons engaged on unclean occupations.	Grants to Local bodies	Rs. in lakhs	12·20	1·00
DE-NOTIFIED TRIBES				
ECONOMIC UPLIFT SCHEMES				
10. Colonisation for de-notified tribes.	Families to be benefited	Nos	500	100
11. Agricultural aid	.. do	.. Nos	500	100
12. Industrial aid	.. do	.. Nos	2,600	520
13. Housing	.. do	.. Nos	937	187
OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES				
I. Education				
14. Stipends to students	.. Scholarships to be awarded.	Nos	1,250	250
15. Mid-day meals	.. Students to be benefited	Nos	5,90,000	1,18,000
II. Economic Uplift				
16. Industrial aid	.. Families to be benefited	Nos	8,000	1,603
TELANGANA REGION				
SCHEDULED CASTES :				
I. Education				
1. Pre-metric stipends and scholarships	Scholarships to be awarded.	Nos.	3,000	600
2. Monetary aid to students for clothes, books, etc.	Students to be benefited	Nos.	15,000	3,000
3. Aid for Hostels:				
(ii) Govt. Hostels	.. Hostels to be opened	Nos.	6	6
(ii) Aided Hostels	.. Students to be benefited	Nos.	1,333	266

STATEMENT XXVIII--*cont.*
**SCHEDULED CASTES DE-NOTIFIED TRIBES AND OTHER
 BACKWARD CLASSES--*cont.***

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
TELANGANA REGION--<i>cont.</i>				
II. Economic Uplift				
4. Aid to individuals for Cottage Industries	Families to be benefited	Nos.	2,000	400
III. Health Housing and Other Schemes				
5. Drinking Water Wells	.. Sinking of Wells	.. Nos.	250	50
6. Provision of house sites for Scheduled Castes persons engaged on un-clean occupation and work sites for cobblers, etc.	Families to be benefited	Nos.	8,500	1,000
7. Housing for Scheduled Castes sweepers.	Families to be benefited	Nos.	1,500	250
8. Elimination of the practice of carrying night soil as head loads.	Grants to Municipalities	Rs. in lakhs	8·00	1·00
9. Improvement of the working condition of persons engaged on un-clean occupation.	Grants to Local Bodies	Rs. in lakhs	6·10	0 90
10. Progress Statistics and Co-ordination.	Staff Scheme			
DE-NOTIFIED TRIBES:				
Economic Uplift				
11. Colonisation for De-notified Tribes.	Families to be benefited	No.	380	76
12. Agricultural Aid	.. Families to be benefited	No.	380	76
13. Industrial Aid	.. do.	.. No.	1,400	280
14. Housing for De-notified Tribes.	do.	.. No.	312	62
OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES				
I. Education				
15. Stipends to students	.. Scholarships to be awarded	No.	750	150
16. Mid-day Meals	.. Students to be benefited	No.	3,18,000	63,600
II. Economic Uplift				
17. Industrial Aid	.. Families to be benefited	No.	4,000	800

CHAPTER XXXIII

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

Belonging to the oldest section of the country's population, the Scheduled Tribes live in forests and hilly areas. In Andhra Pradesh, they inhabit mostly the agency areas of East Godavari, West Godavari, Visakhapatnam and Sirkakulam districts and Nallamalai Hills of Kurnool district in Andhra and the Forest areas of Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam and Mahbubnagar districts of Telangana. In 1956, the sugalis, Yerukulas and Yanadis of Andhra area were also notified as Scheduled Tribes. The total tribal population in the entire State of Andhra Pradesh is estimated to be 11·5 lakhs. The problems to be tackled for improving the lot of these tribals economically, socially and culturally are many and varied.

The welfare programmes for tribal people have to be based on respect and understanding of their culture and traditions and an appreciation of the social, psychological and economic problems with which they are faced. The development programmes of the tribals cover the fields of education, agriculture, public health, medical facilities, communications, Animal Husbandry, Cottage Industries, Women's Welfare, etc.

In the First Five-Year Plan, programmes were undertaken for meeting the special needs of this section of the population. Some of the major activities, undertaken during the First Plan period in Andhra and Telangana are given below.

In Andhra, there were 423 elementary schools, 15 higher elementary schools and two secondary schools catering to the needs of 19,500 pupils in the four agency districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari. There were also 20 elementary schools and one higher elementary school for the Chenchus in Kurnool district. In order to attract school-going tribal children to attend schools, mid-day meals, clothing and book allowances, full fee concessions and scholarships were granted. Fourteen Boarding Homes and seven subsidised Hostels were opened. For imparting training to tribal candidates, two training sections—one at Bhadrachalam and the other at Srungavarapukota—were also opened. Special facilities were provided for the school-going Chenchus and promising boys were selected and sent for Teachers' Training at Kurnool. To replace the 'shifting cultivation' by settled agriculture, two agricultural seed supplying depots were opened with necessary field staff to give advice to ryots on improved methods of agriculture and a *demonstration-cum-exploratory* farm was also opened at

Rampachodavaram for the improvement of fruit cultivation and introduction of new varieties of fruits. Thirty tribals were selected and trained for appointment as maistries, besides imparting training to 23 hillmen on improved methods of cultivation. An Assistant Fishery Demonstrator and a Fieldman were appointed in each of the districts of East Godavari and West Godavari to develop the Fisheries and to train hillmen in pisciculture on scientific lines. A Special District Veterinary Officer was appointed together with two additional Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and six Veterinary and Livestock Inspectors for doing propaganda and demonstration work towards the improvement of cattle wealth in agency areas. A Veterinary dispensary at Araku and a Livestock Farm at Chintapalli were opened besides three poultry demonstration units at Polavaram, Bhadrachalam and Chintapalli. To improve the breed of livestock and poultry, 21 breeding bulls, 103 sheep and 559 chicks were purchased and distributed to the hill tribes. Four breeding bulls were also distributed to the aboriginal Koyas of East Godavari district.

To improve communications, 58 miles of roads were either metalled or gravelled in addition to the formation of 17 miles of earthen roads and 77½ miles of jeepable roads. For providing better medical facilities, the local fund dispensaries at Rampachodavaram and Addatigala were provincialised and two itinerating dispensaries were started at Rampachodavaram and Vajedunagaram. Two regular dispensaries were also opened at Dummugudem and Pedavalasa and weekly visits were arranged to the surrounding villages by the Medical Officers of Polavaram, Jeelugumilli and Rajavommangi. Anti-malarial operations were taken up under the National Malaria Control Programme and 402,845 persons in 2,352 villages were protected. Anti-Yaws Campaign was started in the Nugur agency of East Godavari district and 16,473 Yaws cases and 3,332 Yaws contacts were treated. Under the Rural Water Supply Programme, 115 wells were also sunk to provide clean drinking water. An area of 2,656 acres was reclaimed and 236 Tribal families were settled in four colonies at Gannavaram, Pochavaram, Aminabad and Jeelugumilli. Three Co-operative Societies were started in addition to the Marketing Society at Kota Ramachandrapuram. Six Women Welfare Centres were opened at Rampachodavaram, Addatigala, Kannapuram, Araku Valley, Lammasingi and Gummalakshnipuram and maternity assistants were attached to these centres.

During the same period in Telangana region, 55 new primary schools were opened for tribal children besides six new adult schools to remove adult illiteracy among the tribals.

Two hostels in Khammam and Adilabad districts were started and 5,463 tribal students were given scholarships. Four teachers' training centres were subsidised at Marlavai and Chinnedhari in Adilabad district, Todvoi in Warangal district and Suddimalla in Khammam district and 60 candidates were trained. The demonstration farm at Adilabad and the Co-operative Farm at Mananur in Mahbubnagar district were continued to demonstrate the modern methods of agriculture to the tribals. One thousand six hundred and thirty plough bullocks were given to 1,294 tribal families free of cost and 179 families were provided with seeds and implements. For the benefit of tribals, 16 co-operative societies were also started. A sericulture farm was opened at Shoknagar in Warangal district and two Koyas and some Scheduled Caste persons were trained in sericulture industry. Under communications, an eighteen-mile road was constructed from Mananur to Vatevellapalli in Mahbubnagar district. To provide better medical facilities, two mobile medical units—one at Warangal and the other at Yellandu—were started. In addition, one Ayurvedic Medical Unit in Adilabad district and four health units were also opened. In order to provide clean drinking water, 43 new wells were sunk and 39 old wells were repaired.

The Second Plan carried a provision of Rs. 210·06 lakhs—Rs. 191·05 lakhs for Andhra and Rs. 19·01 lakhs for Telangana—for the implementation of various schemes aimed at the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. The schemes are designed to achieve an all round development in all sectors such as agriculture, education, health and medical facilities, cottage industry, animal husbandry, co-operation, communications, women welfare, etc. By the end of the Second Plan period, training facilities will be afforded to 300 tribesmen in agriculture and 360 tribesmen in cottage industry. About 151 wells will be sunk to provide protected drinking water facilities. The target of construction of 121 miles of roads in the tribal area was achieved by the end of the fourth year of the Plan itself. The Plan also envisaged the opening of 50 new elementary schools besides a Basic school for imparting basic education and a Higher Grade Basic Training School for retraining teachers in basic education. One school attached with a hostel and a mobile Medical Unit were opened at Dornal for the benefit of Chenchus. Two radio sets and one Women Welfare Centre were also provided for them. Five Veterinary First Aid Centres, two minor Veterinary dispensaries, one touring billet, one hatchery and one cattle farm were opened and by the end of Second Plan period, 17 breeding bulls, 20 female stock, 820 cocks and hens and 100 sheep would have been distributed among hill tribes. During the same period,

in Telangana, 148 buffaloes and 768 sheep will be supplied to the tribals. Under major irrigation, eleven schemes designed to irrigate an area of 2,750 acres were taken up. Twenty-six minor irrigation tanks were repaired in Andhra region. Three women welfare branches were opened and some more centres are expected to be started during the current year. To provide sufficient facilities for modern treatment of ailments, the dispensaries at Polavaram, Jeelugumilli and Araku were improved and the dispensaries at Krishnadevipeta and Chintapalli were converted into hospitals. New dispensaries were opened at G. Madugole and Seethampeta besides starting mobile medical units at Seethampeta and Polavaram. Two Maternity and Child Welfare Centres were opened with six units. Anti-yaws campaign and anti-malarial operations were carried out on an extensive scale. To prevent exploitation of the tribal people by the plainsmen and to provide them credit and marketing facilities the Andhra Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Finance and Development Corporation was started. With a view to rehabilitate the Scheduled Tribes people who lead an unsettled life, sixteen colonies are being constructed during the Second Plan period.

It has always been accepted in principle that the special provision for the welfare of backward classes is intended to supplement and not to supplant measures of development pursued in the interests of the population as a whole. The special provisions for Scheduled Tribes are to be so utilised as to enable them to derive the maximum advantage from general development programmes and to make up as speedily as possible for retarded progress in the past. The schemes proposed to be included in the Third Plan for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes are formulated keeping the above principles in view.

The primary schools for Scheduled Tribe children should have a bias for agriculture, forestry and local cottage industries. Assistance in the shape of mid-day meals, books, equipment and clothes have to be provided to induce the parents to send their children to schools. The special problems of training the teachers with reoriented outlook for work in tribal areas and with the knowledge of the local dialect will have to be attended to. Hostels, freeships and scholarships, stipends for books, maintenance and examination fees have to be provided to all eligible scheduled tribe candidates. For this purpose, it is proposed to open 9 Ashram schools and construct buildings for them besides improving the existing schools during the Third Plan period. Thirty hostels are proposed

to be opened. Mid-day meals will be supplied to benefit about 12,000 pupils. It is further proposed to give roughly 1,65,000 hill tribe children, clothing and book allowances. It is also proposed to construct 30 new buildings for hostels. To create incentive for trained teachers to work in agency areas, 400 quarters will be constructed during the Plan period. For implementing the above programme, it is estimated that an amount of Rs. 40.00 lakhs would be required during the Third Plan period.

Though the scheduled area in the State is undulated terrain with hill ranges, the possibilities of developing agriculture are great. During the Third Plan period, it is proposed to start three pilot farms besides continuing the existing farms and demonstration units. Thirty hillmen will be trained as Demonstration Maistries and 120 Hillmen will be trained in Horticulture. It is further proposed to supply seeds, manures and implements free of cost for demonstration purposes. In order to settle the tribals permanently on Agriculture, 375 families will be supplied with bullock carts and ploughs. To implement this programme an amount of Rs. 13.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided in the Third Plan.

Towards the uplift of Chenchus, who are primitive in habits, it is proposed to continue all the schemes started during the Second Plan. In addition, it is proposed to supply dresses to Chenchus free of cost so as to create a dress wearing habit in them. Towards this, it is proposed to set apart a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs. To make the best use of raw materials which are abundantly available in agency areas hillmen are being trained in improved methods of bamboo and rattan basket making, mat-weaving and tanning of hides. Besides continuing these training facilities, during the Third Plan period, seven training-cum-production centres in carpentry, one mat weaving centre, one tailoring centre, one model training centre in fibre industry, one beedi-manufacturing centre are proposed to be opened. The sericulture farm, 16 handicraft centres and three training-cum-production centres in weaving, carpentry and sewing and needle works started in Telangana are also proposed to be continued. A scheme costing Rs. 4.00 lakhs will be implemented at Chintapalli in Visakhapatnam District for the development of Sericulture. In all, an amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs is proposed to be provided for the development of Cottage Industries.

To connect agency areas with plains and to afford better communication facilities, several road works were taken up during the Second Plan. Of these, 17 works remain incomplete

by the end of the Second Plan period. These spill-over works will be taken up for completion during the Third Plan. A sum of Rs. 66·61 lakhs is proposed to be provided for the implementation of these works. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 30·00 lakhs will be provided for taking up new road works in the agency areas of Telangana region. In order to give financial aid to voluntary agencies rendering some useful service for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes, a sum of Rs. 2·00 lakhs is proposed to be set apart.

The scheduled areas are covered with forests of varying growth where large extents of land are available which are suitable for cultivation. The average rainfall in these areas is about 50 inches to 60 inches per annum. There is thus large scope for diverting this water for irrigation purposes. During the Third Plan period, minor irrigation works costing Rs. 20·00 lakhs are proposed to be taken up for execution.

Although, tribesmen live close to nature, invariably their health and physique are poor. They suffer from various diseases such as malaria, yaws, tuberculosis, small-pox and venereal diseases and skin and eye diseases. To a large extent these are due to lack of clean drinking water, nutritive food and protection against extremes of climate. Besides maintaining the hospitals and dispensaries opened during the Second Plan period, it is proposed to open some more dispensaries and hospitals during the Third Plan period. It is also proposed to improve the existing hospitals. Similar facilities for medical aid are proposed to be provided for the benefit of tribal people in Telangana region also. For implementing these schemes, a sum of Rs. 21·33 lakhs would be required. Under public health programme, nine maternity and child welfare centres are proposed to be opened for which a sum of Rs. 11·67 lakhs would be required. For providing drinking water facilities to hillmen, a sum of Rs. 20·00 lakhs is proposed to be set apart during the Third Plan period.

The activities of the Andhra Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Finance and Development Corporation are at present limited to Visakhapatnam, Sirkakulam, East Godavari and West Godavari districts of Andhra region. It is proposed to extend the benefits of the Corporation to the entire State for which a sum of Rs. 15·00 lakhs will be required. As suggested at the meeting of the Central Advisory Board for Tribal Welfare, it is proposed to open Forest Labour Co-operative Societies on the pattern of those established in Bombay at an estimated cost of Rs. 20·00 lakhs.

In all, 28 schemes costing Rs. 304·61 lakhs are proposed for inclusion in the Third Plan for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. Of these, 15 schemes costing Rs. 208·53 lakhs relate to Andhra region and the remaining 13 schemes costing Rs. 96·08 lakhs relate to Telangana region. Out of the total outlay of Rs. 304·61 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 58·10 lakhs will be spent during 1961-62.

The details of the physical targets proposed to be achieved under each scheme during the Plan period as well as during 1961-62 can be seen from Statement XXIX.

STATEMENT—XXIX
WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

Scheme	Item	Unit	Physical targets for	
			1961-66	1961-62
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ANDHRA REGION				
SPILL-OVER SCHEMES :				
1. Soil Conservation	.. Area to be covered with Soil conservation measures	Acres	400	170
2. Communications	.. Works to be taken up for completion.	No.	17	17
3. Medical	.. (i) Improvements to dispensaries.	..	2	2
	(ii) Improvements to hospitals.	..	2	2
NEW SCHEMES				
4. Education :				
(i) Ashram Schools	.. (a) Schools to be opened	..	6	2
	(b) Buildings to be constructed.	..	6	2
(ii) Supply of books, slates and clothing	Pupils to be benefited	..	1,10,000	20,000
(iii) Supply of Mid-day meals	do	..	8,000	1,000
(iv) Teachers' quarters	.. Quarters to be constructed.	..	264	100
(v) Hostels	.. (a) Establishment of Hostels.	..	20	4
	(b) Construction of hostel buildings	..	20	4

STATEMENT XXIX—Cont.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ANDHRA REGION—(Cont.)				
New Schemes—Cont.				
5. Agriculture				
(i) Opening of pilot farms in East Godavari Dt.	Pilot farms to be opened	No.	2	2
(ii) Supply of seeds, implements, Pesticides and planting material.	Families to be benefited	„	N.A.	N.A.
(iii) Training of Hillmen candidates in Horticulture at Fruit Research Station, Rampachodavaram.	Hillmen to be trained	„	120	30
(iv) Appointment of Ministerial staff in the office of the Director of Agriculture.	Staff Scheme			
(v) Supply of bullocks, carts and ploughs.	Families to be benefited.	No	200	40
6. Co-operation Forest Labour Co-operative Societies on Bombay Pattern.	Societies to be started ..	„	5	5
7. Andhra Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Finance and Development Corporation	No physical targets ..			
8. Minor Irrigation ..	(i) Minor Irrigation works to be taken up	No	N.A.	N.A.
	(ii) Area to be brought under irrigation.	Acres	„	„
9. Cottage Industries				
(i) Production-cum-training centre in carpentry in Seethampet Agency Block, Srikakulam District.	(i) Establishment of centres.	No	1	1
	(ii) Trainees to be benefited.	„	80	16
(ii) Production-cum-training centre in Carpentry at Bhadravari block, Srikakulam District.	(i) Establishment of centre.	„	1	1
	(ii) Trainees to be benefited.	„	80	16

STATEMENT XXIX—Cont.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ANDHRA REGION—Cont.				
New Schemes—Cont.				
(iii) Production-cum-training centre in carpentry, Polavaram Block, West Godavari District.	(i) Establishment of centres. (ii) Trainees to be benefited.	No.	1 80	1 16
(iv) Production-cum-training centre in carpentry at Buttayagudem in West Godavari district.	(i) Establishment of centre. (ii) Trainees to be benefited.	..	1 80	1 16
(v) Mat-weaving centre, Yerragondapalem Samithi block for sugali Thandas in Kurnool District.	(i) Establishment of centre. (ii) Trainees to be benefited.	..	1 100	1 20
(vi) Training-cum-production centre in tailoring for Sugali garments in Penukonda Samithi block in Anantapur District.	(i) Establishment of centre. (ii) Trainees to be benefited.	..	1 100	1 20
(vii) Sericulture scheme for the development of sericulture at Chintapalli, Visakhapatnam Dt.	(i) Area in which mulberry plantations will be raised. (ii) Silk yarn to be produced.	Acres Lbs.	1,000 50,000	200 10,000
(viii) Model Training-cum-production centre in Fibre Industry, Yerragondapalem.	(i) Establishment of centre. (ii) Trainees to be benefited.	No.	1 120	1 24
10. Welfare of Chenchus	.. Supply of dresses	.. Sets	23,330	4,666
11. Rural Water Supply	.. Sinking of Wells	.. No	250	50
12. Public Health ..	.. Opening of Maternity and Child Welfare centres.	..	5	5
13. Medical	(i) Supply of village medicine chests in Srikakulam.	Supply of medicine chests.	.. 20	4

STATEMENT XXIX—Cont.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ANDHRA REGION—Cont.				
New Schemes—Cont.				
(ii) Opening of Mobile medical unit by using a bullock cart in Srikakulam Dt.	Opening of mobile medical unit.	No.	1	1
(iii) Opening of a Pucca-hospital at Mandemakalla in Srikakulam district.	(i) Opening of Hospital	..	1	1
	(ii) Bed strength	..	6	..
(iv) Opening of a pucca Hospital at Kadari-puram in Srikakulam Dt.	(i) Opening of Hospital	..	1	1
	(ii) Bed Strength.	..	6	..
(v) Provision of staff quarters for the staff working in the Mobile medical unit at Seethampet.	Construction of quarters.	..	N.A.	N.A.
(vi) Supply of village medicine chests in Visakhapatnam District.	Supply of medicine chests.	..	20	4
(vii) Opening of Mobile Medical unit in Visakhapatnam district by using bullock cart.	Opening of mobile medical unit.	..	1	1
(viii) Construction of permanent buildings to the hospital at Arakuvalley.	(i) construction of permanent building.	No	1	..
	(ii) Bed strength	..	6	..
(ix) Opening of a dispensary with emergency beds at Kaliguda in Visakhapatnam district.	(i) Construction of building.	..	1	..
	(ii) Provision of emergency beds.	..	4	..
(x) Opening of Mobile medical unit at Chintapalli in Visakhapatnam Dist.	Opening of Mobile Medical Unit.	..	1	1
(xi) Improvements to Govt. Hospital at Rajavommangi in East Godavari Dist.	(i) Construction of building.	..	1	1
	(ii) Provision of beds	..	12	12

STATEMENT XXIX—*Cont.*
WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES—*Cont.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ANDHRA REGION—<i>Cont.</i>				
New Schemes—<i>Cont.</i>				
(xii) Construction of buildings for the staff working in the dispensary at Jaddangi.	Construction of staff quarters.	No.	N.A.	N.A.
(xiii) Electrification of the building of the hospital and staff quarters at Addateegala in East Godavari Dt.	Electrification	.. ..	..	..
(xiv) Supply of village medicine chests in East Godavari Dt.	Supply of medicine chests.	..	10	2
(xv) Opening of a Government Dispensary at Buttayagudem in East Godavari Dist.	(i) Construction of building for dispensary.	..	1	1
	(ii) Quarters for staff	..	N.A.	..
(xvi) Improvements to the Govt. hospital at Polavaram in West Godavari District.	Construction of 16 bedded ward.	..	1	1
(xvii) Improvements to the Govt. Hospital at Jagareddigudem.	do.	..	1	1
(xviii) Construction of buildings for staff quarters to mobile medical unit at Polavaram.	Construction of staff quarters.	..	N.A.	N.A.
(xix) Supply of Village Medicine chests in West Godavari Dist.	Supply of medicine chests.	No	10	2
(xx) Villages visits by Medical Officer, Thonam.	No targets			
(xxi) Anti-leprosy programme.	No targets			
(xxii) Opening of a Medical unit at Chelama at Nandyal Forest Division in Kurnool District.	Opening of Medical Unit.	..	1	1
14. Housing for Yerukulas, Yenadis and Sugalis.	Construction of houses.	..	2,000	400
15. Aid to Voluntary Agencies..	Grants-in-aid	.. Rs. in lakhs.	1.50	0.27

STATEMENT XXIX—Cont.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
TELANGANA REGION				
Spill over Schemes				
1. Medical ..	.. Hospitals to be improved.	No	2	2
New Schemes				
2. Education:				
(i) Ashram Schools ..	(a) Schools to be opened.	..	3	1
	(b) Buildings to be constructed.	..	3	1
(ii) Supply of books slates and clothing.	.. Pupils to be benefited	..	55,000	10,000
(iii) Supply of Mid-day Meals .	do	..	4,000	800
(iv) Teachers quarters ..	.. Quarters to be constructed.	..	136	51
(v) Hostels ..	a) Establishment of hostels.	..	10	2
	(b) Construction of hostel buildings.	..	10	2
Agriculture:				
i) Appointment of Agricultural Officer with necessary staff at Warangal.	Agency Staff Scheme.	.. ..	..	..
(ii) Opening of Pilot farm in Telangana region.	Opening of Pilot Farm.	No	1	1
(iii) Supply of seeds, implements, Pesticides and Planting material.	Families to be benefited.	..	N.A.	N.A.
(iv) Opening of Five Agricultural Demonstration Units.	Demonstration units to be benefited.	..	5	5
(v) Training of Hillmen candidates for appointment as Demonstration Maistries.	Hillmen to be trained	..	30	30
(vi) Supply of bullocks, carts and ploughs.	Families to be benefited.	..	175	35

STATEMENT XXIX—Cont.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
TELANGANA REGION—Cont.				
New Schemes—Cont.				
4. Co-operation:				
Forest Labour Co-operative Societies on Bombay Pattern	Societies to be started.	No	2	2
5. Andhra Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Finance and Development Corporation.	No physical targets.			
6. Minor Irrigation	.. (i) Minor Irrigation works to be taken up.	No	N.A.	N.A.
	(ii) Area to be brought under irrigation.	Acres	N.A.	N.A.
7. Communications	.. Works to be taken up for execution.	No	N.A.	N.A.
8. Cottage Industries :				
(i) Establishmen of production-cum-Training Centre in Beedi. Manufacture at Bhadrachalam in Khammam District.	(i) Establishment of centre.	No	1	1
	(ii) Trainees to be benefited.	..	250	50
(ii) Training-cum-production centre for carpentry and Blacksmithy at Bhadrachalam in Khammam Dist.	(i) Establishment of centre.	..	1	1
	(ii) Trainees to be benefited.	..	100	20
(iii) Production-cum-training centre in carpentry in Aswaraopet Samithi Block Khammam District.	(i) Establishment of centre.	No	7	1
	(ii) Trainees to be benefited.	..	80	16
(iv) Production-cum-training centre in Carpentry in Nugur block Khammam District.	(i) Establishment of centre.	..	1	1
	(ii) Trainees to be benefited	..	80	16
9. Welfare of Chenchus	.. Supply of dresses to Chenchus.	Sets	9,170	1,565
10. Rural Water Supply	... Sinking of Wells	No	150	30
11. Public Health	.. Opening of Maternity and Child Health centres.	..	4	4

STATEMENT XXIX—Cont.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
TELANGANA REGION--(Cont.)					
New Schemes—Cont.					
12. Medical.					
(i)	Supply of village medicine chests in Khammam Dist.	Supply of Medicine chests.	No	15	4
(ii)	Opening of Mobile Medical unit by using a bullock cart in Khammam Dt.	Opening of Mobile Medical unit.	„	1	1
(iii)	Opening of a Mobile Medical Unit at Bhadrachalam in Khammam Dist.	do.	„	1	1
(iv)	Supply of Village Medicine chests in Warangal Dist.	supply of Medicine boxes.	„	10	2
(v)	Opening of an outpatient dispensary at Rampur in Warangal District.	(i) Opening of dispensary.	No	1	1
		(ii) Provision of beds	„	4	4
(vi)	Opening of an out-patient dispensary at Matwada Narsampet taluk, Warangal District.	(i) Opening of dispensary.	„	1	1
		(ii) Provision of beds	„	4	4
(vii)	Opening of an out-patient dispensary at Gurizala in Warangal District.	(i) Opening of dispensary.	„	1	1
		(ii) Provision of beds	„	4	4
(viii)	Opening of an out-patient dispensary at Benalli in Warangal District.	(i) Opening of dispensary.	„	1	1
		(ii) Provision of beds	„	4	4
(ix)	Opening of 6 beded hospital in Adilabad district.	(i) Construction of hospital.	„	1	1
		(ii) Provision of beds	„	6	..
13.	Aid to voluntary agencies ..	Grants-in-aid to be given.	Rs. in lakhs	0 50	0·10

CHAPTER XXXIV

SOCIAL WELFARE

Social Welfare, which forms part of the general concept of the Social Services, is in itself a fairly comprehensive term, affecting a cross section of women, children, youth and the handicapped and touching many aspects of their day-to-day life. In addition, the term embraces certain problems of immediate economic concern, such as family planning and certain other problems of vital importance to society and to the maintenance of its normal standards. The field of social welfare is, therefore, wide and varied, and the tackling of these problems requires careful planning and sufficient resources and skill and specialised training in their execution.

As a part of the First Five-Year Plan, the Central Government set up a Central Social Welfare Board with the object especially of assisting Voluntary agencies in organising Welfare programme for women and children and the handicapped groups. The Board has, in turn in collaboration with the State Government organised State Social Welfare Boards. The Board has also taken up the establishment of Welfare Extension Projects which are designed to extend welfare services to women and children in the rural areas. The programmes and activities in the project mainly relate to the welfare of women and children. They comprise Balwadis (Community Centres and Pre-basic schools), Maternity and Infant Health Services, Social Education for Women, Arts and Crafts Centres and some general cultural and recreational activities. During the First Plan period, 23 Welfare Extension projects were started in Andhra Pradesh—17 in Andhra and 6 in Telangana.

The Second Plan carried a provision of Rs. 56.56 lakhs—Rs. 35.76 lakhs for Andhra and Rs. 20.80 lakhs for Telangana for the implementation of Social Welfare Schemes. Under “Social and Moral Hygiene and After-Care Programmes”, five State Homes and fifteen District shelters would be opened by the end of the Plan period. A programme of three-fold expansion is envisaged in the establishment of Welfare Extension Projects. During the Plan period, 57 such projects—38 in Andhra and 19 in Telangana—would be opened. A Borstal school was opened at Visakhapatnam and the Andhra inmates who were detained in the Borstal School, Bellary (Mysore State) were withdrawn and accommodated in this institution. A Junior Certified School for Boys and a Girls Certified School were started at Hyderabad for detaining the children committed under the Children Act. A Remand Home for Girls was also opened at Hyderabad for remanding the

Juvenile Girls. Two Beggar Homes at Hyderabad and Secunderabad in Telangana region and four Beggar Homes at Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Kurnool and Tirupati in Andhra region are expected to be opened during the Second Plan.

For providing relief and protection to widows, destitutes and deserted women belonging to poor families, three Service Homes to admit 35 women and 120 children would be opened during the Plan period. Under the rehabilitation programme for women who are discharged from Service Homes, working capital will be provided to enable them to set up their own trade and thus eke out their livelihood and about 150 women are expected to receive financial aid by the end of the Plan period.

To impart training to the field staff of the Women Welfare Department in modern and scientific methods of social work, an institute was started at Hyderabad. For conducting technical courses like typewriting, shorthand, book-keeping, accountancy, etc., to benefit the educated unemployed girls of low income groups, five vocational training centres in Andhra and three centres in Telanagana have been opened and about 418 candidates are expected to receive training in these centres by the end of the Plan period. Hostel facilities are also proposed to be provided at these training centres for the convenience of girls coming from moffusil areas.

During the Third Plan period, it is proposed to provide expansion of the existing service Homes where relief and protection will be given to widows, destitutes and deserted women belonging to poor and respected families. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 2.49 lakhs would be required. For intensifying women welfare activities Liaison Officers will be appointed in each district for which a sum of Rs. 2.93 lakhs would be required. To encourage private Social Welfare Institutions, Grants-in-aid to the tune of Rs. 6.83 lakhs are proposed to be provided. Buildings are proposed to be constructed for the location of the Service Homes started during the Second Plan period at Anantapur and Kannapuram for which a sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs would be required. A sum of Rs. 1.38 lakhs will be provided for the maintenance of the 10 Welfare Extension Projects under the control of the State Social Welfare Board till the end of March 1962.

With a view to provide for the welfare of the children of the age-groups 1 to 7 and 7 to 16, schemes costing Rs. 24.36 lakhs are proposed in the Third Plan. Of this, the scheme for

the establishment of Children Homes carries a provision of Rs. 18·00 lakhs and twelve Homes will be established under it. Under the scheme for child guidance clinics, three clinics will be established at a cost of Rs. 1·36 lakhs and at these clinics, mothers will receive advice on child care from experts apart from ordinary family matters. To promote children's activities on the recreational and cultural side, 28 Bala Vihars will be established at a total cost of Rs. 5·00 lakhs.

Certain social evils are products of inherent mal-adjustments in the social order and their complete eradication needs basic social adjustments. Problems relating to Social and Moral Hygiene and the after-care services have to be tackled in a systematic and scientific way for the eradication of these social evils. State Homes are intended for the 'after-care' of persons, men and women, discharged from correctional institutions like jails, reformatories, etc., while District Shelters are intended for persons requiring after-care and for housing them for a temporary period before their transfer to one of the State Homes. During the Plan period, one State Home and four District Shelters are proposed to be established besides the continuance of the existing State Homes and District Shelters.

A shift in approach from revenge and punishment to correction and rehabilitation in dealing with men and women whom circumstances have driven to the commission of anti-social acts has come to stay. Combating of juvenile delinquency is an important branch of correctional administration and the problem is important not only from the point of view of the child but also from the wider view of social problems and evils. As this State is at present depending on Madras and Mysore States for accommodating persons committed to Senior and Junior Certified Schools, it is considered essential to establish one Junior certified school for boys and one senior certified school for youthful Offenders during the Plan period.

To tackle the beggar problem effectively, Beggar Homes are opened where efforts will be made to show some gainful employment for them. A sum of Rs. 2·50 lakhs has been earmarked for opening three Beggar Homes during the Plan period. An amount of Rs. 25·00 lakhs has also been proposed in the Plan for providing old age pensions to destitute persons of and above the age of 70.

In all, 24 schemes costing Rs. 83·09 lakhs are proposed to be included in the Third Five Year-Plan. Of these, 12 schemes costing Rs. 49·77 lakhs relate to Andhra region and the remaining 12 schemes costing Rs. 33·32 lakhs pertain to Telangana

region. Out of the total outlay of Rs. 83·09 lakhs proposed for the Plan period, a sum of Rs. 15·39 lakhs will be spent during 1961-62.

Statement XXX shows the physical targets proposed to be achieved during the Plan period as well as during 1961-62.

STATEMENT—XXX

SOCIAL WELFARE

Scheme	Item	Unit	Physical targets for	
			1961-66	1961-62
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ANDHRA REGION				
Women's Welfare				
1.	Buildings for Service Homes. Construction of Anantapur and Kannapuram.	.. No.	2	..
2.	Expansion of Service Homes	Establishment of Training-cum-Production centres.	.. "	5 5
3.	Expansion of executive staff. Staff Scheme by appointment of liaison officers.	.. ..	..	..
4.	Grant-in-aid to Social Welfare Institutions.	Grants to be given to private Social Welfare Institutions.	Rs. in lakhs	4·55 0·70
Child Welfare				
5.	Children's Homes	.. (i) Establishment of Homes.	No	7 6
		.. (ii) Children to be admitted.	.. "	525 150
6.	Child guidance clinics	.. Establishment of clinics.	.. "	2 2
7.	Bala Vihars	.. Establishment of Bala Vihars.	.. "	17 10
Correctional Institutions				
8.	Junior certified school for Boys.	.. Inmates to be admitted.	.. "	500 150

STATEMENT XXX—Cont.

SOCIAL WELFARE—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ANDHRA REGION—Cont.				
Welfare Extension Projects				
9.	Continuance of the existing co-ordinated type of Welfare Extension Projects.	Continuance of Ex-tension Projects.	10	10
Care Programmes				
10.	Beggar Homes	.. Establishment of Beggar Homes.	2	1
11.	Old Age Pensions	.. Pensions to be given	Rs. in lakhs. 17·00	3·00
12.	Social and Moral Hygiene and After-Care programmes for men.	.. Establishment of District shelters.	2	2
TELANGANA REGION				
Women's Welfare				
1.	Expansion of Executive staff for appointing Liaison officers.	Staff scheme	.. ..	.. ..
2.	Regional officers and Headquarters staff	Staff scheme	.. ..	.. ..
3.	Grant-in-aid to social welfare institutions.	.. Grants to be given to private social welfare institutions.	Rs. in lakhs 2·28	0·30
Child Welfare				
4.	Children's Homes	.. (i) Establishment of Homes.	No. 5	4
		.. (ii) Children to be admitted.	.. .. 375	100
5.	Child Guidance clinics	.. Establishment of clinics.	.. .. 1	1
6.	Bala Vihars	.. Establishment of Bala Vihars.	.. .. 11	6
Correctional Institutions				
7.	Senior Certified School for Boys.	.. Inmates to be admitted. 400	100

STATEMENT XXX—*Cont.*
 SOCIAL WELFARE—*Cont.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
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TELANGANA REGION—*Cont.*

Welfare Extension Projects

- | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|----|---|--|
| 8. Continuance of the existing co-ordinating type of Welfare Extension Projects. | Continuance of extension projects. | .. | (Included in item No. 9 of Andhra region) | |
|--|------------------------------------|----|---|--|

Care Programmes

- | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|------|------|
| 9. Beggar Homes | .. Establishment of Beggar Homes. | .. No. | 1 | 1 |
| 10. Old Age Pensions | .. Pensions to be given | Rs. in lakhs | 8.00 | 2.00 |

Social and Moral Hygiene and After-care Programmes

- | | | | | |
|---|--|------|-----|-----|
| 11. State Home | .. (i) Establishment of After-Care Home. | No. | 1 | 1 |
| | .. (ii) Inmates to be admitted. | .. „ | 100 | 100 |
| 12. Social and Moral Hygiene and After-care programmes for men. | .. Establishment of District shelters. | .. „ | 2 | 2 |
-

CHAPTER XXXV

STRENGTHENING OF PANCHAYATS

The Planning Commission has emphasised that Panchayats should be the nucleus of planning and execution of all schemes of rural development on the twin principles of self-help and mutual co-operation. The Study Team on Community Development headed by Shri Balwant Rai G. Mehta went into this question in great detail and suggested the formation of panchayats in villages and the democratic decentralisation of administration at the Block and the District level. The State Government proposed to achieve such decentralisation through the establishment of panchayat Samithis in the place of the existing Block Planning and Development Committees and Zilla Parishads in the place of the existing District Planning and Development Committees and the District Boards.

During the Second Plan period, steps have been taken to organise panchayats speedily throughout the State. The administrative set up of the panchayats has been reorganised with a view to strengthen them by providing one District Panchayat Officer for each district, one Divisional Panchayat Officer for each Revenue Division and Extension Officer for Panchayats for each Block and one Deputy Panchayat Officer or Panchayat Inspector for the portion not covered by blocks in each taluk. Necessary institutional training has also been arranged for the field and supervisory staff connected with the administration of panchayats. The offices of the District Panchayat Officers have been strengthened by appointing additional staff and jeeps have been provided to all the District Panchayat Officers in Andhra and the Inspecting Officers in Telangana. Jeeps will be provided to the Regional Inspectors and the Assistant Engineers (Panchayat works) during the course of the year 1960-61. The Extension Officers for panchayats have also been provided with clerks to assist them in scriptory work. With the advent of the democratic decentralisation at the Block and the District levels, resulting in the constitution of Panchayat Samithis and the Zilla Parishads, heavy responsibility is cast on the panchayats necessitating closer supervision and adequate guidance. There is, therefore, every need to further strengthen the offices of the District Panchayat Officers during the Third Plan period. It will also be necessary to provide clerks to Extension Officers for Panchayats to such of the blocks as are to be constituted towards the end of the Second Plan besides providing training for the new entrants to the posts of District Panchayat Officers, Divisional Panchayat Officers and Extension Officers for Panchayats. With the increase in the number of

Extension Officers for Panchayats and the reorganisation of the administrative set up, additional staff is necessary at the headquarters office also to ensure proper direction and supervision. Towards this, it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 10·00 lakhs during the Third Plan period.

It is an accepted principle that Panchayats should progressively assume full responsibility for planning and execution of all development schemes. But the Panchayats would not be in a position to plan and execute the development schemes of their own without some financial assistance from the Government. It is, therefore, proposed to advance loans to the panchayats during the Third Plan period to the tune of Rs. 83·00 lakhs for execution of development works generally of remunerative character.

To enable the panchayats to improve the lands vested in them and to bring them under cultivation either by reclamation or by providing irrigation facilities, it is proposed to grant interest free loans to be repayable in 30 years on the pattern obtaining in Punjab State. The panchayats would be able to lease out such improved lands to the cultivators and thereby realise additional revenues. A sum of Rs. 32·00 lakhs is, therefore, proposed to be provided during the Third Plan for this purpose. Another sum of Rs 7·00 lakhs is proposed for the scheme "Training of Panchayat Secretaries" sponsored by the Government of India.

Thus in the Third Plan, it is proposed to include four schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 132·00 lakhs Rs. 87·50 lakhs for Andhra region and Rs. 44·50 lakhs for Telangana region. During the year 1961-62 it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 11·99 lakhs for the implementation of these schemes.

The physical targets proposed to be achieved during the Plan period as also during 1961-62 can be seen from Statement XXXI.

[Statement.

STATEMENT—XXXI
STRENGTHENING OF PANCHAYATS

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Physical targets for</i>	
			1961-66	1961-62
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ANDHRA REGION				
1.	Appointment of additional field and Headquarters staff.	Staff Scheme .. ..	..	..
2.	Loans to Panchayats for Development Works.	Issue of Loans ..	Rs. in lakhs. 55·50	4·40
3.	Assistance to Panchayats for Development of Local Assets.	do. ..	„ 21·00	1·50
4.	Training of Panchayat Secretaries.	Establishment of ..	No. N.A.	N.A.
TELANGANA REGION				
1.	Appointment of additional field and headquarters staff.	Staff Scheme .. ..	..	..
2.	Loans to Panchayats for Development Works.	Issue of Loans ..	Rs in lakhs. 27·50	2·10
3.	Assistance to Panchayats for Development of Local Assets.	do. ..	„ 11·00	1·33
4.	Training of Panchayat Secretaries.	Establishment of ..	No. N.A.	N.A.

**ASSISTANCE TO ZILLA PARISHADS AND
PANCHAYAT SAMITHIS**

The average individual under ordinary circumstances lives in a community beyond the confines of which his sense of belonging rarely expands. For the individual, therefore, Government outside his community is in a very real sense non-self-Government. With the attainment of Independence, foreign Government was replaced by a National Government and the official machinery became an instrument of national rule and policy ; but to the extent that this machinery remained outside the control of the local community and to the extent the people within that community could not use the democratic process for controlling the governance of their own community, the administration remained a non-self Governing institution. For real democracy, which people could understand, and for which they could develop a sense of commitment, the locus of Government had to be located not merely within the nation, within the State, but within the local social community. For this purpose, decentralisation of democracy was conceived and such decentralisation was sought to be achieved through the establishment of Panchayat Samithis at the Block level and Zilla Parishads at the District level under the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Act, 1959.

So far, Panchayat Samithis were constituted for 271 Blocks and Zilla Parishads for all the districts of the State. By 1963, Panchayat Samithis are expected to be constituted throughout the State except in agency areas and a few tribal blocks. These Samithis and Parishads are exercising and performing the functions devolved on them under Sections 18 and 47 of the Andhra Pradesh Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads Act XXXV of 1959. It would be difficult for these statutory bodies to execute development schemes without adequate financial assistance in the form of 'Loans and Grants' during the Third Plan period. The assistance should be mostly in the form of loans against specific schemes or works of development such as provision of buildings and playgrounds for secondary, basic or elementary schools, improvement of roads, markets, cart-stands, etc. It is, therefore, proposed to provide a lumpsum amount of Rs. 87·00 lakhs under 'Loans' and Rs. 58·00 lakhs under 'Grants' in the Third Five-Year Plan for the purpose.

The following centrally sponsored schemes are also proposed to be implemented towards which a sum of Rs 23·00 lakhs would be required during the Third Plan period.

S. No.	Name of the scheme	Provision during Third Plan (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	District Institutes for Training in C. D., Panchayats and co-operatives.	10·00
2.	Sammelans for non-officials at State Level.	1·50
3.	Publication of literature.	1·50
4.	Training Reserve.	10·00
TOTAL		23·00

During the year 1961-62, an amount of Rs. 15·50 lakhs would be provided on all these schemes.

The physical targets proposed to be achieved during the Plan period as also during 1961-62 can be seen from Statement XXXII.

STATEMENT—XXXII
ASSISTANCE TO ZILLA PARISHADS AND PANCHAYAT SAMITHIS

Scheme	Item	Unit	Physical targets for	
			1961-66	1961-62
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ANDHRA REGION				
1.	Loans to Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samithis.	Issue of Loans .. Rs. in lakhs	51·00	4·00
2.	Grants to Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samithis.	Grants to be given ..	34·68	3·86
3.	District Institutes for Training in C. D., Panchayats and Co-operatives.	Establishment .. No. Institutes	6	1
4.	Sammelans for non-officials at State level.	Sammelans to be organised .. No.	N.A.	N.A.
5.	Publication of literature	No. Physical targets		
6.	Training Reserve.	Staff Scheme		
TELANGANA REGION				
1.	Loans to Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samithis.	Issue of Loans .. Rs. in lakhs	36·00	2·50
2.	Grants to Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samithis.	Grants to be given ..	23·32	1·75
3.	District Institutes for Training in C. D., Panchayats and Co-operatives.	Establishment .. No. of District Institutes	4	1
4.	Sammelans for non-officials at State level	Sammelans to be organised .. No.	N.A.	N.A.
5.	Publication of literature	No Physical targets.		
6.	Training Reserve.	Staff Scheme.		

CHAPTER XXXVII
URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The functions of municipalities are conceived widely enough to prompt them to comprehend most of the civic and economic activities of the urban community. But generally speaking, the municipalities have not expanded their resources to any great extent to enable them to actively implement in any of the developmental activities to provide improved and additional amenities to the people residing in their areas.

During the First Five-Year Plan, no provision was made specifically for assisting the municipalities to take up developmental activities. During the Second Five-Year Plan, however, a sum of Rs. 41·86 lakhs was provided to be given as loan towards the development of municipal roads and development works in municipal and urban panchayat areas in the Andhra region only. With this amount, it is estimated that about 30 markets, 20 cart-stands, seven slaughter-houses, maternity and child welfare centres, etc., will be constructed by the end of the Second Plan period.

During the Third Five-Year Plan period also, it is necessary to assist some of the municipalities in the State for the execution of development schemes particularly of remunerative character like markets, cart-stands, slaughter-houses, etc., and for Town-Planning Schemes by advancing loans. It is, therefore, proposed to include two schemes each in the Andhra and Telangana Plans at a total cost of Rs. 75·00 lakhs—Rs. 49·67 lakhs for Andhra and Rs. 25·33 lakhs for Telangana. Out of the total amount proposed for the Plan period, an amount of Rs. 9·49 lakhs is proposed to be provided during 1961-62.

The details of the physical targets proposed to be achieved can be seen from Statement XXXIII.

[Statement.]

STATEMENT—XXXIII
URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Scheme	Item	Unit	Physical targets for	
			1961-66	1961-62
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ANDHRA REGION				
1. Loans to Municipal Councils.	Loans to be issued.	Rs in lakhs	36.50	4.08
2. Town Planning Schemes including staff for Town Planning Office.	(i) Loans to be issued.	..	12.00	2.00
	(ii) Appointment of staff.	..	..	..
TELANGANA REGION				
1. Loans to Municipal Councils.	Loans to be issued.	Rs. in lakhs.	18.50	2.08
2. Town Planning Schemes including staff for Town Planning Office	(i) Loans to be issued.	..	6.25	1.04
	(ii) Appointment of staff.	..	..	..

CHAPTER XXXVIII

BROADCASTING

Radios, besides being a powerful media of transmitting knowledge would best serve the purpose of acquainting the people with the various activities of the Government and educating them. Promotion of rural listening facilities would, thus, not only enable the rural population to benefit from the broadcast coverage provided under the Plan ; but also aids in securing its active co-operation for the implementation of the various Plan schemes.

During the First Plan period, no specific schemes were implemented for the promotion of rural listening. But, during the Second Plan period, a scheme for installation of Community Radio sets at a net cost of Rs. 11·72 lakhs—Rs. 8·08 lakhs for Andhra region and Rs. 3·64 lakhs for Telangana region—was drawn up and included with the object of installing Community Radio sets in villages with a population of 1,000 and above. By the end of the Plan period, 7,000 radio sets—5,000 in Andhra and 2,000 in Telangana—would be installed.

During the Third Year Plan, it is proposed to continue the scheme and instal 3,300 radio sets in Andhra region and 1,700 sets in Telangana region. Deducting the anticipated receipts from the people and subsidy from the Government of India, the net expenditure on the scheme would be of the order of Rs. 25·00 lakhs—Rs. 16·71 lakhs for Andhra and Rs. 8·29 lakhs for Telangana—and this amount is proposed to be provided in the Third Plan. During 1961-62, an outlay of Rs. 4·16 lakhs—Rs. 2·99 lakhs for Andhra and Rs. 1·17 lakhs for Telangana—is proposed to be provided on this scheme.

The physical targets proposed to be achieved during the Plan period as also during 1961-62 can be seen from Statement XXXIV.

[Statement.]

STATEMENT—XXXIV

BROADCASTING

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Physical targets for</i>	
			1961-66	1961-62
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ANDHRA REGION				
Installation and Maintenance of Community Radio Sets.	Installation of Sets	No.	3,300	660
TELANGANA REGION				
Installation and Maintenance of Community Radio Sets.	Installation of Sets	No.	1,700	340

CHAPTER XXXIX

PUBLICITY

Publicity aims at arousing individual interest by relating the planners' distant vision to the immediate needs of the masses and helps to generate mass enthusiasm.

During the First Five-Year Plan, there were no schemes towards the publicity of the Plan. During the Second Plan, however, 22 schemes—eleven in Andhra and eleven in Telangana—were included for implementation at a total cost of Rs. 19·70 lakhs. The achievements envisaged under the Plan include the setting up of District Information Centres in all districts of the State with a view to provide an effective machinery towards the publicity of the Plan, provision of literature on different aspects of the Plan, films and audio-visual aids, organisation of mobile publicity unit for each district with a 16 m.m. cinema projector equipment, a grama-phone recorder, public address equipment, a mobile exhibition, a collection of basic books and a simple collapsible stage.

To carry forward the various methods of publicity adopted during the Second Plan period with due regard to the relative effectiveness of the different media, it is proposed to include nine schemes costing Rs. 20·00 lakhs in the Third Five-Year Plan. All these schemes are State-wide schemes designed to benefit both the regions of the State. Out of the total outlay of Rs. 20·00 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 3·30 lakhs is proposed to be provided during 1961-62.

Documentary films have been proved to be the best media of popularising our Plans. It is, therefore, proposed to produce four documentary films per year during the Third Plan period. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 2·00 lakhs will be provided in the Plan.

The experience gained during the Second Plan period has convinced beyond doubt that production of literature must be increased, if our Plans have to be carried into every home in the language and symbols of the people and expressed in terms of their common needs and problems. During the Third Plan period, it is, therefore, necessary to produce literature on Plan and community development in larger numbers with the modest aim of seeing that at least one copy of each publication reaches at least one person in each village. With this objective, it is proposed to set apart a sum of Rs. 4·00 lakhs for production of literature.

Press advertisements through important newspapers are one of the surest ways of transmitting knowledge about the Plan to a large number of people. Towards this, a scheme to get the Plan and Community Development Programme publicised through press advertisements at an estimated cost of Rs. 2·00 lakhs is proposed to be included.

Besides continuing the media of publicity by "Song and Drama", it is necessary to open training centres for imparting training in traditional forms of music, dance and drama so as to exploit the amateur talent for Plan publicity purpose. Towards this, it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 5·00 lakhs during the Third Plan.

Exhibitions organised in connection with melas, festivals conferences, etc., attract large number of people and so they serve as a best media of publicising the Plan. The material produced for exhibitions so far is not sufficient to meet the needs of the District Offices. With a view to double the production of exhibition material and to organise exhibitions more attractively, it is proposed to provide a sum of Rs. 2·00 lakhs in the Third Plan.

Plan Week celebrations are being conducted every year to popularise our Plans. During the Third Plan period, it is proposed to set apart a sum of Rs. 2·00 lakhs for organising cultural shows, etc., for the Plan Week celebrations. The publicity organisation at the District level needs to be strengthened suitably by providing equipment like furniture stationery etc., for its proper functioning towards which a sum of Rs. 2·00 lakhs is proposed in the Plan. It is also proposed to organise study tours of representative students from Planning Forums, Bharat Sevak Samaj, Clubs, etc., at a cost of Rs. 0·50 lakh to enthuse the educated young men about the development activities and to provide them with fuller and on the spot information.

The emphasis and priorities on Plan schemes are changing from year to year. Literature reflecting the same is being issued simultaneously from the Centre and the State as also the non-official sources. For preparing publicity material of all forms at the State level in the requisite standard, it is necessary to have a special section known as reference and research section in the library. To keep this section fully equipped necessary books, journals, etc., will have to be purchased. Towards this, a Plan Library at the State headquarters at a total cost of Rs. 0·50 lakh is proposed to be established during the Third Plan period.

Statement XXXV will furnish the details of physical targets proposed to be achieved under each scheme during the Plan period as also during 1961-62.

STATEMENT—XXXV

PUBLICITY

Scheme	Item	Unit	Physical targets for	
			1961-66	1961-62
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Production of Documentary Films.	Documentary Films to be produced.	No	20	4
2. Production of Literature	.. (i) Books to be published.	„	30	6
	(ii) Copies to be printed.	No. in lakhs.	9.00	1.80
3. Press Advertisements	.. Publishing Press Advertisements.	.	.	..
4. Song and Drama	.. Performances to be organised.	No	12,000	2,400
5. Organisation of Exhibitions	Exhibitions to be organised.	„	100	20
6. Plan Week Celebrations	.. Cultural shows to be organised.	„	N.A.	N.A.
7. Strengthening of the Publicity organisation at District level.	Purchase of equipment etc.	Value in Rs. in lakhs	2.00	0.40
8. Organisation of study tours	.. Study tours to be organised.	No	5	1
9. Establishment of Plan Library at State Headquarters.	Establishment of Plan Library.	„	1	..

CHAPTER XL

STATISTICS

The formulation of both the current and perspective Plans would require an increasing volume of statistical information. There would also be need to make a continuing appraisal of the implementation of the Plan in both financial and physical terms and to use this information to make adjustments which may be needed. No specific schemes were, however, implemented during the First Year-Five Plan period for the development of statistics in both Andhra and Telengana regions. But during the Second Plan period, 13 schemes were taken up for implementation and a sum of Rs. 17·81 lakhs was provided. The achievements during the Second Plan period include the establishment of a Planning Cell to assess periodically the progress achieved under the various Plan schemes, setting up of District Statistical Agencies in each district, conduct of Socio-Economic Survey, undertaking the compilation of indices of agricultural production, etc., conduct of crop estimation surveys on food and non-food crops, imparting of training and refresher training to the members of staff at various levels in statistical and economic work, conduct of qualitative evaluation, survey of Community Projects in select areas, establishment of machine tabulation unit, the conduct of family living surveys and Agro-Economic Research, Establishment of National Income Unit, estimation of area and yield of coconut and arecanut crops and the establishment of an Administrative Intelligence Unit.

Thus the organisation and machinery for collection and analysis of statistical data have been considerably strengthened. Still there is much to be done for the gradual emergence of a comprehensive statistical system. With a view to strengthen the various units such as Planning Cell, National Income Unit and Administrative Intelligence Unit in the Bureau during the Third Five-Year Plan period, it is proposed to take up the following 6 schemes.

1. Strengthening of the Planning Cell

The Planning Cell is now attending to the work relating to the preparation of the reviews of the District Plans and of State Plans. In addition to this it is also proposed to take up the work on the technical co-efficients and regional economic indicators, annual reviews of District Plans, etc. To cope up with these additional items of work it is proposed to strengthen the unit at a cost of Rs. 1·29 lakhs.

2. National Income Unit

The National Income Unit has so far released provisional estimates of State income for the years 1952-53 to 1958-59. Apart from the revision and preparation of State Income Estimates every year, the unit also proposes to work out the rural and urban components as also the Districtwise break-up during the Third Plan period. It is also proposed to take up the work on the preparation of estimates pertaining to investment and special studies to fill up the gaps in the available statistics with a view to make the estimates more efficient. For this purpose, it is proposed to strengthen this unit at a cost of Rs. 0.40 lakh.

3. Strengthening of the Economic Research Section

The present strength of the Economic Research section is one Economic Investigator and one Computer. With this staff it has not been possible to make the best possible use of the data collected at the State level and those supplied by the other State Statistical Bureau. To make adequate use of this data, it is proposed to strengthen this unit during the Third Plan period at a cost of Rs. 0.81 lakh.

4. Official Statistics Unit

To consolidate the data collected by different units in the Bureau and for releasing periodical statistical publications like the Hand book of Statistics, Statistical Abstract, season and crop reports, etc., and to collect the various statistics collected by other departments such as Education, Health, Veterinary, etc., it is proposed to appoint additional staff at a cost of Rs. 0.73 lakh.

5. Labour Statistics

At present there is no separate staff for collecting data on employment, wages and absenteeism in respect of factories coming under the Industrial Labour Rules. In addition, it is proposed to collect data on employment in Mines, Handloom Industry, Industrial Co-operative and Trade Unions, etc. It is, therefore, proposed to appoint additional staff of one Assistant Director, 2 Economic Investigators and 4 Computers at a cost of Rs. 0.92 lakh.

6. Strengthening of the Administrative Intelligence Unit

It is also proposed to strengthen the Administrative Intelligence Unit in the Bureau by appointing one Deputy Director, 2 Economic Investigators, one Artist, one Typist

and two Peons at a cost of Rs. 0·86 lakh for taking up the additional work resulting from the extension of development Blocks to the entire State and also for conducting *ad hoc* surveys in the State once a year and preparation of analytical reviews, Quarterly reviews on specified programmes, etc.

Thus, during the Third Plan period, it is proposed to implement 6 schemes at a cost of Rs. 5·00 lakhs. Of this, a sum of Rs. 0·84 lakh will be spent during 1961-62 on these schemes.

PART—III
APPENDICES

ANDHRA PRADESH

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Scheme	1961-66						1961-62					
		Total	Revenue		Capital		Foreign exchange	Total	Revenue		Capital		Foreign exchange
			Recurring	Non-recurring	Loan	Non-loan			Recurring	Non-recurring	Loan	Non-loan	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	Agricultural Production ..	.. 1,087.82	585.45	138.21	191.62	172.54	19.51	188.80	103.14	36.06	23.60	26.00	1.89
2.	Training Centres .. ..	.. 73.18	59.76	3.13	..	10.29	..	21.99	11.49	0.21	..	10.29	..
3.	Minor Irrigation .. ..	.. 1,826.00	8.00	165.00	153.00	1500.00	35.50	273.20	1.60	27.50	24.10	220.00	6.30
4.	Land Development .. ..	.. 50.00	..	..	20.00	30.00	30.00	4.00	..	..	4.00	..	..
5.	Animal Husbandry .. ..	.. 385.00	211.19	109.53	0.72	63.56	0.57	64.07	25.18	22.35	..	16.54	0.10
6.	Dairying and Milk Supply ..	.. 296.00	41.75	174.12	42.13	38.00	..	49.50	5.61	16.08	11.81	16.00	..
7.	Forests .. ..	.. 145.00	47.20	56.28	..	41.52	11.45	26.22	3.70	10.09	..	12.43	6.79
8.	Soil Conservation .. ..	.. 163.00	49.54	113.46	..	..	1.00	28.24	10.30	17.94	..	..	1.00
9.	Fisheries .. ..	.. 115.00	26.83	88.17	..	..	46.80	19.13	2.54	16.59	..	..	7.70
10.	Co-operation, Warehousing, Marketing and Co-operative Farming ..	.. 580.00	197.35	148.68	130.23	103.74	..	100.57	41.76	24.64	23.06	11.11	..
11.	Community Development Programme ..	.. 2,550.00	718.98	1,062.10	768.92	..	..	447.43	136.69	186.75	123.99	..	..
12.	Consolidation of Holdings ..	.. 37.00	37.00	..	..	..	..	6.00	6.00	..	..	..	..

ANDHRA PRADESH—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
I. Agricultural Programmes7308·00	1933·05	2058·68	1306·62	1959·65	144·83	1229·15	348·01	358·21	210·56	312·37	23·78
13. Nagariunasagar Project4500·00	..	..	..	4500·00	552·44	900·00	..	..	..	900·00	207·17
14. Major and Medium Irrigation3123·00	..	..	..	3123·00	310·00	538·20	..	..	..	538·20	73·50
Total Irrigation		..7623·00	..	..	..	7623·00	862·44	1438·20	..	..	..	1438·20	280·67
15. Power6494·00	..	50·00	..	6444·00	2353·00	1000·00	..	10·00	..	990·00	290·00
II. Irrigation and Power		..14,117·00	..	50·00	..	14067·00	3215·44	2438·20	..	10·00	..	2428·20	570·67
16. Large and Medium Industries 665·00	..	..	108·00	557·00	249·30	211·00	..	..	86·00	125·00	2·00
17. Village and Small-Scale Industries including Handlooms1267·00	558·48	232·75	280·69	175·08	14·85	236·49	106·04	32·14	62·57	35·74	..
18. Development of Mineral Resources 11·00	6·10	4·90	..	..	5·15	1·83	0·53	1·30	..	..	1·00
III. Industries & Minerals		1943·00	564·58	237·65	388·69	752·08	269·30	449·32	106·57	33·44	148·57	160·74	3·00
19. Roads and Road Transport	..	1,150·00	..	201·50	350·00	598·50	20·00	199·80	..	42·00	58·00	99·80	..
20. Tourism 6·00	..	..	..	6·00	..	0·80	..	..	..	0·80	..
IV. Roads and Transport		1156·00	..	201·50	350·00	604·50	20·00	200·60	..	42·00	58·00	100·60	..
21. Education including Technical Education2,361·00	1,253·98	881·15	..	215·87	33·50	317·55	93·91	175·74	..	47·90	2·25
22. Medical including Indian Medicine 740·40	307·34	46·31	..	385·75	8·00	122·54	35·65	11·39	..	75·50	1·60
23. Public Health 458·20	430·49	27·71	..	..	..	76·30	70·48	5·82	..	..	..
24. Urban Water Supply and Drainage 680·00	..	..	680·00	..	15·00	185·76	..	..	185·76	..	2·00
25. Rural Water Supply and Sanitation 21·40	..	..	..	21·40	..	11·00	..	..	..	11·00	..
26. Housing 535·00	4·74	..	498·27	31·99	..	86·95	0·95	..	79·33	6·67	..

27. Labour and Lat our Welfare	135.00	59.38	49.12	..	26.50	6.00	25.48	8.08	12.80	..	4.60	1.20
28. Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Vimuktha Jathis and other Backward Classes ..	232.30	232.30	..	..	..	..	38.70	38.70	..	..	..	..
29. Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	304.61	93.33	85.57	..	125.71	..	58.10	13.61	16.27	..	28.22	..
30. Social Welfare	83.09	76.46	6.05	..	0.58	..	15.39	14.24	1.15	..	..	..
V. Social Services	5551.00	2468.02	1095.91	1178.27	808.80	62.50	937.77	275.62	223.17	265.09	173.89	7.05
31. Strengthening of Panchayats	132.00	14.50	2.50	115.00	..	..	11.99	2.16	0.50	9.33	..	..
32. Assistance to Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samithis	168.00	16.00	65.00	87.00	..	..	15.50	2.39	6.61	6.50	..	..
33. Municipal Roads and Development works ..	75.00	1.75	..	73.25	..	..	9.49	0.29	..	9.20	..	..
34. Broadcasting	25.00	15.00	10.00	..	..	..	4.16	1.00	3.16	..	..	..
35. Publicity	20.00	..	20.00	..	..	..	3.30	..	3.30	..	..	..
36. Statistics	5.00	4.93	0.07	..	..	0.02	0.84	0.77	0.07	..	..	0.02
37. Public Cooperation Schemes *												
VI. Miscellaneous	425.00	52.18	97.57	275.25	..	0.02	45.28	6.61	13.64	25.03	..	0.02
GRAND TOTAL	30500.00	5067.83	3741.31	3498.83	18192.03	3712.09	5300.32	736.81	680.46	707.25	3175.80	604.52

* A sum of Rs 6.25 lakhs for 1961-66 and Rs 0.80 lakhs for 1961-62 will be provided on these centrally sponsored schemes towards State's share and this expenditure will be met by adjustment from other schemes during the course of implementation of the Plan.

ANDHRA REGION

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1. Agricultural Production		.. 772.30	405.00	99.65	154.71	112.94	12.62	134.37	69.58	27.61	18.94	18.24	1.04
2. Training Centres 52.92	43.91	1.57	..	7.44	..	16.10	8.55	0.11	..	7.44	..
3. Minor Irrigation1141.00	3.00	115.00	73.00	950.00	17.50	168.40	0.60	19.20	11.60	137.00	3.50
4. Land Development 35.00	..	..	15.00	20.00	20.00	3.00	..	..	3.00	..	..
5. Animal Husbandry 237.78	128.73	69.28	0.36	39.41	0.52	38.47	15.09	12.74	..	10.64	0.10
6. Dairying and Milk Supply 196.00	25.50	119.87	32.13	18.50	..	29.30	3.21	10.28	5.81	10.00	..
7. Forests 87.36	29.88	31.57	..	25.91	8.05	14.17	1.59	5.46	..	7.12	3.50
8. Soil Conservation 107.36	32.03	75.33	..	..	0.40	18.37	6.39	11.98	..	..	0.40
9. Fisheries 94.50	21.13	73.37	..	..	39.80	14.77	2.27	12.50	..	..	6.80
10. Co-operation, Warehousing, Marketing and Co-operative Farming 376.76	113.08	103.04	96.60	64.04	..	63.83	22.58	16.83	17.67	6.75	..
11. Community Development Programme1703.36	489.38	684.29	529.69	..	..	298.62	93.64	118.20	86.78	..	..
12. Consolidation of Holdings 24.00	24.00	..	..	..	..	4.00	4.00	..	..	..	..
I. Agricultural Programmes4828.34	1315.64	1372.97	901.49	1238.24	98.89	803.40	227.50	234.91	143.80	197.19	15.34
13. Nagarjunasagar Project3000.00	..	..	..	3000.00	368.29	600.00	..	..	..	600.00	138.11
14. Major and Medium Irrigation2117.00	..	..	..	2117.00	172.00	320.21	..	..	..	320.21	40.00
Total Irrigation5117.00	..	..	..	5117.00	540.29	920.21	..	..	..	920.21	178.11
15. Power3593.80	..	34.00	..	3559.80	1163.00	614.00	..	6.60	..	607.40	195.00
II. Irrigation and Power8710.80	..	34.00	..	8676.80	1703.29	1534.21	..	6.60	..	1527.61	373.11

16.	Large and Medium Industries ..	490.00	..	..	..	490.00	249.30	118.00	..	..	..	118.00	2.00
17.	Village and Small-Scale Industries including Handlooms ..	636.00	298.85	123.85	141.70	71.60	9.50	109.60	55.22	16.26	23.12	15.00	..
18.	Development of Mineral Resources ..	7.33	4.06	3.27	..	..	3.43	1.22	0.35	0.87	..	..	0.67
	III. Industries & Minerals..	1133.33	302.91	127.12	141.70	561.60	262.23	228.82	55.57	17.13	23.12	133.00	2.67
19.	Roads and Road Transport ..	870.00	..	121.00	350.00	399.00	20.00	153.50	..	28.60	58.00	66.90	..
20.	Tourism ..	3.50	..	..	..	3.50	..	0.45	..	..	..	0.45	..
	IV. Roads and Transport	873.50	..	121.00	350.00	402.50	20.00	153.95	..	28.60	58.00	67.35	..
21.	Education including Technical Education ..	1272.98	616.00	561.01	..	95.97	25.00	165.80	38.36	111.24	..	16.20	2.00
22.	Medical including Indian Medicine ..	384.36	166.02	28.88	..	189.46	8.00	75.34	21.26	7.24	..	46.84	1.60
23.	Public Health ..	302.56	284.03	18.53	..	..	..	50.51	47.06	3.45	..	..	..
24.	Urban Water Supply and Drainage ..	346.97	..	..	346.97	..	10.00	102.76	..	..	102.76	..	1.00
25.	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation ..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00	..	9.00	..	..	..	9.00	..
26.	Housing ..	243.01	3.41	..	223.72	15.88	..	44.28	0.68	..	38.68	4.92	..
27.	Labour and Labour Welfare ..	86.44	39.12	29.22	..	18.10	4.33	16.86	6.01	7.30	..	3.55	0.83
28.	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Vimuktha Jathis and other Backward Classes ..	150.80	150.80	..	..	..	..	25.12	25.12	..	..	..	..
29.	Welfare of Scheduled Tribes ..	208.53	62.37	56.96	..	89.20	..	41.90	8.49	9.67	..	23.74	..
30.	Social Welfare ..	49.77	45.63	4.14	..	..	..	8.87	8.13	0.74	..	..	..
	V. Social Services	3062.42	1367.38	698.74	570.69	425.61	47.33	540.44	155.11	139.64	141.44	104.25	5.43
31.	Strengthening of Panchayats ..	87.50	9.50	1.50	76.50	..	..	7.58	1.38	0.30	5.90	..	..
32.	Assistance to Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samithis ..	101.00	10.66	39.34	51.00	..	..	10.00	1.54	4.46	4.30	..	..

ANDHRA REGION—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
33. Municipal Roads and Development works	..	49·67	1·17	..	48·50	..	..	6·27	0·19	..	6·08	..	..
34. Broadcasting	..	16·71	9·90	6·81	..	..	..	2·99	0·66	2·33	..	..	..
35. Publicity	..	13·33	..	13·33	..	..	..	2·20	..	2·20	..	..	..
36. Statistics	..	3·33	3·28	0·05	..	..	0·01	0·56	0·51	0·05	..	..	0·01
VI. Miscellaneous	..	271·54	34·51	61·03	176·00	..	0·01	29·60	4·28	9·34	15·98	..	0·01
GRAND TOTAL		18879·93	3020·44	2414·86	2139·88	11304·75	2131·75	3290·42	442·46	436·22	382·34	2029·40	396·56

TELANGANA REGION

1. Agricultural Production	..	315·52	180·45	38·56	36·91	59·60	6·89	54·43	33·56	8·45	4·66	7·76	0·85
2. Training Centres	..	20·26	15·85	1·56	..	2·85	..	5·89	2·94	0·10	..	2·85	..
3. Minor Irrigation	..	685·00	5·00	50·00	80·00	550·00	18·00	104·80	1·00	8·30	12·80	83·00	2·80
4. Land Development	..	15·00	..	..	5·00	10·00	10·00	1·00	..	..	1·00	..	..
5. Animal Husbandry	..	147·22	82·46	40·25	0·36	24·15	0·05	25·60	10·09	9·61	..	5·90	..
6. Dairying and Milk Supply	..	100·00	16·25	54·25	10·00	19·50	..	20·20	2·40	5·80	6·00	6·00	..
7. Forests	..	57·64	17·32	..	7·91	15·61	3·40	12·05	2·11	4·63	..	5·31	3·29
8. Soil Conservation	..	55·64	17·51	38·13	..	..	0·60	9·87	3·91	5·96	..	..	0·60
9. Fisheries	..	20·50	5·70	14·80	..	..	7·00	4·36	0·27	4·09	..	..	0·90
10. Co-operation, Warehousing, Marketing and Co-operative Farming	..	203·24	84·27	45·64	33·63	39·70	..	36·74	19·18	7·81	5·39	4·36	..
11. Community Development Programme	..	846·64	229·60	377·81	239·23	..	..	148·81	43·05	68·55	37·21	..	..

12.	Consolidation of Holdings	..	..	13·00	13·00	..	..	..	..	2·00	2·00	..	..	..	..
	I. Agricultural Programmes	..	..	2479·66	667·41	685·71	405·13	721·41	45·94	425·75	120·51	123·30	66·76	115·18	8·44
13.	Nagarjunasagar Project	..	..	1500·00	..	..	..	1500·00	184·15	300·00	..	..	..	300·00	69·06
14.	Major and Medium Irrigation	..	..	1006·00	..	..	..	1006·00	138·00	217·99	..	..	..	217·99	33·50
	Total Irrigation	..	..	2506·00	..	..	..	2506·00	322·15	517·99	..	..	..	517·99	102·56
15.	Power	..	..	2900·20	..	16·00	..	2884·20	1190·00	386·00	..	3·40	..	382·60	95·00
	II. Irrigation and Power	..	..	5406·20	..	16·00	..	5390·20	1512·15	903·99	..	3·40	..	900·59	197·56
16.	Large and Medium Industries	..	..	175·00	..	..	108·00	67·00	..	93·00	..	..	86·00	7·00	..
17.	Village and Small-Scale Industries including Handlooms	..	..	631·00	259·63	108·90	138·99	123·48	5·35	126·89	50·82	15·88	39·45	20·74	..
18.	Development of Mineral Resources	..	..	3·67	2·04	1·63	..	..	1·72	0·61	0·18	0·43	..	..	0·33
	III. Industries & Minerals	..	..	809·67	261·67	110·53	246·99	190·48	7·07	220·50	51·00	16·31	125·45	27·74	0·33
19.	Roads and Road Transport	..	..	280·00	..	80·50	..	199·50	..	46·30	..	13·40	..	32·90	..
20.	Tourism	..	..	2·50	..	..	..	2·50	..	0·35	..	..	..	0·35	..
	IV. Roads and Transport	..	..	282·50	..	80·50	..	202·00	..	46·65	..	13·40	..	33·25	..
21.	Education including Technical Education	..	..	1088·02	647·98	320·14	..	119·90	8·50	151·75	55·55	64·50	..	31·70	0·25
22.	Medical including Indian Medicine	..	..	356·04	141·32	17·43	..	197·29	..	47·20	14·39	4·15	..	28·66	..
23.	Public Health	..	..	155·64	146·46	9·18	..	..	..	25·79	23·42	2·37	..	..	..
24.	Urban Water Supply and Drainage	..	..	333·03	..	..	333·03	..	5·00	83·00	..	..	83·00	..	1·00
25.	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	..	..	4·40	..	..	..	4·40	..	2·00	..	..	..	2·00	..
26.	Housing	..	..	291·99	1·33	..	274·55	16·11	..	42·67	0·27	..	40·65	1·75	..
27.	Labour and Labour Welfare	..	..	48·56	20·26	19·90	..	8·40	1·67	8·62	2·07	5·50	..	1·05	0·37

TELANGANA REGION—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
28.	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Vimuktha Jathis and other Backward Classes	.. 81·50	81·50	..	..	..	..	13·58	13·58	..	..	..	..
29.	Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	.. 96·08	30·96	28·61	..	36·51	..	16·20	5·12	6·60	..	4·48	..
30.	Social Welfare	.. 33·32	30·83	1·91	..	0·58	..	6·52	6·11	0·41	..	..	..
	V. Social Services	.. 2438·58	1100·64	397·17	607·58	383·19	15·17	397·33	120·51	83·53	123·65	69·64	1·62
31.	Strengthening of Panchayats	.. 44·50	5·00	1·00	38·50	..	..	4·41	0·78	0·20	3·43	..	..
32.	Assistance to Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samithis	.. 67·00	5·34	25·66	36·00	..	..	5·50	0·85	2·15	2·50	..	..
33.	Municipal Roads and Development works	.. 25·33	0·58	..	24·75	..	..	3·22	0·10	..	3·12	..	..
34.	Broadcasting	.. 8·29	5·10	3·19	..	..	..	1·17	0·34	0·83	..	..	..
35.	Publicity	.. 6·67	..	6·67	..	..	..	1·10	..	1·10	..	..	..
36.	Statistics	.. 1·67	1·65	0·02	..	..	0·01	0·28	0·26	0·02	..	..	0·01
	VI. Miscellaneous	.. 153·46	17·67	36·54	99·25	..	0·01	15·68	2·33	4·30	9·05	..	0·01
	GRAND TOTAL	.. 11620·07	2047·39	1326·45	1358·95	6887·28	1580·34	2009·90	294·35	244·24	324·91	1146·40	207·96

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the outlay under each Scheme during 1961-66 and 1961-62.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Scheme	1961-66						1961-62					
		Total	Revenue		Capital		Foreign exchange	Total	Revenue		Capital		Foreign exchange
			Recur-ring	Non-recurring	Loan	Non-loan			Recur-ring	Non-recurring	Loan	Non-loan	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)

ANDHRA REGION

Supply Schemes

1.	Town Compost scheme—distribution of manure	10·00	..	..	10·00	..	..	1·00	..	..	1·00	..	..
2.	Pilot scheme for night soil compost in smaller villages	6·50	..	..	6·50	..	..	0·50	..	..	0·50	..	..
3.	Sewage development	1·00	..	..	1·00	..	..	0·20	..	..	0·20	..	..
4.	Distribution of green manure seeds ..	0·10	0·10	..	..	..	..	0·02	0·02	..	..	..	..
5.	Other local manurial resources	10·00	10·00	..	..	..	..	2·90	2·90	..	..	..	..
6.	Setting up of seed Farms and seed stores ..	135·00	17·10	24·40	24·38	69·12	..	20·00	0·54	3·50	4·21	11·75	..
7.	Subsidy on distribution of improved seeds of foodgrains including Hybrid Maize ..	27·00	27·00	..	..	..	..	5·40	5·40	..	..	..	..
8.	Distribution of Improved Agricultural Implements on Hire purchase system (token provision)	0·50	..	..	0·50	..	..	0·50	..	..	0·50	..	..
9.	Concession in price for the introduction of improved Agricultural Implements ..	1·00	1·00	..	..	..	..	0·20	0·20	..	..	..	..
10.	Control of pests and diseases	50·00	35·97	0·62	13·41	..	10·00	6·72	4·19	0·45	2·08	..	1·00

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
ANDHRA REGION—Cont.													
Supply Schemes—Cont.													
11.	Subsidy on Manually operated plant protection machineries for sale to farmers (Hand-operated Sprayers and Dusters)	5·00	..	..	3·75	1·25	..	1·00	..	..	0·75	0·25	..
12.	Development of ayacuts under Irrigation projects	5·00	5·00	..	..	..	..	1·00	1·00	..	..	..	..
13.	Improved Agricultural practices (Token provision)	0·66	0·66	..	..	..	..	0·14	0·14	..	..	..	..
14.	Kharif and Rabi production Campaigns	6·00	6·00	..	..	..	..	1·20	1·20	..	..	..	..
15.	Intensive Agricultural District Programme (Package Programme)	140·00	63·20	14·30	62·50	..	..	25·00	9·52	9·98	5·50	..	..
Commercial Crops													
16.	Integrated oil seeds development scheme	26·40	25·12	1·28	..	..	..	6·28	5·00	1·28	..	..	..
17.	Plant protection of oil seeds (Token provision)	1·00	1·00	..	..	..	..	0·50	0·50	..	..	..	..
18.	Schemes to run two Zonal Nucleus Seed Farms of improved strains of groundnut and castor at Kosigi and Kadiri	1·78	1·78	..	..	..	..	0·35	0·35	..	..	..	..
19.	Cotton extension Scheme	5·33	5·30	0·03	..	..	..	1·06	1·03	0·03	..	..	..
20.	Multiplication and distribution of Lakshmi cotton and Western cotton	7·20	7·14	0·06	..	..	..	1·44	1·40	0·04	..	..	..
21.	Trial of Mungari cotton	0·92	0·92	..	..	..	..	0·17	0·17	..	..	..	..
22.	Evolution of cotton variety suitable for rice fallows	1·78	1·78	..	..	..	..	0·34	0·34	..	..	..	..

23.	Multiplication of Mungari H-14 and Conada—2 cotton seed	4.00	3.50	0.50	..	..	..	0.80	0.30	0.50	..	..	..
24.	Improvement of Mesta (Bheemunipatnam Jute)	3.70	-1.85	1.85	..	..	..	0.76	0.41	0.35	..	..	..
25.	Mesta Extension scheme	1.02	1.00	0.02	..	..	..	0.16	0.14	0.02	..	..	..
26.	Coconut Development scheme	7.68	7.68	..	..	..	..	1.49	1.49	..	..	..	..
27.	Investigation of coconut diseases	1.92	1.88	0.04	..	..	..	0.40	0.37	0.03	..	..	..
28.	Establishment of parasite breeding station at Ambajipet	1.02	1.02	..	..	..	..	0.19	0.19	..	..	..	..
29.	Arecanut development scheme	0.40	0.40	..	..	..	..	0.08	0.08	..	..	..	..
30.	Arecanut Nurseries in coconut nurseries at Kalahasti etc.	0.20	0.20	..	..	..	..	0.04	0.04	..	..	..	..
31.	Encouraging arecanut cultivation	0.10	0.10	..	..	..	..	0.02	0.02	..	..	..	..
32.	Tobacco Extension scheme, Eluru	4.18	4.18	..	..	..	..	0.86	0.86	..	..	..	..
33.	Running of Tobacco Demonstration Farms at Guntur and Eluru	3.50	3.26	0.24	..	..	..	0.86	0.62	0.24	..	..	..
34.	Plant protection subsidy	1.35	1.35	..	..	..	..	0.27	0.27	..	..	..	..
35.	Construction of curing barns	1.75	..	1.75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36.	Sugarcane development scheme in Andhra.	25.43	24.23	1.20	..	..	..	4.75	4.75	..	..	..	..
37.	Construction of Pucca roads in Sugarcane Factory Zones (Token provision)	3.00	..	..	..	3.00	..	1.00	..	..	..	1.00	..
38.	Cashewnut development scheme	5.00	..	..	5.00	..	..	1.00	..	..	1.00	..	..
39.	Fruit development scheme	27.00	..	..	27.00	..	..	3.00	..	..	3.00	..	..
40.	Training of Gardeners	1.20	1.00	0.20	..	..	..	0.24	0.20	0.04	..	..	..
41.	Establishment of Flower-cum-Botanical gardens on Tirupathi Hills	3.00	2.50	0.50	..	..	..	0.60	0.10	0.50	..	..	..

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
ANDHRA REGION—Cont.													
Commercial Crops—Cont.													
42.	Establishment of garden colonies	10.00	9.02	..	..	0.98	..	1.00	0.86	..	..	0.14	..
43.	Establishment of progeny orchards	2.35	1.50	0.03	..	0.82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44.	Seed Certification Centres for Vegetable crops	1.25	0.75	0.50	..	..	..	0.65	0.15	0.50	..	..	..
45.	Mobile Units for Propaganda demonstration to popularise the Fruit products	1.00	0.45	0.55	..	..	..	0.55	0.10	0.45	..	..	..
Subsidiary Foods													
46.	Scheme for edible groundnut flour	} 10.00	1.40	..	..	8.60	2.08	..	..	..	..	..	..
47.	Scheme for high protein foods..												
48.	Development of par-boiling ..												
49.	Dehydration of vegetables ..												
Agricultural Research and Education													
(i) AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH													
<i>Rice</i>													
50.	Improvement of Akkullu variety of paddy at Maruteru	0.21	0.21	..	..	..	..	0.04	0.04	..	..	..	..
51.	Japanica Indica crosses for evolution of thrifty strains of paddy	0.40	0.40	..	..	..	..	0.07	0.07	..	..	..	..
52.	Agricultural Research Station, Kamalapuram for paddy under lift irrigation.	2.00	1.50	0.10	..	0.40	..	0.40	0.30	0.10	..	..	..

	strains resistant to popularise disease on paddy	1.25	1.15	0.10	..	..	..	0.25	0.21	0.04	..	..	..
54.	Rice stem scheme at Bapatla	1.50	1.50	..	..	..	..	0.30	0.30	..	..	..	..
55.	Investigation of false smut leaf Blight, etc. diseases on paddy	0.75	0.75	..	..	..	..	0.15	0.15	..	..	..	..
56.	Rice Research Station at Tenali	2.50	1.41	1.09	..	..	..	0.58	0.38	..	..	..	..
57.	Expansion of Rice Research work at Samalkot	1.62	0.72	0.90	..	..	..	0.14	0.14	..	..	..	..
<i>Millets</i>													
58.	Expansion of Millet work at Lam and Nandyal	3.38	0.63	2.75	..	..	..	0.10	0.10	..	..	..	..
59.	Scheme for upgrading Millet Farms at Vizianagaram, Peddapuram and Ongole..	5.08	2.09	2.99	..	..	..	0.81	0.32	0.49	..	..	..
60.	Improvement of Mungari Jenna in Kurnool and Anantapur Districts	1.05	1.02	0.03	..	..	..	0.21	0.19	0.02	..	..	..
61.	Co-ordinated scheme for the improvement of Millets in Andhra Pradesh	3.20	3.00	0.20	..	..	..	0.82	0.62	0.20	..	..	..
62.	Providing Laboratory facilities for the Millet Specialist at Lam	2.10	..	..	..	2.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Maize</i>													
63.	Production of Hybrid Maize in Andhra	4.53	2.80	1.73	..	..	..	1.00	0.80	0.20	..	..	..
<i>Pulses</i>													
64.	Pulses improvement Scheme	0.95	0.95	..	..	..	..	0.19	0.19	..	..	..	..
<i>Cotton</i>													
65.	Cotton Research in T.B.P. Area	0.74	0.64	0.10	..	..	..	0.22	0.12	0.10	..	..	..
66.	Simple Fertilizers Trials Scheme	3.25	3.25	..	..	..	..	0.65	0.65	..	..	..	..

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—Cont

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
ANDHRA REGION—Cont.													
Agricultural Research and Education—Cont.													
67.	Model Agronomic experiments ..	0.30	0.30	..	..	..	..	0.06	0.06	..	..	..	..
68.	Co-ordinated scheme for the reclamation of Alkaline and Saline Soils ..	1.00	0.93	0.07	..	..	..	0.25	0.18	0.07	..	..	..
69.	Saline Research Station at Masulipatam ..	1.50	1.40	0.10	..	..	..	0.30	0.25	0.05	..	..	..
70.	Maximisation of Phosphatic availability in Rice Soil at Bapatia ..	1.60	1.52	0.08	..	..	..	0.40	0.32	0.08	..	..	..
71.	Scheme for studies on soil structure and Chemical Tissue tests ..	0.37	0.27	0.10	..	..	..	0.15	0.05	0.10	..	..	..
<i>Fruits</i>													
72.	Regional Fruit Research Station, Kodur ..	8.00	5.00	..	..	3.00	..	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	..
73.	Upgrading posts of Fruits and Horticultural section.. ..	1.80	1.80	..	..	..	..	0.34	0.34	..	..	..	..
74.	Additional requirements of Fruit Research Station at Anantarajupet ..	3.50	..	3.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75.	Additional requirements of Fruit Research Station Laboratory at Anantarajupet ..	3.25	0.75	1.00	..	1.50	0.50	1.65	0.15	1.50	..	..	..
76.	Banana Research Station, Tanuku ..	2.85	1.80	0.25	..	0.80	..	0.60	0.35	0.25	..	..	..
<i>Cashewnut</i>													
77.	Cashewnut Research Station, Bapatla ..	1.00	0.71	..	..	0.29	..	0.20	0.14	..	..	0.06	..
<i>Vegetables</i>													
78.	Vegetable Research Station, Kurnool ..	1.75	1.65	0.10	..	..	..	0.35	0.33	0.02	..	..	..

No.	Scheme	Research Station	0-75	0-75	..	..	..	0-15	0-15	..	..	..	..
80.	Regional Improvement of Chillies	..	3-10	0-10	3-00	..	..	0-12	0-03	0-09	..	..	..
81.	Sub-humid Fruit Research Station, Tirupathi	..	0-50	0-50	..	..	..	0-10	0-10	..	..	..	..
82.	Control and Eradication of Weeds	..	0-60	0-60	..	..	..	0-12	0-12	..	..	..	..
83.	Study of factors on cropping pattern	..	1-20	1-20	..	..	..	0-24	0-24	..	..	..	..
84.	Investigation Methods and Practices of Farming	..	0-45	0-45	..	..	..	0-07	0-07	..	..	..	..
85.	Establishment of Statistical Unit at Anakapalli	..	0-30	0-28	0-02	..	0-02	0-08	0-05	0-03	..	..	0-02
86.	Sugarcane Research Sub-Station, Anakapalli	..	21-80	17-24	4-56	..	..	3-30	3-30	..	..	..	..
87.	Sugarcane Research Sub-Station, Chittoor	..	3-30	3-30	..	..	..	0-64	0-64	..	..	..	..
88.	Sugarcane Research Sub-Station, Babbili	..	2-00	2-00	..	..	..	0-60	0-60	..	..	..	..
<i>Oilseeds</i>													
89.	Scheme for improvement of Oilseed crop in Visakhapatnam District	..	4-83	3-18	1-65	..	..	1-08	1-08	..	..	..	..
90.	Evolution of Groundnut Varieties suitable for Rice Fallows.	..	1-07	0-58	0-49	..	..	0-33	0-11	0-22	..	..	..
91.	Research on Bee-keeping at Tanuku	..	0-50	0-50	..	..	..	0-10	0-10	..	..	..	..
92.	Betel-vine Research Station, Cuddanah	..	1-50	1-50	..	..	..	0-30	0-30	..	..	..	..
93.	Development of Plant Physiology at Bapatla	..	0-80	0-55	0-25	..	..	0-16	0-11	0-05	..	..	..
94.	Coffee Cultivation in agency areas	..	3-25	..	3-25	..	..	0-65	..	0-65	..	..	..
95.	Uplift of Sugalis	..	0-27	0-20	0-07	..	..	0-10	0-07	0-03	..	..	..
(ii) AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION													
96.	Refresher course for young farmers	..	0-75	0-75	..	..	..	0-15	0-15	..	..	..	..

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
ANDHRA REGION—Cont.													
Agricultural Education—Cont.													
97.	Strengthening of Agricultural College, Bapatla	10.00	4.42	..	..	5.58	..	3.00	0.88	..	..	2.12	..
98.	Providing Research facilities at Agricultural College, Bapatla	2.50	..	..	..	2.50	..	0.50	..	..	..	0.50	..
99.	Establishment of a third Agricultural College at Tirupathi	25.03	10.00	5.00	..	10.00	..	5.00	2.00	1.00	..	2.00	..
100.	Deputation of Officers for post-graduate studies in India	1.50	1.50	..	..	..	..	0.30	0.30	..	..	..	..
101.	Deputation of Officers for training abroad (Token provision)	2.03	2.00	..	..	..	..	0.40	0.40	..	..	..	..
102.	Scheme for starting pre-professional course at Agricultural College Bapatla	10.00	..	10.00	..	..	..	2.00	..	2.00	..	..	..
103.	Training of farmers in oil engines	1.00	0.20	0.80	..	..	..	0.20	0.04	0.16	..	..	..
104.	Training of Fieldmen	1.60	1.60	..	..	..	..	0.32	0.32	..	..	..	..
105.	Training of Demonstration Maistries	0.27	0.27	..	..	..	..	0.05	0.05	..	..	..	..
106.	Training of Attenders for appointment as Fieldmen	0.25	0.26	..	..	..	..	0.05	0.05	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Extension Training													
107.	Establishment of Extension Wing attached to the Agricultural College, Bapatla	3.00	1.40	1.60	..	..	..	0.50	0.25	0.25	..	..	..
108.	Implementation of the recommendations of the Nalgarh Committee	8.50	8.50	..	..	..	..	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	..

109.	Expanded Nutrition Programme (Token provision)	1.50	0.58	0.92	..	..	..	1.50	0.58	0.92	..	..	..
	<i>Fruits and Vegetables</i>												
110.	Large Scale Vegetable and Fruit preservation factory at Kodur	10.00	6.00	4.00	..	..	..	1.00	0.50	0.50	..	..	..
111.	Grant of loans for the establishment of Small Scale Fruit Preservation Units..	0.67	..	..	0.67	..	..	0.20	..	..	0.20	..	..
	Agro-Economic Research, Statistics and Land use Planning												
112.	Farm planning projects	0.67	0.67	..	..	..	..	0.14	0.14	..	..	..	..
113.	Integrated scheme for the improvement of Agricultural Statistics	9.44	5.33	0.11	..	..	..	1.60	1.49	0.11	..	..	..
114.	Scheme for Agro-Economic Research	1.37	1.35	0.02	..	..	..	0.30	0.28	0.02	..	..	..
115.	Scheme for strengthening of Agricultural Statistics unit	1.40	1.35	0.05	..	..	0.02	0.31	0.26	0.05	..	..	0.02
	Miscellaneous												
116.	Comprehensive Staff Scheme	3.00	3.00	..	..	..	..	0.60	0.60	..	..	..	..
117.	Expansion of Marketing Organisation	5.00	4.40	0.60	..	..	..	1.00	0.60	0.40	..	..	..
118.	Supply of Jeeps to the District Agricultural Officers	3.00	..	..	..	3.00	..	0.42	..	..	..	0.42	..
	TOTAL	772.30	405.03	99.65	154.71	112.94	12.62	134.37	69.58	27.61	18.94	18.24	1.04

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
TELANGANA REGION													
Supply Schemes													
1.	Subsidy on Phosphates for Forage Crops ..	1·00	1·00	..	..	..	..	0·20	0·20	..	..	..	..
2.	Composting of Urban waste ..	1·00	..	..	..	1·00	..	0·20	..	..	..	0·20	..
3.	Night Soil Composting in Bigger Panchayats ..	3·50	..	..	..	3·50	..	0·70	..	..	..	0·70	..
4.	Pilot scheme for Night Soil in Small Villages ..												
5.	Other Local Manurial resources ..	5·00	5·00	..	..	..	..	1·49	1·49	..	..	..	..
6.	Distribution of Green manure seeds ..	0·50	0·50	..	..	..	..	0·10	0·10	..	..	..	..
7.	Setting up of seed farms and seed stores..	65·00	8·00	11·00	12·00	34·00	..	9·80	0·27	1·75	2·10	5·68	..
8.	Subsidy on distribution of improved seeds of foodgrains ..	13·50	13·50	..	..	..	..	2·70	2·70	..	..	..	..
9.	Concession in price for the introduction of improved agricultural implements (Rotary push Hoes) ..	0·50	0·50	..	..	..	..	0·10	0·10	..	..	..	..
10.	Control of pests and diseases..	25·00	17·98	0·31	6·71	..	5·00	3·33	3·16	0·22	..	..	..
11.	Hand Operated Dusters and Sprayers ..	2·50	..	..	1·87	0·63	..	0·50	..	..	0·38	0·12	..
12.	Development of ayacuts under Irrigation Projects ..	2·50	2·50	..	..	..	..	0·50	0·50	..	..	..	..
13.	Improved Agricultural Practices ..	0·34	0·34	..	..	..	..	0·06	0·06	..	..	..	..
14.	Kharif and Rabi production Campaigns ..	3·00	3·00	..	..	..	..	0·60	0·60	..	..	..	..

Commercial Crops

15.	Integrated Oil Seeds development scheme..	15.55	14.91	0.64	..	..	..	3.00	3.00	..	..	..	..
16.	Routine analytical work on Oil seeds at Rajendranagar	0.60	0.60	..	..	..	..	0.12	0.12	..	..	..	..
17.	Plant protection on Oil seeds (token provision)	1.07	1.00	..	..	..	..	0.50	0.50	..	..	..	..
18.	Biological control of castor semilooper ..	0.88	0.81	0.07	..	..	..	0.22	0.22	..	..	..	..
19.	Castor seed distribution scheme ..	4.97	4.96	0.01	..	..	..	0.96	0.95	0.01	..	..	..
20.	Evolution of Groundnut varieties suitable for rice fallows	1.68	1.18	0.50	..	..	..	0.45	0.23	0.22	..	..	..
21.	Scheme for testing and demonstrating the response to chemical fertilizers in the production of castor	0.78	0.78	..	..	..	..	0.15	0.15	..	..	..	..
22.	Cotton Extension Scheme	1.50	1.48	0.02	..	..	..	0.30	0.28	0.02	..	..	..
23.	Improvement of Hyderabad Oomras cotton	0.90	0.84	0.06	..	..	..	0.22	0.16	0.06	..	..	..
24.	Improvement of American type of cotton under tank-fed areas	0.90	0.84	0.06	..	..	..	0.22	0.16	0.06	..	..	..
25.	Coconut extension scheme ..	1.56	1.56	..	..	..	..	0.31	0.31	..	..	..	..
26.	Arecanut development scheme ..	0.05	0.05	..	..	..	..	0.01	0.01	..	..	..	..
27.	Establishment of Arecanut Nurseries in Coconut Nurseries	0.20	0.20	..	..	..	..	0.04	0.04	..	..	..	..
28.	Establishment of Exploratory station for G.W.A. Tobacco, Warangal ..	1.22	1.22	..	..	..	..	0.26	0.26	..	..	..	..
29.	Exploratory station for Nepani Tobacco, Alampur	0.54	0.54	..	..	..	..	0.11	0.11	..	..	..	..
30.	Sugarcane development scheme ..	4.92	4.64	0.28	..	..	..	1.17	0.89	0.28	..	..	..

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
TELANGANA REGION—Cont.													
Commercial Crops—Cont.													
31.	Cashewnut development scheme ..	3.00	..	..	3.00	..	..	0.60	..	..	0.60	..	..
32.	Development of Fruit production ..	13.00	..	..	13.00	..	..	1.50	..	..	1.50	..	..
33.	Extension of Grapevine cultivation in and around Hyderabad ..	2.50	2.50	..	..	..	..	0.50	0.50	..	..	..	..
34.	Improvement of Anab-e-Shahi grapes at Rajendranagar ..	2.00	1.50	0.50	..	..	..	0.40	0.30	0.10	..	..	..
35.	Training of Gardeners ..	1.20	1.00	0.20	..	..	..	0.24	0.20	0.04	..	..	..
36.	Establishment of Garden colonies ..	5.00	4.58	..	..	0.42	..	0.50	0.36	..	..	0.14	..
37.	Establishment of Progeny Orchards..	2.00	1.23	0.02	..	0.75	..	0.32	0.30	0.02	..	..	..
38.	Seed certification centres for vegetable crops ..	1.25	0.75	..	..	0.50	..	0.65	0.15	..	..	0.50	..
39.	Kitchen garden scheme ..	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	..	0.20	0.20	..	..	..	..
40.	Vegetable development ..	2.00	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41.	Mobile Units for Propaganda and demonstration to popularise the fruit products ..	1.00	0.45	0.55	..	..	..	0.55	0.10	0.45	..	..	..
Subsidiary Foods													
42.	Edible groundnut flour ..												
43.	Indian Multi-purpose food ..												
44.	Par boiling of rice rechques ..	4.88	0.88	..	..	4.00	1.04	..	..	..	..	..	..
45.	Dehydration Unit for vegetables												

(i) AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

46.	Additional requirements of Agricultural Research Institute, Rajendranagar	..	23.25	6.25	5.00	..	12.00	0.55	1.65	1.10	0.55	..	..	0.55
<i>Rice</i>														
47.	Establishment of Rice Research Station, Wyrā	.. ..	0.68	0.68	..	..	..	..	0.13	0.13	..	..	..	..
48.	Evolution of Gal Fly resistant varieties of paddy	.. ..	1.16	1.04	0.12	..	..	..	0.23	0.18	0.05	..	..	..
49.	Rice stem-borer, Rudrur	..	1.50	1.50	..	..	..	..	0.30	1.30	..	..	..	..
50.	Expansion of Rice Research work at Rajendranagar and Rudrur	..	1.60	1.42	0.18	..	..	..	0.44	0.26	0.18	..	..	..
51.	Japanea-Indica Crosses at Rajendranagar (token provision)	..	1.32	0.82	0.50	..	..	..	0.82	0.32	0.50	..	..	..
<i>Millets</i>														
52.	Co-ordinated scheme for the improvement of Millets	.. ..	1.60	1.50	0.10	..	..	..	0.80	0.70	0.10	..	..	..
53.	Wheat Rust control Scheme	..	0.40	0.40	..	..	..	..	0.03	0.08	..	..	..	..
54.	Regional Sub-station for wheat at Rajendranagar	.. ..	1.23	0.93	0.30	..	..	..	0.47	0.17	0.30	..	..	..
55.	Revival of Maize Research Station, Karimnagar	.. ..	1.73	0.73	1.00	..	..	..	0.15	0.15	..	..	..	..
56.	Production of Hybrid Maize	..	2.27	1.32	0.95	..	..	..	0.52	0.32	0.20	..	..	..
57.	Co-ordinated Maize breeding station Amberpet	.. ..	5.00	5.00	..	..	..	..	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	..
58.	Simple Fertilizers trials	..	3.25	3.25	..	..	..	..	0.65	0.65	..	..	..	..
59.	Model Agronomic experiments	..	0.15	0.15	..	..	..	..	0.03	0.03	..	..	..	..

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
TELANGANA REGION—Cont.													
Agricultural Research and Education—Cont.													
60.	Studies on Soil Structure	0.54	0.54	..	..	..	..	0.11	0.11	..	..	..	..
61.	Co-ordinated Scheme for reclamation of Alkaline and Saline soils	1.14	1.07	0.07	..	..	..	0.25	0.18	0.07	..	..	..
62.	Soil Tracer Laboratory at Rajendranagar for Radio Isotope work	1.50	1.00	0.50	..	..	..	0.50	0.20	0.30	..	..	..
63.	Mango Research Scheme, Sangareddy including sub-station	2.80	1.75	0.25	..	0.80	..	0.40	0.35	0.05	..	..	..
64.	Fruit Research Station, Sangareddy	0.50	0.50	..	..	..	..	0.10	0.10	..	..	..	..
65.	Opening of a wild Fruit Research Station in Anantagiri block (Reserve Forest)	0.30	0.28	0.02	..	..	..	0.07	0.05	0.02	..	..	..
66.	Chillies improvement scheme, Sangareddy	0.50	0.50	..	..	..	..	0.10	0.10	..	..	..	..
67.	Research on Biological control of White flies	0.50	0.50	..	..	..	..	0.10	0.10	..	..	..	..
68.	Research on control of field rats	0.50	0.50	..	..	..	..	0.10	0.10	..	..	..	..
69.	Scheme for Biological control of Nitrogen fixing power of Leguminous crops	0.70	0.70	..	..	..	..	0.14	0.14	..	..	..	..
70.	Upgrading of Millet section at Rajendranagar and Warangal	0.96	0.96	..	..	..	..	0.24	0.24	..	..	..	..
71.	Development of the (1) Entomology section, (2) Plant Pathology section and (3) Che-												

72. Additional requirements of central Agricultural Laboratory at Rajendranagar ..	0.50	0.25	0.25	--	--	--	0.30	0.05	0.25	..	..	..
73. Upgrading the post of Officer-in-charge Rajendranagar ..	1.50	1.47	0.03	--	..	..	0.30	0.27	0.03	--	..	..
74. Organising and Strengthening of Statistical section, Hyderabad ..	2.62	2.25	0.37	..	..	0.25	0.82	0.45	0.37	..	..
75. Establishment of Statistical Units ..	0.62	0.58	0.04	--	..	0.04	0.15	0.10	0.05	..	..	0.04
76. Sugarcane Research Scheme, Rudrur..	5.82	3.74	2.08	..	..	..	0.94	0.94	--	..	..	..
77. Establishment of Sesamum Research Station at Karimnagar ..	3.39	2.07	1.32	..	..	..	0.10	0.10	..	..	..	..
78. Tobacco Research Station at Burgampahad	5.90	2.82	3.08	..	..	..	0.62	0.54	0.08	..	..	..
79. Fodder Research Station, Rajendranagar..	1.10	1.10	..	..	..	..	0.22	0.22	..	..	..	..
80. Cotton Research work in Nagarjunasagar Project ..	3.42	1.96	1.46	..	..	..	0.79	0.33	0.46	..	..	..
81. Crop Weather observation schemes at Warangal, Rudrur and Rajendranagar .	1.00	1.00	--	..	..	..	0.20	0.20	..	..	..	..
82. Botanical Section Dindi (Crop Improvement Scheme) ..	0.08	0.08	..	..	..	..	0.01	0.01	..	..	..	..
83. Co-ordinated Scheme on Floriculture ..	0.30	0.30	..	--	--	--	0.06	0.06	..	..	..	..
(ii) AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION												
84. Refresher Course for Young Farmers ..	0.75	0.75	..	..	..	..	0.15	0.15	..	..	..	..
85. Research Engineering section at the Agricultural College, Rajendranagar ..	2.50	1.10	1.40	..	..	--	0.75	0.22	0.53	..	..	..
86. Scheme for the deputation of Officers abroad ..	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	--	0.20	0.20	..	..	..	..
87. Training of Fieldmen ..	0.80	0.80	..	..	..	..	0.16	0.16	..	..	..	..

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
TELANGANA REGION—Cont.													
Agricultural Research and Education—Cont.													
88.	Training of Demonstration Maistries ..	0·18	0·18	..	..	..	..	0·03	0·03	..	..	..	..
89.	Training of Farmers in Oil Engines ..	0·50	0·10	0·40	..	..	..	0·10	0·02	0·08	..	..	..
90.	Training of Attenders for appointment as Fieldmen	0·14	0·14	..	..	..	..	0·03	0·03	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Extension Training													
91.	Strengthening of Agricultural Information Unit												
92.	Setting up of Mobile Exhibition-cum-Information Unit	5·00	5·00	..	..	..	..	1·00	1·00	..	..	..	..
93.	Supply of Equipment under Indo-U.S. Aid Programme												
94.	Setting up of Regional Film Production Unit												
95.	Implementation of the recommendations of the Nalgarh Committee ..	5·00	5·00	..	..	..	..	1·00	1·00	..	..	..	..
Fruit and Vegetable Preservation													
96.	Establishment of Large-scale Vegetable and Fruit preservation factory	5·00	3·00	2·00	..	..	..	0·50	0·25	0·25	..	..	..
97.	Grant of loans for the establishment of Small Scale fruit preservation units..	0·33	..	..	0·33	..	..	0·08	..	..	0·08	..	..

Agro-economic Research, Statistics and
Land Use Planning

98.	Farm Planning	..	..	..	0.33	0.33	..	..	..	0.06	0.06	..	..	..	..
99.	Integrated scheme for the improvement of Agricultural Statistics	..	..	..	1.36	1.29	0.07	..	..	0.20	0.20	..	..	..	..
100.	Scheme for Agro-Economic Research	..	..	..	0.68	0.67	0.01	..	..	0.15	0.14	0.01	..	..	..
101.	Scheme for strengthening of Agricultural statistics Unit	..	..	..	0.70	0.68	0.02	..	..	0.01	0.15	0.13	0.02	..	0.01
Miscellaneous																	
102.	Supply of Jeeps to the D.A.Os.	2.00	2.00	..	0.42	0.42	..	
103.	Expansion of marketing Organisation	..	..	..	2.50	2.20	0.30	..	..	0.50	0.30	0.20	..	..	..
104.	Reserve	..	..	..	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	0.20	0.20	..	..	..	..
TOTAL					..	315.52	180.45	38.56	36.91	59.60	6.89	54.43	33.56	8.45	4.66	7.76	0.85
GRAND TOTAL FOR ANDHRA PRADESH					..	1,037.82	585.45	138.21	191.62	172.54	19.51	183.80	103.14	36.06	23.60	26.00	1.89

TRAINING CENTRES

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)			
ANDHRA REGION																
Spill over Schemes																
1.	Integrated Training Centres for Village Level Workers	..	..	..	37.52	30.08	..	..	7.44	..	14.96	7.52	..	..	7.44	..
2.	Refresher Training for Village Level Workers	0.44	0.33	0.11	..	..	..	..	0.18	0.07	0.11	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Home Science Wings for Training of Gramasevikas	..	..	..	3.30	3.30	..	..	..	0.66	0.66	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Agricultural Workshop Wings	..	..	..	0.43	0.43	..	..	..	0.09	0.09	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Village Youth Activities	..	..	..	1.06	1.06	..	..	..	0.21	0.21	..	..	..	..	..
New Schemes																
6.	Establishment of Home Science Wings	..	3.05	2.20	0.85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Establishment of Agricultural Workshop Wings	..	..	..	1.86	1.25	0.61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Refresher Training of Gramasevikas	..	0.18	0.18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Establishment of Extension Wings	..	5.08	5.08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total			52.92	43.91	1.57	..	7.44	..	16.10	8.55	0.11	..	7.44	..	..	..

TELANGANA REGION

Spill over Schemes																
1.	Integrated Training Centres for Village Level Workers	..	..	..	12.88	10.03	..	..	2.85	..	5.36	2.51	..	..	2.85	..
2.	Refresher Training for Village Level Workers.	0.42	0.32	0.10	..	..	..	..	0.16	0.06	0.10	..	..	..	..	..

3. Home Science Wings for Training of Gramasevikas	..	..	..	1-11	1-11	..	..	..	..	0-22	0-22	..	..	..	..
4. Agricultural Workshop Wings	..	..	..	0-40	0-40	..	..	..	..	0-08	0-08	..	..	..	..
5. Village Youth Activities	..	..	..	0-36	0-36	..	..	..	..	0-07	0-07	..	..	..	..
New Schemes															
6. Establishment of Home Science Wings	..	..	..	3-05	2-20	0-85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Establishment of Agricultural Workshop Wings	..	..	..	1-86	1-25	0-61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Refresher Training of Gramasevikas	..	..	..	0-18	0-18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	..	..	..	20-26	15-85	1-56	..	2-85	..	5-89	2-94	0-10	..	2-85	..
GRAND TOTAL FOR ANDHRA PRADESH	..	..	..	73-18	59-76	3-13	..	10-29	..	21-99	11-49	0-21	..	10-29	..

**MINOR IRRIGATION
ANDHRA REGION**

Public Works Department

1. Investigation of Projects	..	..	..	20-00	..	..	..	20-00	..	10-00	..	..	..	10-00	..
2. Tanks	..	..	..	400-00	..	..	..	400-00	..	40-00	..	..	..	40-00	..
3. New Minor Irrigation Schemes	..	..	..	260-00	..	..	..	260-00	..	42-00	..	..	..	42-00	..
4. Anicuts, Channels, etc.	..	..	..	20-00	..	..	..	20-00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Drainage and Embankments	..	..	..	100-00	..	..	..	100-00	..	20-00	..	..	..	20-00	..

Agriculture Department

6. Sinking of Artesian Wells.	..	..	..	3-50	0-50	..	3-00	..	..	0-50	0-10	..	0-40	..	..
7. State Tube Wells	..	..	..	25-00	2-50	..	22-50	..	17-50	4-00	0-50	..	3-50	..	3-50
8. Filter Point Tube Wells	..	..	..	7-50	..	..	7-50	..	..	1-00	..	..	1-00	..	..

MINOR IRRIGATION—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
ANDHRA REGION													
Agriculture Department—Cont.													
9.	Supply of Diesel Engines ..	30·00	..	..	30·00	..	..	5·20	..	..	5·20	..	..
10.	Supply of Electric Motors ..	10·00	..	..	10·00	..	..	1·50	..	..	1·50	..	..
Revenue Department													
11.	Restoration of Minor Irrigation Sources ..	115·00	..	115·00	..	..	..	19·20	..	19·20	..	..	..
12.	New Well Subsidy Schemes ..	150·00	..	..	..	150·00	..	25·00	..	..	..	25·00	..
TOTAL		1,141·00	3·00	115·00	73·00	950·00	17·50	168·40	0·60	19·20	11·60	137·00	3·50

TELANGANA REGION													
Public Works Department													
1.	Investigation of Projects ..	20·00	..	..	..	20·00	..	10·00	..	..	..	10·00	..
2.	Tanks ..	280·00	..	..	..	280·00	..	40·00	..	..	..	40·00	..
3.	New Minor Irrigation Schemes ..	120·00	..	..	..	120·00	..	17·00	..	..	..	17·00	..
4.	Anicuts, Channels, etc. ..	20·00	..	..	..	20·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Drainage and Embankments ..	10·00	..	..	..	10·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture Department													
6.	Sinking of new Wells ..	25·00	..	..	25·00	..	..	4·00	..	..	4·00	..	..
7.	Repairs to old Wells ..	5·00	..	..	5·00	..	..	1·00	..	..	1·00	..	..
8.	Deepening of Wells (well boring)	5·00	1·00	..	4·00	..	4·00	0·50	0·20	..	0·30	..	0·30
	Tube Wells ..	20·00	2·50	..	17·50	..	14·00	3·00	0·50	..	2·50	..	2·50

10. Supply of Diesel Engines	..	..	15-00	..	..	15-00	..	..	2-50	..	..	2-50	..	..
11. Supply of Electric Motors	..	..	7-50	..	..	7-50	..	..	1-00	..	..	1-00	..	..
12. Lift Irrigation	..	..	7-50	1-50	..	6-00	..	..	1-50	0-30	..	1-20	..	..
Revenue Department														
13. Restoration of Minor Irrigation Sources	..	..	50-00	..	50-00	..	..	..	8-30	..	8-30	..	..	..
14. New Well Subsidy Schemes	..	..	100-00	..	..	..	100-00	..	16-00	..	..	..	16-00	..
TOTAL	..	..	685-00	5-00	50-00	80-00	550-00	18-00	104-80	1-00	8-30	12-50	83-00	2-80
GRAND TOTAL FOR ANDHRA PRADESH			1,826-00	8-00	165-00	153-00	150-00	35-50	273-20	1-60	27-50	24-10	220-00	6-30

LAND DEVELOPMENT

ANDHRA REGION

1. Reclamation through State Tractor Organisation	..	..	20-00	..	..	..	20-00	20-00	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Supply of Tractors on Hire purchase system	..	..	15-00	..	..	15-00	..	..	3-00	..	..	3-00	..	..
TOTAL	..	..	35-00	..	..	15-00	20-00	20-00	3-00	..	..	3-00	..	..

TELANGANA REGION

1. Reclamation through State Tractor Organisation	..	..	10-00	..	..	..	10-00	10-00	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Supply of Tractors on Hire purchase system	..	..	5-00	..	..	5-00	..	..	1-00	..	..	1-00	..	..
TOTAL	..	..	15-00	..	..	5-00	10-00	10-00	1-00	..	..	1-00	..	..
GRAND TOTAL FOR ANDHRA PRADESH			50-00	..	..	20-00	30-00	30-00	4-00	..	..	4-00	..	..

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
ANDHRA REGION														
Spill over Schemes														
1.	Opening of Cattle-cum-Dairy Farms	..	12.00	3.00	5.00	..	4.00	..	3.00	0.50	1.50	..	1.00	..
2.	Expanded Nutrition Programme	..	6.00	5.04	0.96	..	..	..	2.33	1.85	0.48	..	..	..
New Schemes														
3.	Continuance of Existing Blocks	..	4.750	4.750	..	..	..	..	2.270	2.270	..	..	..	..
4.	Intensification of work in existing key Village Blocks.	..	1.385	1.067	0.318	..	..	..	0.322	0.110	0.212	..	..	..
5.	Expansion of area and scope of work in existing key village Centres	..	3.044	2.348	0.696	..	..	..	0.321	0.147	0.174	..	..	..
6.	New key village Blocks	..	5.918	4.271	1.647	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Central Semen Collection, preservation and utilisation Centres	..	6.830	3.390	3.440	..	..	..	1.087	0.227	0.860	..	..	..
8.	Inservice Training of personnel in Artificial Insemination and testing of bulls	..	1.250	1.250	..	..	..	..	0.400	0.400	..	..	..	..
9.	Calf Rearing Scheme	..	3.750	3.750	..	..	..	..	0.250	0.250	..	..	..	..
10.	Marketing facilities for Livestock and Livestock products in key village Blocks	..	1.670	1.670	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11.	Strengthening the Supervisory Staff for key village Scheme	..	0.910	0.870	0.040	..	..	..	0.150	0.110	0.040	..	..	..
12.	Strengthening and reorganisation of State Livestock Farms	..	10.00	2.00	4.00	..	4.00	..	2.00	0.25	0.75	..	1.00	..
13.	Bull Rearing Farm	..	3.00	1.50	0.75	..	0.75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

14.	Pig Breeding units and Farms	..	1.50	0.85	0.20	..	0.45	..	0.50	0.05	0.15	..	0.30	..
15.	Continuation of Farms and Blocks	..	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	..	0.40	0.40	..	..	..	..
16.	New Piggery Development Blocks	..	1.65	0.81	0.84	..	..	..	0.18	0.04	0.14	..	..	..
17.	Goshala Development Scheme	..	1.25	0.65	0.60	..	..	..	0.30	0.05	0.25	..	..	..
18.	Preservation of Superior genetic material in breeding tracts	..	2.00	1.60	0.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19.	Rinderpest follow up programme and check posts	..	3.00	3.00	..	..	..	..	0.60	0.60	..	..	..	..
20.	Feeding and Nutrition Scheme	..	2.00	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	0.25	0.12	0.13	..	..	..
21.	Strengthening of Livestock Research Stations	..	5.00	1.50	2.00	..	1.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22.	Increasing the efficiency of existing Veterinary Colleges by Supply of Laboratory equipment, Books, Staff etc.	..	3.75	1.75	2.00	..	..	..	1.00	0.25	0.75	..	..	..
23.	Residential accommodation for teaching staff in Veterinary Colleges	..	2.00	..	..	..	2.00	..	0.50	..	..	..	0.50	..
24.	Study of Animal Husbandry Practices	..	0.50	0.40	0.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25.	Cattle insurance	..	0.34	0.30	0.04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26.	Rehabilitation of nomadic Cattle Breeders	..	0.735	0.60	0.135	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27.	Small hide flaying Centres	..	0.50	0.27	0.23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28.	Mobile bone crushing Units	..	0.50	0.30	0.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29.	Animal Welfare Week	..	0.05	..	0.05	..	..	..	0.01	..	0.01	..	..	..
30.	Wells with water troughs	..	0.66	..	0.66	..	..	..	0.10	..	0.10	..	..	..
31.	Scheme for mass Castration of Scrub Bulls	..	0.66	0.60	0.06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32.	Implementation of recommendations of Nalgarh Committee	..	2.00	1.90	0.10	..	..	..	0.30	0.25	0.05	..	..	..

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
ANDHRA REGION													
New Schemes—Cont.													
33.	Cattle Shows, Milk and Fodder Competitions	2.20	..	2.20	..	..	..	0.35	..	0.35	..	..	..
34.	Establishment of New Sheep Breeding Stations in the State	2.50	1.235	0.365	..	0.90	0.05	0.595	0.045	0.10	..	0.45	..
35.	Strengthening of Sheep and Goat Breeding Farms	2.03	0.28	0.25	..	1.50	..	0.33	0.04	0.03	..	0.26	..
36.	Strengthening and extension of existing sheep and wool extension Centres including staff required for supervision and evaluation.	2.97	1.65	0.48	..	0.84	0.12	..	..	..	..	..	..
37.	Establishment of new sheep and wool extension centres	15.16	8.40	1.84	..	4.92	0.30	2.83	0.58	0.61	..	1.64	0.10
38.	Establishment of Sheep and wool training centres for Subordinate Staff	2.30	1.12	0.33	..	0.85	0.05	0.85	..	..	..	0.85	..
39.	Strengthening of Sheep and Goat Development Sections	0.86	0.84	0.02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40.	Establishment of Sheep Shearing and Grading Centres	0.92	0.22	0.20	..	0.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41.	Stud flocks and registered flocks	1.72	1.22	0.14	0.36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42.	Mutton sheep grading Centres	1.25	1.07	0.18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43.	Completion and continuation of Poultry Extension Centres	2.066	0.716	0.45	..	0.90	..	1.00	0.35	0.15	..	0.50	..
44.	Expansion of Poultry Extension Centres	4.07	3.07	0.35	..	0.65	..	1.008	0.408	0.21	..	0.39	..
45.	Expansion of Duck Extension Centres	1.80	0.87	0.18	..	0.75	..	0.405	0.095	0.06	..	0.25	..

46. Manufacture and distribution of balanced poultry Feeds	1.57	1.12	0.25	..	0.20	..	0.20	..	..	..	0.20	..
47. Establishment of Intensive Poultry Development Blocks	3.00	1.80	0.60	..	0.60	..	0.342	0.142	..	..	0.20	..
48. Training of Farmers and Departmental Staff	0.25	0.20	0.05	..	..	..	0.090	0.040	0.050	..	..	..
49. Extending Breeding and rearing facilities ..	0.40	..	0.40	..	..	..	0.08	..	0.08	..	..	..
50. Additional Poultry Development Staff—Poultry Development Officer, etc.	2.05	1.80	0.25	..	..	..	0.204	0.024	0.180	..	..	..
51. Upgrading of village Poultry by exchange of improved Cocks with Desi Cocks ..	1.00	..	1.00	..	..	..	0.20	..	0.20	..	..	..
52. Manufacture of Poultry cages for Poultry Shows	0.77	..	0.77	..	..	..	0.17	..	0.17	..	..	..
53. Improvement of Village Poultry Houses ..	0.10	..	0.10	..	..	..	0.05	..	0.05	..	..	..
54. Provision of incubators to Poultry Keepers ..	0.16	..	0.16	..	..	..	0.08	..	0.08	..	..	..
55. Subsidy for rearing of Day-old Chicks ..	0.50	..	0.50	..	..	..	0.05	..	0.05	..	..	..
56. Collection, grading and marketing Eggs and Poultry	4.31	2.81	1.00	..	0.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57. Loans to Farmers	1.00	..	1.00	..	..	..	0.20	..	0.20	..	..	..
58. Strengthening of State Poultry Farms ..	3.68	2.48	0.30	..	0.90	..	0.882	0.282	0.15	..	0.45	..
59. Strengthening and reorganisation of Veterinary Institutions	16.50	12.50	4.00	..	..	..	2.00	1.50	0.50	..	..	..
60. Opening of New Veterinary Institutions ..	15.16	12.16	3.00	..	..	..	2.00	1.50	0.50	..	..	..
61. Subsidy to Rural Veterinary Practitioners ..	0.10	..	0.10	..	..	..	0.02	..	0.02	..	..	..
62. Ambulatory Clinics and Emergency disease control measures.	3.00	1.75	1.25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63. Expansion of Veterinary Biological Products Institute.	5.30	1.30	2.00	..	2.00	..	1.00	0.10	0.40	..	0.50	..

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
ANDHRA REGION—Cont.													
New Schemes—Cont.													
64.	Strengthening Disease Investigation Sections.	3·35	1·35	1·00	..	1·00	..	0·50	0·10	0·15	..	0·25	..
65.	I.C.A.R. Fund	3·35	3·00	0·35	..	..	..	0·60	0·50	0·10	..	..	..
66.	Construction of buildings for Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries ..	7·20	..	0·50	..	6·70	..	1·50	..	0·10	..	1·40	..
67.	Training of Farmers in Veterinary Aid ..	0·34	0·30	0·04	..	..	..	0·08	0·04	0·04	..	..	..
68.	Training of Farmers in General Livestock Management	0·34	0·30	0·04	..	..	..	0·08	0·04	0·04	..	..	..
69.	Training of Stockmen	3·00	2·00	1·00	..	..	..	0·50	0·30	0·20	..	..	..
70.	Advanced Training of Officers in and outside India and expert Services ..	2·00	..	2·00	..	..	..	0·25	..	0·25	..	..	..
71.	Opening of new Livestock Farms ..	7·00	2·00	3·00	..	2·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
72.	Procurement and distribution of Bulls ..	10·00	..	10·00	..	..	..	2·00	..	2·00	..	..	..
73.	Strengthening of the Technical Staff at the Directorate of Animal Husbandry ..	1·70	1·70	..	..	..	..	0·30	0·30	..	..	..	..
74.	Strengthening the Ministerial Staff at the Directorate of Animal Husbandry ..	1·30	1·30	..	..	..	..	0·20	0·20	..	..	..	..
75.	Engineering division at Headquarters ..	2·00	1·60	0·40	..	..	..	0·25	0·18	0·07	..	..	..
76.	Additional Technical Staff in the Districts for Planning	3·56	3·46	0·10	..	..	..	0·30	0·25	0·05	..	..	..

77. Strengthening of Ministerial Staff in Districts and Farms	3.34	3.34	..	..	..	..	0.20	0.20	..	..	..	..
78. Provision of Hostels at Livestock Farms ..	1.00	..	..	..	1.00	..	0.50	..	..	..	0.50	..
TOTAL	237.78	128.73	69.28	0.36	39.41	0.52	38.47	15.09	12.74	..	10.64	0.10

TELANGANA REGION

Spill over Schemes

1. Opening of Cattle-cum-Dairy farms ..	6.00	1.50	2.50	..	2.00	..	1.50	0.25	0.75	..	0.50	..
2. Expanded Nutrition Programme (Poultry Development)	6.00	5.04	0.96	..	..	..	2.33	1.85	0.48	..	..	..

New Schemes

3. Continuance of existing blocks	2.250	2.250	..	..	..	..	0.960	0.960	..	..	..	..
4. Intensification of work in existing key village blocks	1.385	1.067	0.318	..	..	..	0.322	0.110	0.212	..	..	..
5. Expansion of area and Scope of work in existing key village centres ..	1.742	1.394	0.348	..	..	..	0.321	0.147	0.174	..	..	..
6. New key village blocks	3.742	2.644	1.098	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Central Semen Collection, preservation and utilisation centres	3.874	2.154	1.720	..	..	..	1.087	0.227	0.860	..	..	..
8. Calf rearing scheme	1.250	1.250	..	..	..	..	0.10	0.10	..	..	..	..
9. Marketing facilities for livestock and livestock products in key village Blocks ..	0.780	..	0.780	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Marketing Cell in Animal Husbandry Department	0.930	0.910	0.020	..	..	..	0.150	0.130	0.020	..	..	..
11. Strengthening the Supervisory Staff for key village Schemes	0.600	0.580	0.020	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
TELANGANA REGION—Cont.													
New Schemes—Cont.													
12.	Strengthening and reorganisation of State Livestock Farms	5.00	1.00	2.00	..	2.00	..	1.00	0.12	0.38	..	0.50	..
13.	New Piggery Development Blocks ..	0.85	0.40	0.45	..	..	..	0.09	0.02	0.07	..	..	..
14.	Goshala Development Scheme ..	0.75	0.39	0.36	..	..	..	0.299	0.078	0.221	..	..	..
15.	Rinderpest followup programme and check posts	2.00	2.00	..	..	..	..	0.40	0.40	..	..	..	..
16.	Feeding and Nutrition Scheme ..	1.00	0.50	0.50	..	..	..	0.10	0.05	0.05	..	..	..
17.	Increasing the efficiency of existing Veterinary Colleges by supply of Laboratory Equipment, books, staff, etc. ..	1.25	0.58	0.67	..	..	..	0.33	0.08	0.25	..	..	..
18.	Residential accommodation for teaching staff in Veterinary Colleges.. ..	2.00	..	..	..	2.00	..	0.50	..	..	..	0.50	..
19.	Establishment of Statistical Section in Animal Husbandry Department ..	1.50	1.25	0.25	..	..	..	0.400	0.20	0.20	..	..	..
20.	Study of Animal Husbandry Practices ..	0.50	0.40	0.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21.	Cattle insurance	0.16	0.14	0.02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22.	Gosadan Schemes-Collection Centres with Charnalayas	0.50	0.26	0.24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23.	Rehabilitation of Nomadic Cattle Breeders. ..	1.265	1.134	0.131	..	..	..	0.10	0.08	0.02	..	..	..
24.	Small hide flaying centres	0.50	0.27	0.23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25.	Mobile Bone crushing Units	0.50	0.30	0.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

26.	Animal Welfare Week	..	..	0.05	..	..	0.05	..	..	0.01	..	0.01	..	..	..
27.	Wells with water troughs	..	..	0.34	..	..	0.34	..	..	0.08	..	0.08	..	..	..
28.	Scheme for mass castration of scrub bulls..	..	..	0.34	0.30	0.04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29.	Establishment of propaganda units in Animal Husbandry Department	..	..	2.00	1.50	0.50	..	..	..	0.75	0.25	0.50	..	..	..
30.	Implementation of recommendations of Nalgarh Committee	..	..	1.00	0.95	0.05	..	..	..	0.15	0.12	0.03	..	..	..
31.	Cattle Shows, milk and Fodder competitions	..	..	1.05	..	1.05	..	..	..	0.17	..	0.17	..	..	..
32.	Establishment of new sheep breeding stations in the State	..	..	2.50	1.235	0.365	..	0.90	0.05	0.595	0.045	0.10	..	0.45	..
33.	Strengthening of Sheep and Goat breeding Farms	..	..	1.00	0.40	0.20	..	0.40	..	0.30	0.06	0.04	..	0.20	..
34.	Strengthening and extension of existing sheep and wool Extension centres including staff required for supervision and evaluation	..	..	5.71	3.33	0.91	..	1.47	..	1.08	..	0.24	..	0.84	..
35.	Establishment of new sheep and Wool extension centres	..	..	9.74	5.25	1.21	..	3.28	0.20	..	..	..	..	..	..
36.	Strengthening of sheep and Goat Development Section	..	..	2.35	2.29	0.06	..	..	..	0.10	0.09	0.01	..	..	..
37.	Establishment of Sheep shearing and grading centres	..	..	1.08	0.35	0.23	..	0.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38.	Stud flocks and registered flocks	..	..	2.80	1.72	0.72	0.36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39.	Mutton Sheep grading	..	..	0.71	0.53	0.18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40.	Completion and continuation poultry extension centres	..	..	1.774	0.724	0.350	..	0.700	..	1.00	0.15	0.20	..	0.35	..
41.	Expansion of poultry extension centres	..	..	3.930	2.930	0.350	..	0.650	..	0.672	0.272	0.140	..	0.260	..
42.	Establishment of Duck Extension Centres..	..	..	1.200	0.580	0.120	..	0.500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY—Cont.

	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
TRIPURA REGION—Cont.												
New Schemes—Cont.												
43. Manufacture and distribution of balanced poultry feeds	1·051	0·601	0·250	..	0·200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44. Establishment of intensive poultry development Blocks	2·000	1·200	0·400	..	0·400	..	0·528	0·128	0·200	..	0·200	..
45. Training of farmers and departmental staff..	0·25	0·200	0·050	..	..	..	0·09	0·040	0·050	..	..	..
46. Extending breeding and rearing facilities ..	0·40	..	0·400	..	..	..	0·08	..	0·08	..	..	..
47. Upgrading of village poultry by exchange of improved cocks with Desi cocks ..	1·00	..	1·00	..	..	..	0·20	..	0·20	..	..	..
48. Manufacture of poultry cages for poultry shows	0·219	..	0·219	..	..	..	0·043	..	0·043	..	..	..
49. Improvement of village poultry houses ..	0·10	..	0·10	..	..	..	0·05	..	0·05	..	..	..
50. Provision of incubators to poultry keepers ..	0·16	..	0·16	..	..	..	0·08	..	0·08	..	..	..
51. Subsidy for rearing of day old chicks ..	0·50	..	0·50	..	..	..	0·05	..	0·05	..	..	..
52. Loans to farmers	1·00	..	1·00	..	..	..	0·20	..	0·20	..	..	..
53. Strengthening of State poultry farms ..	2·32	1·52	0·20	..	0·60	..	0·294	0·094	0·05	..	0·150	..
54. Strengthening and reorganisation of Veterinary Institutions	8·50	6·50	2·00	..	..	..	1·25	1·00	0·25	..	..	..
55. Opening of new Veterinary Institutions ..	7·84	6·59	1·25	..	..	..	1·00	0·80	0·20	..	..	..
56. Subsidy to rural Veterinary Practitioners ..	0·05	..	0·05	..	..	..	0·01	..	0·01	..	..	..
57. Ambulatory clinics and emergency disease control measures	2·00	1·16	0·84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

58.	Expansion of Veterinary Biological Products Institute	..	..	..	2.70	0.70	1.00	..	1.00	..	0.50	0.09	0.16	..	0.25	..
59.	Strengthening of Diseases Investigation Sections	..	..	..	1.65	0.65	0.50	..	0.50	..	0.25	0.05	0.10	..	0.10	..
60.	I.C.A.R. Fund	..	..	..	1.65	1.50	0.15	..	..	..	0.30	0.25	0.05	..	..	..
61.	Construction of buildings for Veterinary Hospitals and dispensaries	..	..	..	3.80	..	0.50	..	3.30	..	0.70	..	0.10	..	0.60	..
62.	Training of Farmers in Veterinary Aid	..	..	..	0.16	0.14	0.02	..	..	..	0.04	0.02	0.02	..	..	..
63.	Training of farmers in General Livestock management	..	..	..	0.16	0.14	0.02	..	..	..	0.04	0.02	0.02	..	..	..
64.	Training of Stockmen	..	..	..	3.00	2.00	1.00	..	..	..	0.50	0.35	0.15	..	..	..
65.	Advanced Training of Officers in and outside India and expert Services	..	..	..	1.00	..	1.00	..	..	..	0.10	..	0.10	..	..	..
66.	Opening of new Livestock farms	..	..	..	10.00	4.50	2.75	..	2.75	..	2.50	0.65	1.15	..	0.70	..
67.	Procurement and distribution of bulls..	..	..	..	5.00	..	5.00	..	..	..	1.00	..	1.00	..	..	..
68.	Strengthening the Technical Staff at the Directorate of Animal Husbandry	..	..	..	0.80	0.80	..	..	..	..	0.10	0.10	..	..	..	..
69.	Strengthening the ministerial staff at the Directorate of Animal Husbandry	..	..	..	0.70	0.70	..	..	..	..	0.10	0.10	..	..	..	..
70.	Engineering Division at Headquarters	..	..	..	1.00	0.80	0.20	..	..	..	0.10	0.06	0.04	..	..	..
71.	Additional technical staff in the districts for planning	..	..	..	1.65	1.60	0.05	..	..	..	0.20	0.15	0.05	..	..	..
72.	Strengthening of ministerial staff in districts and farms	..	..	..	1.66	1.66	..	..	..	..	0.10	0.10	..	..	..	..
73.	Provision of hostels at Livestock Farms	..	..	..	1.00	..	..	..	1.00	..	0.30	..	..	..	0.30	..
TOTAL		..	..	..	147.22	82.46	40.25	0.36	24.15	0.05	25.60	10.09	9.61	..	5.90	..
GRAND TOTAL FOR ANDHRA PRADESH		..	..	..	385.00	211.19	109.53	0.72	63.56	0.57	64.07	25.18	22.35	..	16.54	0.10

DAIRYING AND MILK SUPPLY

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
ANDHRA REGION													
Spill over Schemes													
1.	Integrated Milk Supply Scheme	.. 109.50	..	91.00	..	18.50	..	16.00	..	6.00		10.00	..
2.	Intensive Milk Supply Schemes in Nellore and Chittoor	.. 10.00	2.00	4.44	3.56	..	..	6.00	1.50	2.52	1.98	..	..
New Schemes													
3.	Extension Units	.. 5.00	3.00	2.00	..	..	..	1.00	0.75	0.25	..	..	..
4.	Dairy Development Officers' Staff	.. 2.50	1.85	0.65	..	..	..	0.10	0.08	0.02	..	..	..
5.	Training of Technical Personnel	.. 1.00	1.00	..	..	..	..	0.10	0.10	..	..	..	..
6.	Survey and Statistics	.. 1.50	1.42	0.08	..	..	..	0.10	0.08	0.02	..	..	..
7.	Milk Board	.. 1.00	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Salvage Farm	.. 3.50	2.00	1.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	New Milk Schemes	.. 20.00	3.00	10.02	6.98	..	..	2.00	0.34	1.06	0.60	..	..
10.	Rural Extension Services for increased milk production	.. 15.00	3.85	6.69	4.46	..	..	0.10	0.03	0.04	0.03	..	..
11.	Rural Creameries	.. 6.00	0.38	3.49	2.13	..	..	0.60	0.03	0.37	0.20	..	..
12.	Loans for purchase of Milch Animals	.. 15.00	..	..	15.00	..	..	3.00	..	..	3.00	..	..
13.	Dairy Development Staff	.. 6.00	6.00	..	..	..	..	0.30	0.30	..	..	..	..
TOTAL		.. 196.00	25.50	119.87	32.13	18.50	..	29.30	3.21	10.28	5.81	10.00	..

TELANGANA REGION

Spill Over Schemes

1. Integrated Milk Supply Scheme	..	64.50	..	45.00	..	19.50	..	10.75	..	4.75	..	6.00	..
New Schemes													
2. Extension Units	..	20.00	12.50	7.50	..	..	..	3.00	2.00	1.00	..	..	..
3. Removal of Urban Cattle	..	3.00	1.40	1.60	..	..	..	0.25	0.22	0.03	..	..	..
4. Loans for purchase of Milch Animals	..	10.00	..	..	10.00	..	..	6.00	..	..	6.00	..	..
5. Dairy Development Officers' Staff	..	1.50	1.35	0.15	..	..	..	0.10	0.08	0.02	..	..	..
6. Training of Technical Personnel	..	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	..	0.10	0.10	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	..	100.00	16.25	54.25	10.00	19.50	..	20.20	2.40	5.80	6.00	6.00	..
GRAND TOTAL FOR ANDHRA PRADESH		296.00	41.75	174.12	42.13	38.00	..	49.50	5.61	16.08	11.81	16.00	..

FORESTS
ANDHRA REGION

Spill over Schemes

1. Establishment of Zoological Gardens	..	13.75	..	..	..	13.75	..	2.62	..	..	..	2.62	..
2. Timber operations and forest utilisation	..	18.35	10.10	..	..	8.25	8.05	3.50	..	..	..	3.50	3.50
New Schemes													
3. Forest Resources Survey	..	2.20	2.16	0.04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Working Plans	..	1.33	1.17	0.16	..	..	..	0.27	0.23	0.04	..	..	..
5. Training of Staff	..	2.00	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Publicity	..	0.67	0.15	0.52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Reorganisation	..	4.50	4.50	..	..	..	..	0.90	0.90	..	..	..	..
8. <i>Economic Plantations:</i>													
(i) Teak Plantations		7.70	1.05	6.65	..	..	..	1.54	0.21	1.33	..	..	..

FORESTS—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
ANDHRA REGION—Cont.														
Spill over Schemes														
	(ii) Eucalyptus	..	6.50	0.60	5.90	..	..	..	1.30	0.12	1.18	..	..
	(iii) Casuarina	..	4.00	0.40	3.60	..	..	..	0.80	0.08	0.72	..	..
	(iv) Matchwood	..	0.25	..	0.25	..	..	..	0.05	..	0.05	..	..
	(v) Red Sanders	..	0.95	..	0.95	..	..	..	0.19	..	0.19	..	..
	(vi) Miscellaneous	..	0.75	..	0.75	..	..	..	0.15	..	0.15	..	..
9.	Wild life sanctuaries	..	3.50	1.82	1.68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.	Timber operations and forest utilisation	..	0.95	..	..	..	0.95	..	0.19	..	..	0.19	..
11.	Communications:													
	(i) Roads	..	11.00	..	8.25	..	2.75	..	2.40	..	1.80	..	0.60	
	(ii) Telephone Installations	..	2.16	0.60	1.56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12.	Labour amenities	..	0.50	0.03	0.26	..	0.21	..	0.26	0.05	..	..	0.21
13.	Forest protection (T.T. Rules)	..	2.80	2.80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14.	Farm Forestry	..	2.50	2.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.	Cultural operations	..	1.00	..	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	..	87.36	29.88	31.57	..	25.91	8.05	14.17	1.59	5.46	..	7.12	3.50

Spill over Schemes		TELANGANA REGION												
	Establishment of Zoological Gardens	..	10.34	10.34	..	1.12	1.12	..

new schemes

2.	Forest Resources Survey	..	..	1.10	1.08	0.02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Working plans	..	..	0.67	0.58	0.09	..	..	..	0.13	0.12	0.01	..	..
4.	Training of staff	..	..	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Publicity	..	..	0.33	0.05	0.28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6.	Reorganisation	..	..	2.50	2.50	..	..	..	..	0.50	0.50	..	..	..
7.	<i>Economic Plantations:</i>													
	(i) Teak	..	..	6.05	0.90	5.15	..	..	..	1.21	0.18	1.03	..	..
	(ii) Eucalyptus	..	..	4.00	0.36	3.64	..	..	..	0.80	0.07	0.73	..	..
	(iii) Matchwood	..	..	1.15	0.20	0.95	..	..	..	0.23	0.04	0.19	..	..
	(iv) Miscellaneous	..	..	0.25	..	0.25	..	..	..	0.05	..	0.05	..	..
8.	Consolidations	..	..	2.50	1.31	1.19	..	..	..	0.25	0.25	..	..	..
9.	Wild life sanctuaries	..	..	0.46	0.16	0.30	..	..	..	0.33	0.03	0.30	..	..
10.	Timber operations and Forest Utilisation	..	..	13.85	3.40	6.50	..	3.95	3.40	5.98	0.52	1.62	..	3.84
11.	<i>Communications:</i>													
	(i) Roads	..	..	5.28	..	3.96	..	1.32	..	1.05	..	0.70	..	0.35
	(ii) Telephone Installations	..	..	1.21	0.08	1.13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12.	Labour amenities	..	..	0.50	0.50	..	..	..	..	0.10	0.10	..	..	..
13.	Forest protection (T.T. Rules)	..	..	1.20	1.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14.	Farm Forestry	..	..	2.50	2.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.	Cultural operations	..	..	1.25	..	1.25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16.	Forest Research	..	..	1.50	1.50	..	..	..	..	0.30	0.30	..	..	..
	TOTAL	..	..	57.64	17.32	24.71	..	15.61	3.40	12.05	2.11	4.63	..	5.31
	GRAND TOTAL FOR ANDHRA PRADESH	..	..	145.00	47.20	56.28	..	41.52	11.45	26.22	3.70	10.09	..	12.43

SOIL CONSERVATION

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
ANDHRA REGION														
1.	Contour bunding in Agricultural lands and other areas in Anantapur, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Chittoor and Cuddapah Districts	.. .. .	62.00	19.25	42.75	..	..	0.40	9.80	3.85	5.95	..	..	0.40
2.	Training of personnel in Soil Conservation	.. .. .	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	..	0.20	0.20	..	..	..	..
3.	Soil Conservation measures in Nagarjunasagar Project area.	.. .. .	16.00	3.50	12.50	..	..	..	3.20	0.70	2.50	..	..	..
4.	Soil Conservation measures in Machkund basin.	.. .. .	21.00	6.00	15.00	..	..	..	3.70	1.20	2.50	..	..	..
5.	Soil Conservation Research Centre, Sahibnagar	.. .. .	1.66	1.00	0.66	..	..	..	0.33	0.20	0.13	..	..	..
6.	Research in Fast growing species	.. .. .	0.20	0.20	..	..	..	..	0.04	0.04	..	..	..	..
7.	Afforestation of dry and eroded lands	.. .. .	5.50	1.08	4.42	..	..	..	1.10	0.20	0.90	..	..	..
	TOTAL	.. .. .	107.36	32.03	75.33	..	..	0.40	18.37	6.39	11.98	..	..	0.40

TELANGANA REGION

1.	Contour bunding in Agricultural lands and other areas	.. .. .	47.29	15.75	31.54	..	..	0.40	7.63	3.15	4.48	..	..	0.40
2.	Training of Sub-Assistants in Soil Conservation measures	.. .. .	0.71	0.51	0.20	..	..	0.20	0.71	0.51	0.20	..	..	0.20
3.	Soil Conservation Research Centre, Sahibnagar	.. .. .	0.84	0.50	0.34	..	..	..	0.17	0.10	0.07	..	..	..

4. Afforestation of Dry and eroded lands	..	6.80	0.75	6.05	..	..	..	1.36	0.15	1.21	..	..	..
TOTAL	..	55.64	17.51	38.13	..	..	0.60	9.87	3.91	5.96	..	..	0.60
GRAND TOTAL FOR ANDHRA PRADESH	..	163.00	49.54	113.46	..	..	1.00	28.24	10.30	17.94	..	..	1.00

FISHERIES

ANDHRA REGION

1. Training in Fisheries	..	1.50	1.50	..	..	..	1.00	0.30	0.30	..	..	..	0.20
2. Establishment of Fish Farms	..	3.00	0.84	2.16	..	..	..	0.80	0.08	0.72	..	..	..
3. Fish seed production and distribution	..	5.23	3.19	2.04	..	..	..	0.97	0.29	0.68	..	..	..
4. Scheme for Mechanisation of fishing	..	30.00	1.50	28.50	..	..	20.00	4.50	0.20	4.30	..	..	3.00
5. Ice-cum-cold storage plant	..	8.00	2.40	5.60	..	..	4.00	1.00	..	1.00	..	..	1.00
6. Provision of Transport facilities	....	3.00	1.00	2.00	..	..	..	0.50	0.10	0.40	..	..	..
7. Landing and berthing facilities	..	6.00	1.00	5.00	..	..	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Shark Liver Oil Plant	..	1.50	0.65	0.85	..	..	0.80	1.00	0.15	0.85	..	..	0.80
9. Road facilities	..	9.41	..	9.41	..	..	..	2.00	..	2.00	..	..	..
10. Supply of fishery requisites	..	20.00	5.00	15.00	..	..	12.00	2.50	0.70	1.80	..	..	1.80
11. Construction of Fish markets	..	2.00	..	2.00	..	..	..	0.50	..	0.50	..	..	..
12. Collection of fishery statistics	..	0.86	0.80	0.06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Reorganisation of Fisheries Department	..	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	..	0.20	0.20	..	..	..	..
14. Fish curing yards	..	3.00	2.25	0.75	..	..	..	0.50	0.25	0.25	..	..	..
TOTAL	..	94.50	21.13	73.37	..	..	39.80	14.77	2.27	12.50	..	..	6.80

FISHERIES—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
TELANGANA REGION													
1.	Establishment of Fish farms	1.00	0.28	0.72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Fish seed production and distribution	5.00	2.80	2.20	..	..	..	0.40	0.06	0.34	..	..	..
3.	Development and exploitation of reservoirs and lakes	2.00	1.30	0.70	..	..	..	0.20	0.05	0.15	..	..	..
4.	Provision for fish storage facilities	2.00	0.40	1.60	..	..	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Construction of Fish Markets and Stalls	1.50	..	1.50	..	..	..	1.00	..	1.00	..	..	..
6.	Supply of fishery requisites	7.00	0.62	6.38	..	..	6.00	1.00	0.10	0.90	..	..	0.90
7.	Fresh water Aquarium and Biochemical Research Building	2.00	0.30	1.70	..	..	..	1.76	0.06	1.70	..	..	..
	TOTAL	20.50	5.70	14.80	..	..	7.00	4.36	0.27	4.09	..	..	0.90
GRAND TOTAL FOR ANDHRA PRADESH		115.00	26.83	88.17	..	..	46.80	19.13	2.54	16.59	..	..	7.70

CO-OPERATION, WAREHOUSING, MARKETING AND CO-OPERATIVE FARMING

ANDHRA REGION

Spill Over Schemes

1.	Subsidy to village Societies	17.76	17.76	..	..	..	..	6.50	6.50	..	..	..	..
2.	Subsidy to large-sized Societies	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	..	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	..
3.	Subsidy to Credit Unions	0.03	0.03	..	..	..	..	0.03	0.03	..	..	..	..
4.	Subsidy to Central Banks:	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a)	Additional Supervisors	0.70	0.70	..	..	..	..	0.50	0.50	..	..	..	..

(b) Senior Supervisors	0.27	0.27	..	..	..	..	..	0.18	0.18	..	..	..	..
(c) Branches	0.77	0.77	..	..	..	..	..	0.43	0.43	..	..	..	..
(d) Chief Executive Officers ..	0.25	0.25	..	..	..	..	..	0.14	0.14	..	..	..	..
5. Subsidy to Primary Land Mortgage Banks .	0.26	0.26	..	..	..	..	..	0.19	0.19	..	..	..	..
6. Godowns of Primary marketing Societies ..	3.87	..	0.97	2.90	..	..	..	2.57	..	0.64	1.93	..	..
7. Godowns of District Marketing Societies ..	2.05	..	0.50	1.50	..	..	..	1.50	..	0.37	1.13	..	..
8. (a) Godowns of large sized Societies ..	2.40	..	0.60	1.80	..	..	..	1.60	..	0.40	1.20	..	..
(b) Rural Godowns ..	4.00	..	1.00	3.00	..	..	..	2.70	..	0.67	2.03	..	..
9. Managerial subsidy to marketing Societies ..	0.58	0.53	..	..	..	..	..	0.40	0.40	..	..	..	..
10. <i>Traning and Education :</i>													
(a) Training of Junior Personnel ..	32.85	32.85	..	..	..	..	..	6.57	6.57	..	..	..	..
(b) Education of members and office bearers.	2.16	2.15	..	..	..	..	..	0.80	0.80	..	..	..	..
New Schemes													
11. Revitalisation of existing village credit societies	13.60	13.60	..	..	..	..	..	1.20	1.20	..	..	..	..
12. <i>Outright grant for special Bad Debts Reserves of :</i>													
(a) Village Societies	53.00	..	53.00	..	..	..	..	8.00	..	8.00	..	..	..
(b) Central Banks	18.00	..	18.00	..	..	..	..	2.75	..	2.75	..	..	..
13. <i>Central Banks:</i>													
(a) Chief Executive Officers ..	0.60	0.60	..	..	..	..	..	0.15	0.15	..	..	..	..
(b) Additional Supervisors ..	0.35	0.35	..	..	..	..	..	0.06	0.06	..	..	..	..
(c) Branches	0.46	0.46	..	..	..	..	..	0.07	0.07	..	..	..	..

CO-OPERATION, WAREHOUSING, MARKETING AND CO-OPERATIVE FARMING—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
ANDHRA REGION—Cont.													
New Schemes—Cont.													
14.	Supervisors for primary Land mortgage banks	1.04	1.04	..	..	..	..	0.12	0.12	..	..	..	..
15.	Relief and Guarantee Fund	3.00	..	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16.	Share Capital Contribution to new primary marketing societies	6.25	..	..	..	6.25	..	0.50	..	..	..	0.50	..
17.	Share Capital Contribution to existing primary marketing Societies	5.00	..	..	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18.	Share Capital Contribution to Apex Co-operative Marketing Society ..	2.00	..	..	..	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19.	Share Capital Contribution to marketing societies undertaking processing activity..	27.00	..	..	..	27.00	..	2.40	..	..	..	2.40	..
20.	Managerial subsidy to primary Co-operative Marketing Societies	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	..	0.04	0.04	..	..	..	..
21.	Managerial Subsidy to processing Units ..	3.62	3.62	..	..	..	..	0.32	0.32	..	..	..	..
22.	Godowns of primary marketing Societies ..	10.00	..	2.50	7.50	..	..	0.50	..	0.12	0.38	..	..
23.	Godowns of district marketing Societies ..	2.50	..	0.62	1.88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24.	Rural Godowns	40.00	..	10.00	30.00	..	..	8.00	..	2.00	6.00	..	..
25.	Grading Organisation	0.50	0.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26.	Cold Storage	4.00	..	..	..	4.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27.	Co-operative Farming :												
	(a) Pilot Project Societies	13.29	1.19	1.38	8.52	2.20	..	2.32	0.12	0.25	1.55	0.40	..

	(b) Lumpsum Provision for growth of Societies	..	..	6·00	0·40	0·60	4·00	1·00	..	0·60	0·05	0·10	0·30	0·15	..
	(c) Training and Education	..	..	3·63	3·63	..	..	..	..	0·30	0·30	..	..	..	..
28.	Consumers' Stores	..	..	5·16	1·90	..	..	3·26	..	0·85	0·22	..	..	0·63	..
29.	<i>Training and Education:</i>														
	(a) District Institutes	..	..	6·32	4·01	2·31	..	..	..	0·37	0·16	0·21	..	..	..
	(b) Subsidy to Apex Unions	..	..	0·60	..	0·60	..	..	..	0·12	..	0·12	..	..	..
	(c) Seminars, prizes, etc.	..	..	1·20	..	1·20	..	..	..	0·24	..	0·24	..	..	..
30.	Additional Departmental Staff	..	..	12·00	12·00	..	..	..	..	1·20	1·20	..	..	..	..
31.	Miscellaneous Schemes	..	..	6·00	1·00	2·00	3·00	..	..	0·30	0·05	0·10	0·15	..	..
32.	Tobacco Marketing	..	..	5·00	..	2·50	2·50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33.	<i>Development of Regulated Markets:</i>														
	(a) Provision of loans to Market Committees (construction of Market Yards)	..	..	30·00	..	..	30·00	..	..	3·00	..	..	3·00	..	..
	(b) Subsidy to Market Committees (Subsidy to Regulated Market)	..	..	3·00	3·00	..	..	..	..	0·40	0·40	..	..	..	..
34.	<i>Grading Services for produce:</i>														
	(a) Grading of Agricultural produce	..	..	6·67	4·55	2·12	..	..	..	1·40	0·68	0·72	..	..	..
	(b) Integrated Scheme for improvement of Marketing Intelligence	..	..	3·68	3·54	0·14	..	..	..	0·84	0·70	0·14	..	..	..
	(c) State Warehousing Corporation	..	..	13·33	..	..	..	13·33	..	2·67	..	..	..	2·67	..
	TOTAL	..	..	376·76	113·08	103·04	96·60	64·04	..	63·83	22·58	16·83	17·67	6·75	..

CO-OPERATION, WAREHOUSING, MARKETING AND CO-OPERATIVE FARMING—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
TELANGANA REGION													
Spill over Schemes'													
1.	Subsidy to village societies	17·44	17·44	..	..	..	..	6·49	6·49	..	..	..	..
2.	Subsidy to large-sized Societies ..	0·64	0·64	..	..	..	..	0·64	0·64	..	..	..	..
3.	Subsidy to credit unions	0·10	0·10	..	..	..	..	0·03	0·03	..	..	..	..
4.	<i>Subsidy to Central Banks:</i>												
	(a) Additional Supervisors	0·49	0·49	..	..	..	..	0·34	0·34	..	..	..	..
	(b) Accountant, Upper Division Clerks and Lower Division Clerks ..	0·12	0·12	..	..	..	..	0·12	0·12	..	..	..	..
	(c) Senior Supervisors	0·18	0·18	..	..	..	..	0·12	0·12	..	..	..	..
	(d) Branches	0·52	0·52	..	..	..	..	0·30	0·30	..	..	..	..
	(e) Chief Executive Officers	0·16	0·16	..	..	..	..	0·09	0·09	..	..	..	..
	(f) Departmental staff	1·20	1·20	..	..	..	..	0·60	0·60	..	..	..	..
5.	Subsidy to primary land mortgage Banks ..	4·00	4·00	..	..	..	..	2·00	2·00	..	..	..	..
6.	Godowns of primary marketing Societies ..	2·00	..	0·50	1·50	..	..	1·30	..	0·33	0·97	..	..
7.	(a) Godowns of Large sized Societies ..	0·60	..	0·15	0·45	..	..	0·40	..	0·10	0·30	..	..
	(b) Rural Godowns	2·00	..	0·50	1·50	..	..	1·30	..	0·32	0·98	..	..
8.	Managerial Subsidy to marketing Societies..	0·87	0·87	—	..	..	..	0·60	0·60	..	..	..	..
9.	<i>Training and Education:</i>												
	(a) Training of Junior Personnel ..	16·47	16·47	..	..	..	..	3·29	3·29	..	..	..	..

	(b) Education of members and office bearers	..	..	1.84	1.84	..	..	..	..	0.64	0.64	..	..	..	..
	New Schemes														
10.	Revitalisation of existing village credit societies	..	..	13.40	13.40	..	..	..	..	1.05	1.05	..	..	..	..
11.	<i>Outright grant for special bad debt Reserve of:</i>														
	(a) Village Societies	..	..	22.00	..	22.00	..	..	..	4.00	..	4.00	..	..	..
	(b) Central Banks	..	..	7.00	..	7.00	..	..	..	1.25	..	1.25	..	..	..
12.	<i>Central Banks:</i>														
	(a) Chief Executive Officers	..	..	0.36	0.36	..	..	..	..	0.09	0.09	..	..	..	..
	(b) Additional Supervisors	..	..	0.80	0.80	..	..	..	..	0.06	0.06	..	..	..	..
	(c) Branches	..	..	0.46	0.46	..	..	..	..	0.05	0.05	..	..	..	..
13.	Supervisors for primary land mortgage banks	..	..	0.52	0.52	..	..	..	..	0.06	0.06	..	..	..	..
14.	Relief and Guarantee Fund	..	..	2.00	..	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.	Share Capital Contribution to new primary marketing societies	..	..	3.75	..	..	..	3.75	..	0.75	..	..	..	0.75	..
16.	Share Capital Contribution to existing primary marketing societies	..	..	2.50	..	..	..	2.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17.	Share Capital Contribution to marketing societies undertaking processing activity	..	..	18.00	..	..	..	18.00	..	1.60	..	..	..	1.60	..
18.	Managerial subsidy to primary co-operative marketing societies	..	..	0.60	0.60	..	..	..	..	0.05	0.05	..	..	..	..
19.	Managerial Subsidy to processing Units	..	..	1.74	1.74	..	..	..	..	0.16	0.16	..	..	..	..
20.	Godowns of primary marketing societies	..	..	5.00	..	1.25	3.75	..	..	0.75	..	0.19	0.56	..	..
21.	Rural Godowns	..	..	20.00	..	5.00	15.00	..	..	2.00	..	0.50	1.50	..	..

CO-OPERATION, WAREHOUSING, MARKETING AND CO-OPERATIVE FARMING—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
TELANGANA REGION—Cont.														
New Schemes—Cont.														
22.	Grading Organisation	.. ..	0·27	0·27	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
23.	Cold Storages	.. ..	4·00	.. ..	.. ..	4·00	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
24.	<i>Co-operative Farming:</i>													
	(a) Pilot Project Societies	.. ..	10·88	0·98	1·12	6·98	1·80	.. ..	1·16	0·06	0·12	0·78	0·20	.. ..
	(b) Lumpsum Provision for Spontaneous growth of societies	.. ..	4·00	0·30	0·50	2·45	0·75	.. ..	0·40	0·04	0·06	0·20	0·10	.. ..
	(c) Training and Education	.. ..	2·20	2·20	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	0·20	0·20	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
25.	Consumers' Stores	.. ..	3·44	1·21	.. ..	.. ..	2·23	.. ..	0·51	0·13	.. ..	.. ..	0·38	.. ..
26.	<i>Training and Education:</i>													
	(a) District Institutes	.. ..	5·17	3·28	1·89	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	0·37	0·16	0·21	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	(b) Subsidy to Apex Union	.. ..	0·40	.. ..	0·40	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	0·08	.. ..	0·08	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	(c) Seminars, Prizes, Study tours, etc.	.. ..	0·80	.. ..	0·80	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	0·16	.. ..	0·16	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
27.	Additional Departmental Staff	.. ..	8·00	8·00	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	0·80	0·80	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
28.	Miscellaneous	.. ..	4·00	0·60	1·40	2·00	.. ..	.. ..	0·20	0·04	0·06	0·10	.. ..	.. ..
29.	Development of Regulated Markets (Subsidy to Regulated Markets)	.. ..	1·47	1·47	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	0·28	0·28	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
30.	<i>Grading Services for produces :</i>													
	(a) Grading of Agricultural produce	.. ..	3·34	2·28	1·06	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	0·70	0·34	0·36	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..

(b) State Warehousing Corporation ..	6.67	..	..	..	6.67	..	1.33	..	..	..	1.33	..
(c) Integrated Scheme for improvement of Marketing intelligence ..	1.84	1.77	0.07	..	..	..	0.42	0.35	0.27	..	..	..
TOTAL:	203.24	84.27	45.64	33.63	39.70	..	36.74	19.18	7.81	5.39	4.36	..
GRAND TOTAL FOR ANDHRA PRADESH	580.00	197.35	148.68	130.23	103.74	..	100.57	41.76	24.64	23.06	11.11	..

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

ANDHRA REGION

Community Development Programme

(i) Spill Over Schemes ..	1121.51	314.83	470.94	335.74	..	..	275.56	84.93	111.04	79.59	..	..
(ii) New Schemes ..	581.85	174.55	213.35	193.95	..	..	23.06	8.71	7.16	7.19	..	..
TOTAL	1703.36	489.38	684.29	529.69	..	..	298.62	93.64	118.20	86.78	..	..

TELANGANA REGION

Community Development Programme

(i) Spill Over Schemes ..	555.71	142.32	271.14	142.25	..	..	137.78	38.74	65.17	33.87	..	..
(ii) New Schemes ..	290.93	87.28	106.67	96.98	..	..	11.03	4.31	3.38	3.34	..	..
TOTAL	846.64	229.60	377.81	239.23	..	..	148.81	43.05	68.55	37.21	..	..
GRAND TOTAL FOR ANDHRA PRADESH	2,550.00	718.98	1,062.10	768.92	..	..	447.43	136.69	186.75	123.99	..	..

CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS

ANDHRA REGION

Consolidation of Holdings ..	24.00	24.00	4.00	4.00
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TELANGANA REGION

Consolidation of Holdings ..	13.00	13.00	2.00	2.00
GRAND TOTAL FOR ANDHRA PRADESH	37.00	37.00	6.00	6.00

NAGARJUNASAGAR MULTI-PURPOSE PROJECT

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Nagarjunasagar Project													
Andhra Region 3,000.00	.. ..	.. ..	.. 3,000.00	368.29	600.00	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	600.00	138.11	
Telangana Region 1,500.00	.. ..	.. ..	.. 1,500.00	184.15	300.00	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	300.00	69.06	
GRAND TOTAL FOR ANDHRA PRADESH		.. 4,500.00	.. ..	.. ..	.. 4,500.00	552.44	900.00	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	900.00	207.17	

MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION

ANDHRA REGION

Spill-over Schemes

1.	Bhairavanitippa Project	.. ..	.. 15.00	.. ..	.. ..	.. 15.00	.. ..	-0.01	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	-0.01	.. ..
2.	Tungabhadra Project High-Level Canal	.. ..	.. 742.00	.. ..	.. ..	.. 742.00	25.00	150.01	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	150.01	25.00
3.	Tungabhadra Project Low-Level Canal	.. ..	.. 13.00	.. ..	.. ..	.. 13.00	.. ..	11.65	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	11.65	.. ..
4.	Investigation of Projects	.. ..	.. 20.00	.. ..	.. ..	.. 20.00	.. ..	10.00	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	10.00	.. ..
5.	K.C. Canal	.. ..	.. 100.00	.. ..	.. ..	.. 100.00	.. ..	31.63	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	31.63	.. ..
6.	Narayanapuram Anicut	.. ..	.. 20.00	.. ..	.. ..	.. 20.00	.. ..	20.00	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	20.00	.. ..
7.	Torrigedda Pumping Scheme	.. ..	.. 24.00	.. ..	.. ..	.. 24.00	.. ..	19.27	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	19.27	.. ..
8.	Paidigam Project	.. ..	.. 3.50	.. ..	.. ..	.. 3.50	.. ..	4.85	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	4.85	.. ..
9.	Excavation of Supply Channel from Paleru to Bitragunta	.. ..	.. 2.50	.. ..	.. ..	.. 2.50	.. ..	2.50	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2.50	.. ..
10.	Varaha Reservoir	.. ..	.. 35.00	.. ..	.. ..	.. 35.00	3.00	2.03	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2.03	.. ..
11.	Reservoir across Tandava near Ghantavari Kotha Gudem (Irrigation aspect only)	.. ..	.. 48.00	.. ..	.. ..	.. 48.00	5.00	10.35	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	10.35	5.00

12.	Swarnamukhi left Bank Canal	24.00	..	..	..	24.00	..	2.00	..	..	..	2.00	..
13.	Kalyani Reservoir	49.00	..	..	..	49.00	4.00	1.00	..	..	..	1.00	..
14.	Zurreru Project	19.00	..	..	..	19.00	..	10.35	..	..	..	10.35	..
15.	Bahuda Reservoir	30.00	..	..	..	30.00	3.00	1.00	..	..	..	1.00	..
New Schemes													
16.	Vamsadhara Project	290.00	..	..	..	290.00	100.00	20.00	..	..	..	20.00	10.00
17.	Vottigedda Project	70.00	..	..	..	70.00	5.00	2.00	..	..	..	2.00	..
18.	Varadarajaswamigudi Project	50.00	..	..	..	50.00	6.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
19.	Pampa Reservoir Scheme	59.00	..	..	..	59.00	6.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
20.	Kanapur Canal Scheme	60.00	..	..	..	60.00	..	5.25	..	..	..	5.25	..
21.	Pulivendla Scheme (Stage I)	140.00	..	..	..	140.00	15.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
22.	Vaikuntapuram pumping Scheme	15.00	..	..	..	15.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23.	Mattamvandla Cheruvu (Ahobilam Project)	15.00	..	..	..	15.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24.	Gandipalem Project	10.00	..	..	..	10.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25.	Gajuladinne Project	10.00	..	..	..	10.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26.	Anicut across Papagni	10.00	..	..	..	10.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27.	Reservoir across Kumbhasthali near Gandanki Anmapalli	10.00	..	..	..	10.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28.	Kavali Canal Scheme	10.00	..	..	..	10.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29.	Guntur Channel Schemes (Duggupadu channel)	2.00	..	..	..	20.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30.	Cheyar Reservoir (Duggada)	5.00	..	..	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31.	Panasnandivada Project	5.00	..	..	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flood Control Schemes													
32.	Thandava Reservoir Scheme	57.60	..	..	..	57.60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33.	Godavari Flood Banks, etc., Spill-over Schemes	5.30	..	..	..	5.30	..	5.30	..	..	..	5.30	..
34.	Yerrakalva Reservoir	20.00	..	..	..	20.00	..	4.70	..	..	..	4.70	..
35.	Reservoir Across Thammileru	10.00	..	..	..	10.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36.	Improvement to Upputeru from Railway Bridge to Kondangi lock	68.00	..	..	..	68.00	..	3.00	..	..	..	3.00	..

MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
ANDHRA REGION													
37.	Survey, research and purchase of Scientific Instruments	5·00	..	..	..	5·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38.	Staff for Investigation	8·00	..	..	..	8·00	..	2·00	..	..	..	2·00	..
39.	Left Flood Bank on Cheyyar River near Pothapi Village	3·40	..	..	..	3·40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40.	Flood banks on both sides of Vamsadhara wherever necessary	4·00	..	..	..	4·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41.	Flood banks on Nagavalli River wherever necessary	4·70	..	..	..	4·70	..	1·33	..	..	..	1·33	..
42.	Reservoir Across Yeleru	5·00	..	..	..	5·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43.	Kovvadakulva	2·00	..	..	..	2·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..		2,117·00	..	..	..	2,117·00	172·00	320·21	..	..	..	320·21	40·00
TELANGANA REGION													
Spill over Schemes													
1.	Rajoliguda Diversion Scheme	23·00	..	..	..	23·00	..	41·69	..	..	..	41·69	..
2.	Kaddam Project	90·00	..	..	..	90·00	..	70·00	..	..	..	70·00	..
3.	Pochampad Project	400·00	..	..	..	400·00	100·00	50·00	..	..	..	50·00	25·00
4.	Investigation of Projects	30·00	..	..	..	30·00	..	15·00	..	..	..	15·00	..
5.	Musi Project	15·30	..	..	..	15·30	..	11·51	..	..	..	11·51	..
6.	Jutpalli	8·50	..	..	..	8·50	..	10·00	..	..	..	10·00	..
7.	Lakhnapur Project	16·80	..	..	..	16·80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Swarna Project	40·80	..	..	..	40·80	3·00	6·29	..	..	..	6·29	3·00

10. Sathavagu Project	..	..	..	21-90	..	..	..	21-90	2-50	5-00	..	..	..	5-00	2-50
10. Nallavagu Project	..	..	..	24-70	..	..	..	24-70	2-50	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Ramadugu	..	..	..	28-00	..	..	..	28-00	1-00	3-00	..	..	..	3-00	1-00
12. Suddavagu	..	..	..	58-00	..	..	..	58-00	5-00	0-50	..	..	..	0-50	..
New Schemes															
13. Lankasagar	..	..	..	26-00	..	..	..	26-00	2-00	5-00	..	..	..	5-00	2-00
14. Kotepalli Vagu Project	..	..	..	18-00	..	..	..	18-00	2-00	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Peddavagu Project	..	..	..	10-00	..	..	..	10-00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Areku Project	..	..	..	10-00	..	..	..	10-00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Kinnersani Project	..	..	..	40-00	..	..	..	40-00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Mullamvagu Project	..	..	..	10-00	..	..	..	10-00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Bethampudi Project	..	..	..	5-00	..	..	..	5-00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Mandamarri or Branch of Sathanala Project	..	..	..	10-00	..	..	..	10-00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Improvements to Nizamsagar Canals	..	..	..	30-00	..	..	..	30-00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flood-Control Schemes															
22. Peddavagu Project	..	..	..	50-00	..	..	..	50-00	5-00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering Research															
23. Expansion and equipment to Engineering Research Station at Himayatsagar	..	..	..	40-00	..	..	..	40-00	15-00	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL			1006-00	..	..	..	1006-00	138-00	217-99	..	..	..	..	217-99	33-50
GRAND TOTAL FOR ANDHRA PRADESH			3,123-00	..	..	..	3,123-00	310-00	538-20	..	..	..	..	538-20	73-50

POWER

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
ANDHRA REGION													
Spill over Schemes													
1.	Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Scheme	.. 35.00	..	..	..	35.00	33.00	30.00	..	..	..	30.00	30.00
2.	Tungabhadra Nellore Hydro-Thermal Scheme	.. 619.90	..	..	..	619.90	350.00	135.00	..	..	..	135.00	100.00
3.	Upper Sileru Hydro-Electric Scheme (First stage)	.. 706.90	..	..	..	706.90	300.00	225.00	..	..	..	225.00	50.00
New Schemes													
4.	Srisaïlam Hydro-Electric Scheme in conjunction with Nagarjunasagar Hydro-Electric Scheme..	.. 534.00	..	..	..	534.00	250.00	14.00	..	..	..	14.00	..
5.	Transmission and Distribution	.. 325.00	..	..	..	325.00	100.00	10.00	..	..	..	10.00	5.00
6.	Rural Electrification	.. 650.00	..	..	..	650.00	30.00	185.00	..	..	..	185.00	10.00
7.	Midget stations	.. 14.00	..	..	..	14.00	..	3.40	..	..	..	3.40	..
8.	Investigation of New Projects	.. 34.00	..	34.00	..	..	..	6.60	..	6.60	..	..	..
9.	Towards Andhra share of Dam at Guntavada or Balimela	.. 300.00	..	..	..	300.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.	Inter-State Links	.. 375.00	..	..	..	375.00	100.00	5.00	..	..	..	5.00	..
TOTAL		.. 3,593.80	..	34.00	..	3,559.80	1,163.00	614.00	..	6.60	..	607.40	195.00

Spill-over Schemes

1. Telangana Hydro-Thermal Scheme .. 572.20 572.20 150.00 235.00 235.00 80.00

New Schemes

2. Ramagundam Thermal Station Extension scheme .. 485.50 485.50 320.00 25.00 25.00 ..

3. Kothagudem Thermal scheme .. 954.50 954.50 600.00 25.00 25.00 ..

4. Srisaïlam Hydro-Electric Scheme in conjunction with Nagarjunasagar Hydro-Electric Scheme.. .. 266.00 266.00 * 6.00 6.00 ..

5. Transmission and distribution .. 325.00 325.00 100.00 10.00 10.00 5.00

6. Rural Electrification .. 275.00 275.00 20.00 80.00 80.00 10.00

7. Midget stations .. 6.00 6.00 .. 1.60 1.60 ..

8. Investigation of New Projects .. 16.00 .. 16.00 3.40 .. 3.40

TOTAL ..2,900.20 .. 16.00 .. 2,884.20 1,190.00 386.00 .. 3.40 .. 382.60 95.00

GRAND TOTAL FOR ANDHRA PRADESH ..6,494.00 .. 50.00 .. 6,444.00 2,353.00 1,000.00 .. 10.00 .. 990.00 290.00

*Included in item (4) of Andhra Region.

LARGE AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
ANDHRA REGION													
Spill-over Schemes													
1.	Expansion of Andhra Paper Mills at Rajahmundry Stage-I	400·00	..	..	..	400·00	249·30	100·00	..	..	..	100·00	2·00
2.	Share capital contribution to Co-operative Sugar Factories	20·00	..	..	..	20·00	..	10·00	..	..	..	10·00	..
New Schemes													
3.	Establishment of Development areas (2 units)	50·00	..	..	..	50·00	..	8·00	..	..	..	8·00	..
4.	Share capital contribution to Co-operative Sugar Factories	20·00	..	..	..	20·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL ..	490·00	..	..	..	490·00	249·30	118·00	..	..	..	118·00	2·00
TELANGANA REGION													
Spill-over Schemes													
1.	Share capital contribution to Co-operative Sugar Factories	5·00	..	..	..	5·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Schemes													
2.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation	108·00	..	..	108·00	..	..	86·00	..	..	86·00	..	..
3.	Establishment of Development areas (1 unit) ..	25·00	..	..	..	25·00	..	4·00	..	..	..	4·00	..
4.	Taj Glass Works	17·00	..	..	..	17·00	..	3·00	..	..	..	3·00	..
5.	Share capital contribution to Co-operative Sugar Factories	20·00	..	..	..	20·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL ..	175·00	..	..	108·00	67·00	..	93·00	..	..	86·00	7·00	..
	GRAND TOTAL FOR ANDHRA PRADESH ..	665·00	..	..	108·00	557·00	249·30	211·00	..	..	86·00	125·00	2·00

Spill Over Schemes

Small Scale Industries

1.	Scheme for starting of production-cum-training centre in Tannery at Eluru ..	1.07	0.60	0.47	..	..	..	1.07	0.60	0.47	..	..	..
2.	Scheme for model tannery at Guntakal ..	1.04	0.54	0.50	..	..	..	1.04	0.54	0.50	..	..	..
3.	Scheme for stone-ware pipes Factory at Rajahmundry	2.40	1.90	0.50	..	..	..	2.40	1.90	0.50	..	..	..
4.	Scheme for sheet metal workshop at Uravakonda	0.78	0.50	0.28	..	..	..	0.78	0.50	0.28	..	..	..
5.	Scheme for the manufacture of Low loss ceramic-ware and Radio components at Gudur	0.48	0.35	0.13	..	..	..	0.48	0.35	0.13	..	..	..
6.	Scheme for the manufacturing of locks at Tadukupet	0.68	0.48	0.20	..	..	..	0.68	0.48	0.20	..	..	..
7.	Scheme for Tool Room servicing centre at Visakhapatnam	1.78	1.00	0.78	..	..	..	1.78	1.00	0.78	..	..	..
8.	Scheme for the General Engineering Workshops at Samalkot and Nandyal ..	0.92	0.62	0.30	..	..	..	0.92	0.62	0.30	..	..	..
9.	Scheme for the manufacture of steel trunks at Ramachandrapuram	0.25	0.20	0.05	..	..	..	0.25	0.20	0.05	..	..	..
10.	Scheme for the manufacture of photo frames at Kakinada	0.60	0.45	0.15	..	..	..	0.60	0.45	0.15	..	..	..
11.	Scheme for Raw Material Servicing Centre at Visakhapatnam	2.00	1.80	0.20	..	..	..	1.50	1.40	0.10	..	..	..
12.	Scheme for Raw Material Servicing Centres at Vijayawada, Nandyal and Samalkot..	6.00	5.40	0.60	..	..	..	4.00	3.40	0.60	..	..	..

VILLAGE AND SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
ANDHRA REGION—Cont.													
Industrial Estates													
13.	Scheme for the Industrial Estate at Cuddapah	5.90	1.90	..	..	4.00	..	4.38	0.38	..	..	4.00	..
14.	Scheme for Assisted Private Industrial Estate at Guntur	..	1.40	0.40	..	1.00	..	1.08	0.08	..	..	1.00	..
15.	do. Eluru	..	1.40	0.40	..	1.00	..	1.08	0.08	..	..	1.00	..
16.	do. Anantapur	..	1.40	0.40	..	1.00	..	1.08	0.08	..	..	1.00	..
17.	do. Adoni	..	1.40	0.40	..	1.00	..	1.08	0.08	..	..	1.00	..
18.	do. Tanuku	..	1.40	0.40	..	1.00	..	1.08	0.08	..	..	1.00	..
19.	do. Rajahmundry	..	1.40	0.40	..	1.00	..	1.08	0.08	..	..	1.00	..
20.	do. Vizianagaram	..	1.40	0.40	..	1.00	..	1.08	0.08	..	..	1.00	..
21.	do. Chittoor	..	1.40	0.40	..	1.00	..	1.08	0.08	..	..	1.00	..
Coir Industry													
22.	Scheme for the manufacture of Bristle and mattress Fibre at Amalapuram in East Godavari District	..	0.40	0.30	0.10	..	..	..	0.40	0.30	0.10	..	..
23.	Scheme for the manufacture of Bristle and Mattress Fibre at Srikakulam	..	0.60	0.40	0.20	..	..	..	0.30	0.20	0.10	..	..
Handloom Industry													
24.	Housing colonies for weavers	..	17.29	..	7.65	9.64	..	..	9.00	..	3.00	6.00	..

New Schemes

Small-Scale Industries

25.	Strengthening the Industries Department with subject matter experts and staff both Technical and non-technical													
	(a) In the Main Directorate													
	(b) In the Districts	3·00	3·00	..	..	..	..	0·60	0·60	..	..	..	..	..
26.	Provision for disbursement of Block loans under State Aid to Industries Act ..	40·00	..	..	40·00	..	..	6·00	..	..	6·00	..	..	..
27.	(a) Salaries of Extension Officers (Industries) in the Blocks	15·00	15·00	..	..	..	..	2·00	2·00	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Salaries of Extension Officers (Industries) subject matter specialists ..	7·00	7·00	..	..	..	..	0·60	0·60	..	..	..	..	..
28.	Training programme for Departmental Officers in Technical Institutes and abroad and Training of Artisans in Technical Institutes and Study Tours	3·00	3·00	..	..	..	..	0·25	0·25	..	..	..	..	..
29.	Tools Room servicing workshops on 4 Industrial Estates at Rs. 5 lakhs each ..	20·00	5·00	15·00	..	..	6·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30.	Provision for General Engineering purpose workshops on 5 Rural Industrial Estates at Rs. 2·50 lakhs each ..	11·25	5·00	6·25	..	..	2·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31.	General purpose Engineering workshops, etc., to provide tool room facilities at Samalkot and Nandyal ..	4·00	1·00	3·00	..	..	0·50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32.	Provision for Regional Rural Artisans Training Centres	15·00	5·00	10·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33.	Expansion of Ceramic Laboratory at Gudur ..	2·00	0·20	1·80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34.	Expansion of Oil Technological Institute, Anantapur	3·00	0·50	2·50	..	..	0·50	0·55	0·15	0·40	..	..	..	..

Included in the Counterpart Scheme of Telangana Region

VILLAGE AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Small-Scale Industries—Cont.		ANDHRA REGION—Cont.											
35.	Expansion of Small-Scale Industries Research Institute at Vijayawada with an analytical and testing laboratory wing ..	7·00	2·00	5·00	..	..	0·50	..	..	..	..	..	..
36.	Scheme for Quality marking ..	2·00	1·00	1·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37.	Development of Leather and Tanning Industry ..	50·00	30·00	20·00	..	..	..	8·00	4·50	3·50	..	..	..
38.	Provision for disbursement of Hand tools to the Carpenters and blacksmithy artisans in C.D. Blocks ..	3·00	0·50	2·50	..	..	..	0·75	0·05	0·70	..	..	..
Industrial Estates													
39.	Scheme for the Establishment of an Industrial Estate at Visakhapatnam ..	10·00	..	..	..	10·00	..	0·20	..	..	..	0·20	..
40.	Scheme for the expansion of the Industrial Estate at Vijayawada ..	10·00	..	..	..	10·00	..	0·40	..	..	..	0·40	..
41.	Scheme for the assisted private Industrial Estate at Masulipatnam ..	2·40	0·40	..	..	2·00	..	1·08	0·08	..	..	1·00	..
42.	Scheme for the establishment of an Industrial Estate at Amadalavalasa ..	9·05	1·05	..	..	8·00	..	1·20	..	..	..	1·20	..
43.	Scheme for the assisted private Industrial Estate at Nellore ..	2·32	0·32	..	..	2·00	..	0·20	..	..	..	0·20	..
44.	Scheme for the establishment of 9 Rural Industrial Estates in Andhra Area ..	32·70	5·70	..	..	27·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Handicrafts													
45.	Scheme for providing share capital loan for Craftsmen ..	0·15	..	..	0·15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

46.	Scheme for providing subsidy for the organisation, supervision and supply of equipment to Handicrafts co-operatives .	2.25	2.00	0.25	..	..	..	0.45	0.40	0.05	..	..	..
47.	Scheme for strengthening quality control on handicrafts products	0.75	0.75	..	..	..	..	0.15	0.15	..	..	..	..
48.	Scheme for training Craftsmen and conducting refresher courses for the benefit of the craftsmen	0.43	0.43	..	..	..	..	0.08	0.08	..	..	..	..
49.	Scheme for the establishment of common facility centres at Kondapalli, Eluru and Tirupathi	0.80	0.20	..	..	0.60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sericulture												
50.	Scheme for the establishment of local seed campaign area for the production and supply of seed cocoons	1.10	1.10	..	..	..	..	0.20	0.20	..	..	..	..
51.	Scheme for the establishment of a silk throwing plant	1.10	0.50	0.60	..	..	..	0.30	0.03	0.27	..	..	..
52.	Scheme for the establishment of filature unit in Hindupur and Palamaner areas	3.50	2.90	0.60	..	..	..	0.20	..	0.20	..	..	..
53.	Scheme for grant of subsidy and loans to sink irrigation wells in Seed areas ..	1.00	..	..	1.00	..	..	0.20	..	..	0.20	..	..
54.	Scheme for grant of loans to mulberry cultivators for manure	1.00	..	..	1.00	..	..	0.20	..	..	0.20	..	..
55.	Scheme for construction of Chowki rearing building at Punganur	0.30	..	0.30	..	..	..	0.10	..	0.10	..	..	..
56.	Scheme for Research organisation in the State	0.50	0.39	0.11	..	..	..	0.10	0.05	0.05	..	..	..
57.	Scheme for study tour and training of fresh candidates	0.10	0.10	..	..	..	..	0.03	0.03	..	..	..	..
58.	Scheme for Sericulture Day in all the areas and for publication of Brochures ..	0.10	0.10	..	..	..	..	0.02	0.02	..	..	..	..

VILLAGE AND SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Sericulture—Cont.		ANDHRA REGION—Cont.											
59.	Scheme for providing light structures for staff for rearing at Chintapalli, Araku valley and Venkatapur	0.40	..	0.40	..	..	..	0.10	..	0.10	..	..	..
60.	Scheme for providing a van for transport of seed and reeling cocoons, cuttings, grafts, etc., at Hindupur for Hindupur and Palamaner areas	0.40	0.22	0.18	..	..	..	0.20	0.02	0.18	..	..	..
Coir Industry													
61.	Establishment of two coir goods factories in West Godavari District	2.50	1.00	1.50	..	..	..	0.50	..	0.50	..	..	..
62.	Establishment of two Bristle and Mattress fibre production centres	2.50	1.00	1.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63.	Grant of financial assistance to coir co-operative societies in the State ..	1.00	..	..	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial Co-operatives													
64.	Appointment of Co-operative Sub-Registrar to assist Assistant Directors ..	1.15	1.15	..	..	..	..	0.23	0.23	..	..	..	..
65.	Appointment of technical inspectors at the rate of one inspector for 30 societies in the Districts	3.37	3.37	..	..	..	..	0.50	0.50	..	..	..	..
Handloom Industry:													
Cotton													
66.	Share capital loans to cotton weavers' societies	14.31	..	..	14.31	..	..	2.86	..	..	2.86	..	..

67.	Marketing Schemes	..	..	14·00	11·72	2·28	..	..	..	2·80	2·40	0·40	..	..	..
68.	Publicity and propaganda	..	..	3·50	..	3·50	..	..	..	0·70	..	0·70	..	..	..
69.	Technical Schemes	..	..	11·12	1·10	6·60	3·42	..	..	2·44	0·46	1·51	0·47	..	..
70.	Technological Research Textile Institute and design centres	..	..	5·00	1·66	3·34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
71.	Training centres for employees	..	..	2·10	2·10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
72.	Model production centres	..	..	1·00	0·32	0·68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
73.	Thrift fund	..	..	3·80	3·80	..	..	..	..	0·76	0·76	..	..	..	..
74.	Running expenses to primary weavers co-operative societies	..	..	3·80	3·80	..	..	..	..	0·76	0·76	..	..	..	..
75.	Reserve Bank of India finance-Subsidy towards interest	..	..	2·72	2·72	..	..	..	..	1·80	1·80	..	..	..	..
76.	Collection of Statistics	..	..	2·66	2·66	..	..	..	..	0·50	0·50	..	..	..	..
77.	Audit and Supervision	..	..	10·35	10·35	..	..	..	..	0·57	0·57	..	..	..	..
78.	Contribution to Reserve fund of societies	..	..	6·80	6·80	..	..	..	..	0·17	0·17	..	..	..	..
79.	Small type spinning plants	..	..	1·00	0·40	0·60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80.	Rebate	..	..	105·00	105·00	..	..	..	..	21·00	21·00	..	..	..	..
81.	Housing Colonies	..	..	22·00	..	11·00	11·00	..	..	4·00	..	..	4·00	..	..
82.	Other building schemes by primaries	..	..	5·25	..	2·62	2·63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
83.	Construction of buildings by the apex societies	..	..	1·00	..	0·50	0·50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
State Participation in:															
84.	Spinning Mills	..	..	15·00	..	..	15·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
85.	Apex Societies	..	..	3·00	..	..	3·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

VILLAGE AND SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
ANDHRA REGION—Cont.													
State Participation in—Cont.													
86.	Central Banks	15.80	..	..	15.80	..	..	2.00	..	..	2.00	..	..
87.	Primary Societies	2.50	..	..	2.50	..	..	0.50	..	..	0.50	..	..
88.	(1) Organisational expenses ..	18.00	18.00	..	..	..	..	3.34	3.34	..	..	..	..
	(2) do. State funds }												
Cumbly Industry													
89.	Share Capital loans to primary weavers co-operative societies	0.84	..	..	0.84	..	..	0.16	..	..	0.16	..	..
90.	Working Capital loans to primary weavers societies	6.50	..	..	6.50	..	..	0.30	..	..	0.30	..	..
91.	Working Capital loans to apex society	1.00	..	..	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
92.	Marketing Schemes	2.20	2.04	0.16	..	..	..	0.25	0.22	0.03	..	..	..
93.	Publicity and propaganda	0.40	..	0.40	..	..	..	0.08	..	0.08	..	..	..
94.	Technical Schemes	4.50	0.94	2.41	1.15	..	..	0.33	0.13	0.10	0.10	..	..
95.	Running expenses to primaries	0.40	0.40	..	..	..	..	0.08	0.08	..	..	..	..
96.	Subsidy towards interest on working capital loans	0.20	..	0.20	..	..	..	0.04	..	0.04	..	..	..
97.	Training and Research	0.50	0.16	..	0.34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
98.	Production Centres	0.80	0.20	0.60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99.	Housing Colonies	1.75	..	0.87	0.88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100.	Other building schemes (construction of sheds)	1.50	..	0.75	0.75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

101.	Construction of buildings, show-rooms Godowns, etc.	0.80	..	0.40	0.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
State Participation													
102.	In the share capital of primary weavers co-operative societies	0.40	..	..	0.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
103.	In the share capital of apex weavers co-ope- rative societies	0.50	..	..	0.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
104.	Organisational Expenses	1.44	1.44	..	..	..	..	0.09	0.09	..	..	..	..
Silk Industry													
105.	Share capital loans	0.15	..	..	0.15	..	..	0.03	..	..	0.03	..	..
106.	Working capital loans for old and new looms	2.84	..	..	2.84	..	..	0.30	..	..	0.30	..	..
107.	Working capital loans to apex societies for marketing	5.00	..	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
108.	Marketing	2.64	1.99	0.65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
109.	Publicity and propaganda	0.34	..	0.34	..	..	..	0.06	..	0.06	..	..	..
110.	Technical Improvements	1.35	..	1.35	..	..	..	0.03	..	0.03	..	..	..
111.	Organisational Expenses	0.73	0.73	..	..	..	..	0.04	0.04	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..		636.00	298.85	123.85	141.70	71.60	9.50	109.60	55.22	16.26	23.12	15.00	..

**Spill-Over schemes
Small-Scale Industries**

TELANGANA REGION

1.	Scheme for Model Tannery at Warangal ..	1.10	0.80	0.30	..	..	..	1.10	0.80	0.30	..	..	..
2.	Scheme for the manufacture of small-gauge insulated copper wires at Hyderabad ..	1.80	1.50	0.30	..	..	..	1.80	1.50	0.30	..	..	..
3.	Scheme for the manufacture of Fractional H.P. Motors at Hyderabad	2.70	2.20	0.50	..	..	..	2.70	2.20	0.50	..	..	..
4.	Scheme for the manufacture of Radio spare parts and receivers at Hyderabad..	2.60	2.10	0.50	..	..	..	2.60	2.10	0.50	..	..	..

VILLAGE AND SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
<i>Small-Scale Industries—Cont.</i>		<i>TELANGANA REGION—Cont.</i>											
5.	Scheme for the manufacture of Katha from Sundrawood in Mulug Pilot Project Area	0.50	0.30	0.20	..	..	..	0.25	0.20	0.05	..	..	..
6.	Scheme for Sawmill-cum-mechanised wood workshop at Hyderabad	3.24	2.50	0.74	..	..	..	3.24	2.50	0.74	..	..	..
7.	Scheme for ceramic service at Hyderabad	1.80	1.00	0.80	..	..	..	1.00	0.40	0.60	..	..	..
8.	Scheme for General Engineering Workshop at Warangal	0.46	0.36	0.10	..	..	..	0.46	0.36	0.10	..	..	..
9.	Scheme for splints and Veneers Factory at Mulug	0.80	0.50	0.30	..	..	..	0.80	0.50	0.30	..	..	..
10.	Scheme for plastic wood from saw dust at Hyderabad	1.20	0.80	0.40	..	..	..	0.60	0.30	0.30	..	..	..
11.	Scheme for laboratroy artware at Hyderabad	0.80	0.40	0.40	..	..	..	0.40	0.20	0.20	..	..	..
12.	Scheme for scientific glass ampules at Hyderabad	1.00	0.50	0.50	..	..	..	0.50	0.20	0.30	..	..	..
13.	Scheme for raw materials servicing centre at Hyderabad	2.00	1.80	0.20	..	..	..	1.50	1.40	0.10	..	..	..
14.	Scheme for raw material servicing centre at Warangal	2.00	1.80	0.20	..	..	..	1.50	1.40	0.10	..	..	..
<i>Industrial Estates</i>													
15.	Scheme for the establishment of Industrial Estate at Chandulal Baradari, Hyderabad	13.30	2.30	..	..	11.00	..	6.50	0.50	..	..	6.00	..
16.	Scheme for the Industrial Estate at Sanatnagar	6.00	..	..	..	6.00	..	6.00	..	..	..	6.00	..
17.	Scheme for the Assisted Private Industrial Estate at Nizamabad	1.40	0.40	..	..	1.00	..	1.08	0.08	..	..	1.00	..

	Handloom Industry													
19.	Housing Colonies for weavers ..	..	4.62	..	2.90	1.72	..	..	2.62	..	0.92	1.70	..	..
	New Schemes													
	Small-Scale Industries													
20.	Strengthening the Industries Department with subject matter Experts and staff both technical and non-technical ..	..											
	(a) In the main Directorate ..	..	25.00	25.00	..	..	..	..	4.00	4.00	..	..	..	..
	(b) In the Districts ..	..	2.00	2.00	..	..	..	..	0.40	0.40	..	..	..	..
21.	Development of Leather and Tanning Industry ..	..	50.00	30.00	20.00	..	..	..	8.00	4.50	3.50	..	..	..
22.	Establishment of Small Industries Corporation with chain Store, at Hyderabad ..	..	25.00	..	..	25.00	..	..	25.00	..	..	25.00	..	..
23.	Establishment of an Industrial Co-operative Bank at Hyderabad ..	..	10.00	1.50	0.50	8.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24.	Provision for disbursement of Block Loans under State Aid to Industries Act ..	..	30.00	..	..	30.00	..	..	3.00	..	..	3.00	..	..
25.	(a) Provision for salaries of Extension Officers (Industries) in the Blocks ..	..	10.00	10.00	..	..	..	..	2.00	2.00	..	..	..	..
	(b) Provision of salaries of Extension Officers (Industries) Subject matter specialists ..	..	3.00	3.00	..	..	..	..	0.40	0.40	..	..	..	..
26.	Training programmes for Departmental officers in Technical Institutes in India and abroad training of artisans in technical institutes and study tours ..	..	2.00	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27.	Establishment of tool room servicing shops on 2 Industrial Estates at Rs. 5.00 lakhs each ..	..	10.00	3.00	7.00	..	..	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..

VILLAGE AND SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
		TELANGANA REGION—Cont.											
		Small-Scale Industries—Cont.											
28.	Composite Servicing Centre on Industrial Estate at Sanatnagar	10·00	3·00	7·00	..	..	1·00	..	..	..	..	..	..
29.	Provision for General Engineering workshops on 4 rural Industrial Estates at Rs. 2.25 lakhs each	9·00	4·00	5·00	..	..	1·00	..	..	..	..	..	..
30.	Provision for Regional Rural Artisans Training Centres	10·00	3·00	7·00	..	..	..	0·50	0·50	..	..	..	..
31.	Unit for the manufacture of sheet metal folding and bending machinery at Hyderabad	5·60	2·60	3·00	..	..	0·50	..	..	..	..	..	..
32.	Unit for the manufacture of Glass Bottles and Tubes at Hyderabad	3·00	1·00	2·00	..	..	0·10	..	..	..	..	..	..
33.	Establishment of wood working institute at Sanatnagar	0·90	0·40	0·50	..	..	..	0·30	0·10	0·20	..	..	..
34.	Saw-mill-cum-Timber seasoning Plant, Adilabad	3·00	1·00	2·00	..	..	..	0·20	..	0·20	..	..	..
35.	Scheme for the short-term training courses in Automobile servicing shops for the manufacture of Machine tools and components and Automobile Radio servicing unit	8·00	2·00	6·00	..	..	0·75	3·00	0·50	2·50	..	..	..
36.	Scheme for the establishment of an Institute for Master Technicians at Hyderabad	6·00	2·50	3·50	..	..	..	1·50	..	1·50	..	..	..
37.	Scheme for quality marking	1·25	0·50	0·75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

38. Publication of Directories, Handbooks, translations and printing of Reports, etc.	1·00	1·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial Estates													
39. Scheme for expansion of an Industrial Estate at Sanatnagar	51·25	1·25	..	..	50·00	..	4·25	0·25	..	..	..	4·00	..
40. Scheme for expansion of an Industrial Estate at Warangal	5·00	..	..	..	5·00	..	0·75	..	..	..	..	0·75	..
41. Scheme for the establishment of an Industrial Estate at Kamrnagar	6·05	1·05	..	..	5·00	..	1·04	..	..	..	..	1·04	..
42. Scheme for the establishment of an Industrial Estate at Mahabubnagar	6·05	1·05	..	..	5·00	..	0·20	..	..	..	..	0·20	..
43. Scheme for the establishment of an Industrial Estate at Khammamet	6·05	1·05	..	..	5·00	..	0·20	..	..	..	..	0·20	..
44. Scheme for the establishment of an Industrial Estate at Nalgonda	4·05	1·05	..	..	3·00	..	0·20	..	..	..	..	0·20	..
45. Scheme for the establishment of an Industrial Estate at Adilabad	4·05	1·05	..	..	3·00	..	0·20	..	..	..	..	0·20	..
46. Scheme for the establishment of 9 Rural Industrial Estates in Telangana area	31·83	3·83	..	..	28·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Handicrafts													
47. Scheme for providing share capital loans for Craftsmen	0·09	..	..	..	0·09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48. Scheme for providing subsidy for organisation, supervision and supply of equipment to Handicrafts co-operatives	2·00	1·95	0·05	..	..	..	0·45	0·40	0·05	..	..	..	..
49. Scheme for strengthening quality control on Handicrafts products	0·75	0·75	..	..	..	..	0·15	0·15	..	..	..	..	..
50. Scheme for training Craftsmen and conducting refresher Courses for the benefit of the craftsmen	0·43	0·43	..	..	..	..	0·08	0·08	..	..	..	..	..

VILLAGE AND SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
TELANGANA REGION—Cont.													
Handicrafts—Cont.													
51.	Scheme for the establishment of export section in Hyderabad emporium ..	1.75	1.65	0.10	..	..	..	0.55	0.30	0.25	..	..	..
52.	Scheme for the Handicrafts Advisory Board	0.50	0.50	..	..	..	..	0.10	0.10	..	..	..	..
53.	Scheme for expansion of Nirmal Industry at Khairatabad	5.00	4.80	..	..	0.20	..	0.81	0.66	..	..	0.15	..
54.	Scheme for printing Handicrafts literature design books, publicity	1.50	1.50	..	..	..	..	0.25	0.25	..	..	..	..
55.	Scheme for the establishment of a Research and Design Centre and its expansion ..	8.60	8.32	..	..	0.28	..	1.43	1.43	..	..	..	..
Sericulture													
56.	Scheme for the establishment of tasser seed station at Chinnur area ..	0.70	0.32	0.38	..	..	..	0.10	0.04	0.06	..	..	..
57.	Scheme for subsidy and grant of subsidy and loans to sink irrigation wells in seed a.e.s.	1.00	..	..	1.00	..	..	0.10	..	..	0.10	..	..
58.	Scheme for the establishment of tasser reeling centres at Venkatapur ..	2.00	1.58	0.42	..	..	..	0.45	0.15	0.30	..	..	..
59.	Scheme for Research organisation in Tasser Culture in Telangana area	0.75	0.55	0.20	..	..	..	0.05	..	0.05	..	..	..
60.	Scheme for the establishment of Fri rearing Demonstration Centres in Devarkonda, Miryalguda, Suryapet	0.80	0.47	0.33	..	..	..	0.09	0.06	0.03	..	..	..

61.	Scheme for providing light structural at Mahadevpur and Chinnur for rearing, etc.	..	..	..	0.25	..	0.25	..	..	..	0.06	..	0.06	..	..	..
Industrial Co-operatives																
62.	Appointment of Co-operative Sub-Registrars to assist the Assistant Directors	..	..	..	0.75	0.75	..	..	..	..	0.15	0.15	..	..	..	..
63.	Appointment of Technical Inspectors	..	..	..	4.28	4.28	..	..	..	..	0.63	0.63	..	..	..	..
64.	Appointment of additional staff in Directorate	..	..	..	0.45	0.45	..	..	..	..	0.09	0.09	..	..	..	..
Handloom Industry																
Cotton																
65.	Share capital loans to cotton weavers Societies	..	..	..	6.56	..	..	6.56	..	..	1.25	..	..	1.25	..	..
66.	Marketing schemes	..	..	..	9.80	8.27	1.53	..	..	..	1.96	1.69	0.27	..	..	..
67.	Publicity and propaganda	..	..	..	1.50	..	1.50	..	..	..	0.30	..	0.30	..	..	..
68.	Technical schemes	..	..	..	5.63	0.30	4.01	1.32	..	..	0.91	0.06	0.64	0.21	..	..
69.	Technological Research Textile Institute and design centres	..	..	..	3.00	1.00	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70.	Training Centres for employees	..	..	..	0.90	0.90	..	..	..	..	0.18	0.18	..	..	..	..
71.	Model Production Centres	..	..	..	1.00	0.10	0.90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
72.	Thrift fund	..	..	..	1.20	1.20	..	..	..	..	0.24	0.24	..	..	..	..
73.	Running expenses to Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies	..	..	..	1.20	1.20	..	..	..	..	0.24	0.24	..	..	..	..
74.	Reserve Bank of India Finance Subsidy towards interest	..	..	..	1.28	1.28	..	..	..	..	0.70	0.70	..	..	..	..
75.	Collection of statistics	..	..	..	1.34	1.34	..	..	..	..	0.50	0.50	..	..	..	..
76.	Audit and Supervision	..	..	..	4.65	4.65	..	..	..	..	0.43	0.43	..	..	..	..

VILLAGE AND SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
TELANGANA REGION—Cont.													
Sericulture—Cont.													
77.	Contribution to reserve fund of Societies ..	3·00	3·00	..	..	..	..	0·10	0·10	..	..	..	..
78.	Small type spinning plants ..	1·00	0·17	0·83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
79.	Rebate	60·00	60·00	..	..	..	..	12·00	12·00	..	..	..	..
80.	Housing colonies	12·20	..	6·10	6·10	..	..	1·90	..	..	1·90	..	..
81.	Other building Schemes by primaries ..	3·75	..	1·87	1·88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
82.	Construction of buildings by the Apex Societies	1·00	..	0·50	0·50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
State Participation in													
83.	Spinning Mills .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
84.	Apex Societies	3·00	..	..	3·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
85.	Central Banks	9·20	..	..	9·20	..	..	1·00	..	..	1·00	..	..
86.	Primary Societies	1·25	..	..	1·25	..	..	0·25	..	..	0·25	..	..
87.	(i) Organisational expenses	} ..	7·92	7·92	..	..	..	1·56	1·56	..	..	..	..
	(ii) do State Funds												
Cumbly Industry													
88.	Share Capital loans to primary weavers Co-operative Societies	2·16	..	..	2·16	..	..	0·43	..	..	0·43	..	..
89.	Working capital loans to primary weavers Co-operative Societies	13·50	..	..	13·50	..	..	1·70	..	..	1·70	..	..

90.	Working Capital loans to Apex Societies ..	6.36	..	..	6.36	..	..	1.00	..	..	1.00	..	..
91.	Marketing Schemes ..	3.54	2.89	0.65	..	..	..	0.70	0.60	0.10	..	..	..
92.	Publicity and Propaganda ..	0.60	..	0.60	..	..	..	0.12	..	0.12	..	..	..
93.	Technical Schemes ..	8.43	1.66	4.33	2.44	..	..	0.47	0.17	0.15	0.15	..	..
94.	Running Expenses of primaries ..	0.60	0.60	..	..	..	..	0.12	0.12	..	..	..	..
95.	Subsidy towards interest on working capital loans	0.30	..	0.30	..	..	..	0.06	..	0.06	..	..	..
96.	Training and Research ..	0.89	0.23	..	0.66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
97.	Production Centres ..	1.20	0.30	0.90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
98.	Housing Colonies ..	3.00	..	1.50	1.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99.	Other building schemes (construction of sheds) ..	2.50	..	1.25	1.25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100.	Construction of buildings, show rooms, Godowns, etc. ..	1.20	..	0.60	0.60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
State Participation													
101.	In share capital of primary weavers Co-operative Societies ..	0.60	..	..	0.60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
102.	In share capital of Apex Society ..	0.50	..	..	0.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
103.	Organisational expenses ..	2.88	2.88	..	..	..	..	0.28	0.28	..	..	..	..
Silk Industry													
104.	Share Capital loans ..	0.30	..	..	0.30	..	..	0.06	..	..	0.06	..	..
105.	Working capital loans to old and new looms ..	6.00	..	..	6.00	..	..	0.70	..	..	0.70	..	..
106.	Working capital loans to Apex Societies for marketing ..	7.00	..	..	7.00	..	..	1.00	..	..	1.00	..	..
107.	Marketing ..	3.23	2.51	0.72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
108.	Publicity and propaganda ..	0.66	..	0.66	..	..	..	0.13	..	0.13	..	..	..

VILLAGE AND SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Silk Industry—Cont.		TELANGANA REGION—Cont.											
109.	Technical Improvements	4.33	..	3.83	0.50	..	..	0.10	..	0.10	..	..	..
110.	Organisational expenses	1.44	1.44	..	..	..	..	0.09	0.09	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL ..	631.00	259.63	108.90	138.99	123.48	5.35	126.89	50.82	15.88	39.45	20.74	..
	GRAND TOTAL FOR ANDHRA PRADESH	1,267.00	558.48	232.75	280.69	195.08	14.85	236.49	106.04	32.14	62.57	35.74	..

DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

1.	Mineral Survey	0.56	} 4.10	2.90	..	..	3.15	1.83	0.53	1.30	..	..	1.00
2.	Mining Exploration	6.44	
3.	Expansion of Chemical Laboratory ..	4.00	2.00	2.00	..	..	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	GRAND TOTAL FOR ANDHRA PRADESH ..	11.00	6.10	4.90	..	..	5.15	1.83	0.53	1.30	..	..	1.00
	ANDHRA REGION	7.33	4.06	3.27	..	..	3.43	1.22	0.35	0.87	..	..	0.67
	TELANGANA REGION ..	3.67	2.04	1.63	..	..	1.72	0.61	0.18	0.43	..	..	0.33

ROADS AND ROAD TRANSPORT

Spill-over Schemes

1. State Roads:

(a)	Spill-over works	200.00	..	..	..	200.00	..	34.40	..	..	..	34.40	..
(b)	Upgrading of roads taken over to the control of Government ..	20.00	..	..	..	20.00	..	5.00	..	..	..	5.00	..
2.	State's share of National Highways ..	20.00	..	..	..	20.00	..	2.00	..	..	..	2.00	..
3.	Other Roads Spill-over works ..	25.00	..	25.00	..	..	..	12.50	..	12.50	..	..	..

New Schemes

4. State Roads:														
(a) New works	..	..	..	125.00	..	..	..	125.00	10.00	20.00	..	..	..	20.00
(b) Upgrading of roads taken over to the control of Government.	..	..	..	10.00	..	..	..	10.00	..	2.00	..	..	..	2.00
(c) Avenues	..	..	..	1.00	..	1.00	..	..	..	0.10	..	0.10	..	..
5. Tools and Plant	..	..	..	20.00	..	..	..	20.00	10.00	3.00	..	..	..	3.00
6. Building for Stores	..	..	..	4.00	..	..	..	4.00	..	0.50	..	..	..	0.50
7. Other Roads—New works	..	..	..	12.00	..	12.00	..	..	..	2.00	..	2.00	..	..
8. Roads in Village Plans	..	..	..	83.00	..	83.00	..	..	..	14.00	..	14.00	..	..
9. Aid to the Andhra Pradesh Road Transport Corporation	..	..	..	350.00	..	..	350.00	..	..	58.00	..	..	58.00	..
TOTAL	..	..	..	870.00	..	121.00	350.00	399.00	20.00	13.50	..	28.60	58.00	66.90

TELANGANA REGION

Spill-over Schemes														
1. State Roads—Spill-over works..	..	..	..	145.00	..	..	..	145.00	..	25.00	..	..	..	25.00
New Schemes														
2. State Roads:	..	..	..								
(a) New Works	..	..	..	35.00	..	..	..	35.00	..	5.00	..	..	..	5.00
(b) Upgrading of Roads taken over to the control of Government	..	..	..	5.00	..	..	..	5.00	..	1.00	..	..	..	1.00
(c) Avenues	..	..	..	0.50	..	0.50	..	..	..	0.10	..	0.10	..	..
3. Tools and Plant	..	..	..	10.00	..	..	..	10.00	..	1.00	..	..	..	1.00
4. Survey Divisions	..	..	..	4.50	..	..	..	4.50	..	0.90	..	..	..	0.90
5. Roads in Village Plans	..	..	..	80.00	..	80.00	..	..	..	13.30	..	13.30	..	..
TOTAL	..	..	..	280.00	..	80.50	..	199.50	..	46.30	..	13.40	..	32.90
GRAND TOTAL FOR ANDHRA PRADESH	..	..	..	1,150.00	..	201.50	350.00	598.50	20.00	199.80	..	42.00	58.00	99.80

TOURISM

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
ANDHRA REGION													
Part II Schemes													
*1.	Construction of buildings for providing facilities at Visakhapatnam	0.70	..	..	..	0.70	..	0.15	..	..	..	0.15	..
*2.	Construction of Lower-Income Group Rest House at Tirupathi	0.70	..	..	..	0.70	..	0.15	..	..	..	0.15	..
Part III Schemes													
3.	Upper and Lower-Income Group Rest Houses at Araku	1.40	..	..	..	1.40	..	0.15	..	..	..	0.15	..
4.	Upper Income Group Rest House at Chintapalli	0.70	..	..	..	0.70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..		3.50	..	..	..	3.50	..	0.45	..	..	..	0.45	..
TELANGANA REGION													
Part II Schemes													
*1.	Low-Income Group Rest House at Hymayatsagar	0.33	..	..	..	0.33	..	0.05	..	..	..	0.05	..
*2.	Upper-Income Group Rest House at Adilabad	0.77	..	..	..	0.77	..	0.15	..	..	..	0.15	..
Part III Schemes													
3.	Low-Income Group Rest House at Nizamabad	0.70	..	..	..	0.70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Low-Income Group Rest House at Kagaznagar	0.70	..	..	..	0.70	..	0.15	..	..	..	0.15	..
TOTAL ..		2.50	..	..	..	2.50	..	0.35	..	..	..	0.35	..
GRAND TOTAL FOR ANDHRA PRADESH ..		6.00	..	..	..	6.00	..	0.80	..	..	..	0.80	..

*Centrally-sponsored Schemes—Only State-share shown.

EDUCATION
ANDHRA REGION

GENERAL EDUCATION

Elementary Education

1.	Expansion and improvement of facilities for pre-primary education	3·00	1·80	1·20	..	..	..	0·36	0·12	0·24	..	..	..
2.	<i>Introduction of Universal and Free education for the age-group (6-11) years:</i> ..												
(a)	Appointment of additional teachers Salaries and contingencies ..	269·00	269·00	..	..	..	..	9·31	9·31	..	..	..	..
(b)	Grant-in-aid for School buildings ..	50·00	..	50·00	..	..	..	10·00	..	10·00	..	..	..
(c)	Equipment and Furniture	21·00	..	21·00	..	..	..	2·25	..	2·25	..	..	..
(d)	Inspection	14·00	14·00	..	..	..	..	2·00	2·00	..	..	..	..
(e)	Provision of mid-day meals and supply of books and Stationery	50·00	50·00	..	..	..	..	4·00	4·00	..	..	..	..
3.	<i>Orientation of ordinary Elementary schools towards basic pattern:</i>												
(a)	Training of Teachers	13·44	..	13·44	..	..	..	2·80	..	2·80	..	..	..
(b)	Supply of Equipment	15·75	..	15·75	..	..	..	3·00	..	3·00	..	..	..
4.	Improvement of existing schools replacement of furniture and equipment and renovation of building	6·00	..	6·00	..	..	..	1·20	..	1·20	..	..	..
5.	Establishment of Model Basic Schools in Urban areas by Conversion	3·02	2·17	0·85	..	..	..	0·29	0·11	0·18	..	..	..
6.	Consolidation and strengthening of existing Basic-schools	5·00	..	5·00	..	..	..	1·00	..	1·00	..	..	..
7.	Improvement of existing basic training schools	5·00	..	5·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

EDUCATION—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
ANDHRA REGION—Cont.													
GENERAL EDUCATION—Cont.													
Elementary Education—Cont.													
8.	Conversion of non-basic training schools to Basic training schools ..	8·76	6·60	2·16	..	..	..	0·96	0·48	0·48	..	..	..
9.	<i>Educational facilities for the children in the age-group (11-14):</i>												
	(a) Salaries and Contingencies	86·55	86·55	..	..	..	..	3·66	3·66	..	..	..	..
	(b) Building for Schools	15·00	..	15·00	..	..	..	3·00	..	3·00	..	..	..
	(c) Furniture and Equipment	7·00	..	7·00	..	..	..	1·00	..	1·00	..	..	..
10.	<i>Introduction of Triple benefit scheme for Elementary school teacher :</i> ..	6·00	6·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Secondary Education													
11.	<i>Educational facilities for children in the age-group (14-17) years :</i>												
	(a) Salaries and contingencies	72·36	72·36	..	..	..	..	3·62	3·62	..	..	..	..
	(b) Furniture and Equipment	15·00	..	15·00	..	..	..	3·00	..	3·00	..	..	..
	(c) Construction of buildings and class rooms	32·00	..	28·00	..	4·00	..	9·40	..	8·40	..	1·00	..
12.	Conversion of High Schools into Higher Secondary Schools												
	(a) Buildings and Equipment	190·00	..	184·00	..	6·00	..	36·00	..	34·80	..	1·20	..
	(b) Appointment of Higher qualified staff for class XI and class XII and other recurring charges	15·00	15·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

13.	Increasing the intake capacity in the Government Training Colleges	..	..	2·30	1·10	1·20	..	..	..	0·50	0·10	0·40	..	..	..
14.	Scholarships	..	..	3·00	3·00	..	..	..	..	0·60	0·60	..	..	..	..
15.	Seminars	..	..	0·50	..	0·50	..	..	..	0·10	..	0·10	..	..	..
16.	Strengthening of the inspectorate	..	..	2·50	2·50	..	..	..	..	0·50	0·50	..	..	..	..
17.	Training Colleges buildings	..	..	7·00	..	..	..	7·00	..	4·00	..	..	..	4·00	..

University Education

18. Grants to :

(a)	Andhra University	..	..	31·00	..	31·00	..	..	..	13·00	..	13·00	..	..	..
(b)	Sri Venkateswara University	..	..	15·00	..	15·00	..	..	..	3·00	..	3·00	..	..	..
19.	Establishment of a New University	..	..	10·00	..	5·00	..	5·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20.	Construction of Deputy Warden's Quarters.	..	..	0·60	..	..	..	0·60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21.	Construction of Hostels for Colleges	..	..	1·50	..	..	..	1·50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22.	Improvement of Salaries	..	..	3·00	3·00	..	..	..	..	0·60	0·60	..	..	..	..
23.	Scholarships	..	..	6·00	6·00	..	..	..	..	1·20	1·20	..	..	..	..
24.	Increasing the facilities for science education at under Graduate level:	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a)	For Colleges in Andhra University area.	..	..	38·00	20·00	14·00	..	4·00	..	8·00	4·00	4·00	..	..	..
(b)	For Colleges in Sri Venkateswara University area	..	..	19·00	10·00	7·00	..	2·00	..	4·00	2·00	2·00	..	..	..

Social Education

25.	Training of librarians and expansion of library movement and strengthening the office of the Director of Public Libraries..	6·00	1·50	4·50	1·20	0·30	0·90
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EDUCATION—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
ANDHRA REGION—Cont.													
Social Education—Cont.													
26.	Training of Social Education workers and production of Social Education literature..	3·00	..	3·00	..	..	..	0·60	..	0·60	..	..	..
<i>Audio-Visual Education</i>													
27.	Promotion of Audio-Visual Education ..	2·00	..	2·00	..	..	..	0·40	..	0·40	..	..	..
<i>Physical Education</i>													
28.	Expansion of N.C.C. and A.C.C.	..	11·10	10·22	0·88	..	..	0·97	0·67	0·30	..	..	..
29.	Boy Scouts and Girl Guides ..	..	3·50	..	3·50	..	..	0·70	..	0·70	..	..	..
30.	Refresher Courses for Physical Education Teachers ..	..	0·30	..	0·30	..	..	0·06	..	0·06	..	..	..
31.	Acquisition of play fields for schools ..	4·00	..	4·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32.	Organising youth welfare activities and encouragement of sports ..	..	2·00	..	2·00	..	..	0·40	..	0·40	..	..	..
<i>Promotion of Hindi</i>													
33.	Promotion of Hindi ..	..	3·60	3·60	..	..	..	0·72	0·72	..	..	..	..
<i>Other Schemes</i>													
34.	Publication of hand-books for Teachers ..	2·00	..	2·00	..	..	..	0·40	..	0·40	..	..	..
TECHNICAL EDUCATION													
<i>Spill Over Schemes</i>													
35.	Tirupathi Engineering College (including five-year integrated course) ..	10·25	..	10·25	..	..	..	2·00	..	2·00	..	..	..

36.	Kakinada and Anantapur Engineering Colleges (including integrated courses) ..	20.00	9.00	6.00	..	5.00	3.00	3.00	1.00	1.00	..	1.00	0.50
37.	Proddatur Polytechnic	14.20	0.10	6.50	..	7.60	1.00	0.00	0.02	1.48	..	1.50	0.40
38.	Guntur Polytechnic	17.13	1.50	8.04	..	7.59	2.50	3.00	0.30	1.20	..	1.50	0.20
39.	Nellore Polytechnic	17.13	1.50	8.04	..	7.59	2.50	3.00	0.30	1.20	..	1.50	0.20
40.	Nandyal Polytechnic	17.13	1.50	8.04	..	7.59	2.50	3.00	0.30	1.20	..	1.50	0.20
41.	Attached Junior Technical Schools at Kakinada and Tirupathi Polytechnics ..	11.00	1.50	4.50	..	5.00	0.50	2.00	0.30	0.70	..	1.00	..
New Schemes													
42.	Lumpsum provision for grant to a private Engineering College (subject to a decision on open-door policy) ..	10.00	..	10.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43.	Provision of limited Post-graduate activity in the State institutions including Universities outside the Central Plan and without Central assistance ..	10.00	1.00	5.00	..	4.00	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
44.	Establishment of Polytechnic at Srikakulam	18.00	3.00	8.00	..	7.00	2.50	3.00	0.50	1.50	..	1.00	..
45.	Attachment of 3 Junior Technical Schools to Polytechnic at Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Anantapur	24.00	6.00	9.00	..	9.00	1.50	2.00	0.50	0.50	..	1.00	..
46.	Part time courses and training of Technical Teachers for Polytechnics	5.00	1.50	3.50	..	..	1.50	0.50	0.20	0.30	..	..	..
47.	Expansion of Degree courses at Arantapur Engineering College (total 30 seats) ..	5.00	1.00	2.50	..	1.50	1.00	1.00	0.20	0.80	..	..	0.25
48.	Grant to Engineering College, Waltair for 5 year integrated course	2.00	..	2.00	..	..	..	0.50	..	0.50	..	..	..
49.	Technical Institutions for Girls	12.36	4.00	4.36	..	4.00	1.50	2.00	0.75	1.25	..	..	0.25
TOTAL ..		1,272.93	616.00	561.01	..	95.97	25.00	165.00	38.35	111.24	..	16.20	2.00

EDUCATION—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
GENERAL EDUCATION													
Elementary Education		TELANGANA REGION											
1.	Expansion and Improvement of facilities for pre-primary Education	2.00	1.20	0.80	..	..	..	0.24	0.08	0.16	..	..	..
2.	<i>Introduction of Universal Free Education for the Age-Group 6-11- years:</i>												
	(a) Maintenance and improvement of Training Schools opened in 1959-60 and 1960-61 to meet the teacher requirements of Third Plan in the Telangana area:												
	(i) For the 25 Junior Training sections opened in 1959-60 and 25 corresponding Senior sections opened in 1960-61	63.50	53.50	..	..	10.00	..	10.70	10.70	..	..	..	..
	(ii) 25 Junior Training Sections opened in 1960-61 and 25 corresponding Senior Sections to be opened in 1961-62	70.00	57.00	..	..	13.00	..	15.40	11.40	..	..	4.00	..
	(b) Maintenance of the Unit in the Director of Public Instruction's Office for the Implementation of Universal Free compulsory Education	0.60	0.60	..	..	..	..	0.12	0.12	..	..	..	..
	(c) Appointment of additional teachers-salaries and contingencies	269.00	269.00	..	..	..	..	9.31	9.31	..	..	..	..
	(d) Grant-in-aid for School buildings	50.00	..	50.00	..	..	..	10.00	..	10.00	..	..	..

(e) Equipment and furniture	21·00	..	21·00	..	..	..	2·25	..	2·25	..	..	..
(f) Inspection	7·00	7·00	..	..	..	..	1·00	1·00	..	..	..	..
(g) Provision of Mid-day Meals and Supply of Books & Stationery ..	25·00	25·00	..	..	..	..	2·00	2·00	..	..	..	..
3. Orientation of Ordinary Elementary Schools towards the Basic Pattern : ..												
(a) Training of Teachers	5·60	..	5·60	..	..	..	1·12	..	1·12	..	..	..
(b) Supply of equipment	6·00	..	6·00	..	..	..	1·50	..	1·50	..	..	..
4. Improvement of existing schools Replacement of Furniture and equipment and renovation of buildings	3·00	..	3·00	..	..	..	0·60	..	0·60	..	..	..
5. Establishment of Model Basic Schools in Urban areas by conversion	1·55	1·10	0·45	..	..	..	0·15	0·06	0·09	..	..	..
6. Consolidation and Strengthening of Existing Basic Schools	2·50	..	2·50	..	..	..	0·50	..	0·50	..	..	..
7. Improvement of existing Basic Training Schools	5·00	..	5·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Conversion of non-basic Training Schools to Basic Training Schools	0·60	0·36	0·24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Educational Facilities for the children of the Age-Group 11-14 years :												
(a) Salaries & Contingencies	83·43	83·43	..	..	..	..	3·66	3·66	..	..	..	..
(b) Furniture and equipment	6·40	..	6·40	..	..	..	1·00	..	1·00	..	..	..
(c) Buildings for Schools	12·00	..	12·00	..	..	..	2·40	..	2·40	..	..	..
10. Introduction of triple benefit scheme for elementary school teachers	3·00	3·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

EDUCATION—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
TELANGANA REGION—Cont.													
Secondary Education													
11.	<i>Educational facilities for the children in the age group 14-17 years:</i>	..	..								
	(a) Salaries and Contingencies	..	48·24	48·24	..	..	..	2·42	2·42	..	..	..	..
	(b) Furniture & equipment	..	10·00	..	10·00	..	..	2·00	..	2·00	..	..	..
	(c) Construction of buildings and class rooms	..	15·00	..	8·00	..	7·00	5·50	..	4·50	..	1·00	..
12.	<i>Conversion of High Schools into Higher Secondary Schools:</i>	..	..								
	(a) Buildings & equipment	..	118·75	..	103·75	..	15·00	22·75	..	19·75	..	3·00	..
	(b) Appointment of Higher qualified staff for the classes XI and XII and other recurring Charges	..	9·00	9·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13.	<i>Increasing the intake capacity in the Government Training Colleges</i>	..	0·90	0·50	0·40	..	..	0·50	0·10	0·40	..	..	..
14.	Scholarships	..	1·50	1·50	..	..	..	0·30	0·30	..	..	..	..
15.	Seminars	..	0·25	..	0·25	..	..	0·05	..	0·05	..	..	..
16.	Strengthening of the Inspectorate	..	1·25	1·25	..	..	..	0·25	0·25	..	..	..	..
17.	Domestic Science Training College	..	5·00	1·50	1·50	..	2·00	0·50	0·20	0·30	..	..	..
University Education													
18.	Grants to Osmania University	..	25·00	..	25·00	..	..	4·00	..	4·00	..	..	..

19.	Construction of Deputy Wardens Quarters..	4.10	..	..	..	0.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20.	Construction of Hostels for Colleges	..	2.50	..	1.00	..	1.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
21.	Improvement of Salaries	..	..	2.00	2.00	..	..	..	0.40	0.40	..	..	..
22.	Scholarships	..	..	..	4.00	4.00	..	..	..	0.80	0.80	..	..
23.	Increasing the facilities for science education at under graduate level	..	..	38.00	20.00	14.00	..	4.00	..	8.00	4.00	4.00	..
Social Education													
24.	(a) Training of Librarians and expansion of Library movement and strengthening the office of the Director of Libraries	..	..	..	4.00	1.00	3.00	..	..	..	0.80	0.20	0.60
	(b) Training of Social Education workers and production of Social Education literature	..	..	2.00	..	2.00	..	..	..	0.40	..	0.40	..
Audio-Visual Education													
25.	Promotion of Audio-Visual Education	..	1.00	..	1.00	..	..	..	0.20	..	0.20	..	..
Physical Education													
26.	Completion of Fateh Maidan Stadium, Hyderabad	..	..	..	15.00	..	..	15.00	..	10.00	..	..	10.00
27.	Expansion of N.C.C. and A.C.C.	..	5.90	5.30	0.60	..	..	..	0.37	0.25	0.12	..	..
28.	Boy Scouts and Girl Guides	..	..	1.50	..	1.50	..	..	..	0.30	..	0.30	..
29.	Strengthening the Government College of Physical Education	..	..	3.90	2.50	0.40	..	1.00	..	0.90	0.50	0.40	..
30.	Refresher Courses for Physical Education Teachers	..	..	0.15	..	0.15	..	..	..	0.03	..	0.03	..
31.	Acquisition of Play Fields for Schools	..	2.00	..	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

EDUCATION—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
TELANGANA REGION—Cont.													
Physical Education—Cont.													
32.	Organising youth Welfare activities and encouragement of Sports	1·00	..	1·00	..	..	..	0·20	..	0·20	..	..	..
Promotion of Hindi													
33.	Promotion of Hindi.. ..	1·40	1·40	..	..	..	..	0·28	0·28	..	..	..	..
Other Schemes													
34.	Strengthening of Directorate	3·00	3·00	..	..	..	..	0·60	0·60	..	..	..	..
35.	Buildings for the Central Records Office ..	15·00	..	..	..	15·00	..	8·00	..	..	..	8·00	..
36.	Publication of Hand Books for Teachers ..	1·00	..	1·00	..	..	..	0·20	..	0·20	..	..	..
37.	Staff appointed for the formulation of Third Five-Year Plan	0·50	0·50	..	..	..	..	0·10	0·10	..	..	..	..
TECHNICAL EDUCATION													
Spill-over Schemes													
38.	Establishment of Nizamabad Polytechnic ..	14·20	0·10	6·50	..	7·60	1·00	3·00	0·02	1·48	..	1·50	0·40
39.	Establishment of Engineering College ..	22·00	22·00	..	..	..	..	4·00	4·00	..	..	..	..
40.	Attached Junior Technical School, Secunderabad	5·50	0·75	2·25	..	2·50	..	2·00	0·15	0·55	..	·50	..
New Schemes													
41.	Limited Post-graduate activity in State and University Institutions outside Central Plan and without Central Assistance	10·00	1·00	5·00	..	4·00	5·00	..	..	..	..	..	..

42.	<i>Development of Fine Arts:</i>	..	..									
	(a) College of Architecture Hyderabad	..	20·00	7·00	3·00	..	10·00	0·50	} 4·00	1·00	1·50	..	1·50	..
	(b) Music Institutions	..	8·00	2·00	1·00	..	5·00	..						
43.	Attachment of a Junior Technical School to Polytechnic at Warangal	..	8·00	2·00	3·00	..	3·00	0·50	3·00	0·30	1·50	..	1·20	..
44.	Part-time Courses and Training of Technical Teachers for Polytechnics	..	3·00	1·50	1·50	..	..	..	0·50	0·20	0·30	..	..	..
45.	Grant to Osmania University for 5-year integrated course	..	3·00	..	3·00	..	..	..	1·00	..	1·00	..	..	..
46.	Technical Institutions for Girls	..	12·35	4·00	4·35	..	4·00	1·50	2·00	0·75	1·25	..	..	0·25
47.	Expansion of Directorate of Technical Education	..	4·00	3·00	1·00	..	..	..	0·20	0·15	0·05	..	..	..
48.	Expansion of the Department of Archaeology	..	1·75	1·75	..	..	..	..	0·25	0·25	..	..	..	..
TOTAL		..	1,088·02	647·98	320·14	..	119·90	8·50	151·75	55·55	64·50	..	31·70	0·25
GRAND TOTAL FOR ANDHRA PRADESH.		..	2,361·00	1,263·98	881·15	..	215·87	33·50	317·55	93·91	175·74	..	47·90	2·25

MEDICAL

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
ANDHRA REGION													
Hospitals and Dispensaries													
1.	Government General Hospital, Guntur	.. 10.00	3.50	0.50	..	6.00	..	2.00	..	..	..	2.00	..
2.	Government General Hospital, Kurnool	.. 8.00	2.00	..	..	6.00	..	0.35	..	..	..	0.35	..
3.	Government General Hospital, Kakinada	.. 24.00	8.00	1.00	..	15.00	1.00	9.82	1.32	0.50	..	8.00	0.20
4.	Ruia Hospital, Tirupathi	.. 25.00	16.00	4.00	..	5.00	3.00	3.70	1.60	2.10	..	..	0.60
5.	Government Mental Hospital, Waltair	.. 4.00	1.80	0.20	..	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6.	Establishment of Hospital Pharmacy at King George Hospital	.. .. 5.50	5.00	0.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Improvements to District Hospitals	.. 43.75	23.50	2.50	..	17.75	..	10.95	3.60	0.60	..	6.75	..
8.	Improvements to Taluk Hospitals	.. 44.86	16.00	2.00	..	26.86	..	9.50	3.60	0.90	..	5.00	..
9.	Provincialisation of Local Fund Hospitals	3.00	3.00	..	..	..	..	0.60	0.60	..	..	..	..
10.	Improvements to I.D. Hospital, Visakhapatnam	.. .. 0.50	0.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11.	Improvements to I.D. Hospital, Bhadrachalem	.. .. 2.15	1.25	0.25	..	0.65	..	1.06	0.20	0.20	..	0.66	..
12.	Improvements to I.D. Hospital, Tirupathi	.. 1.00	0.80	0.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13.	Improvements to I.D. Hospital, Guntur	.. 2.10	1.25	0.25	..	0.60	..	0.80	0.20	..	..	0.60	..
14.	Establishment of I.D. Hospital at Kakinada	2.00	1.20	0.20	..	0.60	..	1.50	..	..	..	1.50	..
Health Units													
15.	Opening of Primary Health Centres	.. 19.00	..	..	..	19.00	..	3.50	..	..	..	3.50	..

16.	Improvements to Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam and King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam ..	15.00	2.50	5.50	..	7.00	..	4.50	0.50	1.00	..	3.00	..
17.	Guntur Medical College, Guntur ..	7.00	1.75	0.25	..	5.00	..	2.88	..	..	..	2.88	..
18.	Opening of Medical College at Tirupathi ..	56.00	8.00	2.00	..	46.00	4.00	12.80	2.00	0.80	..	10.00	0.80
19.	Department of Social and Preventive Medicine at Kurnool Medical College, Kurnool	0.50	0.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20.	Establishment of Department of Social and Preventive Medicine at S.R.A. Medical College, Kakinada.	0.50	0.50	..	..	..	..	..	0.25	0.15	..	..	..
21.	Establishment of Department of Social and Preventive Medicine at Tirupathi Medical College, Tirupathi	2.00	1.85	0.15	..	..	..	0.40	0.25	0.15	..	..	..
22.	Upgrading of Pathology Department, Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	..	0.20	0.20	..	..	..	..
23.	Kurnool Medical College, Kurnool ..	6.00	..	..	..	6.00	..	0.60	1.50	..	..	..	..
24.	Training of Assistant Surgeons ..	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25.	Training of Nurses	10.00	9.00	1.00	..	..	..	1.00	0.90	0.10	..	..	..
26.	Training of Auxillary Nurse Midwives ..	10.00	9.00	1.00	..	..	..	2.00	1.80	0.20	..	..	..
27.	Training of Midwives	2.00	2.00	..	..	..	..	0.40	0.40	..	..	..	..
28.	Training of Auxiliary Health workers ..	4.00	4.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29.	Training of Nurses in Public Health ..	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30.	Training of Laboratory Technicians ..	2.00	2.00	..	..	..	..	0.20	0.20	..	..	..	..
31.	Training of Laboratory Attendants ..	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	..	0.10	0.10	..	..	..	..

MEDICAL—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
ANDHRA REGION—Cont.													
Medical Education and Training—Cont.													
32.	Establishment of Model Institute for Diploma in Pharmacy in King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam	8·00	4·50	1·50	..	2·00	..	0·30	0·20	0·10	..	..	..
33.	Training of Pharmacists and additional Compounders	2·00	2·00	..	..	..	..	0·10	0·10	..	..	..	..
34.	Training of Radio Graphers	1·00	1·00	..	..	..	..	0·10	0·10	..	..	..	..
35.	Training of Dark Room Assistants	1·00	1·00	..	..	..	..	0·10	0·10	..	..	..	..
36.	Training of Laboratory Assistants	1·00	1·00	..	..	..	..	0·10	0·10	..	..	..	..
37.	Training of Sanitary Inspectors	2·00	2·00	..	..	..	..	0·40	0·40	..	..	..	..
Control of Diseases													
38.	Establishment of T.B. Isolation Beds	4·00	..	1·00	..	3·00	..	0·50	0·20	..	..	0·30	..
39.	Establishment of after-care and rehabilitation centre, Visakhapatnam	2·00	0·80	0·20	..	1·00	..	1·00	..	..	..	1·00	..
40.	Establishment of Anti-T. B. Demonstration Centre, Visakhapatnam	1·50	0·80	0·20	..	0·50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41.	Establishment of T.B. Clinics	10·00	5·00	..	..	5·00	..	1·00	0·80	..	..	0·20	..
42.	Establishment of Leprosy subsidiary centres	9·00	7·81	1·19	..	..	..	0·68	0·52	0·16	..	..	..
43.	Establishment of V.D. Clinics	4·00	2·60	1·40	..	..	..	0·50	0·20	0·30	..	..	..
Laboratory Services													
44.	Establishment of regional Laboratories	1·00	0·75	0·25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

45. Establishment of District Laboratories ..	1·00	0·94	0·06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46. Establishment of Clinical Radio Isotope Laboratory at Visakhapatnam	5·00	1·50	1·00	..	2·50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Family Planning												
*47. Establishment of Family Planning Clinics (urban)	13·00	0·97	0·03	..	12·00	..	2·20	0·18	0·02	..	2·00	..
Indian Medicine												
48. Establishment of New Herbarium ..	1·50	1·00	0·50	..	..	..	0·30	0·20	0·10	..	..	..
49. Expansion of Ayurvedic & Unani Dispensaries	2·00	1·95	0·05	..	..	..	0·40	0·39	0·01	..	..	..
50. Development of Homeopathy, Naturopathy and other systems of Indian Medicines ..	1·50	1·50	..	..	..	..	0·30	0·30	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	384·36	166·02	28·88	..	189·46	8·00	75·34	21·26	7·24	..	46·84	1·60

TELANGANA REGION

Hospitals and Dispensaries

1. Improvements to M.G.M. Hospital, Warangal	19·00	8·00	1·00	..	10·00	..	4·33	0·83	0·50	..	3·00	..
2. Improvements to Osmania General Hospital, Hyderabad	16·00	1·60	0·40	..	14·00	..	2·76	0·34	0·42	..	2·00	..
3. Improvements to K. E. M. Hospital, Secunderabad	18·50	12·00	1·00	..	5·50	..	2·00	..	..	..	2·00	..
4. Improvements to Sarojini Devi Hospital, Hyderabad	2·66	2·25	0·25	..	0·16	..	0·81	0·40	0·25	..	2·16	..
5. Improvements to Radium Institute and Cancer Hospital, Hyderabad ..	5·00	1·50	0·50	..	3·00	..	0·36	0·04	0·12	..	0·20	..
6. Establishment of Hospital Pharmacy at Osmania General Hospital, Hyderabad..	5·00	4·50	0·50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Centrally-sponsored Schemes—only State share shown.

MEDICAL—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
TELANGANA REGION—Cont.													
Hospitals and Dispensaries—Cont.													
7.	Improvements to Government Mental Hospital, Hyderabad	17·50	3·40	0·10	..	14·00	..	1·43	0·36	0·07	..	1·00	..
8.	Improvements to Fever Hospital, Lingampalli	2·00	1·00	0·20	..	0·80	..	0·25	0·21	0·05	..	..	..
9.	Improvements to District Hospitals	23·50	12·00	3·00	..	8·50	..	6·25	2·65	1·10	..	2·50	..
10.	Improvements to Taluk Hospitals	21·00	11·00	2·00	..	8·00	..	4·17	1·74	0·43	..	2·00	..
11.	Establishment of Infectious diseases Hospital, Warangal	2·00	1·00	0·20	..	0·80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12.	Improvements to Nampalli Hospital, Hyderabad	1·00	..	..	..	1·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13.	Improvements to Golconda Hospital, Golconda	2·00	..	..	..	2·00	..	0·20	..	..	..	0·20	..
14.	Supply of Village Medicine Boxes	5·00	4·50	0·50	..	..	..	0·50	0·45	0·05	..	..	..
15.	Establishment of Medical stores at Hyderabad	1·00	0·90	0·10	..	..	..	0·10	0·10	..	..	..	..
16.	Establishment of Department of Tarcadiac Surgery at Osmania General Hospital	5·00	3·50	0·50	..	1·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health Units													
17.	Opening of Primary Health Centres	17·00	..	..	..	17·00	..	2·80	..	..	..	2·80	..
Medical Education & Training													
18.	Improvements to Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad	25·00	1·00	..	..	24·00	..	5·03	0·02	0·01	..	5·00	..

19.	Improvements to Gandhi Medical College, Hyderabad	35.00	3.00	..	..	32.00	..	0.60	..	..	..	0.60	..
20.	Establishment of Social & Preventive Department in Warangal Medical College, Warangal	1.00	0.80	0.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21.	Upgrading of History of Medicine Department Osmania Medical College ..	1.50	1.40	1.10	..	..	..	0.10	0.10	..	..	..	..
22.	Establishment of Dental Wing in Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad ..	5.00	1.00	..	..	4.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training													
23.	Establishment of College of Nursing for B.Sc., Course	4.33	4.00	..	..	0.33	..	0.30	0.30	..	..	..	..
24.	Training of Opticians and Refractionists ..	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	..	0.10	0.10	..	..	..	..
25.	Training of Medico-Social workers ..	0.50	0.50	..	..	..	..	0.10	0.10	..	..	..	..
26.	Training of Occupational Therapy workers	0.50	0.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27.	Deputation of Officers abroad	2.00	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28.	Establishment of College of General Practitioners at Hyderabad	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	..	0.05	0.05	..	..	..	..
Control of Diseases													
29.	Establishment of T.B. Isolation Beds ..	3.50	..	0.75	..	2.75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30.	Establishment of after-care and Rehabilitation Centre, Hyderabad	2.00	2.00	..	..	..	..	0.40	0.40	..	..	..	..
31.	Improvements to Anti-T.B. Demonstration Centre, Hyderabad	2.00	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32.	Establishment of T.B. Clinics	9.50	4.00	0.50	..	5.00	..	1.90	0.90	..	..	1.00	..
33.	Improvements to T.B. Hospital, Irramnuma	5.80	1.60	..	..	4.20	..	1.00	..	..	..	1.00	..

MEDICAL—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
TELANGANA REGION—Cont.													
Control of Diseases—Cont.													
34.	Improvements to T.B. Sanatorium, Vicarabad.	.. ..	1·00	..	..	..	1·00	..	..	..	..	..	..
35.	Establishment of Leprosy subsidiary Centres	.. ..	9·00	7·81	1·19	..	..	..	0·68	0·52	0·16	..	..
36.	Establishment of V.D. Clinics	.. ..	4·00	2·60	1·40	..	..	..	0·60	0·20	0·40	..	..
Laboratory Services													
37.	Establishment of District Laboratories	.. ..	2·00	1·94	0·06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38.	Improvements to Institute of Preventive Medicine, Hyderabad	.. ..	16·00	10·00	1·00	..	5·00	..	1·70	0·50	0·20	..	1·00
Research and Statistics													
39.	State Medical Research	.. ..	1·00	1·00	..	..	..	..	0·20	0·20	..	..	..
Family Planning													
*40.	Establishment of Family Planning Clinics (Urban)	.. ..	17·00	0·97	0·03	..	16·00	..	2·80	0·18	0·02	..	2·60
41.	Improvements to Paediatric Centre, Niloufer Hospital, Hyderabad	.. ..	4·25	2·30	0·20	..	1·75	..	0·50	..	..	..	0·50
42.	Improvements to Government Maternity Hospital, Hyderabad	.. ..	13·00	4·40	0·10	..	8·50	..	0·74	0·64	0·10	..	..
43.	Strengthening of Staff of Office of the Director of Medical Services, Hyderabad.	.. ..	3·00	2·50	0·50	..	..	..	0·64	0·59	0·05	..	..

Indian Medicine

44.	Improvements to the Existing Herbarium, Hyderabad	1·50	1·00	0·50	..	..	..	0·30	0·20	0·10	..	..	..
45.	Expansion of Ayurvedic & Unani Dispensaries and improvements to Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Warangal ..	3·00	2·85	0·15	..	..	..	0·60	0·57	0·03	..	..	..
46.	Development of Homeopathy Naturopathy and other systems of Indian Medicine ..	1·50	1·50	..	..	..	..	0·30	0·30	..	..	..	..
47.	Upgrading of existing Ayurvedic and Unani Colleges and Hospitals with a New Building for Ayurveda	10·00	5·60	0·40	..	4·00	..	1·20	0·62	0·08	..	0·50	..
48.	Improvements to Ayurvedic and Unani Pharmacies	5·00	2·00	..	..	3·00	..	1·00	0·40	..	..	0·60	..
49.	Upgrading of the Department of Indian Medicine including the Board of Indian Medicine (Unani)	2·00	1·90	0·10	..	..	..	0·40	0·38	0·02	..	..	..
	TOTAL ..	356·04	141·32	17·43	..	197·29	..	47·20	14·39	4·15	..	28·66	..
	GRAND TOTAL FOR ANDHRA PRADESH	740·40	307·34	46·31	..	386·75	8·00	122·54	35·65	11·39	..	75·50	1·60

*Centrally-sponsored Schemes—only State Share shown.

PUBLIC HEALTH

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
ANDHRA REGION													
1.	Training of Public Health and Auxiliary Health Personnel	2·67	2·67	..	..	..	..	0·15	0·15	..	..	..	..
2.	Training of Dais	2·86	2·20	0·66	..	..	..	0·10	0·05	0·05	..	..	..
3.	Orientation Training at District Level for Health Visitors and Auxiliary-Nurse Midwives and Maternity Assistants ..	0·53	0·53	..	..	..	..	0·10	0·10	..	..	..	..
4.	National Malaria Eradication Programme ..	200·00	200·00	..	..	..	..	36·00	36·00	..	..	..	..
5.	National Filaria Control Programme ..	19·67	18·67	1·00	..	..	..	1·00	0·75	0·25	..	..	..
6.	B.C.G. Vaccination Campaign	4·00	4·00	..	..	..	..	0·40	0·40	..	..	..	..
7.	Small Pox Eradication Programme ..	42·16	32·16	10·00	..	..	..	10·00	8·00	2·00	..	..	..
8.	Cholera Eradication Programme ..	0·67	0·67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Establishment of Regional Mobile Epidemic Squads with tents	0·67	0·34	0·33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.	Strengthening of Statistical Organisation at State and District Level	1·00	1·00	..	..	..	..	0·20	0·20	..	..	..	..
*11.	Family Planning Clinics including Family Welfare Workers Training Centres ..	19·67	14·67	5·00	..	..	..	1·63	0·63	1·00	..	..	..
12.	Supply of 'Care Bags' (M.C.H.) equipment to trained Health visitors and Auxiliary Nurse-Midwives	0·50	..	0·50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13.	M.C.H. Centres in Rural Backward areas ..	1·00	0·75	0·25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14.	Appointment of Regional Women Medical Officers for supervision of M.C.H. Centres and affiliated Paediatric schemes	0·50	0·46	0·04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

16. Creation of one post of Lady Medical Officer for each district	..	0.66	0.66	..	..	..	..	0.13	0.13	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	..	302.56	284.03	18.53	..	..	..	50.51	47.06	3.45	..	..	..

TELANGANA REGION

1. Training of Public Health and Auxiliary Health Personnel	..	1.33	1.33	..	..	..	..	0.06	0.06	..	..	..	..
2. Training of Dais	..	1.44	1.04	0.40	..	..	..	0.07	0.01	0.06	..	..	..
3. Orientation Training at District Level for Health Visitors and Auxiliary-Nurse-Midwives and Maternity Assistants	..	0.27	0.27	..	..	..	..	0.05	0.05	..	..	..	..
4. National Malaria Eradication Programme	..	100.00	100.00	..	..	..	..	17.59	17.59	..	..	..	..
5. National Filariasis Control Programme	..	9.08	8.08	1.00	..	..	..	0.50	0.35	0.15	..	..	..
6. B.C.G. Vaccination Campaign	..	2.00	2.00	..	..	..	..	0.20	0.20	..	..	..	..
7. Small Pox Eradication Programme	..	21.34	16.34	5.00	..	..	..	6.00	4.50	1.50	..	..	..
8. Cholera Eradication Programme	..	0.33	0.33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Establishment of Regional Mobile Epidemic Squads with tents	..	0.33	0.16	0.17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Provision of Epidemic Control Vans	..	1.00	0.75	0.25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Strengthening of Statistical Organization at State and District level	..	0.75	0.75	..	..	..	..	0.15	0.15	..	..	..	..
12. Mechanisation of Vital Statistics	..	0.25	0.25	..	..	..	..	0.05	0.05	..	..	..	..
13. Family Planning Clinics	..	10.33	8.33	2.00	..	..	..	0.95	0.29	0.66	..	..	..

*Centrally-sponsored Schemes—only State share shown

PUBLIC HEALTH—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
TELANGANA REGION—Cont.													
14.	Supply of 'Care Bags' (M.C.H.) equipment to trained Health visitors and Auxiliary-Nurse-Midwives	0.25	..	0.25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.	M.C.H. Centres in Rural Backward areas ..	0.50	0.40	0.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16.	Appointment of Regional Women Medical Officers for supervision of M.C.H. Centres and affiliated Paediatric Schemes	0.25	0.24	0.01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17.	Health Education Bureau	5.25	5.25	..	..	..	..	0.05	0.05	..	..	..	..
18.	Creation of one post of Lady Medical Officer for each District	0.34	0.34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19.	Industrial Hygienic Unit	0.60	0.60	..	..	..	..	0.12	0.12	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..		155.64	146.46	9.18	..	..	..	25.79	23.42	2.37	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL FOR ANDHRA PRADESH		458.20	430.49	27.71	..	..	..	76.30	70.48	5.82	..	..	..

URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE

ANDHRA REGION

Spill-over Schemes

1.	Improvements to Vijayawada Water Supply System (I & II stages) ..	1.78	..	..	1.78	..	..	1.78	..	..	1.78	..	..
2.	Improvements to Proddatur Water Supply System	0.06	..	..	0.06	..	..	0.06	..	..	0.06	..	..
3.	Vijayawada Drainage Scheme (I stage) ..	24.05	..	..	24.05	..	..	10.00	..	..	10.00	..	..
4.	Eluru Drainage Scheme (I stage) ..	14.43	..	..	14.43	..	10.00	8.00	..	..	8.00	..	1.00

5.	New Goshtani Water Supply Scheme	..	2·94	..	..	2·94	..	2·94	..	2·94	..
6.	Anakapalli Water Supply Scheme	..	3·10	..	..	3·10	..	3·00	..	3·00	..
7.	Salur Water Supply Scheme Improvements	0	01	..	..	0 01	..	0·01	..	0·01	..
8.	Improvements to Nellore Water Supply System	..	0·70	..	..	0·70	..	0·70	..	0·70	..
9.	Improvements to Nellore Water Supply System	..	5·04	..	..	5·04	..	5·00	..	5·00	..
10.	Parvathipuram Water Supply Scheme	..	4·00	..	..	4·00	..	4·00	..	4·00	..
11.	Gudivada Water Supply Scheme	..	8·03	..	..	8·03	..	6·00	..	6·00	..
12.	Improvements to Water Supply System (Filter) Kakinada beds	..	4·42	..	..	4·42	..	4·42	..	4·42	..
13.	Gambhiramedda Reservoir Water Supply Scheme	..	6·50	..	..	6·50	..	5·50	..	5·50	..
14.	Kurnool Water Supply Improvements Scheme	..	0·47	..	..	0·47	..	0·35	..	0·35	..
15.	Adoni Water Supply Scheme (I stage and pilot scheme)	..	1·26	..	..	1·26	..	1·00	..	1·00	..

New Schemes

16.	Vizag Water Supply Improvements Schemes	202·31	..	..	202·31	..	50·00	..	..	50·00	..
17.	Anakapally Water Supply Scheme	..	5·07	..	..	5·07	..	..	..	..	..
18.	Draksharamam Water Supply Scheme	..	4·64	..	..	4·64	..	..	..	..	..
19.	Gudivada Water Supply Scheme	..	11·00	..	..	11·00	..	..	..	..	..
20.	Narasaraopet Water Supply Scheme	..	17·57	..	..	17·57	..	..	..	..	..
21.	Ongole Water Supply Scheme	..	10·60	..	..	10·60	..	..	..	..	..

URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
ANDHRA REGION—Cont.														
New Schemes—Cont.														
22.	Nellore Water Supply Scheme	..	9·99	..	..	9·99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23.	Adoni Water Supply Scheme	..	9·00	..	..	9·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	..	346·97	346·97	..	10·00	102·76	102·76	..	1·00

Spill-over Schemes				TELANGANA REGION									
1.	Improvements to Khammam Water Supply Scheme	..	11·50	..	..	11·50	..	5·00	..	..	5·00	..	..
2.	Improvements to Nizamabad Water Supply Scheme	..	8·43	..	..	8·43	..	5·00	..	..	5·00	..	..
3.	Improvements to Warangal Water Supply Scheme	..	20·52	..	..	20·52	..	10·00	..	..	10·00	..	..
Corporation Schemes													
4.	Improvements to Secunderabad Water Supply System	..	14·74	..	..	14·74	..	5·00	3·00	..	..	3·00	..
5.	Hyderabad Drainage improvements Scheme.	..	13·11	..	..	13·11	..	2·00	..	..	2·00	..	1·00
6.	Improvements to Hyderabad Water Supply System (Under P.W.D., exclusive of Manjeera water supply scheme)	..	18·15	..	..	18·15	..	8·00	..	..	8·00	..	..
New Schemes													
7.	Improvements to Warangal Water Supply System (II stage)	..	35·58	..	..	35·58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

8. Improvements to Khammam Water Supply System (II stage)	6.00	..	..	6.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Nizamabad Water Supply Scheme	5.00	..	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Manjeera Water Supply Scheme	200.00	..	..	200.00	..	50.00	..	..	50.00	..	..
TOTAL	333.03	..	..	333.03	..	5.00	83.00	..	..	83.00	1.00
GRAND TOTAL FOR ANDHRA PRADESH	680.00	..	..	680.00	..	15.00	185.76	..	..	185.76	2.00

NATIONAL RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

ANDHRA REGION

1. Srikakulam and Pulivendala Units	17.00	..	..	17.00	..	9.00	..	..	..	9.00	..
TOTAL	17.00	..	..	17.00	..	9.00	..	..	..	9.00	..

TELANGANA REGION

1. Utnoor Unit	4.40	..	..	4.40	..	2.00	..	..	..	2.00	..
TOTAL	4.40	..	..	4.40	..	2.00	..	..	..	2.00	..
GRAND TOTAL FOR ANDHRA PRADESH	21.40	..	..	21.40	..	11.00	..	..	..	11.00	..

HOUSING

ANDHRA REGION

Spill-over Schemes

1. Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme (State Agency)	6.00	..	..	3.00	3.00	..	6.00	..	..	3.00	3.00	..
2. Low-Income Group Housing Scheme (Co-operative Sector)	34.00	..	..	34.00	..	..	15.00	..	..	15.00	..	..
*3. Slum Clearance and Sweepers Housing	3.73	..	..	3.73	..	..	1.00	..	..	1.00	..	..

HOUSING—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	New Schemes												
					ANDHRA REGION—Cont.								
4.	<i>Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme:</i>	..											
	I. STATE AGENCY: ..	..										
	(a) Visakhapatnam ..	..	6.25	..	..	3.13	3.12	..	} 4.00	0.15	..	1.93	1.92
	(b) Adoni ..	..	3.30	..	..	1.65	1.65	..					
	(c) Masulipatam ..	..	1.65	..	..	0.83	0.82	..					
	(d) Nellore ..	..	1.65	..	..	0.83	0.82	..					
	(e) Tirupathi ..	..	1.65	..	..	0.83	0.82	..					
	(f) Guntur ..	..	3.76	..	..	1.88	1.88	..					
	(g) Establishment Charges ..	..	0.74	0.74	..	..	..	..	
	II. CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY: ..	..	10.00	..	..	7.23	2.77	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III. EMPLOYERS' AGENCY: ..	..	3.00	..	..	2.00	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	<i>Low-Income Group Housing Scheme:</i>	..											
	(a) Co-operative Sector ..	..	88.00	..	..	88.00	..	..	5.00	..	..	5.00	..
	(b) Municipal Sector ..	..	21.00	..	..	21.00	..	..	5.00	..	..	5.00	..
*6.	Slum Clearance and Sweepers' Housing	..	1.27	..	..	1.27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Village Housing Project Scheme	..	54.34	..	..	54.34	..	..	7.75	..	..	7.75	..
8.	Rural Housing Cell (Staff Scheme)	..	2.67	2.67	..	..	..	..	0.53	0.53	..	..	..
	TOTAL	..	243.01	3.41	..	223.72	15.88	..	44.28	0.68	..	38.68	4.92

*Centrally-sponsored Schemes—Only State share shown.

TELANGANA REGION

Spill-over Schemes														
1.	Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme (State Agency)	.. ..	5.00	..	..	2.50	2.50	..	2.50	..	..	1.25	1.25	..
2.	<i>Low-Income Group Housing Scheme</i>	..												
	(a) Co-operative Sector	.. ..	25.00	..	..	25.00	..	..	10.00	..	..	10.00	..	..
	(b) Housing Board	.. ..	3.23	..	..	3.23	..	..	3.23	..	..	3.23	..	..
*3.	Slum Clearance and Sweepers' Housing (Housing Board)	.. ..	0.89	..	..	0.89	..	..	0.15	..	..	0.15	..	..
New Schemes														
4.	<i>Subsidised Industrial Housing Schemes:</i>	..												
I.	STATE AGENCY:	.. ..											
	(a) Zamisthanpur	.. ..	11.00	..	..	5.50	5.50	..	1.00	..	..	0.50	0.50	..
	(b) Sirpur	.. ..	5.00	..	..	2.50	2.50	..						
II.	CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY:	.. ..	2.00	..	..	1.39	0.61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III.	EMPLOYERS' AGENCY:	.. ..	20.00	..	..	15.00	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	<i>Low-Income Group Housing Scheme</i>	..												
	(a) Co-operative Sector	.. ..	65.00	..	..	65.00	..	..	5.00	..	..	5.00	..	..
	(b) Housing Board	.. ..	68.27	..	..	68.27	..	..	9.47	..	..	9.47	..	..
	(c) Municipal Sector	.. ..	10.50	..	..	10.50	..	..	1.50	..	..	1.50	..	..
	(d) Corporation	.. ..	21.00	..	..	21.00	..	..	2.00	..	..	2.00	..	..
*6.	<i>Slum Clearance and Sweepers' Housing:</i>	..												
	(a) Housing Board	.. ..	2.11	..	..	2.11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Municipal Sector	.. ..	2.00	..	..	2.00	..	..	0.30	..	..	0.30	..	..

*Centrally-sponsored Schemes— Only State share shown.

HOUSING—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	New Schemes—Cont.												
		TELANGANA REGION—Cont.											
	(c) Corporation	13·00	..	..	13·00	..	..	2·00	..	..	2·00	..	..
7.	Village Housing Project Scheme	36·66	..	..	36·66	..	..	5·25	..	..	5·25	..	..
8.	Rural Housing Cell (Staff Scheme)	1·33	1·33	..	..	..	..	0·27	0·27	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	291·99	1·33	..	274·55	16·11	..	42·67	0·27	..	40·65	1·75	..
	GRAND TOTAL FOR ANDHRA PRADESH	535·00	4·74	..	498·27	31·99	..	86·95	0·95	..	79·33	6·67	..

LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

Spill-over Schemes		ANDHRA REGION											
Craftsmen Training Schemes													
*1.	Work and Orientation Centres and Craftsmen training	4·00	0·63	1·67	..	1·70	0·33	2·47	0·13	1·67	..	0·67	0·33
	New Schemes												
	Labour Unit												
2.	Establishment of Labour Welfare Centres..	10·56	3·96	6·60	..	..	..	2·00	0·36	1·64	..	..	..
3.	Workers Education Classes	0·61	0·51	0·10	..	..	..	0·08	0·06	0·02	..	..	..
4.	Expansion of Administrative Machinery of Labour Department	13·34	13·09	0·25	..	..	..	1·75	1·57	0·18	..	..	..
5.	Training of Officers	1·00	..	1·00	..	..	..	0·20	..	0·20	..	..	..
	Factories Unit												
6.	Strengthening of the Inspectorate of Factories	3·05	2·94	0·11	..	..	..	0·64	0·53	0·11	..	..	..

*Centrally-sponsored Schemes—Only State share shown.

National Employment Service Schemes															
*7.	Establishment of University Employment Bureau.	..	..	..	0.28	0.22	0.06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*8.	Vocational Guidance Units	..	..	..	0.02	..	0.02	..	..	..	0.02	..	0.02	..	..
*9.	Collection of Employment Market Information	..	..	..	0.56	0.54	0.02	..	..	..	0.07	0.06	0.01	..	..
*10.	Establishment of Employment Information and Assistance Bureau	..	..	..	0.26	0.25	0.01	..	..	..	0.05	0.03	0.02	..	..
Employees' State Insurance Schemes															
*11.	Employees' State Insurance Scheme	..	..	..	2.75	2.20	0.55	..	..	..	0.50	0.39	0.11	..	..
Craftsmen Training Schemes															
*12.	Establishment of Industrial Training Institutes at Guntur, Chittoor, Eluru, Cuddapah and Srikakulam	..	..	..	27.42	7.00	10.42	..	10.00	2.00	..	..	..	..	..
*13.	Expansion of Industrial Training Institutes at Vuyyuru, Kakinada, Visakhapatnam and Nellore	..	..	..	21.15	6.40	8.35	..	6.40	2.00	9.03	2.83	3.32	..	2.88
*14.	Apprenticeship Training	..	..	..	1.02	0.98	0.04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*15.	Evening Classes	..	..	..	0.42	0.40	0.02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL		..	..	..	86.44	39.12	29.22	..	18.10	4.33	16.85	6.01	7.33	..	3.55

Spill Over Schemes

TELANGANA REGION

LABOUR UNIT

1.	Establishment of Labour Welfare Centres— Cost of Construction of Welfare Centres Sirpur and other Centres	..	..	..	1.00	..	1.00	..	..	..	1.00	..	1.00	..	..
2.	Reserve to meet cost of land for Welfare Centres	..	..	..	0.50	..	0.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Centrally-sponsored Schemes—Only State share shown.

LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
FACTORIES UNIT		TELANGANA REGION—Cont.											
3.	Institute of Industrial Safety and Productivity	1·00	..	1·00	..	..	..	1·00	..	1·00	..	..	..
Craftsmen Training Schemes													
*4.	Work and Orientation Centres and Craftsmen Training	2·00	0·37	0·83	..	0·80	0·17	1·23	0·07	0·83	..	0·33	0·17
New Schemes													
LABOUR UNIT													
5.	Establishment of Labour Welfare Centres	7·28	2·88	4·40	..	..	..	1·00	0·18	0·82	..	..	..
6.	Expansion of the Administrative Machinery of the Labour Department	3·95	3·87	0·08	..	..	..	0·41	0·38	0·03	..	..	..
7.	Holiday Home for Industrial workers	2·71	1·12	1·59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Training of Officers	0·50	..	0·50	..	..	..	0·10	..	0·10	..	..	..
BOILERS UNIT													
9.	Strengthening of the Inspectorate of Boilers	2·50	1·65	0·85	..	..	..	1·00	0·31	0·69	..	..	..
National Employment Service Schemes													
*10.	Establishment of University Employment Bureau	0·20	0·16	0·04	..	..	..	0·05	0·03	0·02	..	..	..
*11.	Establishment of Exchange for the Handicapped	0·23	0·20	0·03	..	..	..	0·06	0·03	0·03	..	..	..
*12.	Establishment of Staff Training Unit..	0·17	0·16	0·01	..	..	..	0·01	0·01	..	..	..	..

*13.	Collection of Employment Information	Market ..	0·28	0·27	0·01	..	..	..	0·04	0·03	0·01	..	..	..
	Employees' State Insurance Schemes														
*14.	Employees' State Insurance Scheme ..		2·25	1·80	0·45	..	..	..	0·30	0·21	0·09	..	..	..
	Craftsmen Training Schemes														
*15.	Establishment of Industrial Estates at Karimnagar, Kothagudem and Nalgonda.		16·46	4·20	6·26	..	6·00	1·00	..	..	..	..	..	..
*16.	Expansion of Industrial Training Institute at Warangal		5·29	1·60	2·09	..	1·60	0·50	2·27	0·72	0·83	..	0·72	0·20	
*17.	Apprenticeship Training		1·02	0·98	0·04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*18.	Evening Classes		0·42	0·40	0·02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*19.	Headquarters Staff.. ..		0·80	0·60	0·20	..	..	..	0·15	0·10	0·05	..	..	..
	TOTAL ..		48·56	20·26	19·90	..	8·40	1·67	8·62	2·07	5·50	..	1·05	0·37	
	GRAND TOTAL FOR ANDHRA PRADESH ..		135·00	59·38	49·12	..	26·50	6·00	25·48	8·08	12·80	..	4·60	1·20	

*Centrally-sponsored Schemes—Only State share shown.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES, DENOTIFIED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

ANDHRA REGION

Scheduled Castes

I. EDUCATION:

1.	Pre-metric Stipends and Scholarships ..		10·00	10·00	..	..	..	..	2·00	2·00	..	..	..	..
2.	Monetary aid to students for books and stationery		5·00	5·00	..	..	..	..	1·00	1·00	..	..	..	..
3.	Aid for Hostels:													
	(i) Government Hostels		10·00	10·00	..	..	..	..	2·00	2·00	..	..	..	..

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES, DENOTIFIED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Scheduled Caste.—Cont.				ANDHRA REGION—Cont.									
(ii) Aided Hostels..	4.00	4.00	..	..	..	..	0.80	0.80	..	..	..
II. ECONOMIC UPLIFT :													
4. Aid to individuals for Cottage Industries	2.00	2.00	..	..	..	..	0.40	0.40	..	..	..
III. HEALTH, HOUSING AND OTHER SCHEMES :													
5. Drinking water wells	10.00	10.00	..	..	..	..	2.00	2.00	..	..	..
6. Provision of House-sites for Scheduled Caste persons engaged on unclean occupation and work sites for Cobblers, etc.	33.00	33.00	..	..	..	..	4.00	4.00	..	..	..
7. Housing for Sweepers	23.00	23.00	..	..	..	..	4.00	4.00	..	..	..
8. Elimination of the practice of carrying of nightsoils as headloads	17.00	17.00	..	..	..	..	3.00	3.00	..	..	..
9. Improvement of the working condition of persons engaged in unclean Occupations	12.20	12.20	..	..	..	..	1.00	1.00	..	..	..
Denotified Tribes													
II. ECONOMIC UPLIFT :													
10. Colonisation for Denotified Tribes	6.00	6.00	..	..	..	..	1.20	1.20	..	..	..
11. Agricultural aid	2.00	2.00	..	..	..	..	0.40	0.40	..	..	..
12. Industrial aid	1.30	1.30	..	..	..	..	0.26	0.26	..	..	..
13. Housing for Denotified Tribes	7.50	7.50	..	..	..	..	1.50	1.50	..	..	..

Other Backward Classes

I. EDUCATION:

14. Stipends to Students	..	..	2.50	2.50	..	..	..	..	0.50	0.50	..	..	..	..
15. Midday Meals	..	..	1.30	1.30	..	..	..	..	0.26	0.26	..	..	..	..
II. ECONOMIC UPLIFT:														
16. Industrial Aid	..	..	4.00	4.00	..	..	..	..	0.80	0.80	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	..	..	150.80	150.80	..	..	..	..	25.12	25.12	..	..	..	..

Scheduled Castes

TELANGANA REGION

I. EDUCATION:

1. Pre-matric stipends and scholarships	..	..	6.00	6.00	..	..	..	..	1.20	1.20	..	..	..	..
2. Monetary aid to students for Books and Stationery	..	..	3.00	3.00	..	..	..	..	0.60	0.60	..	..	..	..
3. <i>Aid for Hostels :</i>														
(i) Government Hostels	..	..	5.00	5.00	..	..	..	..	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	..
(ii) Aided Hostels	..	..	2.00	2.00	..	..	..	..	0.40	0.40	..	..	..	..

II. ECONOMIC UPLIFT:

4. Aid to individuals for Cottage Industries	1.00	1.00	0.20	0.20
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III. HEALTH, HOUSING AND OTHER SCHEMES

5. Drinking water wells	5.00	5.00	1.00	1.00
6. Provision of House sites for Scheduled Castes including persons engaged on unclean occupation and work sites for Cobblers, etc.	..	..	17.00	17.00	..	..	..	..	2.00	2.00	..	..	..	..
7. Housing for Scheduled castes including Sweepers	..	..	12.00	12.00	..	..	..	..	2.00	2.00	..	..	..	..

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES, DENOTIFIED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
TELANGANA REGION—Cont.													
Scheduled Castes—Cont.													
8.	Elimination of the practice of carrying nightsoil as headload	8·00	8·00	..	..	..	..	1·00	1·00	..	..	..	..
9.	Improvement of the working condition of persons engaged on unclean occupation..	6·10	6·10	..	..	..	..	0·90	0·90	..	..	..	..
10.	Progress Statistics and co-ordination (Headquarters)	3·00	3·00	..	..	..	..	0·60	0·60	..	..	..	..
Denotified Tribes													
II. ECONOMIC UPLIFT													
11.	Colonisation for Denotified Tribes ..	4·50	4·50	..	..	..	..	0·90	0·90	..	..	..	..
12.	Agricultural aid	1·50	1·50	..	..	..	..	0·30	0·30	..	..	..	..
13.	Industrial aid	0·70	0·70	..	..	..	..	0·14	0·14	..	..	..	..
14.	Housing for Denotified Tribes	2·50	2·50	..	..	..	..	0·50	0·50	..	..	..	..
Other Backward Classes													
I. EDUCATION													
15.	Stipends to students	1·50	1·50	..	..	..	..	0·30	0·30	..	..	..	..
16.	Midday meals	0·70	0·70	..	..	..	..	0·14	0·14	..	..	..	..
II. ECONOMIC UPLIFT													
17.	Industrial aid	2·00	2·00	..	..	..	..	0·40	0·40	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..		81·50	81·50	..	..	..	..	13·58	13·58	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL FOR ANDHRA PRADESH ..		232·30	232·30	..	..	..	..	38·70	38·70	..	..	..	..

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

ANDHRA REGION

Spill-Over Schemes

1. Soil Conservation	15.00	12.35	..	..	2.65	..	2.00	1.00	..	..	1.00	..
2. Communications:												
(i) Formation of unformed portion and improvement to the existing road from Paderu to Tajangi via Madugole, and Paderu to Lothugadda ..	11.86	..	..	..	11.86	..	3.00	..	..	..	3.00	..
(ii) Formation of a fair weather road from Paderu to Sujanakota in Visakhapatnam District. ..	1.46	..	..	..	1.46	..	1.46	..	..	..	1.46	..
(iii) Forming of a fair weather road from Paderu to Orissa border via Hukumpeta and Kinchumanda ..	4.16	..	..	..	4.16	..	1.00	..	..	..	1.00	..
(iv) Forming a road from Sujanakota to Duduma ..	5.28	..	..	..	5.28	..	2.00	..	..	..	2.00	..
(v) Forming a road from Pedavalasa to Katragadda ..	1.86	..	..	..	1.86	..	1.86	..	..	..	1.86	..
(vi) Forming of a road from Kurupam to Mulagedu ..	1.05	..	..	..	1.05	..	1.05	..	..	..	1.05	..
(vii) Forming a road from Seethapalli to Addathigala and thence to Cheruvu Kommapalem ..	1.64	..	..	..	1.64	..	0.01	..	..	..	0.01	..
(viii) Forming a road from Bhadrachalam to Rampachodavaram via Maredu-milli to Chintur ..	2.66	..	..	..	2.66	..	1.00	..	..	..	1.00	..
(ix) Forming road from Addathigala to Ramavaram ..	2.87	..	..	..	2.87	..	0.75	..	..	..	0.75	..
(x) Forming a road from Kunavaram to Pochavaram via Ippur..	0.38	..	..	..	0.38	..	0.38	..	..	..	0.38	..

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
ANDHRA REGION—Cont.													
Spill-over Schemes—Cont.													
(xi)	Forming a road from M 22/0 to Rajahmundry Maredumilli road to M 26/0 of Samalkot to Gokavaram road	0.94	..	..	..	0.94	..	0.50	..	..	..	0.50	..
(xii)	Construction of drainage works on road from Rampachodavaram to Bhadrachalam excluding the road from Maredumilli to Chintur	10.50	..	..	..	10.50	..	1.00	..	..	..	1.00	..
(xiii)	Estimate for investigation for construction of a bridge over Sabari river in M 341/2 to 5 on Rampachodavaram to Bhadrachalam road	0.09	..	..	..	0.09	..	0.09	..	..	..	0.09	..
(xiv)	Construction of cross drainage works in the road from Addatigala to Ramavaram (90-C.D. Works)	10.06	..	..	..	10.06	..	1.00	..	..	..	1.00	..
(xv)	Construction of bridge across the river Yeleru at M 15/5 Addathigala to Seethapalli road	2.83	..	..	..	2.83	..	0.75	..	..	..	0.75	..
(xvi)	Constructing 17 bridges and culverts on Addatigala to Seethapalli road	6.50	..	..	..	6.50	..	0.75	..	..	..	0.75	..

on the road from Gangavaram
to join M. D.R. No. 6 via
Nellipudi

2.47 2.47 .. 0.75 0.75 ..

Medical

(i) Improvements to Government dis-
pensary at Thonam

0.26 0.26 .. 0.16 0.16 ..

(ii) Improvements to Government dis-
pensary at Bhadragiri in Srika-
kulam District

0.18 0.18 .. 0.18 0.18 ..

(iii) Improvements to Govt. Hospital at
Paderu

0.90 0.90 .. 0.25 0.25 ..

(iv) Improvements to Govt. Hospital at
Jeelugumilli in West Godavari
District

0.75 0.75 .. 0.10 0.10 ..

New Schemes

Education

(i) Ashram Schools:

(a) Schools 1.80 1.74 0.06 0.20 0.18 0.02

(b) Buildings 0.54 0.54 .. 0.18 0.18 ..

(ii) Supply of books slates and clothing. 6.60 .. 6.60 0.80 .. 0.80

(iii) Supply of Midday meals ... 4.40 .. 4.40 0.60 .. 0.60

(iv) Teachers quarters 6.60 6.60 .. 1.50 1.50 ..

(v) Hostels:

(a) Running Hostels 4.80 4.80 0.32 0.32

(b) Buildings 1.85 1.85 .. 0.37 0.37 ..

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
ANDHRA REGION—Cont.													
Agriculture													
(i)	Opening of two pilot farms in Nugur and Yeleswaram in East Godavari District	2.56	1.96	0.60	..	..	..	0.99	0.39	0.60	..	..	..
(ii)	Supply of seeds, manures, implements, pesticides and planting materials free of cost to tribals..	0.50	0.50	..	..	..	..	0.10	0.10	..	..	..	..
(iii)	Training of 300 hillmen candidates per year in Horticulture at Fruit Research Station at Rampachodavaram	0.37	0.35	0.02	..	..	..	0.11	0.09	0.02	..	..	..
(iv)	Appointment of additional staff in the office of the Director of Agriculture and Deputy Director of Agriculture at Visakhapatnam and Warangal	0.47	0.47	..	..	..	..	0.09	0.09	..	..	..	..
(v)	Supply of Bullocks, ploughs and carts	1.70	1.70	..	..	..	..	0.34	0.34	..	..	..	..
	Minor Irrigation	12.50	..	12.50	..	..	..	1.50	..	1.50	..	..	..
Co-operation													
(i)	Forest Labour Co-operative Societies on Bombay pattern	13.32	13.32	..	..	..	..	1.50	1.50	..	..	..	..
(ii)	Andhra Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Finance and Development Corporation Ltd., Visakhapatnam	10.00	10.00	..	..	..	..	2.00	2.00	..	..	..	..

Cottage Industries

(i) Production-cum-training centre in carpentry in Seethampet agency block, Srikakulam District	1.20	0.35	0.05	..	..	..	0.24	0.19	0.05	..	..	..
(ii) Production-cum-training centre in carpentry in Bhadravaram block, Srikakulam District	1.00	0.95	0.05	..	..	..	0.24	0.19	0.05	..	..	..
(iii) Production-cum-training centre in carpentry in Polavaram Block, West Godavari-District	1.00	0.95	0.05	..	..	..	0.24	0.19	0.05	..	..	..
(iv) Production-cum-training centre in carpentry in Buttavagudem block, West Godavari District	1.00	0.95	0.05	..	..	..	0.24	0.19	0.05	..	..	..
(v) Scheme for the development of sericulture in Chintapalli in Visakhapatnam Dist.	4.00	1.25	2.75	..	..	..	1.00	0.25	0.75	..	..	..
(vi) Mat weaving centre in Yerragondapalem Samithi Block for Sugali Thanda in Kurnool District.	0.30	0.20	0.10	..	..	..	0.06	0.04	0.02	..	..	..
(vii) Model training-cum-production centre in Fibre industry in Yerragondapalem Samithi Block for Sugalis and Chenchus, Kurnool District	0.90	0.72	0.18	..	..	..	0.22	0.12	0.10	..	..	..
(viii) Training-cum-production centre in Tailoring for Sugalis garments in Penugonda block at Nelakota Majari, Anantapur District	0.80	0.78	0.02	..	..	..	0.20	0.18	0.02	..	..	..
Welfare of Chenchus												
Supply of dresses to Chenchus	3.50	..	3.50	..	..	..	0.50	..	0.50	..	..	..
Rural Water Supply	12.50	..	12.50	..	..	..	1.50	..	1.50	..	..	..
Public Health												
Opening of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	6.40	4.70	1.70	..	0.60	..	1.00	0.45	0.55	..	..	..

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
ANDHRA REGION—Cont.													
Medical													
(i)	Supply of 20 village medicine chests in Srikakulam District	0·10	0·10	..	..	..	..	0·02	0·02	..	..	..	..
(ii)	Opening of a Mobile Medical unit by using a bullock cart in Srikakulam District ..	0·63	0·60	0·03	..	..	..	0·15	0·12	0·03	..	..	..
(iii)	Opening of a pucca hospital at Mandemakallu in Srikakulam District ..	0·75	0·40	0·05	..	0·30	..	0·30	..	..	..	0·30	..
(iv)	Opening of a Pucca six-bedded hospital at Kadaripuram in Srikakulam Dist. ..	0·75	0·40	0·05	..	0·30	..	0·30	..	..	..	0·30	..
(v)	Provision of staff quarters for the staff in the Mobile Medical Unit in Seethampeta	0·56	..	..	..	0·56	..	0·20	..	..	..	0·20	..
(vi)	Provision of 20 village Medicine chests in 20 tribal villages in Visakhapatnam Dist.	0·10	0·10	..	..	..	..	0·02	0·02	..	..	..	..
(vii)	Opening of a Mobile Medical Unit in Visakhapatnam District by using the Bullock carts	0·63	0·60	0·03	..	..	..	0·15	0·12	0·03	..	..	..
(viii)	Construction of a permanent building to the hospital at Araku valley	3·00	..	..	..	3·00	..	0·60	..	..	..	0·60	..
(ix)	Opening of a dispensary with four emergency beds at Kaliguda in Visakhapatnam District	0·68	0·40	0·03	..	0·25	..	0·15	..	..	..	0·15	..
(x)	Mobile Medical Unit at Chintapalli in Visakhapatnam District	0·55	0·55	..	..	..	..	0·16	0·16	..	..	..	..
(xi)	Improvements to Govt. Hospital at Rajavommangi in East Godavari District ..	0·70	..	0·10	..	0·60	..	0·20	..	..	..	0·20	..

(xii) Construction of buildings for the staff working in the dispensary at Jaddangi in East Godavari District	0.50	..	..	..	0.50	..	0.10	..	..	..	0.10	..
(xiii) Electrification of the building of the Hospital and staff quarters at Addathigala in East Godavari District	0.20	..	..	..	0.20	..	0.10	..	..	..	0.10	..
(xiv) Provision of Village Medicine chests in 10 Tribal villages in East Godavari Dist. ..	0.05	0.05	..	..	..	..	0.01	0.01	..	..	..	..
(xv) Opening of a Govt. dispensary at Butayagudem in West Godavari Dist. ..	0.75	..	..	..	0.75	..	0.30	..	..	..	0.30	..
(xvi) Improvements to the Govt. Hospital at Polavaram in West Godavari Dist. ..	0.65	..	..	..	0.65	..	0.20	..	..	..	0.20	..
(xvii) Improvements to Govt. Hospital at Jangareddigudem	0.65	..	..	..	0.65	..	0.25	..	..	..	0.25	..
(xviii) Construction of buildings for staff quarters to Mobile Medical Unit at Polavaram ..	0.50	..	..	..	0.50	..	0.15	..	..	..	0.15	..
(xix) Provision of village Medicine chests in 10 villages in West Godavari District ..	0.05	0.05	..	..	..	..	0.01	0.01	..	..	..	..
(xx) Village visits by Medical Officer, Thonam .	0.09	0.09	..	..	..	..	0.02	0.02	..	..	..	..
(xxi) Anti-Leprosy programme	0.60	..	0.60	..	..	..	0.12	..	0.12	..	..	..
(xxii) Opening of a Medical Unit at Chelama at Nandyal Forest Division in Kurnool District	0.33	0.29	0.04	..	..	..	0.04	..	0.04	..	..	..
Housing												
Housing for Yerukulas, Yenadis and Sugalis ..	10.00	..	10.00	..	..	..	2.00	..	2.00	..	..	..
Aid to voluntary agencies	1.50	..	1.50	..	..	..	0.27	..	0.27	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	208.53	62.37	56.96	..	89.20	..	41.90	8.49	9.67	..	23.74	..

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES—*Cant.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
TELANGANA REGION													
Spill-over Schemes													
MEDICAL													
(i)	Improvements to Government Hospital at Venkatapuram in Khammam District ..	0.25	..	..	..	0.25	..	0.16	..	..	..	0.16	..
(ii)	Improvements to Government Hospital at Bhadrachalam in Khammam District ..	0.10	..	..	..	0.10	..	0.10	..	..	..	0.10	..
New Schemes													
EDUCATION													
(i)	<i>Ashram Schools:</i>												
(a)	Schools	0.90	0.87	0.03	..	..	..	0.13	0.09	0.01	..	..	..
(b)	Buildings	0.26	..	..	..	0.26	..	0.09	..	..	..	0.09	..
(ii)	(a) Supply of books, slates and clothing..	3.30	..	3.30	..	..	..	0.43	..	0.43	..	..	..
	(b) Supply of midday meals	2.20	..	2.20	..	..	..	0.35	..	0.35	..	..	..
(iii)	Teachers Quarters	3.40	..	..	..	3.40	..	1.00	..	..	..	1.00	..
(iv)	<i>Hostels:</i>												
(a)	Running of Hostels	2.40	2.40	..	..	..	..	0.16	0.16	..	..	..	..
(b)	Buildings	0.95	..	..	..	0.95	..	0.19	..	..	..	0.19	..
AGRICULTURE													
(i)	Appointment of Agency Agricultural Officer with necessary staff at Warangal ..	1.75	1.55	0.20	..	..	..	0.51	0.31	0.20	..	..	..
(ii)	Opening of one pilot farm in the agency area of Telangana region	1.28	0.98	0.30	..	..	..	0.49	0.19	0.30	..	..	..

(iii) Opening of 5 Agricultural Demonstration Units	2.57	2.29	0.28	::	::	::	0.74	0.46	0.28	::	::	::
(iv) Scheme for supply of seeds, manures, implements pesticides, etc., free of cost to tribes	0.25	0.25	..	..	..	..	0.04	0.04	..	..	..	..
(v) Training of 30 hillmen candidates for appointment as demonstration maistries in the Unit	0.15	0.15	..	..	..	..	0.10	0.10	..	..	..	..
(vi) Supply of bullocks, ploughs and carts	1.40	1.40	..	..	..	..	0.20	0.20	..	..	..	..
Minor Irrigation	7.50	..	7.50	..	..	..	1.00	..	1.00	..	..	..
CO-OPERATION												
(i) Forest labour co-operative societies on Bombay pattern	6.68	6.68	..	..	..	..	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	..
(ii) Andhra Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Finance and Development Corporation..	5.00	3.00	2.00	..	..	..	1.50	0.50	1.00	..	..	..
Communications	30.00	..	..	..	30.00	..	2.00	..	..	..	2.00	..
COTTAGE INDUSTRIES												
(i) Scheme for establishment of production-cum-training centre in Beedi manufacture in Bhadrachalam, Khammam District ..	1.37	0.86	0.51	..	..	..	0.27	0.17	0.10	..	..	..
(ii) Training-cum-production centre for carpentry and blacksmithy at Badhrachalam in Khammam District	1.63	0.80	0.83	..	..	..	0.30	0.15	0.15	..	..	..
(iii) Production-cum-training centre in carpentry in Aswaraopet Samithi block in Khammam District	1.00	0.95	0.05	..	..	..	0.24	0.19	0.05	..	..	..
(iv) Production-cum-training centre in Carpentry in Nugur Samithi Block, Khammam District	1.00	0.95	0.05	..	..	..	0.24	0.19	0.05	..	..	..
WELFARE OF CHENCHUS												
Supply of dresses to Chenchus	1.50	..	1.50	..	..	..	0.20	..	0.20	..	..	..
Rural Water Supply	7.50	..	7.50	..	..	..	1.00	..	1.00	..	..	..

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
TELANGANA REGION—Cont.													
New Schemes—Cont.													
PUBLIC HEALTH													
	Opening of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.	5·18	3·82	0·88	..	0·48	..	1·60	0·72	0·88	..	..	..
MEDICAL													
	(i) Provision of 15 village chests in 15 villages of Khammam District	0·08	0·08	..	..	..	..	0·02	0·02	..	..	..	..
	(ii) Opening of Mobile Medical unit by using Bullock cart in Khammam District (Venkatapuram or Chinturu as its station)	0·78	0·60	0·03	..	0·15	..	0·30	0·12	0·03	..	0·15	..
	(iii) Opening of a mobile Medical unit at Bhadrachalam in Khammam Dist. ..	0·80	0·60	0·20	..	..	..	0·33	0·12	0·21	..	..	..
	(iv) Provision of 10 village Medicine chests in 10 tribal villages in Warangal District ..	0·05	0·05	..	..	..	..	0·01	0·01	..	..	..	..
	(v) Opening of an out-patient dispensary at Rampur in Warangal District ..	0·68	0·45	0·17	..	0·06	..	0·30	0·09	0·15	..	0·06	..
	(vi) Opening of an out-patient dispensary at Matwada, Narsampet taluk, Warangal District	0·33	0·25	0·02	..	0·06	..	0·12	0·05	0·01	..	0·06	..
	(vii) Opening of an out-patient dispensary at Gurizala, Warangal District ..	0·32	0·25	0·01	..	0·05	..	0·12	0·05	0·01	..	0·06	..
	(viii) Anti-Leprosy Programme	0·40	..	0·40	..	..	..	0·08	..	0·08	..	..	..
	(ix) Opening of an out-patient dispensary at Benalli, Warangal District	0·33	0·25	0·02	..	0·06	..	0·12	0·05	0·01	..	0·06	..

(x) Provision of 15 village Medicine chests in 15 villages in Adilabad District	0·08	0·08	..	..	..	..	0·02	0·02	..	..	..	..
(xi) Opening of a Mobile Medical Unit by using bullock carts in Adilabad District	0·78	0·60	0·03	..	0·15	..	0·30	0·12	0·03	..	0·15	..
(xii) Opening of a 6-bedded hospital in Adilabad District.	1·43	0·80	0·10	..	0·53	..	0·40	..	..	..	0·40	..
Aid to voluntary agencies	0·50	..	0·50	..	..	..	0·10	..	0·10	..	..	..
TOTAL	96·08	30·96	28·61	..	36·51	..	16·20	5·12	6·60	..	4·48	..
GRAND TOTAL FOR ANDHRA PRADESH	304·61	93·33	85·57	..	125·71	..	58·10	13·61	16·27	..	28·22	..

SOCIAL WELFARE

ANDHRA REGION

Women's Welfare

1. Buildings for Service Homes, at Anantapur and Kannapuram	1·50	..	1·50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Expansion of Service Homes	2·49	1·95	0·54	..	..	..	0·66	0·39	0·27	..	..	..
3. Expansion of Executive Staff by appointing Liaison Officer	1·61	1·58	0·03	..	..	..	0·32	0·29	0·03	..	..	..
4. Grant-in-aid to Social Welfare Institutions.. .. .	4·55	4·55	..	..	..	..	0·70	0·70	..	..	..	..

Child Welfare

5. Children's Homes	10·27	9·92	0·35	..	..	..	1·70	1·60	0·10	..	..	..
6. Child Guidance Clinics	0·91	0·41	0·50	..	..	..	0·28	0·08	0·20	..	..	..
7. Bala Vihars	3·00	1·90	1·10	..	..	..	0·30	0·19	0·11	..	..	..

Correctional Institutions

*8. Junior Certified School for Boys	5·15	5·15	0·66	0·66
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*Centrally-sponsored Scheme - Only State share shown.

SOCIAL WELFARE—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
ANDHRA REGION—Cont.													
Welfare Extension Projects													
*9. Continuance of the existing co-ordinated type of Welfare Extension Projects	..	0.92	0.92	..	..	..	..	0.92	0.92	..	..	..	..
Care Programmes													
*10. Beggar Homes	..	1.62	1.58	0.04	..	..	..	0.18	0.18	..	..	..	..
11. Old Age Pensions	..	17.00	17.00	..	..	..	..	3.00	3.00	..	..	..	..
Social and Moral Hygiene And After Care Programmes													
*12. Social and Moral Hygiene and After Care Programmes for men	..	0.75	0.67	0.08	..	..	..	0.15	0.12	0.03	..	..	..
TOTAL		49.77	45.63	4.14	..	..	..	8.87	8.13	0.74	..	..	..

Women's Welfare

TELANGANA REGION

1. Expansion of Executive Staff by appointing Liaison Officers	..	1.32	1.30	0.02	..	..	..	0.22	0.20	0.02	..	..	..
2. Regional Officer and Headquarters staff	..	1.35	1.31	0.04	..	..	..	0.27	0.23	0.04	..	..	..
3. Grant-in-aid to Social Welfare Institutions	..	2.28	2.28	..	..	..	..	0.30	0.30	..	..	..	..
Child Welfare													
4. Children's Homes	..	7.73	7.48	0.25	..	..	..	1.10	1.00	0.10	..	..	..
5. Child Guidance Clinics	..	0.45	0.20	0.25	..	..	..	0.14	0.04	0.10	..	..	..
6. Bala Vihars	..	2.00	1.10	0.90	..	..	..	0.20	0.11	0.09	..	..	..

*7. Senior Certified School for Boys	..	5.85	5.85	..	..	..	..	1.17	1.17	..	..	..	..
Welfare Extension Projects													
*8. Continuance of the existing Co-ordinating type of Welfare Extension Projects	..	0.46	0.46	..	..	..	..	0.46	0.46	..	..	..	..
Care Programmes													
*9. Beggar Homes	..	0.88	0.86	0.02	..	..	..	0.18	0.18	..	..	..	..
10. Old Age Pensions	..	8.00	8.00	..	..	..	..	2.00	2.00	..	..	..	..
Social and Moral Hygiene and after-care Programmes													
*11. State Home	..	2.25	1.32	0.35	..	0.58	..	0.33	0.30	0.03	..	..	..
*12. Social and Moral Hygiene and after care Programmes for men	..	0.75	0.67	0.08	..	..	..	0.15	0.12	0.03	..	..	..
TOTAL		..	33.32	30.83	1.91	..	0.58	..	6.52	6.11	0.41	..	..
GRAND TOTAL FOR ANDHRA PRADESH		..	83.09	76.46	6.05	..	0.58	..	15.39	14.24	1.15	..	..

STRENGTHENING OF PANCHAYATS

ANDHRA REGION

1. Appointment of additional field and headquarters staff	..	6.50	6.50	..	..	..	..	1.08	1.08	..	..	..	..
2. Loans to Panchayats for Development works	..	55.50	..	..	55.50	..	..	4.40	..	..	4.40	..	..
3. Assistance to Panchayats for development of Local Assets	..	21.00	..	..	21.00	..	..	1.50	..	..	1.50	..	..
4. Training of Panchayat Secretaries	..	4.50	3.00	1.50	..	..	..	0.60	0.30	0.30	..	..	..
TOTAL		..	87.50	9.50	1.50	76.50	..	7.58	1.38	0.30	5.90	..	..

*Centrally—Sponsored Schemes—Only State share shown.

STRENGTHENING OF PANCHAYATS—Cont.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
TELANGANA REGION													
1.	Appointment of additional field and head-quarters staff	3.50	3.50	..	..	..	..	0.58	0.58	..	..	..	..
2.	Loans to Panchayats for development works	27.50	..	..	27.50	..	..	2.10	..	..	2.10	..	..
3.	Assistance to Panchayats for Development of Local Assets	11.00	..	..	11.00	..	..	1.33	..	..	1.33	..	..
4.	Training Panchayat Secretaries ..	2.50	1.50	1.00	..	..	..	0.40	0.20	0.20	..	..	..
	TOTAL ..	44.50	5.00	1.00	38.50	..	..	4.41	0.78	0.20	3.43	..	..
	GRAND TOTAL FOR ANDHRA PRADESH ..	132.00	14.50	2.50	115.00	..	..	11.99	2.16	0.50	9.33	..	..

ASSISTANCE TO ZILLA PARISHADS AND PANCHAYAT SAMITHIS

ANDHRA REGION													
1.	Loans to Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samithis	51.00	..	..	51.00	..	..	4.00	..	..	4.00	..	..
2.	Grants to Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samithis	34.63	..	34.68	..	..	..	3.86	..	3.86	..	..	..
3.	District Institutes for Training in C. D., Panchayats and co-operatives. ..	6.66	4.00	2.66	..	..	..	0.40	0.20	0.20	..	..	..
4.	Sammelans for non-officials at State Level. ..	1.00	..	1.00	..	..	..	0.20	..	0.20	..	..	..
5.	Publication of literature	1.00	..	1.00	..	..	..	0.20	..	0.20	..	..	..
6.	Training Reserve.	6.66	6.66	..	..	..	..	1.34	1.34	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL ..	101.00	10.66	39.34	51.00	..	..	10.00	1.54	4.46	4.00	..	..

TELANGANA REGION												
1. Loans to Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samithis	36.00	..	..	36.00	..	..	2.50	..	..	2.50	..	..
2. Grants to Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samithis	23.32	..	23.82	..	..	..	1.75	..	1.75	..	..	..
3. District Institutes for Training in C.D., Panchayats and co-operatives	3.34	2.00	1.34	..	..	..	0.39	0.19	0.20	..	..	..
4. Schemes for non-officials at State Level	0.50	..	0.50	..	..	..	0.10	..	0.10	..	..	..
5. Publication of Literature	0.50	..	0.50	..	..	..	0.10	..	0.10	..	..	..
6. Training Reserve	3.34	3.34	..	..	..	..	0.66	0.66	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	67.00	5.34	25.66	36.00	..	..	5.50	0.85	2.15	2.50	..	..
GRAND TOTAL FOR ANDHRA PRADESH	168.00	16.00	65.00	87.00	..	..	15.50	2.39	6.61	6.50	..	..

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

ANDHRA REGION

1. Loans to Municipalities	36.50	..	..	36.50	..	..	4.08	..	..	4.08	..	..
2. Town Planning Schemes including staff for Town Planning Office	13.17	1.17	..	12.00	..	..	2.19	0.19	..	2.00	..	..
TOTAL	49.67	1.17	..	48.50	..	..	6.27	0.19	..	6.08	..	..

TELANGANA REGION

1. Loans to Municipalities	18.50	..	..	18.50	..	..	2.08	..	..	2.08	..	..
2. Town Planning Schemes including Staff for Town Planning Office	6.83	0.58	..	6.25	..	..	1.14	0.10	..	1.04	..	..
TOTAL	25.33	0.58	..	24.75	..	..	3.22	0.10	..	3.12	..	..
GRAND TOTAL FOR ANDHRA PRADESH	75.00	1.75	..	73.25	..	..	9.49	0.29	..	9.20	..	..

BROADCASTING

ANDHRA REGION

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
*1.	Installation and Maintenance of Community Radio Sets	16.71	9.90	6.81	..	..	..	2.99	0.66	2.33	..	..	..

TELANGANA REGION

*1.	Installation and Maintenance of Community Radio Sets	8.29	5.10	3.19	..	..	..	1.17	0.34	0.83	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL FOR ANDHRA PRADESH ..		25.00	15.00	10.00	..	..	..	4.16	1.00	3.16	..	..	..

PUBLICITY

1.	Production of Documentary Films ..	2.00	..	2.00	..	..	..	0.50	..	0.50	..	..	..
2.	Production of Literature ..	4.00	..	4.00	..	..	..	0.50	..	0.50	..	..	..
3.	Press Advertisements ..	2.00	..	2.00	..	..	..	0.40	..	0.40	..	..	..
4.	Song and Drama ..	5.00	..	5.00	..	..	..	0.70	..	0.70	..	..	..
5.	Organisation of Exhibitions ..	2.00	..	2.00	..	..	..	0.40	..	0.40	..	..	..
6.	Plan work celebrations ..	2.00	..	2.00	..	..	..	0.40	..	0.40	..	..	..
7.	Strengthening of the publicity organisation at the District Level ..	2.00	..	2.00	..	..	..	0.20	..	0.20	..	..	..

8. Organisation of Study Tours	0.50	0.50	..	..	..	0.10	0.10	..	..	..	..	..
9. Establishment of plan Library at State Headquarters	0.50	0.50	..	..	..	0.10	0.10	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL FOR ANDHRA PRADESH	20.00	20.00	..	..	..	3.30	3.30	..	..	..	..	..
Andhra Region	13.33	13.33	..	..	..	2.20	2.20	..	..	..	..	..
Telangana Region	6.67	6.67	..	..	..	1.10	1.10	..	..	..	..	..

STATISTICS

1. Strengthening of Planning Cell ..	1.29	1.28	0.01	..	..	0.27	0.26	0.01	..	..	..	..
2. Strengthening of National Income Unit ..	0.43	0.40	..	..	..	0.08	0.08	..	..	..	..	..
3. Strengthening of Official Statistics Wing ..	0.73	0.72	0.01	..	..	0.10	0.09	0.01	..	..	..	..
4. Strengthening of Labour Statistics Wing ..	0.92	0.91	0.01	..	..	0.12	0.11	0.01	..	..	..	..
5. Strengthening of Administrative Intelligence Unit	0.86	0.85	0.01	..	..	0.10	0.09	0.01	..	..	..	..
6. Strengthening of Economic Research Unit ..	0.80	0.77	0.03	..	..	0.02	0.17	0.14	0.03	..	..	0.02
GRAND TOTAL FOR ANDHRA PRADESH	5.00	4.93	0.07	..	..	0.02	0.84	0.77	0.07	..	..	0.02
Andhra Region	3.33	3.28	0.05	..	..	0.01	0.56	0.51	0.05	..	..	0.01
Telangana Region	1.67	1.65	0.02	..	..	0.01	0.28	0.26	0.02	..	..	0.01

*Centrally-sponsored Schemes—Only State share shown.

APPENDIX III

List of Schemes in the Third Five-Year Plan Spilling over to Fourth Five-Year Plan

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Total estimated cost</i>	<i>Expenditure up to the end of Second Plan</i>	<i>Outlay during 1961-66</i>	<i>Spill-over to IVth Plan</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Dairying and Milk Supply				
1. Integrated Milk Supply Scheme, Vijayawada	260·95	15·00	109·50	136·45
2. New Milk Schemes	21·00	..	20·00	1·00
3. Rural Creameries	10·00	..	6·00	4·00
4. Integrated Milk Supply Scheme, Hyderabad	174·15	11·00	64·50	98·65
Forests				
5. Establishment of Zoological Gardens ..	45·00	4·55	24·09	16·36
Co-operation, Warehousing, Marketing and Co-operative Farming				
6. Revitalisation of existing village credit societies	36·00	..	27·00	9·00
7. <i>Outright grant for Special Bad Debts Reserves of :</i>				
(a) Village Societies	93·00	..	75·00	18·00
(b) Central Banks }	29·00	..	25·00	4·00
8. <i>Community Development Programme</i> ..	7,565·00	2,625·30	2,550·00	2,389·70
9. <i>Nagarjunasagar Multi-Purpose Project</i> ..	9,112·00	4,017·00	4,500·00	595·00
Irrigation				
10. Pochampad Project	1,525·00	63·41	400·00	1,061·59
11. Vamsadhara Project	1,450·00	..	300·00	1,150·00
12. Vottigedda Project	77·82	..	76·00	1·82
13. Pampa Reservoir Scheme	61·24	..	59·00	2·24
14. Kanupur Canal Scheme	69·59	..	60·00	9·59
15. Pulivendla Scheme (Stage I)	153·00	..	140·00	13·00
16. Improvements to Upputeru from Railway Bridge to Kondangi Lock ..	68·78	..	68·00	0·78
17. Lankasagar Project	29·00	..	26·00	3·00
Power				
18. Srisaillam Hydro-Electric Scheme in conjunction with Nagarjunasagar Hydro-Electric Scheme	3,536·00	..	800·00	2,736·00

APPENDIX-III—Cont.

List of Schemes in the Third Five-Year Plan Spilling over to Fourth Five-Year Plan

(Rs. in lakhs)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
19. Transmission and distribution ..	1,400·00	..	650·00	750·00	
20. Rural Electrification	3,200·00	..	925·00	2,275·00	
21. Midget Stations	50·00	—	20·00	30·00	
Large and Medium Industries					
22. Expansion of Andhra Paper Mills at Rajahmundry (Stage I) ..	512·78	54·44	400·00	58·34	
Roads—Andhra Region					
23. <i>State Roads:</i>					
(a) Spill-over and New works ..	740·00	147·70	325·00	267·30	
(b) Upgrading of Roads taken over to the Control of Government ..	20·00	..	10·00	10·00	
24. State's share of National Highways ..	74·50	44·50	20·00	10·00	
Roads—Telangana Region					
25. <i>State Roads:</i>					
(a) Spill over and New works ..	555·00	136·85	180·00	238·15	
(b) Upgrading of Roads taken over to the control of Government ..	10·00	..	5·00	5·00	
Housing.					
26. Low-Income Group Housing (Co-operative sector)	183·00	..	153·00	30·00	
TOTAL ..	31,151·76	7,119·75	12,018·09	11,975·84	

APPENDIX—IV

List of Principal Projects costing Rs. 1 Crore and more included in the Plan

(Rs. in
lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Project	Estimated cost	Provision during 1961-1966	Spill over to Fourth Plan
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Dairying and Milk Supply				
1.	Integrated Milk Supply Scheme for Vijaya-wada Town.	260.95	109.50	136.45
2.	Integrated Milk Supply Scheme for Twin Cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.	174.15	64.50	98.65
Multipurpose, Major and Medium Irrigation Projects				
3.	Nagarjunasagar Multipurpose Project ..	9112.00	4500.00	595.00
4.	Bhairavanithippa Project ..	141.93	15.00	.
5.	T.B. Project High Level Canal ..	982.82	752.00	.
6.	T.B. Project Low Level Canal ..	1264.62	13.00	.
7.	K.C. Canal ..	659.30	100.00	.
8.	Rajolibanda Diversion Scheme ..	293.00	23.00	..
9.	Kaddam Project ..	601.00	90.00	.
10.	Pochampad Project ..	1525.00	400.00	1051.59
11.	Musi Project ..	250.00	15.30	..
12.	Vamsadhara Project ..	1450.00	300.00	1150.00
13.	Pulivendla scheme (Stage I) ..	153.00	140.00	13.00
Power				
14.	Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Scheme ..	1097.00	35.00	.
15.	Tungabhadra Nellore Hydro-Thermal Scheme	769.90	619.00	..
16.	Upper Sileru Hydro-Electric Scheme ..	927.58	706.90	.
17.	Srisailem Hydro-Electric Scheme in conjunction with Nagarjunasagar Hydro-Electric Scheme.	3536.00	800.00	2736.00

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
18.	Towards Andhra share of Dam at Guntavada or Balimela.	.. 300.00	300.00	..
19.	Ramagundam Thermal Station Extension Scheme.	.. 485.50	485.50	..
20.	Kothagudem Thermal scheme ..	.. 954.50	954.50	..
21.	Telangana Hydro-Thermal Scheme	.. 1857.65	572.20	..
Large and Medium Industries				
22.	Expansion of Andhra Paper Mills at Rajahmundry (Stage I).	.. 512.78	400.00	58.34
Urban Water Supply and Drainage				
	New Gosthani Scheme ..	.. 116.15	2.94	..
24.	Visakhapatnam Water Supply Improvements Scheme.	364.00	*202.31	..
25.	Manjeera Water Supply Scheme	.. 365.00	*200.00	..
Total		.. 28,153.83	11,801.55	5,849.03

* The balance required for these schemes during the Third Plan will be found from other sources.

