



**SECOND
FIVE YEAR PLAN**

DISTRICT PLAN

1957 - 58

MAHBUBNAGAR DISTRICT

**338.954A3
A 552 S**

**PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
ANDHRA PRADESH**

P C L

DISTRICT PLAN

1957—58

MAHBUBNAGAR DISTRICT



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PREFACE.

The District is in a way the pivot of the whole Structure of Planning. At that level plans from different sectors come intimately into the life of the people. It was therefore considered necessary to draft and publish the district plans. The District plans for the year 1956-57 were accordingly published for the 11 districts of the former Andhra State. A similar attempt has been made to work out the plans of all the 20 districts of Andhra Pradesh for the year 1957-58.

The book is divided into 2 parts ; Part I gives some general statistical information pertaining to the district together with a brief account of the State's Second year programme under the Plan and Part II gives the detailed programmes of development works. In addition to the various programmes which would benefit the district in particular, this book includes details of schemes that would benefit a particular region or the State as a whole but which are implemented in the district. For instance, research schemes to be worked at the Agricultural Research Station, Samalkot are shown in the District Plan of East Godavari. It is hoped that this publication would be of

some use at the district level. Suggestions to improve this publication are welcome and they may be communicated to the Deputy Secretary (Planning) Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

Hyderabad } C. NARASIMHAM,
28th January 1958. } Secretary to Government,
Planning and Development
Department.

PART I

GENERAL

INTRODUCTION

Mahbubnagar was formerly known as a Palmoor. It consisted of 10 taluqs viz: Mahbubnagar, Wanaparti, Atmakur, Makhtal, Pargi, Shadnagar, Kalvakurti, Achampet, Nagarkurnool, and Kollapur. Due to State's reorganisation, the Pargi taluq has been transferred to Hyderabad District and 2 taluqs of former Raichur District namely Alampur and Gadwal and 1 taluq of former Gulbarga District have been included in this district making a total of 12 taluqs in all.

SITUATION

The district lies between 15°2' and 17°14' of the Northern latitude and 77°2' and 79°10' of the Eastern longitude. It is separated from Kurnool and Guntur districts by the Krishna river, and is bound by it on the South and the South-east. Hyderabad District lies on its north, Nalgonda on the East and Raichur and Gulbarga on the west.

AREA AND POPULATION.

The District has an area of 6,981.11 sq. miles consisting of 4 Revenue Divisions and 12 taluqs. The classification of area of the district in 1955-56 is furnished below.

	Area in acres.	% to total area.
Total Geographical area	4,560,064	—
Area of Forests	785,929	17.2
Barren and unculturable land	281,598	6.2
Land put to non-agricultural uses.	164,465	3.6
Culturable waste	84,792	1.9
Permanent pastures and other grazing land.	197,989	4.3
Land under Miscellaneous trees, etc.	27,890	0.6
Current fallows	461,392	10.1
Other fallow lands	130,048	2.9
Net area sown	2,425,961	53.2
Area sown more than once	25,465	0.6
Gross Total cropped area:	2,451,426	53.8

There are 1,433 inhabited villages and 18 towns. The population of the district as per 1951 Census is 14.38 lakhs-12.82 lakhs rural and 1.56 lakhs urban. The number of towns and villages classified according to population is given below:

Population	Number of towns & villages.
100,000 above	....
50,000 to 100,000	2
20,000 to 50,000	1
10,000 to 20,000	13
5,000 to 10,000	127
2,000 to 5,000	325
1,000 to 2,000	493
500 to 1,000	490
Less than 500	
Total:	1,451

A classification of the population according to their livelihood is given below:-

LIVELIHOOD CLASSES

LIVELIHOOD CLASS	POPULATION			
	Rural	Urban	Total	%to total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
AGRICULTURAL				
I. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependents.	.... 492,125	21,330	513,455	41.43
II. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly un-owned and their dependents.	.... 149,200	7,233	156,433	12.62
III. Cultivating labourers and their dependents.	.... 227,755	12,668	240,423	19.40
IV. Non-cultivating owners of land-agricultural rent receivers and their dependents.	.... 27,803	2,424	30,227	2.44

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
NON-AGRICULTURAL					
V. Production (other than cultivation).	78,521	34,839	113,360	9.15
VI. Commerce	38,847	22,123	60,970	4.92
VII Transport	3,843	4,535	8,378	0.67
VIII Other Services and Miscellaneous sources.	69,688	46,484	116,172	9.37
Total:	<u>1,187,782</u>	<u>151,636</u>	<u>1239,418</u>	<u>100.0</u>

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The district has no regular shape and it stretches oblong and tapers towards the north. The surface of the district is highest in the north and west, and the general slope is from north-west to south-east.

H I L L S

In the South-east corner a range of hills extends from the north to south of the Amrabad taluq, consisting of flat-topped hills, rising one above the other, with the summits forming an extensive plateau.

R I V E R S

The principal river is Krishna which forms the south and south-eastern boundary of the district. Its main tributaries are Dindi and Pedda Vagu which drain the district.

GEOLOGICAL FEATURES AND MINERALS

A major portion of the district is composed of Peninsular Granite Complex except for some outliers of Deccan Trap rocks in Kodangal and Pargi Taluqs in the north and Purana sedimentaries in the south. The Dharwar schists run as a narrow band in Maktal taluq.

Appreciable quantities of Quartz suitable for glass industry have been reported from Basanapalli Mamunapur and near Kotakunda in Makhtal taluq, and Manikonda and Gazulupet in Mahbubnagar taluq.

The Purana sedimentaries in the north bank of the Krishna contain extensive deposits of limestones associated with shales and can be used in the cement industry. The Diamond occurrences reported from Pentlavalli, Kollapur taluq, Amargiri, Bollarum and at Ippalapalli may be mentioned. Good quantities of clays useful for ceramic industry occur in Srirangapur in Pargi taluk.

CLIMATE AND RAINFALL

There are remarkable differences of temperature and humidity in different parts of the district. The taluks of Pargi, Nagar-Kurnool and Amrabad are damp, while the taluks of Narayanpet, Mekhtal and Jadcherla are hot and dry. The average monthly temperature of the hottest months is 91°F. (32.8°C) while in January it drops down to 74°F (23.3°C). The particulars of the average rainfall and the average number of rainy days are given below :

RAINFALL AND RAINY DAYS.
(1955-56)

	Average rainfall.	Average rainy days.
South West Monsoon :	33.30	50
North East Monsoon.	3.48	6
Winter period.	0.01	....
Hot weather period.	2.63	3
Total	39.42	59

S O I L S

There are three types of soils known as Chalka, Masah and Ragead. Garden and rabi crops are raised in the masah while Kharif crops are raised on Chalka lands which occupy three-fifths of the entire cultivated area.

SOURCES OF WATER SUPPLY AND
IRRIGATION.

Tanks and wells are the main sources of irrigation. The sources of water supply and the area irrigated therefrom in the district are given below :—

SOURCES OF WATER SUPPLY

	Number
1. Government Canals.	N. A.
2. Tube wells (Private)	N. A.
3. Wells used for irrigation purposes only.	N. A.
(A) <i>Government</i> :	
(i) Masonary	N. A.
(ii) Non-masonry	N. A.
(B) <i>Private</i> :	
(i) Masonary	N. A.
(ii) Non-masonry	N. A.
4. Wells used for domestic purposes only	N. A.
5. Number of wells not in use	N. A.
6. <i>T a n k s</i>	
(i) With ayacuts of 100 acres or more.	436
(ii) With ayacuts of less than 100 acres.	3,847

AREA IRRIGATED.

Source.	Area irrigated in acres.
1. Government canals	14,819
2. Tanks.	166,966
3. Wells.	41,494
(a) Sole irrigation	
(b) Supplementing other sources.	

4. Other sources (Spring channels etc.)	7,493
5. Total net area irrigated.	230,672
6. Percentage of net area irrigated to the net area sown.	9.51
7. Area irrigated more than once in the same year.	23,449
8. Total gross area of crops irrigated.	254,121
9. Percentage of the total gross irrigated area to the total area sown.	10.37
10. Number of wells having independent Ayacuts.	—
11. Number of wells supplementing recognised sources of irrigation.	—
12. Percentage of area irrigated by wells having independent ayacuts to the total area irrigated.	17.99

C R O P S

The staple food crops are jawar and bajra with rice lachuva, savan and Kodra coming next in importance. A statement showing the area cultivated and out-turn of crops during 1955-56 is furnished below :

AREA AND OUT-TURN OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

I. Cereals :

Crops	Area in acres.	Percentage of area.	Total out-turn in tons.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Paddy.	264,656	10.80	69,277
2. Wheat.	5,559	0.23	343
3. Cholam.	706,760	28.83	105,854

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4. Cumbu.	124,141	5.06	17,250
5. Barli.	787	0.03	96
6. Maize.	36	00.00	4
7. Ragi.	92,959	3.79	10,912
8. Korra.	—	—	—
9. Varagu.	238,488	9.73	14,842
10. Samai.	—	—	—
11. Other cereals	1,178	0.05	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	1,434,564	58.52	218,578
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

II. Pulses :

1. Bengal gram	18,864	0.77	2,062
2. Green gram	12,142	0.50	550
3. Red gram	39,249	1.60	3,817
4. Black gram	4,979	0.20	414
5. Horse Gram	183,428	7.48	11,471
6. Others	16,233	0.66	1,096
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	274,895	11.21	19,410
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

III. Condiments and Spices :

1. Betel nuts	—	—	—
2. Chillies	41,821	1.71	2,735
3. Turmeric	60	0.00	327
4. Garlic	—	—	—
5. Corriander	2,988	0.12	—
6. Tamarind	—	—	—
7. Others	7,488	0.31	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	52,357	2.14	3,062
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

IV. Sugar Crops :

1. Sugarcane	209	0.01	288
2. Palmyra	—	—	—
3. Others	—	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	209	0.01	288
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

V. Fruits and Vegetables :

1. Bananas	93	0.00	—
2. Fruits of citrus variety.	8	0.00	—
3. Mangoes	1,897	0.08	—
4. Other fresh fruits.	182	0.01	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total fresh fruits	2,180	0.09	—
Plus dry fruits.	13	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
5. Sweet potatoes.	117	0.00	—
6. Onions.	2,180	0.09	4,596
7. Other vegetables.	1,845	0.08	—
Total Vegetables	4,142	0.17	4,596
Total fruits and vege- tables including root crops :	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6,335	0.26	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

VI. Other Miscellaneous :

Food crops.	10	0.00	—
Total food crops.	1,768,370	72.14	—

NON-FOOD CROPS

I. Fibres :

1. Cotton.	5,210	0.21	390 (Bales of 392 lbs.)
2. Bombay hemp.	3,397	0.14	3,394 (Bales of 400 lbs.)
3. Sun-hemp.	646	0.03	42 Tons.
4. Other fibres.	613	0.02	—
Total fibres :	<u>9,866</u>	<u>0.40</u>	<u>—</u>

II. Oil Seeds :

1. Groundnut.	401,370	16.37	79,011
2. Cocoanut.	3	0.00	—
3. Gingelly.	17,197	0.70	740
4. Rape and Mustard.	153	0.01	7
5. Other edible seeds	20,203	0.82	—
6. Linseed	2,108	9.09	109
7. Castor.	222,703	0.09	16,963
8. Other non-edible seeds	2,185	0.09	—
Total oil seeds :	<u>665,922</u>	<u>27.17</u>	<u>69,830</u>

<i>III. Indigo</i>	266	0.00	—
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IV. Drugs and Narcotics :

1. Indian hemp	—	—	—
2. Betel-vines	47	0.00	—
3. Tobacco	4,509	0.18	977
Total	<u>4,562</u>	<u>0.18</u>	<u>—</u>

V. Fodder Crops :	2,409	0.10	
Other drugs	6		—
VI. Green Manure			
Crops.		—	—
(1) Indigo	—	—	—
VII. Miscellaneous	31	0.00	—
VIII. Total Non-food			
Crops.	683,056	27.86	—
Total gross cropped area.	2451,426	100.00	—
Areas cropped more than once.	25,465	—	—
Net cropped area.	2425,961	—	—

INDUSTRIES.

There are no large scale industries in this district. Among small scale industries 16 rice mills, 12 vegetable oil and 15 tobacco factories, 4 ground-nut decorticators and 1 cotton ginning and pressing factory may be mentioned.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

Weaving of coarse cotton cloth of various descriptions is prevalent in all parts of the district. In Narayanapet, silk sarees and dhoties with gold borders are made for export to Poona, Sholapur, Bombay and Baroda. Ordinary woollen blankets are made by the dhangaris in Mukthal, Deverkonda, Nagar-Kurnool and Amrabad.

OTHER ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

There is an old hill fort at Pangal which has seven pallisades. The fort has a perennial spring of clear, sparkling water. Mananore is a hilly place surrounded by beautiful landscape. On a hill lies a State prison for political prisoners.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

There are 13 Municipalities. i. e., Mahbubnagar, Nagar-Kurnool, Kalvakurthi, Mukthal, Achampet, Badepalli, Amarchinta (Atmakur), Farooqnagar (Shadnagar), Kollapur, Wanaparthy, Kodangal, Kosigi and Alampur and 204 grama panchayats.

POSTS & TELEGRAPH OFFICES

There are 25 sub-offices. 173 branch offices and 4 Telegraph Offices in the District.

R O A D S

The total length of roads in the district is 654 miles, comprising of 464 miles of Metal Roads and 190 miles of Muram roads.

F O R E S T S

The Mahbubnagar District contains large tracts of forests which cover 17.2% of the total Geographical area. The taluqs of Amrabad, Pargi and Koilkonda are mostly covered with forests. The important trees that grown in these forests are teak, ebony, eppa, bijasal, nallamaddi and bamboos.

RAILWAYS

The Secunderabad-Dronachallam metre guage line of the Central Railway crosses the District on the west, Jedcherla and Mahbubnagar being principal stations.

WATER SUPPLY ARRANGEMENTS.

Water for drinking is supplied through pipes so far as Mahboobnagar town is concerned. Wells are the main source of water supply for drinking in the villages.

CO-OPERATION.

There are 61 Non-agricultural and 654 Agricultural Co-operative Societies in the District with a membership of 18,960 and 52,246 respectively. (1955-56).

M E D I C A L

The total number of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the District is 14. *

E D U C A T I O N

The number of Educational Institutions in the District is as follows :

(a) <i>Schools</i> (1955-56)	
(1) High Schools	5
(2) Middle Schools	20
(3) Primary Schools	1,116
(4) Adult Education Centres	29
(5) Special and professional Schools	5
(b) <i>Colleges</i> (1956-57)	
(1) Arts & Science Colleges	Nil
(2) Professional Colleges	Nil

* The hospitals and dispensaries in Alampur, Gadwal and Kodangal are not included in this (1954-55.)

AN OUTLINE OF THE SECOND YEAR
PROGRAMME OF THE SECOND PLAN.

The outlay during the Second Year of the Second Plan was fixed at Rs. 34 crores after discussions with the team of Officers from the Planning Commission and the Central Ministries, in January 1957. Subsequent to that, the provisions earmarked for each scheme had to be slightly altered in view of the changes suggested by the Central Ministries, when schemes, for which Central assistance was expected, were sent up to them for their acceptance and in view of the changes proposed by the various Departments subject to the ceilings fixed for each head of development. The latest allocations made for each head of development can be seen from Statement I.

The bulk of the provisions, made during 1957-58 is taken away by Irrigation and Power Schemes constituting about 40 percent of the total provision. The outlay on Agricultural programmes constitute 21 percent and that on Social Services 19 percent, Industries and Transport accounting for only 7 percent and 3 percent respectively. The percentage of provision made for each head of Development to the total provision is given in Statement I.

The outlay during the current year has increased by Rs. 421.666 lakhs compared to the original outlay proposed for the year 1956-57. This is natural because the rate of expenditure becomes larger as the projects included in the plan period and administrative arrangements are developed. The provisions during 1956-57 and 1957-58 under major heads of development

can be seen from Statement 2. Though the priorities followed in the programme for both the years are similar it will be seen that there has been increased provisions under all the other heads of development excepting under Agriculture and Irrigation and Power.

Statement No. 1

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PLAN OUTLAY DURING 1957-58.

S. No.	Head of Development.	PROVISION DURING 1957-58			% to the total plan provision.
		Andhra	Telangana (Rs. in lakhs)	Andhra Pradesh.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
I.	AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES	460·580	238·560	699·140	20·57
1.	Agricultural Production.	101·460	43·840	145·300	4·27
2.	Minor Irrigation.	31·190	34·930	66·120	1·95
3.	Land Development.	9·490	5·000	14·490	0·43
4.	Animal Husbandry.	28·370	18·420	46·790	1·38
5.	Dairying and Milk Supply.	6·080	2·540	8·620	0·25
6.	Forests.	10·640	6·730	17·370	0·51
7.	Soil Conservation.	16·470	5·340	21·810	0·64
8.	Fisheries.	8·310	7·360	15·670	0·46
9.	Cooperation.	18·770	15·080	33·850	1·00
10.	Warehousing and Marketing.	36·550	2·420	38·970	1·15

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
11.	Miscellaneous.	0·250	0·540	0·790	0·02
12.	N. E. S. and Community Projects.	193·000	96·360	289·360	8·52
II.	IRRIGATION AND POWER:	1129·290	448·100	1577·390	46·40
13.	Multi-purpose Projects.	350·000	200·000	550·000	16·18
14.	Irrigation.	266·020	75·050	341·070	10·03
15.	Power.	513·270	173·050	686·320	20·19
III.	INDUSTRIES:	177·860	73·010	250·870	7·38
16.	Major and Medium Industries.	45·060	....	45·060	1·33
17.	Village and Small-scale Industries.	132·800	73·010	205·810	6·05
IV.	TRANSPORT:	79·210	39·620	118·830	3·49
18.	Roads and Road Transport.	79·210	39·620	118·830	3·49
V.	SOCIAL SERVICES:	384·397	263·651	648·048	19·07
19.	Education.	119·364	94·791	214·155	6·30
20.	Medical.	66·490	47·350	113·840	3·35
21.	Public Health.	86·360	33·340	119·700	3·52
22.	Housing.	38·890	69·370	108·260	3·18

23.	Labour and Labour Welfare.	4·850	7·530	12·380	0·36
24.	Welfare of Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes:	21·260	6·280	27·540	0·81
25.	Welfare of Scheduled Tribes.	36·723	3·140	39·863	1·17
26.	Women Welfare.	4·460	....	4·460	0·13
27.	Social Welfare.	6·000	1·850	7·850	0·23
VI.	MISCELLANEOUS:	101·504	3·774	105·278	3·09
28.	Development of Capital.	85·500	....	85·500	2·52
29.	Municipal Roads and Development Works.	9·560	....	9·560	0·28
30.	Broadcasting.	2·460	0·990	3·450	0·10
31.	Publicity.	2·134	1·764	3·898	0·11
32.	Bureau of Economics and Statistics.	1·850	1·020	2·870	0·08
	Total.	2333·861	1065·695	3399·556	100·00

Statement No. 2.

S. No.	Head of Development.	PROVISION DURING 1956-57				PROVISION DURING 1957-58			
		Andhra	Telangana	Andhra Pradesh	% to total provision.	Andhra	Telangana	Andhra Pradesh	% to total provision.
		(Rs. in lakhs)				(Rs. in lakhs)			
1.	Agricultural Programmes.	329·790	325·070	654·860	21·99	460·580	238·560	699·140	20·57
2.	Irrigation and Power	1143·420	498·760	1642·180	55·15	1129·290	448·100	1577·390	46·40
3.	Industries.	107·480	55·260	162·740	5·46	177·860	73·010	250·870	7·38
4.	Transport.	60·330	22·500	82·830	2·78	79·210	39·620	118·830	3·49
5.	Social Services.	227·960	134·330	362·290	12·17	384·397	263·651	648·048	19·07
6.	Miscellaneous.	70·770	2·220	72·990	2·45	101·504	3·774	105·278	3·09
Total		1939·750	1038·140	2977·890	100·00	2332·841	1066·715	3399·556	100·00

PART II

PROGRAMMES OF DEVELOPMENT

Agricultural Production

SEED MULTIPLICATION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Under this scheme, improved seeds of Paddy, Jowar, Wheat, Maize, Cotton, Castor, Surgarcane and Pulses will be purchased from registered growers who produce pure seed on their holdings under strict departmental supervision and distributed to cultivators in Telangana region at subsidised rates. During the year 1957-58, 15,730 Maunds. of Paddy seeds, 645 Maunds of Jowar, 65 Mds. of Wheat, and 32 Maunds of Pulses will be distributed to the ryots of this district. Subsidy at Rs 2/ per maund for Paddy, Wheat Maize and Re1/ per Maund for Jowar will be allowed to ryots on seeds so distributed.

DISTRIBUTION OF GREEN MANURE SEED LIKE SUNHEMP AND DHAINCHA.

Application of green manures is one of the popular methods for achieving increased yields in agriculture. With a view to encourage the application of green manures in Telangana Region, it is proposed to distribute green manure seeds like Sunhemp and Dhaincha at subsidised rates. During 1957-58, 420 Maunds of green manure seeds will be distributed to the ryots of this District allowing a subsidy of Re 1/- per maund.

DISTRIBUTION OF SUPER PHOSPHATE.

The soils in Telangana area are deficient in Phosphoric acid. It is, therefore, proposed to encourage the use of superphosphates by distributing it to cultivators on short-term loan basis. During 1957-58, 5,400 tons

of Superphosphates will be purchased by the Department and Distributed to agriculturists in Telangana region. Of this, 1,100 tons will be available for distribution to the ryots of this District. The entire cost of the fertilizers will be recovered from the ryots as short-term loans.

DISTRIBUTION OF SULPHUR AND ADOPTION OF PLANT PROTECTION METHODS.

The object of the scheme is to equip the Agriculture Department for carrying out remedial measures on a large scale to control Pests and diseases of crops in Telangana region. In order to carry out these measures effectively, 5 Power sprayers, 30 Pressure Sprayers, 30 Hand Operated Dusters, 2 Tool Kits, 15 Petromaxes and 2 Typewriters will be purchased during the current year besides appointing additional plant protection staff. Taccavi loans to the tune of Rs 1.95 lakhs will be granted to cultivators for undertaking Plant Protection methods in their fields. Chemicals and pesticides and hand operated dusters and sprayers will be distributed to cultivators, at subsidised rates. 18.5 tons of sulphur will also be distributed in order to protect jowar crop from the smut disease which causes severe loss to the crop. The cost of the sulphur will be recovered from the ryots in full. The benefits under this scheme will be available to the Agriculturists of this district also. An area of 5,800 acres will be covered with plant protection measures in the district during the current year.

MECHANICAL CULTIVATION BY STATE TRACTORS.

As tractors are too costly for an average agriculturist to purchase, he will have to take the aid of State tractors which are supplied on hire system. But the average cost of tractor ploughing undertaken by State tractors is not attractive to ryots. It is, therefore proposed to supply the tractors available with the Department for ploughing in Telangana region at subsidised rates to the needy ryots. During 1957-58, ploughing will be undertaken in this district by State tractors in an area of 400 acres.

MECHANICAL CULTIVATION BY PRIVATE TRACTORS.

Departmental tractors alone cannot meet the demand from cultivators for ploughing. It is, therefore, proposed to entrust tractor ploughing work to private agencies owning tractors, under departmental supervision. A loan assistance of Rs. 5, 000/- will be provided to them for this purpose during 1957-58. It will be available to the applicants, if any, from this district also.

GROW MORE FOOD STAFF

In Telangana Region, the Assistant Directors of Agriculture in the Districts have to attend to multifarious duties and are required to tour for a major part of the year. Due to their frequent tours and long absence from the headquarters on tour, even the most urgent cases get delayed. In order to avoid such delays and to ensure the effective implementation of the various Grow More Food Schemes envisaged in the Second

Five Year Plan, the employment of an Agricultural Assistant with some clerical staff is quite essential to assist the Assistant Director of Agriculture in his day to day administration as well as in technical matters.

At present, no Agricultural Assistants have been appointed for extension work in some of the taluks of Telangana Region. It is, therefore, necessary to provide at least one Agricultural Assistant to each taluk for carrying on extension work. During 1957-1958, it is proposed to recruit 14 Agricultural Assistant besides the appointment of 9 Upper Division Clerks and 8 Lower Division Clerks. This district will get its share of the staff for the effective implementation of the various Grow More Food Schemes.

COMPOSTING OF URBAN WASTE

The scheme aims at improvement of manure production in Municipalities of Telangana Region by conserving all the available resources and converting them into compost by improved methods. At present, a compost Development Officer with three Assistant Bio-Chemists has been attending to this work. As this staff is inadequate to encourage and advise the Municipalities and Town Committees in the preparation of compost from the town refuse, 6 Assistant Bio-Chemists with equal number of Fieldmen will be appointed during the year 1957-1958. It is also proposed to demonstrate during Exhibitions and other festive occasions when large gatherings are collected, the improved and scientific methods of composting.

Refuse from slaughter houses and distilleries contain rich percentage of nitrogen which will be useful

to prepare compost. But some of the local bodies find it difficult to purchase such refuse and prepare compost. It is, therefore, proposed to finance the local bodies to purchase the refuse and convert it as compost as a sort of incentive for them. It is also proposed to give subsidies to the Municipalities for meeting the loss involved in the manufacture of compost and its distribution to new centres on the whole, 8,000 tons of compost will be manufactured in this district during the current year.

PRODUCTION OF PEDIGREE FRUIT PLANTS

Under this scheme, grafts or cuttings of important fruit trees of outstanding merit will be obtained and distributed to cultivators for establishment of orchards. The cost of the plants distributed will be recovered from the ryots as Taccavi loans. During the year 1957-1958, 20,950 plants will be distributed to the ryots in Telangana Region. Of these 1,005 plants will be distributed to the orchardists of this District.

HORTICULTURAL EXTENSION SCHEMES.

With a view to develop horticulture in the Telangana region, it is proposed to appoint one Head Gardner for each district during the year 1957-58. Small nurseries are also proposed to be opened at the district Headquarters of 6 districts to enable the cultivators in the districts to obtain reliable seeds, seedlings and fruit plants. One of the nurseries will be opened in Mahbubnagar District.

TRAINING OF FARMERS IN OIL ENGINES

A large number of oil engines and pumping sets are being distributed under Grow More Food Schemes

every year. In addition, cultivators are also purchasing oil engines privately. But great difficulty is being experienced by the farmers to maintain the oil engines in good condition and to run them efficiently. The need for imparting training to farmers in the installation, maintenance and running of oil engines, fault checking and minor repairs is therefore imperative. During the year 1957-58, it is proposed to establish 6 mobile centres for the training in oil engines at the rate of one each in the districts of Warangal, Karimnagar, Nalgonda, Khammam, Mahbubnagar and Hyderabad. 20 Farmers at a time will be trained in each of these centres for a period of two weeks. The farmers will also be given training for selecting the proper size of centrifugal pumps, their installation and pipe fixing. In all, 555 farmers will be trained during the current year.

ESTABLISHMENT OF EXPLORATORY STATION FOR NEPANI TOBACCO AT ALAMPUR

During the year 1957-58, it is proposed to set up an Exploratory Station for Nepani Tobacco at Alampur at a cost of Rs 0.15 lakh. The object of the scheme is the same as that of the exploratory Stations at Kazipet and Burgampahad; but the variety will be Nepani Tobacco which is different from G. W. A. tobacco and Virginia tobacco. A sum of Rs 0.04 lakh by way of grant will be made available by the Centre for the implementation of the scheme.

PURCHASE AND DISTRIBUTION OF OIL ENGINES.

Under this scheme, it is proposed to purchase and distribute oil engine pumpsets to Agriculturists in Telangana Region on loan basis. The loanees will be given the fullest choice of purchasing any of the approved makes of oil engine pumpsets. They will have to pay 10% of the cost of the engine direct to the supplying firm while the remaining 90% of the cost of engine and the full cost of pipes and accessories will be paid by the Government. The total loan to be advanced by the Government to the loanee will be subject to the 50% of the valuation of the security offered as per Taccavi Rules. During 1957-58, 9 oil engine pumpsets will be distributed to the ryots in this district.

SINKING OF NEW WELLS.

Under this scheme, it is proposed to advance taccavi loans to cultivators for sinking new wells subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,500/- for each well. The loan amount will be disbursed in two instalments, one at the commencement of the work and the other when the work has sufficiently advanced and the Officers feel that it would be completed. Interest on the loan amount will be charged at $6\frac{1}{4}\%$ per annum while the loan will be recovered in equated instalment spread over a period of 5 years. The beneficiaries under this scheme will be required to execute a bond to grow only food crops on the entire area commanded by the well for a period of 5 years from its completion, the failure of which will entail recovery of the entire loan amount immediately along with interest chargeable from the date of completion of the well. During 1957-58, it is proposed to

advance loans for sinking 43 new wells in this district on the conditions mentioned above.

REPAIRS TO OLD WELLS.

The scheme envisages the grant of loans to cultivators for carrying out repairs to old wells. The maximum amount of loan that can be granted for repairs to each well will be limited to Rs. 750/- and the conditions of the loan will be the same as those imposed for new wells. During the year 1957-58, it is proposed to grant loans for carrying out repairs to 20 old wells in this District.

WELL BORING.

The Department has at present 17 boring machines out of which 7 are new and 10 are old machines. After allocation of the share of the machines to Marathwada and Karnatak, only 10 machines will remain for use in this State. As there is heavy demand for sinking bore wells, the present strength of the machines is inadequate to cope with the demand. It is, therefore, proposed to purchase 2 boring machines with ancillary equipments and a transport truck during the year 1957-58. The expenditure on the staff required for running the machines will be collected from the the beneficiaries at the rate of Rs. 10/- per running foot of work. Well boring will be undertaken to sink 16 bore wells in this District during the current year.

MULTIPLICATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF IMPROVED SEEDS.

With a view to step up agricultural production during the Second Five Year Plan period, the Government of India in the Ministry of Agriculture and the

Planning Commission recommended to the State Governments a scheme for the establishment of a seed farm and the construction of a seed store in each of the C. D. and N. E. S. Blocks in the country. The average size of a seed farm will be 25 acres of which 5 to 10 acres will be dry land and the rest wet land. Only food crops, viz. Paddy, Millets, pulses etc., and other crops like green manures are proposed to be included in this scheme. Commercial crops like sugarcane, oil seeds, cotton and tobacco are excluded as they are dealt with under separate schemes.

One important feature proposed for this scheme is that gradually secondary seed farms will be eliminated in view of the fact, that ryots usually prefer seed produced on Government farms to that produced on ryots' fields. The foundation seed that is produced in the Agricultural Research Stations of the Department will be supplied to the 25 acre seed farms in the Development Blocks. These seed farms will be useful in producing the nucleus seed on a large scale for distribution in the Second Year to registered growers for maintaining primary seed farms. These registered growers will produce pure seed on their holdings under strict departmental supervision. About 50 per cent of the production from these registered growers will be procured and stocked in the various seed stores for distribution to the cultivators. The need for secondary seed farms will thus be eliminated and the entire cultivated area in the block is expected to be covered with pure seed in the course of 3 to 4 years. During

the current year, it is proposed to establish 71 seed farms and construct 71 stores in the State. Of these, 3 seed farms and 3 seed stores will be located in Shadnagar, Kalvakurthi and Kollapur blocks of this district.

AGRONOMIC TRIALS.

With a view to derive maximum benefit from the use of irrigation that will be made available on completion of the irrigation projects by the end of the Second Plan, the I. C. A. R. have proposed to obtain and make available before the plan period timely advice to cultivators regarding water requirements of crops, their manurial doses etc., in relation of different soil types. To obtain this information, the I. C. A. R. has prepared a consolidated scheme for sample fertiliser trials in cultivators' fields. The object of these trials is:

(I) to study the response curve for nitrogen alone and in presence of phosphorous;

(II) to study the response curve for phosphorous in the presence of nitrogen;

(III) to study the response to potash in the presence of nitrogen and phosphorous;

(IV) to study the relative value of nitrogenous fertilisers viz. Ammonium sulphate, urea, ammonium sulphate-nitrate and other nitrogenous fertilisers that may be manufactured in the country;

(V) to study the relative value of phosphate fertilisers viz. Superphosphate and dicalcium phosphate; and

(VI) to correlate soil conditions with crop growth and yield.

During 1957-58, experiments will be conducted in 10 districts of the State with the assistance of special staff consisting of 5 Supervisors, 1 Chemical Assistant, 1 Laboratory Assistant, 40 fieldman, 1 U. D. Accountant, 1 Laboratory Attender and one Peon. This is one of the districts selected for conducting the experiments during the current year.

IMPROVEMENTS OF LOCAL MANURIAL RESOURCES.

The object of the scheme is to raise the present level of manure production in villages by conserving all the locally available resources and converting them into compost by improved methods. At present, this kind of manure production is estimated at one ton per adult cattle. With better attention, it is hoped that it can be stepped up to two tons per adult cattle and the quality of the manure improved by raising the nitrogen content from 0.5% to 1%. In the context of the several fertiliser schemes proposed to be implemented during the Second Five Year Plan, it is felt, that unless the fertilisers used are judiciously supplemented by organic manures like compost, the texture of the soil is bound to deteriorate. It is, therefore, programmed to make better use of the local manurial resources with a view to build up soil fertility. During 1957-58, it is proposed to implement the scheme in two blocks of this district. One Special Agricultural Demonstrator designated as Compost Inspector and one Fieldman will be appointed for the implementation of the scheme. The Compost Inspector and Fieldmen who are to be posted for working in the scheme will be given training

or a fortnight in the preparation of compost manure, its storage and utilisation. After completing the training, these Compost Inspectors and Fieldmen will in turn give necessary training to the farmers who will be selected at the rate of one per village from the selected blocks.

DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

During 1957-58, it is proposed to purchase and distribute improved agricultural implements to the small agriculturists in Andhra area under the hire-purchase system as in the case of oil engines and electric motor pumpsets. The object is to make the improved agricultural implements available under the hire-purchase system to the needy agriculturists of the low income group who constitute a major section of the ryots who cannot otherwise purchase them on outright cash payment basis. All the terms and conditions under the hire-purchase system of oil engines and electric motor pumpsets except the levying of 3% centage charge will be applicable to this scheme also. A maximum loan of Rs 800/- will be advanced in the shape of implements to each ryot on personal security at an interest of 4% per annum and it will be recovered in 4 equal instalments. An amount of Rs 1.00 lakh has been provided under this scheme during the year 1957-58. The benefits under this scheme will be available to the ryots of this district also.

MINOR IRRIGATION

BREACHED TANKS (SPILL OVER WORKS)

At the commencement of the first Plan, about 3700 tanks with an ayacut of 2.80 lakhs acres were in a

breached condition in Telangana region. At the end of the first plan, only 1329 tanks with an ayacut of 89,884 acres were completed. During the second plan period it is proposed to repair 598 breached tanks out of which 390 tanks will be repaired during the current year in Telangana towards which an amount of Rs 26.0 lakhs has been earmarked during the current year. 60 breached tanks are proposed to be repaired during 1957-58 in Mahboobnagar District.

NEW SCHEMES.

In addition to the repair of 390 tanks mentioned earlier, it is proposed to repair 283 new tanks also during the current year in Telangana region for which a sum of Rs 4.93 lakhs has been provided. 63 tanks are proposed to be repaired during 1957-58 in Mahboobnagar District.

Land Development

LAND RECLAMATION AND MECAHNICAL CULTIVATION WITH TRACTORS AND BULLODOZERS.

To accelerate extensive cultivation, tractors and bulldozers have been coming into greater use. In view of the large river valley and other irrigation projects undertaken, the demand for these machines is increasing particularly from regions where dry and garden cultivation predominate. The use of tractors has distinct advantages in certain operations such as :

- (a) reclamation of waste or weed infected lands;
- (b) cultivation of lands in sparsely populated areas where there is a shortage of labour;

- (c) drainage and soil conservation operations such as contour-bunding, terracing, ridging etc.

According to some estimates, there is a saving of three-eighths to half in expenditure for earth work by the use of these machines. The bulldozers which are now available for hire to needy ryots by the Department are quite inadequate to meet the ever increasing demand. Further, most of the bulldozers, available have run out of their complete life and as such they will have to be replaced immediately. It was, therefore, proposed to acquire 44 new bulldozers during the Second Plan Period. During 1957-58, it is proposed to purchase 13 bulldozers which will be available for use of the ryots in this district also.

RECLAMATION OF WASTE LAND AND SCRUB FORESTS.

The demand for cultivators in Telangana region for bulldozers to reclaim scrub forests and highly eroded and gullied fields is increasing. It is, therefore proposed to purchase 3 bulldozers at an estimated cost of Rs 4.15 lakhs during 1957-58. These bulldozers will be available for hire to the ryots of this district also. Hire charges at Rs 25/ per acre will be collected from the beneficiaries.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

ESTABLISHMENT OF STATIONERY VETERINARY HOSPITALS

There is an increasing demand for the Veterinary Hospitals especially in the rural areas as most of the taluks are

not having stationery Veterinary Hospitals. It is therefore proposed to open 8 Hospitals in Telangana area during 1957-58 out of which one will be in this District. These hospitals will be opened at important places noted for commerce and cattle population to render Veterinary aid to the ailing cattle and treat them regularly.

ESTABLISHMENT OF RURAL VETERINARY DISPENSARIES

In order to control out breaks of contagious diseases and to render Veterinary aid to the ailing cattle and also to cope up with any emergencies like epidemics, it is proposed to open 11 rural dispensaries during 1957-58 in the remote villages of Telangana area out of which one will be in this District. Each Dispensary will be under the charge of a Veterinary Livestock Inspector whose work will be supervised by a qualified Veterinarian.

SHEEP AND WOOL DEVELOPMENT CENTRES

Wool is one of the major sources for carrying foreign exchange. The sheep also provide meat, manure and felts the value of which works out to lakhs of rupees every year. This rural occupation having been in the hands of nomadic shepherds has not received the same attention in the past as industries like cotton and jute to enable the shepherds to earn their livelihood from sheep breeding, it is proposed to establish 4 sheep and wool Development Extension Centres in Telangana during 1957-58 at a cost of Rs. 0.77 lakh out of which one will be established in this District.

POULTRY EXTENSION CENTRES

Efforts have been made to start small poultry units in some of the districts attached to Veterinary hospital to popularise poultry farming on modern lines and the public are taking keen interest in this industry. In accordance with the Policy of the Government of India for the development of Poultry Industry, it is proposed to start 2 poultry extension centres one in Hyderabad District and the other in Mahbubnagar District during 1957-58 at a cost of Rs. 0.56 lakh.

SUPPLY OF MEDICINES AND EQUIPMENT

Veterinary dispensaries are functioning in every taluk headquarters and in some of the important villages as well and the demand for the supply of medicines and equipment is increasing day by day. The present grant is insufficient to meet the requirements of these institutions and it is feared that all the animals will not be treated properly for want of medicines if the grant is not enhanced in time. An amount of Rs. 0.37 lakh has therefore been provided for the supply of medicines and equipment to veterinary dispensaries in the Telangana region during 1957-58 by which the Veterinary dispensaries of this district will also be benefited.

SUPPLY OF JEEP CARS TO OFFICERS OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT.

The activities of the Development are expanding day by day and frequent visits of officers to the field of operation and Development Blocks have become

quite essential to alert the staff. This is only possible when quick transport facilities are provided for the officers. The importance of quick transport to control the outbreaks of contagious diseases and to rush men and medicines to the scene of outbreak particularly in the remote villages of the District will need no emphasis. Hence it is proposed to purchase 4 jeeps at a cost of Rs. 0.76 lakh during 1957-58 for the use of the officers but it is not yet decided to which District the Jeeps will be allotted.

CATTLE SHOWS IN THE DISTRICT.

This scheme is intended to arrange cattle shows in all Telangana districts on the eve of different Jataras, Urus, Melas and important local fairs. Prizes will be awarded to the owners of best animals in the shape of silver bangles and cash in order to carry on effective propaganda regarding improved methods of breeding, feeding and management of the animals. The ryots will be induced to breed good animals of economic utility and maintain their livestock in good condition. Veterinary stalls will be arranged in the cattle shows and the activities of the Department will be explained to the rural people. The amount provided during 1957-58 for this scheme is Rs. 0.54 lakh.

FORESTS

ORGANISATION AND STRENGTHENING OF TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS

In Telangana, there are 12 territorial forest divisions besides 2 afforestation-cum-territorial divisions. During the Second Plan, it is proposed to take up in addition to

soil conservation work, anti-erosion and afforestation works and development of the existing forests by plantation works in order to replenish the diminishing stock with important commercial species and timber required for industries. Added to this, cultural operations, boundary lines, demarcation of merged areas of the former Jagirs, Samasthanams etc., have to be carried out and compartment and series lines have to be demarcated and kept clear of growth in all the divisions for which working plans have been prepared. To carry out all these works, 3 Assistant Conservators, 13 Range Officers, 3 Clerks and 3 peons were appointed during 1956-57 in Telangana area. An amount of Rs. 0.120 lakh has been allotted to Mahbubnagar District during 1957-58 for the continuance of the staff connected with this scheme.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR SOIL CONSERVATION WORKS.

Under this scheme, it is proposed to acquire barren and eroded waste land in possession of private parties with a view to bringing them under afforestation. During 1956-57, an area of about 4000 acres was acquired in Hyderabad district. It is proposed to acquire land to the extent of 5,400 acres during the current year also for which a provision of Rs. 1.41 lakhs has been made. The extent to be acquired in this district has not yet been decided.

ARTIFICIAL REGENERATION IN FUEL AND POLE FORESTS.

This scheme aims at improving the productive capacity of the forest areas taken over by the Department

in Nalgonda, Mahboobnagar, Hyderabad, Medak and Nizamabad Districts by raising artificial regeneration plots in denuded open areas and reclothing them with hardy and economic species. In Telangana during 1956-57 plantations have been raised in an area of 75 acres and trenching has been done in 525 acres. It is proposed to carry out trenching, bunding and filling in a further area of 100 acres during the current year besides sowing and planting in an area of 100 acres trenched last year in this district for which a provision of Rs. 0.028 lakhs has been made.

NURSERIES UNDER FOREST DEVELOPMENT.

This scheme aims at establishing nursery units at various centres in Warangal, Karimnagr, Mahboobnagar and Medak Districts with a view to meet the demand for seedlings to feed the plantation acres taken up for afforestation and regeneration under the Second Five Year Plan. It is proposed to raise one nursery in Mahboobnagar district during 1957-58 at a cost of Rs. 0.052 lakhs.

SOIL CONSERVATION

CONTOUR BUNDING.

Soil erosion is a problem in most of the taluks in Telangana Region due to the steep nature of lands. Soil conservation measures like contour bunding, terracing, ploughing along the contours and strip cropping are therefore necessary in these areas to control soil erosion, conserve moisture and there by increase crop yields. Soil Conservation scheme originally sanctioned in the year 1955 for implementation in selected blocks of the

erstwhile Hyderabad State has since been extended to all the districts of Telangana Region. Under this scheme, contour-bunding will be taken up on medium and light soil consisting mainly of red sandy loams. In some places, red clay loams will also be met with specially in the districts of Hyderabad, Mahbubnagar, Medak and Nalgonda. During the year 1957-58, it is proposed to construct bunds on contour lines on an area of 6,250 acres at a total cost of Rs 5.34 lakhs. The land will be made available by the cultivators and the Assistant Soil Conservationist will supervise the work of his subordinates in these areas. Loans to an extent of Rs 2.76 lakhs will be granted for the construction of contour bunds and waste weirs on cultivators' fields and the beneficiaries will have to repay them in easy instalments spread over a period of 15 years. An area of 1,000 acres will be covered by contour bunding in this district during the year 1957-58.

F I S H E R I E S

DISTRIBUTION OF FRY, FINGERLINGS AND STOCKINGS.

Under this scheme, nurseries will be constructed and fish seed purchased and reared in them for subsequent stocking in reservoirs. In the breeding season fries will be collected and reared in nurseries and finally stocked in selected tanks. This will result in increased fish production. During the year 1957-58, it is proposed to construct 25 nurseries in the various fish seed collection centres of the Telangana region at a cost of Rs. 1.19 lakhs out of which an amount of Rs. 0.13 lakh

has been allotted to Mahboobnagar District and 32 tons of fish is expected to be produced during the current year in this district.

SCHEME FOR INCREASING FISH PRODUCTION IN SELECTED ZONES.

The scheme aims at fish culture in selected tanks on scientific lines. Under this scheme, it is proposed to select five zones, one in each of the districts of Nizamabad, Medak, Warangal, Karimnagar and Mahbubnagar. Each zone will comprise 12 selected tanks. In order to achieve good results, scientific methods of pisciculture will be applied from the liberation of fingerlings to the exploitation of fish for sale to consumers. The scheme was sanctioned during the year 1956-57 with special staff comprising 5 inspectors of fisheries, 5 fieldmen and 60 fishermen. But it could not be implemented due to late sanction. An amount of Rs. 0.12 lakh has been allotted to Mahboobnagar district during 1957-58 for implementation of this scheme and an increase of 5 tons of fish is expected.

ASSISTANCE TO CO-OPERATIVES.

In order to better the condition of fishermen financially and professionally, Fishermen Co-operative Societies were organised. But most of the Fishermen Co-operative Societies are not functioning well due to unsound financial conditions and lack of improved craft and tackle. It is therefore proposed to purchase 19 nylon nets at a cost of Rs. 0.10 lakh during 1957-58 in Telangna region. An amount of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been allotted to Mahboobnagar district for the purchase of 2 nylon nets.

CO-OPERATION**EXPANSION OF RURAL CREDIT
SOCIETIES**

Under this scheme, it is proposed to organise 9 larger sized credit societies in this district during the year 1957-58 in addition to the 8 larger sized societies programmed for 1956-57. The free services of a Supervisor will be provided by the Government for each of these 17 larger sized societies. The existing Co-operative Central Banks in Telangana region will be reorganised and a new Central Bank organised for the Hyderabad district, so as to retain 9 strong Central Cooperative Banks at the rate of one for each district. The work relating to supervision of primary agricultural credit societies will be entrusted to them as in Andhra. In order to cope with the increased work due to rural credit expansion contemplated in the 2nd Five-Year Plan and taking over of the supervision of the primary credit societies, it is proposed to provide free services of a Senior Inspector besides subsidising the appointment of additional staff at the rate of one Accountant, one U.D. Clerk and one L.D. Clerk to each of the 9 cooperative central banks. The Senior Inspectors proposed to be appointed will be given training in Andhra Districts for a period of three months before their appointment to these Banks. Consistent with the programmes for increased agricultural production, it is proposed to step up short-term and medium-term production finance in this District to the extent of Rs. 19.00 lakhs and 1.00 lakh respectively during the current year. In connection with the implementation of this scheme, the

strengthening of the administrative and supervisory branches of the co-operative department is absolutely essential without which it is difficult to implement the accelerated programme of development envisaged under the Second Five Year Plan. It is therefore proposed to strengthen the Dt. Offices during the current year by appointing one U.D. Clerk and one Steno-typist for each district.

DEVELOPMENT OF LAND MORTGAGE BANKING.

Currently, there are several villages in Telangana Region which are not covered by Land Mortgage Banks. It is, therefore, proposed to cover all the villages which are not now covered by the existing Land Mortgage Banks by forming, where necessary, new banks and extending the area of operations of the existing ones. With this view, it is proposed to organise during the year 1957-58, 4 Land Mortgage Banks one in Nalgonda district, two in Medak District and one in Nizamabad district. One Senior Inspector, one Supervisor, one L.D. Clerk and two peons will be appointed to each of the 4 Banks proposed to be organised. Three Co-operative Sub-Registrars will also be appointed for valuation of land and scrutiny of applications relating to these banks. One Dy. Registrar working at the Headquarters Office will be entrusted with the work relating to the organisation of these new banks. He will be assisted by one Senior Inspector, one Junior Inspector and one L.D. Clerk. Long-term loans will be issued by these banks during the current year to an extent of Rs. 1.00 lakh in this district.

DEVELOPMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING.

Under this scheme, it is proposed to organise 7 Co-operative Marketing Societies, one each in the districts of Hyderabad, Khammam, Warangal, Nalgonda, Karimnagar, Medak & Nizamabad with State participation to an extent of RS. 10,000/- to each society during the year 1957-58. 7 Senior Inspectors will be employed to manage the affairs of the societies. The larger sized co-operative credit societies which are being organised during the Second Plan period are to work as agents of the Marketing Societies for distribution of productive credit and for the sale of produce etc. It is, therefore, proposed to grant subsidies and loans to 9 larger-sized Co-operative Societies one each in the districts of Hyderabad, Khammam, Warangal, Nalgonda & Medak and two in the districts of Mahboobnagar and Karimnagar for the construction of 9 godowns costing Rs. 30,000/- each. Provision of pucca godowns for Marketing Societies is a first requisite for Marketing Societies to carry on their activities efficiently. Financial assistance will therefore be given to 4 Marketing Societies one each in Khammam and Medak districts and two in Nizamabad District for the construction of 4 pucca godowns. As the construction of godowns would take a long time, it is proposed to grant subsidy to meet 25% of the cost of total rent of godowns, that may be taken on hire by the Marketing Societies to carry on their business. During the current year, produce loans to the extent of

4.00 lakhs will be issued by these Societies in this district.

RESEARCH, SURVEY & STATISTICS.

The scheme aims at organising a separate wing in the co-operative department to study the benefits derived by the public or drawbacks experienced in connection with the implementation of several schemes through the Co-operative Department, to formulate policies and to devise remedial measures to overcome the drawbacks, if any. This is a new scheme proposed to be implemented during the year 1957-58, by the appointment of one Co-operative Sub-Registrar, one Senior Inspector, one Junior Inspector, one Typist and two Peons at the Headquarters for direction control and reviewing the work of field staff etc., and one senior Inspector each in the 20 districts of Andhra Pradesh for conducting surveys, collecting statistics etc.

STATE CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT FUND.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee, it is proposed to institute a "State Co-operative Development Fund" complementary to the "National Co-operative Development Fund" to be constituted by the Government of India. The object of the fund is to provide financial assistance to cooperative societies engaged in activities for the promotion of agriculture and other ancillary activities such as marketing, processing etc. The erstwhile Government of Hyderabad

have constituted this fund with an initial contribution of 2 lakhs. As this provision will not be sufficient to meet the requirements of the enlarged State of Andhra Pradesh, it is proposed to enhance this provision by another one lakh during 1957-58. The financial assistance under this fund will be available to the Co-operative Societies of this district also.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT (RELIEF AND GUARANTEE) FUND.

On the recommendations of the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee, it is proposed to institute a 'State Agricultural Credit (Relief and Guarantee) Fund complementary to the "National Agricultural Credit (Relief and Guarantee) Fund, proposed to be constituted by the Government of India. The object of the fund is to give relief to co-operative credit societies to meet losses incurred by them by writing off bad debts etc. The erstwhile Government of Hyderabad have created the fund with an initial contribution of Rs 1.50 lakhs. It is proposed to enhance the provision by another Rs 1.50 lakhs during 1957-58, to meet the requirements of the enlarged State of Andhra Pradesh. The benefits under this scheme will be available to the co-operative societies of this district also.

EDUCATION OF MEMBERS AND OFFICE BEARERS.

This scheme envisages the training of members of rural credit societies for 2 or 3 days, Panchayatdars for about one week and Presidents and Secretaries and paid employees of societies for 5 to 6 weeks in the principles and practice of Co-operation, management of institu-

tions, maintenance of accounts etc. During 1957-58, it is proposed to give training to about 300 members and office-bearers of Co-operative Societies in this District by arranging training units.

WAREHOUSING & MARKETING

STATE WAREHOUSING CORPORATION

Several Committees and Commissions including the Royal Commission on Agriculture, the Central Banking Enquiry Committee, the Marketing Subcommittee, the Agricultural Finance Subcommittee, the Co-operative Planning Committee, the Rural Banking Enquiry Committee and finally the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee have all emphasised the need to promote warehousing in the country. In the absence of warehouse receipts which could serve as collateral for the promissory notes of the borrowing banks, it has not been possible for the Reserve Bank to extend assistance to the Co-operative and Scheduled Banks under section 17 of the Reserve Bank Act for financing marketing operations. Warehousing will provide an important institutional link between the activities of credit and non-credit societies. The Government of India have therefore proposed to establish a Central Warehousing Corporation and complementary to it, the States are required to establish State Warehousing Corporations. These corporations will function under the direction of the National Cooperative Development and Warehousing Board. The Central Warehousing Corporation is expected to have a total capital of Rs. 10 crores of which the Central Government through the

National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board may subscribe Rs. 4 crores and the rest may be subscribed by the State Bank of India, Scheduled Banks, Co-operative Institutions etc. The Central Warehousing Corporation is expected to set up, large-sized warehouses at about 100 important centres. Warehouse receipts will be treated as negotiable instruments on the security of which Banking Institutions can provide credit to those who deposit agricultural produce in warehouses. In order to set up a State Warehousing Corporation a token provision of Rs. 100/- was made during the year 1956-57, but the proposal could not be pushed through, due to the formation of Andhra Pradesh. It is proposed to bring the Corporation into existence during 1957-58 with an initial share capital of Rs. 15 lakhs. Share Capital to an extent of Rs. 7.50 lakhs will be subscribed by the Central Warehousing Corporation while the balance will be met by the State Government by obtaining a loan from the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board. The corporation will undertake to promote warehousing facilities in this district also.

NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND COMMUNITY PROJECTS

Community Development is a process designed to create conditions of economic and social progress for the whole community with its active participation and the fullest possible reliance upon the community's initiative. The movement under Community Development which was started in October, 1952 has come to

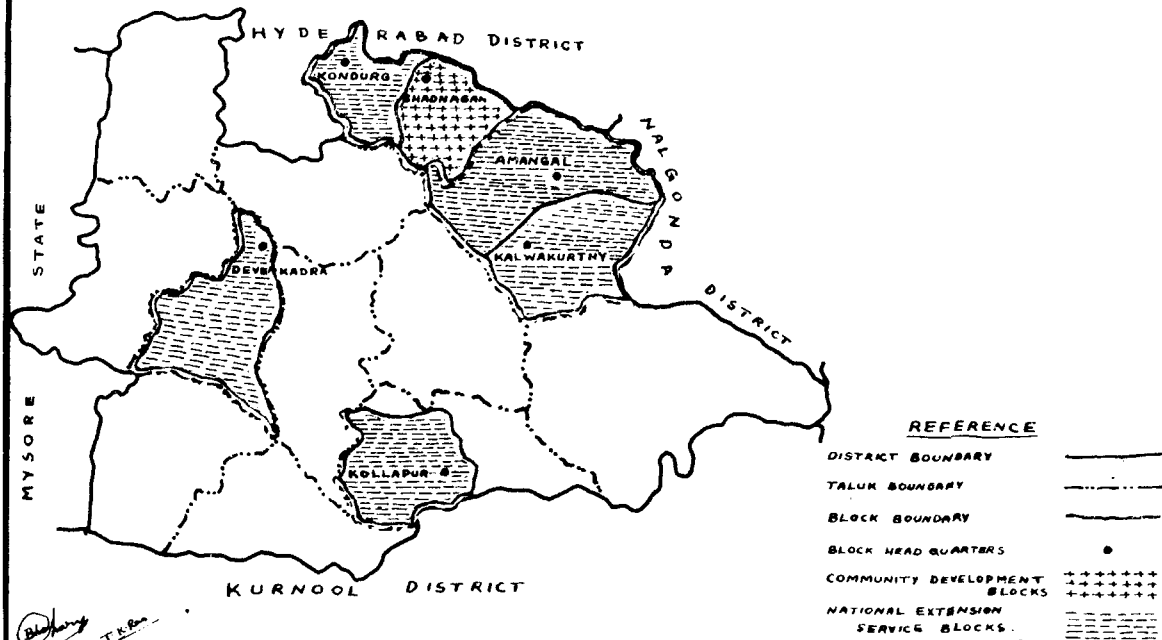
stay as the best method of tackling the problem of rural welfare. The phenomenal success of the movement during the First Plan has made it a permanent feature of the country's economic development with special emphasis on rural development. By the end of March 1957, there were 4 blocks in the district comprising of 3 N.E.S. Blocks and one C.D. Block covering an area of 1797.78 Sq. miles and a population of 3,76,922 spread over 405 villages. During 1957-58, 4 more N.E.S. Blocks will be inaugurated thus making the total number of blocks in the District as 8.

These blocks could assist the success of the Second Five Year Plan by educating the people about the plan and their responsibilities towards its success.

A map showing the blocks in the district as on 1-4-1957 is appended.

MAHBUBNAGAR DISTRICT MAP

SHOWING
THE AREAS UNDER COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND NATIONAL
EXTENSION SCHEMES AS ON 1-4-1987.



MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION

RAJOLIBANDA DIVERSION SCHEME.

The project consists of an ayacut across river Thurgabhadra and a canal to irrigate 10,000 acres. The anicut lies near Rajolibanda (now in Karnataka area). The canal at its 26th mile enters the Mahboobnagar District of Telangana and runs its remaining length, out of the total of 67 miles in Andhra Pradesh. This is a spill over scheme from the 1st Plan and has become an inter-state Project since the reorganisation of States. Pending reallocation of the plan provision and agency for execution of the project, a provision of Rs 16.0 lakhs has been made during 1957-58.

KOILSAGAR PROJECT.

The scheme is intended for the construction of a reservoir across Peddavagu river near Koilkonda in Mahboobnagar District. The project has been physically completed and irrigation upto 10,000 acres has also been developed so far. The provision of Rs 1.65 lakhs made during 1957-48 is for completion of the scheme.

SARLASAGAR PROJECT.

The project is located on the Chinavagu in the Wanaparthy taluk of Mahaboobnagar District near Kothakota village. This is a spill over scheme of 1st plan expected to be completed by 1958-59 to irrigate an ayacut of 4,800 acres. The plans of the syphon spill ways have since been finalised and the work on the syphon spill ways and canals is in progress. An amount

of Rs 8.00 lakhs has been provided during the current year for this scheme.

POWER

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION SCHEME.

Under this scheme, 50 towns and villages will be electrified during 1957-58 in Telangana area out of which 11 will be in this District towards which a provision of Rs 8.8 lakhs has been made.

VILLAGE AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES.

COTTON

SHARE CAPITAL TO COTTON WEAVERS

An amount of Rs 0.11 lakh has been provided during the current year to advance loans to the cotton weavers who are outside the Co-operatative fold, towards a part of share capital which will induce them to join the Co-operatives. About 500 weavers will be brought under Co-operative fold by advacning loans to them. The benefits under this scheme will be available to the weavers of this district also.

REBATE ON HANDLOOM CLOTH

In order to stimulate the sale of handloom cloth, a rebate of 9 Naye Paise per rupee is allowed on the sales and the amount is reimbursed by the Govts. Toward this an amount of Rs 8.20 lakhs has been provided for the current year. The rebate will be allowed on the ales effected in this district also.

WORKING CAPITAL LOANS TO COTTON WEAVERS.

Under this scheme, it is proposed to finance the cotton weavers in the co-operative fold towards their working capital so as to enable them to bring their looms under productive activity and add to the production of handloom cloth. An amount of Rs 7.00 lakhs is proposed to be disbursed during the year 1957-58 to assist about 800 weavers. The loans will be available to the weavers of this district also.

MARKETING DEPOTS, SALES DEPOTS, SUPPLY OF EQUIPMENT ETC.

For the marketing of the handloom cloth of the Primary societies the Apex Society has to establish depots at centrally situated places where stocks can be held and marketed. It is therefore proposed to open one marketing depot at Mahbubnagar. It is also proposed to open 30 sales depots during the year. Equipment like steel furniture will be supplied to the sales depots to enable them to display the goods properly and stock them safely.

IMPROVED APPLIANCES FOR LOOMS.

Improved appliances and accessories are necessary to the looms to improve the efficiency of working resulting in quick production of cloth with smooth finish. An amount of Rs 0.50 lakh has therefore been provided during the year towards the supply of the improved appliances like standard reeds, devices to regulate picks, warping machines etc., to the weavers.

The benefits under this scheme will be available to the weavers of this district also.

ESTABLISHMENT OF DYE HOUSES FOR COTTON CLOTH

An amount of Rs 0.48 lakh has been provided during the year 1957-58 to establish 30 dye houses to dye handloom products with attractive and fast colours so that they can have a wide market. Of these, five dye houses will be established in this District.

RUNNING EXPENSES FOR PRIMARY AND SALES SOCIETIES.

As the weavers are financially poor to run the societies, it is proposed to advance grant of Rs. 100/- per month for each society to enable them to get trained and literate persons to run the society. For the current year's programme under this scheme, an amount of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been provided which will be available to the societies in this district also.

THRIFT FUND.

As an inducement to the weaver to save something from his wage and ultimately to enable him to pay off the loan received from the Society, it is proposed to contribute as grant an amount equal to that which the weaver saves. An amount of Rs. 0.01 lakh has been provided during the current year for this purpose. The benefits under this scheme will be available to the weavers of all districts in Telangana region.

WOOL

WORKING CAPITAL FOR PRODUCTION.

In order to bring the looms (wool) under productive activity, working capital will be advanced to the society at Rs. 100/- per loom. It is proposed to bring 1,200 looms during 1957-58 under productive activity. The benefits under this scheme will be available to the weavers of all districts in Telangana region.

SHARE CAPITAL TO WOOL WEAVERS.

An amount of Rs. 0.12 lakh is proposed to be advanced as share capital loans to wool weavers to enable them to join the co-operatives or to form a new society. About 1,500 weavers in all the districts of Telangana Region will be benefited under this scheme during 1957-58.

SUPPLY OF IMPROVED APPLIANCES.

A provision of Rs. 0.12 lakh has been made during the year 1957-58, for supplying improved appliances and attachments to the wool handloom weavers. About 200 weavers spread all over the Telangana region will be benefited under this scheme.

RUNNING EXPENSES AND REBATE TO WOOL SOCIETIES

The wool weavers have been brought into the Co-operative fold only recently and hence most of them are ignorant of business management. Hence it is proposed to grant Rs. 100/- per month for each society to enable them to appoint necessary staff to run the business. 17 societies will be benefited during this

year. Rebate as in the case of handloom cloth is also proposed to be allowed on sale of woolen kambals to increase the sales. Towards this, an amount of Rs. 0.35 lakh has been provided during 1957-58. The societies in this district are also eligible for the benefits under this scheme.

ESTABLISHMENT OF DYE HOUSES FOR WOOL

It is proposed to establish one dye house during the year 1957-1958 at Narayanapeta in Mahboobnagar district to maintain uniformity in colour and to keep up the brightness of the material for which an amount of Rs. 0.06 lakh has been provided.

ESTABLISHMENT OF SUPPLY-CUM-MARKETING DEPOTS FOR WOOL.

It is proposed to open two marketing depots during the year 1957-1958, for woollen products and Rs. 4,000/- will be given as grant to each depot to enable it to purchase the products from the primaries, stock them and arrange for their sale at suitable rates and thus prevent accumulation of stocks with the primary societies. One of these marketing depots will be opened at Narayanapet in Mahboobnagar district.

S I L K :—

WORKING CAPITAL LOANS AND SHARE CAPITAL LOANS TO SILK WEAVERS

During the year 1957-1958, it is proposed to advance Rs. 1.50 lakhs as working capital loans to the Silk weavers who are in the Co-operative fold at Rs. 500/- per loom to bring their looms into operation. It is also

proposed to advance a sum of Rs. 22,000/- as share capital loans to those who are outside the Co-operative fold to enable them to join the societies and obtain the benefits from the cess fund. The benefits under this scheme will be available to the silk weavers of this district also.

ESTABLISHMENT OF MARKETING DEPOTS

It is envisaged under this scheme to establish during 1957-1958 two marketing depots for the sale of silk fabrics produced by the primary societies at an estimated cost of Rs. 8,000/-. Of these two depots, one will be located at Amangal in Mahboobnagar District.

ESTABLISHMENT OF DYE-HOUSES

Two dye-houses will be established under this scheme to dye silk yarn with fast colours and perfect shades at a cost of Rs. 13,000/- during the year 1957-1958. Of these, one will be established at Amangal in Mahboobnagar District.

GLASS BANGLE INDUSTRY

Under this scheme, the existing workmen engaged in glass bangle industry will be pooled under one workshop to make them acquainted with modern process of work and in the use of improved tools and implements. An amount of Rs. 0.20 lakh has been provided for the year 1957-1958 to continue the scheme in Mahboobnagar district and 20 workers will be trained during 1957-1958.

FINANCIAL AID TO SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

During the year 1957-1958, it is proposed to advance loans to the extent of Rs. 7.20 lakhs to the small scale and cottage industries co-operative societies towards their efficient functioning. The loans will be available to the small scale and cottage industries co-operative societies of this district also.

DEVELOPMENT OF MAT WEAVING

This scheme envisages rendering of financial assistance to the Mat Weavers' Co-operative Society at Mahboobnagar to expand its activities and produce 3000 mats during the year 1957-1958 for which an amount of Rs. 0.12 lakh has been provided.

ESTABLISHMENT OF GOVERNMENT SERICULTURE EXPERIMENTAL FARM AT MAHBOOBNAGAR

This is an experimental scheme intended to assess the extent to which the castor cultivation could be taken advantage of for development of sericulture as there are vast areas of castor cultivation and the leaves are now being wasted. The scheme envisages starting of an experimental eri-seed farm at Mahboobnagar at a cost of Rs. 0.20 lakh during the year 1957-1958.

R O A D S.

SPILL-OVER WORKS

An amount of Rs. 11.92 lakhs has been provided during 1957-58 for continuing 11 spill over road works

in Telangana region out of which an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been allotted for Mahbubnagar District for continuing 3 spill over works. A brief description of these works is given below:

CONSTRUCTION OF MASONRY WORKS ON MAKTAL-NARAYANPET ROAD.

Under this scheme, unbridged stream crossings on Maktal-Narayanpet road which cause inconvenience to traffic during the monsoon period will be bridged. The work could not be taken up during the 1st Plan period as the proposals were not finalised. An allotment of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been made for this work during 1957-1958.

CONSTRUCTION OF MASONRY WORKS ON MARIKAL-NARAYANPET ROAD.

An amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been provided for bridging a few unbridged stream crossings on the existing road during 1957-58.

METALLING AND IMPROVEMENT TO MAHBUBNAGAR-KOSIGI ROAD.

Under this scheme, metalling will be taken up on Mahbubnagar-Kosgi road during the year for which an allotment of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been made as there is heavy traffic on this road which leads to Gulbarga in Mysore State.

NEW ROAD WORKS.

An amount of Rs. 12.00 lakhs has been provided during 1957-58 for 10 new road works in Telangana out

of which an amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs has been allotted to Mahbubnagar District for the following two works.

**IMPROVEMENT AND METALLING TO
FAIR-WEATHER ROAD FROM MANNANUR
TO NILGANGA ON THE KRISHNA
RIVER BANK.**

At present there is only a fair weather surface tract of the Forest Department between Mannanur and Farahabad, a distance of about 14 miles and thence a cart tract to the Krishna river bank and this is the usual route for the pilgrim traffic from Telangana Districts to the Holy SriSailam on the other side of the river in Kurnool District. A proposal to upgrade this road into Major District road was approved by the former Hyderabad Government and the Government of India at a cost of Rs. 17.00 lakhs out of which 1/3 would be met from the Central Road Fund allocation, 1/3 from the Central Road Fund Ordinary Reserve and 1/3 from the State Budget. The work has been estimated in 3 sections and the Government of India have sanctioned the first section. The work on the 1st section will be taken up during this year for which an allotment of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been made towards the State's share of the cost.

**CONSTRUCTION OF A ROAD FROM GADWAL
TO IJ ON THE YERIGERAH IJ—
ALAMPUR ROAD.**

A road 16 miles in length from Gadwal to connect the IJ—Alampur road has been proposed at an estimated cost of Rs. 12.00 lakhs by the former Hyderabad

Government and Government of India, 1/3 of the cost being met from the Central Road Fund allocation, 1/3 from the Central Road Fund Ordinary Reserve and 1/3 from the State Budget. The work has been started last year and will be continued during the current year for which an amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been provided towards the State's share of the cost.

DUST PROOFING EXISTING ROAD BY BLACK TOPPING.

It is proposed to black top 11 roads in Telangana region at a cost of Rs. 12.70 lakhs during 1957-58 out of which an amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been allotted for Mahbubnagar District for black topping Jedcherla-Mahabubnagar road.

EDUCATION

PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION.

A sum of Rs 0.24 lakh has been provided during 1957-58 for the distribution of grants to Pre-Primary Schools in Telangana area of which some amount will be utilised in this district.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

During 1957-58 a provision of Rs 34.52 lakhs has been made for the development of Primary Education in the Telangana area of which a sum of Rs 6.135 lakhs will be utilised towards the cost of Teachers' training. Of the balance provision an amount of Rs 3.656 lakhs is proposed to be utilised in this district for the following:

1. Continuance of 31 Schools opened during 1956-57
2. Opening of 31 New schools and appointment of 256 teachers.
3. Conversion of 36 Primary Schools into Junior Basic Schools
4. Provision of 1 Additional building and hostels for Basic Training Schools
5. Provision of 18 Sheds for Junior Basic Schools.
6. Provision of furniture and equipment.

LOWER SECONDARY EDUCATION.

During the current year an amount of Rs 5.75 lakhs has been provided for the development of Lower Secondary Education in the Telangana area of which Rs 0.829 lakh will be utilised in the District for the following:—

1. Conversion of 19 Middle Schools into Senior Basic Schools
2. Construction of 34 Class Rooms
3. Continuance of 8 existing teachers.
4. Appointment of 26 additional teachers.
5. Opening of 2 classes in the existing Primary Schools.

HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION.

During the year 1957-58 an amount of Rs 17.93 lakhs has been earmarked towards the development of Higher Secondary Education in the Telangana area of which Rs 1.61 lakhs will be utilised in this district for the following:

1. Continuance of 4 teachers in the existing Schools.
2. Improvement of Libraries in High Schools.
3. Appointment of 4 additional teachers.
4. Construction of 3 class rooms.
5. Provision of 6 buildings for the existing High Schools
6. Provision of furniture and equipment.

It is also proposed to utilise an amount of Rs 3.00 lakhs as grant-in-aid to schools and Rs 0.20 lakh for conducting seminars etc., of which some amount will be spent in this district.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

A provision of Rs 1.01 lakhs has been made for the development of Physical Education in the Telangana region of which Rs 0.30 lakh is proposed to be utilised for Youth Welfare Activities and Rs 0.584 lakh for the organisation of N. C. C. and A. C. C. and for giving training to Boy Scouts and Girl Guides. Under this scheme 148 Boy Scouts 38 Girl Guides and 274 Cubs and Blue Birds will be trained in this district. Of the balance provision a sum of Rs 0.014 lakh will be utilised to provide Play-grounds for some of the schools in this district.

MISCELLANEOUS

An amount of Rs. 6.87 lakhs has been provided under this scheme during the current year of which Rs. 4.00 lakhs will be utilised towards the propagation of Hindi in the Telangana area. Out of this provision 26 Hindi teachers will be appointed in the various Educational Institutions in this district. Of the balance

provision of Rs. 2.87 lakhs a sum of Rs. 0.29 lakh will be utilised in this district towards grant of Riyayati Scholarships.

M E D I C A L

UPGRADING OF DISTRICT HOSPITALS

Under this scheme, construction of two wards for men and women at Mahboobnagar District Hospital will be taken up during the year 1957-1958.

UPGAADING OF TALUK DISPENSARIES

Under this scheme, improvements will be carried out to the Civil Dispensary at Jedcherla in Mahboobnagar District.

ESTABLISHMENT OF DENTAL HOSPITAL AND CLINICS

During the year 1957-1958, an amount of Rs. 1 lakh has been provided to establish 4 Dental Clinics with a Dental Surgeon and other auxiliary staff, in Telangana area. Of these, one will be established at Mahboobnagar.

EXPANSION OF DOMICILIARY T.B. CAMPAIGN

Under this scheme, it is proposed to open 3 Chest Clinics and 100 T.B. Isolation beds in Telangana area. Of these one chest clinic and 15 isolation beds will be established in the District Hospital, Mahboobnagar.

LEPROSY CONTROL

During the year 1957-1958, an amount of Rs 0.40 lakh has been provided to establish one Leprosy subsidy centre at Kidangal, Mahboobnagar District and appoint two Medical Officers and auxiliary staff. Necessary equipment and drugs will also be provided.

IMPROVEMENTS TO TALUK HEADQUARTERS HOSPITALS

The bed strength of the Government Hospital, Kalvakurthy, Mahboobnagar District, will be increased from 6 to 20 and the additional staff consisting of 2 Staff Nurses, 1 Clerk, 1 Compounder, 1 Nursing Orderly, 1 Midwife, 1 Ayah, 1 Waterman, 1 Dhobi and 1 Thoti will be employed.

PUBLIC HEALTH

ESTABLISHMENT OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES.

Medical and Health facilities are at present inadequate in rural areas. It is therefore proposed to establish 9 Primary Health Centres during 1957-1958 in Telangana area out of which one centre will be established in Kollapur Block in this District besides taking over one Primary Health Centre in Shadnagar Block.

VILLAGE MEDICINE BOXES

In response to the recommendation of various District and Development Committees to provide more village Medicine Boxes, it is proposed to provide 54 boxes during 1957-1958 in Telangana area of which 6

will be provided to this District at a cost of Rs. 1,33/4-. These boxes will be supplied to the interior villages where no medical aid exists at present.

NATIONAL FILARIA CONTROL

Filariasis is prevalent in Telangana Districts and a survey has been undertaken. It is proposed to intensify the control of Filariasis in the endemic zone of Nizamabad, Mahboobnagar, Medak and Karimnagar Districts. During 1957-1958, an amount of Rs. 2.38 lakhs has been provided for the establishment of 2 control units and one survey unit. Of these, one control unit will be established at Kodangal, Mahboobnagar District at a cost of Rs. 1.08 lakhs.

RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION SCHEMES

An amount of Rs. 4.34 lakhs has been provided during the current year for the Gadwal unit in Mahboobnagar District.

HOUSING

LOW INCOME GROUP HOUSING IN GOVERNMENT SECTOR.

The Government of India have sponsored the Low Income Group Housing Scheme in order to overcome the dearth of living houses in India. It provides for the grant of long-time 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 co-operatives whose members fulfil this condition. For the execution of this scheme, 80% of the estimated cost of construction including land subject to a maximum of Rs. 8,000/- for each house will be given by the Government of India to the State Government as long-term loan repayable in 30 annual instalments with interest at 4½% per annum. The balance 20% of the cost will be met by the State Government initially and ultimately recovered from the hire-purchaser. Four types of houses are constructed under this scheme ranging from single-room to four-room tenements and allotted to public on hire-purchase system. The cost of each type of house is given below :

	Rs.
Single-room tenement	3,500
Two-room tenement	4,600
Three-room tenement	7,000
Four-room tenement	10,000

In Hyderabad city, the construction of houses under this scheme is undertaken by the City Improvement Board while it is done by the Town Improvement Trust in Secunderabad city. In the district towns the construction is carried on under the control of the Divisional Engineers, Local Administration, Hyderabad and Warangal. A sum of Rs. 18.74 lakhs has been provided for this scheme during 1957-58. Of this, a sum of Rs. 0.58 lakh will be spent in Mahbubnagar district for the construction of 27 houses.

LOW INCOME GROUP HOUSING IN MUNICIPAL SECTOR.

It is envisaged under this scheme to construct houses to the low paid employees of the local bodies in Telangana region by granting long-term loans at a reasonable rate of interest. During the year 1957-58, an amount of Rs. 0.48 lakh has been provided for the construction of 10 houses at Mahboobnagar, besides completing the spill over works at Gadwal.

LOW INCOME GROUP HOUSING SCHEME IN CO-OPERATIVE SECTOR.

With the formation of Andhra Pradesh and the location of the Capital at Hyderabad, the need for relieving congestion in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and the district headquarters of Telangana region by constructing new dwelling houses has become urgent. There were 76 Co-operative Building Societies (as on 30-6-56) in Telangana which, with the financial assistance from Government have been providing long-term loans to their members towards construction of residential houses. During 1957-58, loans to the extent of Rs. 15.00 lakhs are proposed to be provided through these societies for constructing 300 houses in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and in other important urban areas of Telangana region. Of this, a sum of Rs. 0.78 lakhs will be made available to this district for the construction of 18 houses through three Co-operative Building Societies.

RURAL HOUSING.

Improvement of housing conditions in rural areas 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. It is therefore proposed under this scheme to grant long-term loans to members of Rural Housing Co-operatives for the construction of dwelling houses. During the year 1957-58, such long-term loans to the extent of Rs 1.04 lakhs will be granted in this district for the construction of 30 houses.

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

AND SCHEDULED CASTES

PROVISION OF DRINKING WATER WELLS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES.

At present, the harijans live in insanitary cheries where facilities for drinking water are scarce. Hence provision of drinking water facilities is a pressing need. It is therefore proposed to construct 20 new wells and repair an equal number of old wells in this district for which a sum of Rs 20,000 has been provided.

HOUSING SCHEME FOR HARIJANS.

Being economically poor and socially backward, harijans cannot build houses of their own and hence it is proposed to grant subsidies to them for construction of houses. Generally, subsidies will be given to those harijans who already possess house sites on which they can construct houses. In deserving cases, house sites will also be provided by the Government. During the current year, it is proposed to construct 25 houses under this scheme besides acquiring 3 acres of land for the provision of house sites. A sum of Rs 8,000 towards th

construction of houses and Rs 2,000 for the acquisition of land has been provided during the year 1957-58.

PROVISION OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES FOR SCHEDULED CASTES.

There are some private hostels run by interested social workers and organisations which are serving the needs of several poor harijan students who are unable to prosecute their studies. It is therefore proposed to give subsidies to these hostels during the current year at the rate of Rs 100/- per boarder per annum. An amount of Rs 2,100 has been set apart to benefit 21 boarders in this district.

It is also proposed under this scheme to provide clothes, books, slates, educational instruments, appliances etc., to 1,800 deserving and needy harijan students in Telangana region and also to provide financial aid to libraries run for the benefit of harijans. the aid will be given on the individual applications received from the students and various institutions for which an amount of Rs 4,000 has been allotted to this district.

MEDICAL AID FOR HARIJANS.

This scheme envisages provision of financial assistance to harijans ailing with dangerous diseases like T. B., Cancer etc., for undergoing treatment. During the year 1957-58, such financial assistance will be made available to 25 families in this district for which a sum of Rs 2,500 has been provided.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES FOR SCHEDULED CASTES.

Under this scheme, it is proposed to aid harijan artisans who apply individually or through co-operative societies for their trade and craft. The aid will be given in the shape of tools, raw materials and cash. During the year 1957-58, tools, raw materials, and cash to the extent of Rs 3,000 will be given to the harijan artisans of this district for improving their craft and trade.

PUBLICITY.

As a well-knit publicity campaign can go a long way in eradicating untouchability, provision has been made for visual publicity such as films, slides and pamphlets, arranging intercaste dinners, observance of harijan days and weeks and conducting melas. A sum of Rs 20,000/- has been provided for this scheme during the current year. The publicity campaign envisaged under this scheme will be carried out in this district also.

AID TO VOLUNTARY AGENCIES.

Voluntary organisations such as Harijan Sevak Sangh, Bharat Sevak Samaj etc., are doing valuable work in wiping out the evil of untouchability. To pursue effective propaganda through these agencies, it is proposed to give financial assistance to the extent of Rs 20,000/- to 9 voluntary agencies during the year 1957-58. The harijans of this district will also be benefited by the activities of these voluntary organisations.

LEGAL AID AND GRANT-IN-AID FOR EMERGENT RELIEF.

The object of this scheme is to provide legal aid and grant-in-aid to the victims of floods, fire and other calamities. During the year 1957-58, it is proposed to give such aid to 13 persons of this district involving an expenditure of Rs 650.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES FOR BACKWARD CLASSES.

Apart from harijans and ex-criminal tribes, there are other backward classes who are very backward and in need of help. Students belonging to these communities who are studying in H. S. L. C., Middle and Primary classes are being awarded scholarships every year at the rate of Rs 7/- and Rs 5/- per mensem respectively. A sum of Rs 28,500/- has been set apart for the award of 480 scholarships during the current year. The backward classes students of this district are also eligible for the scholarships. There are certain voluntary organisations and individuals interested in welfare works coming forward to run hostels for the benefit of backward classes pupils. It is proposed to give financial aid to such hostels. During the year 1957-58, financial aid to the extent of Rs 500/- will be given to one private hostel in this district.

As the hostels attached to the educational institutions are not fully catering to the needs of all backward class children, it is proposed during 1957-58 to start at least 9 hostels at suitable places in Telangana

region. One of these hostels will be opened in this district at a cost of Rs 5,000/-

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES FOR BACKWARD CLASSES.

In order to enable the artisan children belonging to backward classes to take up courses in carpentry, blacksmithy, etc., in recognised institutions run by the Industries Deptt, it is proposed to grant stipends to them. During the year 1957-58, 9 such persons of this district will be granted stipends at the rate of Rs 50/- each. It is also proposed under this scheme to give financial assistance to 9 artisan co-operative societies in Telangan region towards working capital. One artisan co-operative society of this district will be given such assistance during the current year.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES TO EX-CRIMINAL TRIBES.

Under this scheme, scholarships will be awarded at the rate of Rs. 7/- and Rs. 5/- p. m. to students belonging to ex-criminal tribes studying in H. S. L. C., and Middle and Primrry Schools respectively. During 1957-58, 172 scholarships will be granted at a cost of Rs. 9,500. The scholarships will be available to the students of this district also. A sum of Rs. 5,000 has also been provided towards the grant of subsidies to private hostels in Telangana region.

AGRICULTURE BY EX-CRIMINAL TRIBES.

Banjaras who are classed as ex-criminal tribes are mostly good cultivators; but owing to poverty, most of

them have abandoned cultivation. In order to settle them in cultivation, it is necessary to assist them by supplying ploughs, bullocks, seeds and implements. It is therefore proposed under this scheme to supply a pair of bullocks and a plough at a total cost of Rs. 300 and seeds and implements valued at Rs. 50 to each deserving family belonging to ex-criminal tribes. During the year 1957-58, 12 families of this district will be supplied with a pair of bullocks and a plough each while 32 families will be supplied with seeds and implements worth Rs. 50 each.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES FOR EX-CRIMINAL TRIBES.

In order to enable the ex-criminal tribes to develop their cottage industries without lagging behind for want of financial assistance, it is proposed to form 9 artisan co-operative societies in Telangana region during the current year. Of these 9 societies, one will be started in this district for which a sum of Rs. 1,000 has been provided.

DRINKING WATER WELLS FOR EX-CRIMINAL TRIBES.

Provision of protected drinking water wells is the most felt need of ex-criminal tribes. It is therefore proposed to sink one new well and repair two old wells in this district at a total cost of Rs. 1,200 during the current year.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIPS

With a view to encourage tribal people to educate their children, scholarships will be awarded under this

scheme to the Primary, Higher and Lower Secondary Tribal students in Telangana region for ten months in a year at the rate of Rs. 2/- per month for each primary student and Rs. 5/- per month for each Higher and Lower Secondary student. During 1957-1958, Primary, Higher Secondary and Lower Secondary tribal students will be awarded scholarships in this district to the tune of Rs. 3,000/-.

SUPPLY OF PLOUGH BULLOCKS

In order to encourage tribals in Telangana region to take up agriculture, it is proposed to sanction some amounts for the purchase of plough-bullocks to deserving tribal families. During 1957-1958, a sum of Rs. 2,000/- will be sanctioned to deserving tribal families of this district to enable them to purchase a pair of plough bullocks for each family at the rate of Rs. 300/- per pair.

OPENING OF SCHOOLS

During the Second Plan period, the scheduled Tribes who had an unsettled life will be rehabilitated in 20 colonies in Telangana region. To impart education to the children of the colonists, each colony will be provided with a school. Towards this end, a school was opened in Mananur colony in Mahboobnagar district during the year 1956-1957. It is proposed to continue the school during the current year at a cost of Rs. 1,200/-,

SUPPLY OF SEEDS AND IMPLEMENTS

It is proposed under this scheme to distribute seeds and agricultural implements to deserving tribal families

in Telangana region so as to encourage them to take up agriculture. During the year 1957-1958, seeds and agricultural implements at a total cost of Rs. 500/- will be distributed to tribal agriculturists of this district. Each family is expected to get seeds and implements worth Rs. 50/-.

HANDICRAFT CENTRE

In order to improve the economic conditions of the tribal colonists and to provide them supplementary occupation, it is proposed to train them in some useful handicrafts. With this objective, a handicraft centre was opened in Mananur colony of Mahboobnagar district during the year 1956-1957. It is proposed to continue this centre during the current year at a cost of Rs. 2,400/-

FORMATION OF ROADS

In order to improve communications in tribal areas, it is proposed to form new roads, and to repair and maintain the existing roads. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 0.418 lakh has been provided during 1957-58. Of this, a sum of Rs. 8,000/- will be spent for the construction and repairs to roads in the tribal areas of Mahbubnagar district.

SINKING OF WELLS.

The existing facilities for drinking water in tribal areas of Telangana region are inadequate. It is therefore proposed to provide drinking water from protected wells to the tribals by sinking new wells and carrying out repairs to old wells. During the year 1957-58, a

sum of Rs. 3,000 will be spent on the construction of new wells and repairs to old wells in agency tracts of Mahbubnagar District.

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES.

Under this scheme, cultural programmes like Jataras, dramas and social gatherings will be organised in Tribal areas. During 1957-58, one such programme will be conducted in the agency areas of Mahbubnagar District at a cost of Rs. 400.

FOREST COUPE CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

A considerable proportion of the Tribal people live in forest areas and as such the manner in which forest resources are exploited has a great deal of bearing on their welfare. In many ways, the penetration of forest contractors into the tribal economy has been harmful. Formation of Forest Coupe Co-operative Societies will prevent these harmful effects from the private contractors besides providing employment to a large number of tribals. It is therefore proposed to organise one Forest Coupe Co-operative Society in Mahboobnagar District during the year 1957-58. A grant-in-aid of Rs. 0.15 lakh will be provided to this society towards working capital.

SOCIAL WELFARE

SOCIAL WELFARE EXTENSION PROJECTS.

By April 1957, 23 Welfare Extension Projects were established in the Andhra Districts and 6 in

Telangana. In pursuance of the decision to have 4 Social Welfare Extension Projects in each District by the end of the Second Five Year Plan, it is proposed to establish 4 C. D. pattern projects and 11 old pattern projects before 31-3-58 in Andhra Pradesh out of which one old pattern project will be established in Mahboobnagar District besides continuing the project opened prior to April, 1957.

Each Social Welfare Extension Project will consist of 5 Social Welfare Centres covering a population of nearly 25,000. Each Centre will also cover 4 to 5 contiguous villages. The old pattern Social Welfare Extension Projects will be opened only in N. E. S. and the integrated new type in C. D. Blocks. Each project will be administered by a District Project Implementing Committee or a Block Implementing Committee as the case may be consisting of non-officials. 50% of the expenditure incurred in running these projects will be met by the Central Social Welfare Board and the remaining 50% will be shared equally by the State Government and the public.

SOCIAL AND MORAL HYGIENE.

Certain social evils are products of inherent maladjustments in the social order and their complete eradication needs basic social adjustments. Problems relating to social and moral hygiene and the provision of 'After Care' services were studied by the Advisory Committees set up by the Central Social Welfare Board and programmes have been drawn up for establishing a large number of houses and shelters in the States. During the Second Plan period, it is proposed to open

20 District Shelters in Andhra Pradesh out of which one will be in this District at Mahboobnagar for girls. District Shelter are intended for persons requiring after care and for housing them for a temporary period pending their transfer to one of the State Homes. In each District Shelter there will be 25 inmates.

BROADCASTING.

INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF COMMUNITY RADIO SETS.

During the Second Plan period, it was proposed to instal 1200 Community Radio sets in Telangana region but none were installed during 1956-57. Each set costs Rs 300/- of which the Centre pays Rs 125/- and the rest is met by the local bodies concerned. The latter should also pay the maintenance charges at Rs 120/- per set per year. The State Government however bears the balance cost of maintenance (i. e.) Rs 100/- per set per year. During the current year, it was originally proposed to install 400 sets but due to inadequate supply of radio sets by the Government of India and also due to lack of proper response on the part of people, it is proposed to instal only 200 radio sets in Telangana out of which 23 sets (dry) will be installed in Mahboobnagar District.

PUBLICITY

During the current year, an Information Centre at the District Headquarters is proposed to be opened in addition to the proposal to appoint one publicity Assistant for the District

POSTS & TELEGRAPHS.

During 1957-58, it is proposed to open about 15 post Offices in Mahboobnagar District besides extending Telegraph facilities to Nagar Kurnool, & Atmakur. It is also proposed to open 2 Public Call Offices at Narayanpet and Nagar Kurnool.

RAILWAYS.

The following is the works programme of Railways in Mahboobnagar District during 1957-58.

S. No.	Description of work.	Cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1	Provision of separate cubicles for lavatories and bath-rooms of Upper class waiting room at Mahboobnagar.	N.A.
2	Provision of doors to latrines at Timmapur, Mahboobnagar, Kaurkuntla, Gadwal, Kohir, Kurmurthi, Sriramnagar, Manyamkonda Vanaparti Road, Allampur Road, Umdanagar, Jedcherla, Deverkadra and Shadnagar.	N.A.
3	Provision of a tea stall at Timmapur.	0.06
4	Provision of showers in Upper class waiting room at Gadwal.	0.003
5	Accommodation for Parcel Office by shifting waiting room at Mahboobnagar.	0.018
6	Closing the sides of the building to prevent trespassers at Mahboobnagar.	0.009

**LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE DISTRICT
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
MAHBOOBNAGAR DISTRICT**

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1 Collector | — | Chairman. |
| 2 Non-official | — | Vice-chairman. |
| 3 Dt. Planning Officer | — | Ex-officio Secretary |

Members:-

- 1 District Superintendent of Police.
- 2 District Medical Officer.
- 3 Executive Engineer, PWD. R. & B.
- 4 Executive Engineer, PWD. IB.
- 5 Divisional Forest Officer.
- 6 Dy. Collector, Mahbubnagar.
- 7 Special Social Service Officer.
- 8 Superintendent, Commerce & Industries.
- 9 Asst. Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
- 10 Local Engineer.
- 11 Dt. Veterinary Officer.
- 12 Dt. Educational Officer.
- 13 Dt. Panchayat Officer.
- 14 Secretary, District Board.
- 15 Asst. Soil Conservation Officer, Hyderabad.
- 16 Tahsildar, Kollapur.
- 17 Tahsildar, Atmakur.
- 18 Block Development Officer, Shadnagar.
- 19 Block Development Officer, Kondurug.
- 20 Block Development Officer, Kalwakurthy.

- 21 Block Development Officer, Kollapur.
- 22 Block Development Officer, Amangal...
- 23 In-charge Block Development Officer, Deverkadra.
- 24 Dt. Organiser, Small Savings Scheme.
- 25 Smt. Shahjahan Begum, (M.L.A.)
- 26 Smt. Jayalaxmi Devamma, (M.L.A.)
- 27 Smt. Shantha Bai, (M.L.A.)
- 28 Sri K. Janardhan Reddy, (M.L.A.)
- 29 Sri P. Mahendra Nath, (M.L.A.)
- 30 Sri D. K. Sathya Reddy, (M.L.A.)
- 31 Sri Dr. Naganna, (M.L.A.)
- 32 Sri Chinnappa, (M.L.A.)
- 33 Sri Bannappa, (M.L.A.)
- 34 Sri Murlidhar Reddy, (M.L.A.)
- 35 Sri K. Achuta Reddy, (M.L.A.)
- 36 Sri Padmanabha Reddy, (M.L.A.)
- 37 Sri E. Basappa, (M.L.A.)
- 38 Sri Ibrahim Ali, Chairman, City Municipality,
Mahbubnagar.
- 39 Sri Bojjiah Naidu, Chairman, City Municipality,
Gadwal.
- 40 Sri Ramchander Rao Kalyani, Chairman, Nara-
yanpet.
- 41 Sri Ananta Kishen Rao, Advocate.
- 42 Sri P. Pulla Reddy.
- 43 Sri Raghvender Rao.
- 44 Sri Ramchander Rao, Vakil.
- 45 Sri K. Venkat Reddy.
- 46 Sri L. Srinivasa Rao, Mahboobnagar Harijan
Sevak Samaj.
- 47 Sri P. Hanmantha Rao, Mahboobnagar Convenor,
Bharat Sevak Samaj.

- 48 Sri Balkishtiah, Mahboobnagar, Scheduled Caste.
 - 49 Sri S. Chandraiah, Mahboobnagar.
 - 50 Mrs. Ibrahim Ali, Mahboobnagar Women Red Cross Society.
 - 51 Sri Ramdev Reddy, Shadnagar.
 - 52 Sri Narsireddy, Dhamwada.
 - 53 Sri Abul Khader, Kalwakurthi.
 - 54 Sri Grimi Nagappa, Makktal.
 - 55 Sri Venkataramareddy, Mahboobnagar.
 - 56 Sri Pratap Reddy Atmakur.
 - 57 Sri K. K. Reddy, Alampur.
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