

**DISTRICT PLAN**

**1957—58**

**EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT**



Government of India  
**PLANNING COMMISSION**  
LIBRARY

CLASS NO. 338.954A3.....

BOOK NO. A5525.....



27648

PLANNING COMMISSION  
LIBRARY

338.954 A3

A5525

# CONTENTS

---

	PAGE.
PREFACE.	FRONT PAGE.

## PART-I

GENERAL	....	1
AN OUTLINE OF THE STATE'S SECOND YEAR PROGRAMME OF SECOND PLAN	....	13

## PART-II

### PROGRAMMES OF DEVELOPMENT

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	....	21
MINOR IRRIGATION	....	37
LAND DEVELOPMENT	....	38
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	....	39
FORESTS	....	43
FISHERIES	....	44
CO-OPERATION	....	47
WAREHOUSING AND MARKETING	....	52
NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND COMMUNITY PROJECTS	....	55
DISTRICT MAP	....	
POWER	....	57
MAJOR AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES	....	57
VILLAGE AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES	....	58
ROADS	....	66
EDUCATION	....	96

MEDICAL	....	75
PUBLIC HEALTH	....	78
HOUSING	....	79
LABOUR & LABOUR WELFARE	....	
WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES AND SCHEDULED CASTES	....	82
WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES	....	88
WOMEN WELFARE	....	101
SOCIAL WELFARE	....	101
MUNICIPAL ROADS AND DEVELOPMENT WORKS	....	102
BROADCASTING	....	103
PUBLICITY	....	104
POST AND TELEGRAPHS	....	104
RAILWAYS	....	104
LIST OF MEMBERS OF DISTRICT PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE	....	106

---

# 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 1959-57 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  
28th January 1958. } C. NARASIMHAM,  
Secretary to Government,  
Planning and Development  
Department.

---

# **PART I**





## GENERAL

---

### AREA AND CLASSIFICATION.

The area of the district is 5682 sq. miles consisting of 5 Revenue Divisions and 12 taluks. The classification of area in the district in 1954-55 is furnished below.

	Area in acres.	% to total area.
Total Geographical area	3,637,000	—
Area of Forests	1,335,132	36.7
Barren and unculturable land	289,990	8.0
Land put to non-agricultural uses.	185,526	5.1
Culturable waste	403,864	11.1
Permanent pastures and other grazing lands.	138,726	3.8
Land under Miscellaneous trees, crops and groves not included in the net area sown.	50,275	1.4
Current fallows	62,534	1.7
Other fallow lands	104,490	2.9
Net area sown	1,066,463	29.3
Area sown more than once	271,040	7.5
Total cropped area	1,337,503	36.8

## RAINFALL AND RAINY DAYS.

		Average rainfall.	Average rainy days.
S. W. Monsoon :	Agency :	37.3	32
	Plains :	32.6	27
N. E. Monsoon.	Agency :	9.7	7
	Plains :	9.7	6
Winter period.	Agency :	6.8	13
Hot weather period.	Plains :	10.0	10
		Agency : 53.8.	Agency : 52
		Plains : 52.3.	Plains : 43

SOURCES OF WATER SUPPLY AND  
IRRIGATION.

The principal sources of irrigation in the district are river channels, tanks, spring channels and drains, spring channels or small streams taken from springs in lake beds, hill sides, valleys etc. A few of the tanks in Rajahmundry and Peddapuram taluks are fed by jungle streams. All other tanks are rainfed and are therefore precarious sources. Godavari river receives most of the supply in the south west monsoon. But local rainfall is also necessary to enable the irrigation of the whole ayacut under it. The low level lands suffer submersion when there are heavy floods in the river. The Godavari anicut system irrigates Razole, Amalapuram, Ramachandrapuram and Kakinada taluks and a portion of Rajahmundry taluk. There are spring channels in the Rajahmundry taluk. Razole taluk is also irrigated by the Peravaram pumping scheme and the Amalapuram taluk is likewise served by the Polavaram island project. Most of the Rajahmundry taluk is irrigated only by rainfed tanks. The wet lands

in Peddapuram taluk are mostly irrigated by tanks. There are also river channels in the taluk taking off from Eleru river. There are also spring channels in Peddapuram taluk. In Pithapuram and Tuni taluks, there are no irrigation facilities except a few minor tanks. Wells are used to irrigate arecanut gardens in Amalapuram and Razole taluks. Elsewhere temporary wells are dug to irrigate dry crops such as Ragi, Cholan, maize etc. The sources of water supply and the area irrigated therefrom in the district in 1954-55 are given below :

#### SOURCES OF WATER SUPPLY

1. Government Canals :	11
2. Canals (Private)	—
3. Private wells (Masonry)	428
4. Wells used for domestic purposes only :	1,713
5. No. of wells not in use.	64
6. Tanks :	
1. With ayacuts of 100 acres or more.	569
2. With ayacuts of less than 100 acres	627

#### AREA IRRIGATED.

Source.	Area Irrigated.
1. Government canals :	4,54,973 acres.
2. Tanks.	1,37,473 „
3. Wells (sole irrigation)	295 „
4. Other sources (spring channels etc.)	7,370 „
5. Total net area irrigated.	6,00,311 „
6. Percentage of net area irrigated to the net area sown.	56.3 „

7. Area irrigated more than once in the same year.	95,795	acres
8. Total gross area of crops irrigated.	6,95,906	„
9. Percentage of the total gross irrigated area to the total sown.	52.0	„

### CROPS.

Paddy is the chief food crop of the district. Ramachandrapuram, Amalapuram, Kakinada and Razole have the largest extent of paddy cultivation. Cholan is cultivated on a considerable scale in Bhadrachalam and Nugur taluks and on limited extents in other parts. Maize, cumbu, ragi, korra, varagu and samai are the other food crops raised in the district. Green gram, red gram, black gram, Bengal gram and horse gram are the pulses cultivated in the district. Chillies, sugarcane, groundnut, gingelly cotton and tobacco are the commercial crops of the district. Tobacco is chiefly grown in Rajahmundry taluk. A statement showing the area cultivated and outturn of crops during 1954-55 is furnished :

<i>I. Crops.</i>	Area in acres.	Total outturn (Tons) in terms of rice.
1. Paddy.	7,14,519	4,34,050
2. Wheat.	63	10
3. Cholan.	85,574	23,280
4. Cumbu.	52,760	13,370
5. Barli.	5	—
6. Maize.	3,285	1,250
7. Ragi.	20,448	6,620
8. Korra.	5,165	1,450
9. Varagu.	2,216	680
10. Samai.	6,587	1,500
11. Other cereals.	4,376	880
Total cereals :	<u>8,94,998</u>	<u>4,83,090</u>

*II. Pulses :*

1. Bengal gram.	5,388	1,010
2. Green gram.	26,736	2,740
3. Red gram.	10,243	1,600
4. Black gram.	28,853	3,470
5. Horse gram.	60,081	4,560
6. Others.	2,555	190
Total pulses ;	<u>1,33,856</u>	<u>13,570</u>

*III. Condiments and Spices :*

1. Chillies.	21,101	8,480
2. Turmeric.	3,198	—
3. Garlic.	511	—
4. Coriander.	1,686	—
5. Tamarind.	1,018	—
6. Others.	114	—
Total condiments & spices.	<u>27,628</u>	

*IV. Sugar Crops :*

1. Sugarcane.	18,358	62,810 (gur)
2. Palmyrah.	125	
3. Others.	—	
Total sugar crops :	<u>18,483</u>	

*V. Fruits and Vegetables :*

1. Bananas.	6,358	—
2. Fruits of citrus variety	9,104	—
3. Mangoes.	27,560	—
4. Other fresh fruits.	5,227	—
Total fresh fruits	<u>48,249</u>	—

5. Cashew nuts.	1,290	—
6. Other dry fruits.	58	—
	<hr/>	
Total dry fruits.	1,348	
	<hr/>	
7. Tapioca.	932	—
8. Sweet potatoes.	175	—
9. Onions.	2,350	—
10. Other vegetables.	1,450	—
	<hr/>	
Total fruits and vege- tables including root crops :	54,504	—
	<hr/>	
<i>VI. Other Miscellaneous :</i>		
Food crops.	254	—
	<hr/>	
Total food crops.	11,29,723	
	<hr/>	

## NON-FOOD CROPS

*I. Fibres :*

1. Cotton.	1,872	340 bales.
2. Bombay hemp.	349	700 „
3. Sunn hemp.	8,736	—
4. Other fibres.	41	—
	<hr/>	
Total fibres :	10,998	

*II. Oil Seeds :*

1. Groundnut.	5,519	2,620 tons.
2. Coconut.	55,013	—
3. Gingelly.	63,222	9,010
4. Rape and Mustard.	2	—
5. Castor.	3,023	300
6. Other oil seeds (Edible and non-edible	145	—
	<hr/>	
Total oil seeds :	1,26,924	
	<hr/>	

*III. Dyes and Tanning Materials :*

(i) Indigo : (for dyeing purposes only.	33	10 Cwt.
(ii) Other dyes.	4	—
	<hr/>	
Total dyes.	37	
	<hr/>	

*IV. Drugs and Narcotics :*

1. Betelvines.	53	—
2. Tobacco.	38,087	12,230 tons.
3. Other drugs and narcotics	50	—
	<hr/>	
Total drugs and narcotics	38,190	—
	<hr/>	

*V. Fodder Crops :* 13,901 —

*VI. Green manure crops.*

Sunn hemp.	14,089	—
Pillipesara,	1,188	—
Others.	504	—
	<hr/>	

"Total green manure crops. 15,781

---

*VII. Miscellaneous :* 1,949 —

Total non-food crops 2,07,780 —

Total gross cropped area. 13,37,503 —

Area cropped more than once 2,71,040 —

Net cropped area. 10,66,463 —



## LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

Kakinada, Peddapuram, Rajahmundry, Amalapuram, Drakshrama and Samalkot are the 6 Municipalities in the District. There are 24 Class I and 442 Class II Panchayats in the District (1956-57).

## POST OFFICES.

The district has 2 Head Post Offices, 6 Lower selection grade sub-offices, 21 'A' class post offices, 14 'B' class post Offices, 14 'C' Class post offices and 42 Branch Post Offices (1954).

## RAILWAYS.

The district has 79½ miles of broad gauge railway. The Calcutta-Madras line goes across this district, from Rajahmundry to Tuni traversing the taluks of Rajahmundry, Ramachandrapuram, Kakinada, Pithapuram and Tuni. A branch line from Samalkot junction connects Kakinada, the district headquarters. Only the taluk headquarters of Rajahmundry, Kakinada, Pithapuram and Tuni are connected by Railway. The nearest station to Bhadrachalam is Dornakal in the Hyderabad State.

## ROADS.

There are 186½ miles of roads in the district as detailed below :— (1954-55)

### 1) *Government Roads.*

a) National Highways.	84 Miles.
b) State Highways.	38    "
c) Major District Roads.	611   "

Total :	<u>733</u> "
---------	--------------

2) *District Board Roads :*

a) Major District Roads.	267	„
b) Other District Roads.	284	„
c) Village Roads.	395	„
	<hr/>	
Total :	946	„
	<hr/>	
3) P. W. D. Roads.	11	„
4) Municipal Roads.	173	„
	<hr/>	
Grand Total :	1863	„
	<hr/>	

## CO-OPERATION.

There are 239 non-agricultural 1293 agricultural co-operative societies with a membership of 57,478 and 2,00,993 respectively in the district (1955-56.)

## EDUCATION.

The Number of educational institutions in the district during 1954-55 is as follows :—

1) *Elementary Schools :*

	Agency.	Plains.	Total
a) Government.	27	118	145
b) District Board.	55	804	859
c) Municipal.	—	64	64
d) Private (Aided)	177	915	1092
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total :	259	1901	2160
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

## 2) (i) Aided elementary schools managed by teacher management.

(a) Higher elementary.	—	11	11
------------------------	---	----	----

(b) Lower Elementary other than the single teacher.	24	354	378
(c) Lower elementary single teacher	50	1	51
Total :	<u>74</u>	<u>366</u>	<u>440</u>

(ii) Aided basic schools managed by teacher management.

(a) Senior Basic.	—	1	1
(b) Junior Basic, other than single teacher.	—	3	3
Total :		<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>

3. Basic Schools :

(a) Government.	2	2	4
(b) District Board,	—	4	4
(c) Municipal.	—	3	3
(d) Private (Aided).	—	8	8
Total :	<u>2</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>19</u>

4. (i) Secondary Schools for Boys :

(a) Government.	—	—	4
(b) District Board.			44
(c) Municipal.			5
(d) Private (Aided)			18
Total :			<u>71</u>

*(ii) Secondary Schools for girls :*

(a) Government.	1
(b) District Board.	1
(c) Municipal.	1
(d) Private (Aided)	2

Total :	<u>5</u>
---------	----------

5. *Colleges for men.*

(a) Government.	2
(b) Private (Aided)	1

Total :	<u>3</u>
---------	----------

6. *Training Colleges.*

Government.	1
-------------	---

7. (I) *Training Schools (Ordinary) for men.*

Government.	1
Private (Aided)	2

Total :	<u>3</u>
---------	----------

*(II) Training Schools (ordinary) for Women.*

Government.	1
Private (Aided)	2

Total :	<u>3</u>
---------	----------

8. *Training Schools (Basic) for men.*

Government.	1
-------------	---

9. *Institutions for Technology-Polytechnics.*

Government.	2
-------------	---

10. *Commercial Schools by private management. (Approved)* 21

11. *Adult Schools.*

Government.	25
District Board.	27
Municipal.	9
Private (Aided)	133
Private (Unaided).	3
Total :	<u>197</u>

12. *Elementary Schools for Scheduled Tribes :*

	Agency.	Plains.	Total.
Government.	12	2	14
District Board.	22	—	22
Private (Aided).	100	—	100
Total :	<u>134</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>136</u>

13. *Elementary Schools for Scheduled castes :*

	Agency.	Plains.	Total.
Government.	—	115	115
District Board.	2	29	31
Municipal.	—	2	2
Private (Aided).	25	270	295
Total :	<u>27</u>	<u>416</u>	<u>443</u>

*14. Elementary Schools for Backward classes :*

Government.	9	—	9
District Board.	15	—	15
Private (Aided)	32	12	44
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total :	56	12	68
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

## MEDICAL.

There are 12 Government Hospitals, 6 Government Dispensaries, 20 L. F. Hospitals and 2 Municipal Dispensaries in the district. (1954)

## 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 become 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 provision under all the other heads of development excepting under Agriculture and Irrigation and Power.

## Statement No. 1

## 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.	Coperation.	18·770	15·080	33·850	1·00
10.	Warehousing and Marketing.	36·550	2·420	38·970	1·15



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	(3)
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 (Rs. in lakhs)	Telangana (Rs. in lakhs)	Andhra Pradesh (Rs. in lakhs)	% to total provision.	Andhra (Rs. in lakhs)	Telangana (Rs. in lakhs)	Andhra Pradesh (Rs. in lakhs)	% to total provision.
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	22·50 <sup>0</sup>	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**

## **PROGRAMME OF DEVELOPMENT**



## **Agricultural Production.**

### COMPREHENSIVE STAFF SCHEME.

With a view to increase agricultural production to the maximum extent possible, a number of schemes relating to agriculture have been proposed in the Second Five Year Plan. For implementing the various schemes included in the Plan, additional supervisory staff (Technical) and other ministerial staff is essential not only at the State Headquarters, but also at the district level. It is, therefore, proposed to employ one District Agricultural Officer along with the required ministerial staff in this district during the current year. The staff will attend to the increased correspondence and supervision work on account of the implementation of the various schemes in the district besides maintaining accounts and preparing progress reports.

### TRAINING OF FIELDMEN AND MAISTRIES.

For providing the technical personnel needed for implementing the schemes relating to agriculture in Andhra Region, it is proposed to train 100 Fieldmen and 100 Demonstration Maistries during the current year at a cost of Rs. 0.36 lakhs. Of these, 20 Fieldmen and 20 Demonstration Maistries will be trained in the Agricultural Research Station, Samalkot. One Upper Subordinate will be in-charge of the training course at the centre which will last for 6 months from July to December. Stipends will be paid to the trainees at the rate of Rs. 20/- per mensem. The trained personnel will be absorbed in the department according to the requirements in the various districts.

## JAPONICA INDICA CROSSES FOR THE EVOLUTION OF THRIFTY STRAINS.

It has been recognised by scientists that crosses between geographic races of a crop plant give valuable material by combining the rare genes residing in the different races. Indica rices that are grown in India are inherently lower yielding than Japonica rices. Further, Japonica rices are characterised by short stiff straw and are capable of absorbing a good amount of manure without danger of lodging. In order to step up rice production, it is necessary to combine the high yield of Japonica types with the fine quality of rices of Indicas. Now, 1500 cross progenies are on hand for intensive study and further selection. The large material on hand has to be studied in detail and suitable strains have to be isolated. This research scheme was started during 1956-57 in the Agricultural Research Station, Samalkot with a staff of one Research Assistant and one Fieldman under the supervision and guidance of the Paddy Specialist. During the year 1957-58, a provision of Rs 0.04 lakh has been made for the further study of the F-6 generation culture already produced.

## 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 Station 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 Rajanagaram, Korukonda, and Kirlampudi blocks of this district. During 1957-58, it is also proposed to distribute 1, 079 tons of paddy seeds, 22 tons of millet seeds and 36 tons of pulses seeds in the district.



## PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TOWN COMPOST.

By the application of a ton of compost, an additional yield of 1/40 ton of food grains is expected. It is, therefore, proposed to accelerate the production and distribution of compost in municipalities and major panchayats during the Second Plan period by collecting sweepings and converting them into compost by using night soil collections as starter. During the year 1957-58, a provision of Rs 3.00 lakhs has been made for the production and distribution of 11,12,000 tons of compost in the Andhra region with the assistance of a Compost Development Officer and necessary office staff. Of this, 11,200 tons of compost will be produced and distributed in this district to benefit 2,240 acres of land. An additional production of 280 tons of food grains is expected.

## PURCHASE AND DISTRIBUTION OF TRACTORS ON HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM.

In view of the growing popularity of the scheme of distribution of tractors on hire-purchase system, it is proposed to purchase and distribute in Andhra region, 75 tractors during 1957-58 under the hire-purchase system to encourage private cultivators who can afford to purchase them. Of these, 10 tractors will be distributed to the ryots in Tungabhadra Project area and 6 tractors will be distributed to the cultivators in this district. Each tractor is expected to benefit an area of 400 acres and the additional production is estimated at  $\frac{1}{4}$  ton per acre.

## SUPPLY OF IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND BEE-HIVES.

The object of the scheme is to make available improved implements and bee-hives to agriculturists

on an extensive scale. During the year 1957-58, it is proposed to purchase and distribute 18,850 improved agricultural implements at the rate of Rs 5/- each and 1106 bee-hives at the rate of Rs 10/- each to the agriculturists in Andhra region. The scheme is a self-financing one as the entire cost will be recovered from the ryots. The implements and bee-hives proposed for distribution under this scheme will be available to the agriculturists of this district also.

### CONTROL OF PESTS AND DISEASES OF CROPS.

The object of the scheme is to equip the Agricultural Demonstrators with sufficient number of hand operated sprayers and dusters and the Agricultural Depots with power operated sprayers for carrying out effective remedial measures on a large scale to control pests and diseases of crops. Under this scheme, the equipment can be hired out to ryots who are willing to carry out the remedial measures themselves.

During the first year of the Plan 1956-57, sanction was accorded for the purchase of 30 power operated sprayers, 100 hand operated sprayers and 100 hand operated dusters at a cost of Rs. 0.87 lakh and chemicals worth Rs. 0.40 lakh to supplement the equipment already available with the department. It has been found that the equipment now available is insufficient to meet the demand as considerable areas in this State are under fruits and vegetables and commercial crops like sugar cane, cotton, tobacco, chillies and groundnut etc., which are open to attack from a variety of pests and diseases necessitating the adoption of remedial measures. Experience has disclosed that the greatest impediment to the development of plant protection

work is lack of adequate spraying and dusting equipment. As this equipment is too costly for an average agriculturist to purchase, he will have to be aided by the supply of the necessary equipment by the department. The need to augment the equipment with the department was, therefore, imperative and a sum of Rs 3.95 lakhs has been provided in the Plan for 1957-58 for this scheme. But in view of the present financial stringency, it is proposed to purchase only 30 power sprayers, 100 hand operated sprayers and 100 hand operated dusters at a cost of Rs 0. 87 lakh and chemicals worth of Rs 0. 40 lakh. As the cost of the chemicals will be recovered from the ryots, the cost of the scheme for 1957-58 will be only Rs 0. 87 lakh. The benefits under this scheme will be available to the ryots of this district also.

#### ZONAL PARASITE BREEDING STATION AT AMBAJIPET.

A parasite breeding station for the biological control of 'Nephantis Serinopa' a serious pest on the coconut palm has been functioning at Razole with financial assistance from the Indian Central Coconut Committee. The area under Cocanut Plantations in the Andhra region is about 82,000 acres. As the Parasite breeding laboratory at Razole is unable to meet the demands from the public for the supply of the parasites required for the control of the pest in the cocconut growing area, another parasite breeding station was proposed to be established during 1956-1957 at Ambajipeta. The new station was also to be attached to the existing cocconut research station at Ambajipeta. As the scheme was not implemented during 1956-1957 a provision of Rs. 0.10 lakh has been made during the year 1957-1958 for the establish

ment of this station for the biological control of 'Nephantis Serinopa'. The station will

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

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

(c) improve the rearing technique with a view to secure better production of parasites under multiplication in the laboratory and;

(d) undertake exploratory control measures for the Rhinoeros beetle (*Oryctes rhinoeros*)

## SUGARCANE DEVELOPMENT IN ANDHRA

Sugarcane development has been in progress during the past 6 years in selected taluks of the State and an appreciable progress in cane yield could be achieved in these cane development areas. But still there is considerable scope for improvement in quality and tonnage of the sugarcane crop by intensifying development work in these and other cane growing taluks of the State. It was, therefore, proposed to improve the cane yield and juice quality by intensive development work in important cane growing taluks of the State. The ultimate object is to double the production of cane in the next 15 years and to increase the production by the end of the present Second Five Year Plan period by 331 $\frac{1}{3}$ % over the existing production. The per acre yield of cane will be increased in

the old development areas by 10% over the estimated yield of 1955-1956 and the new development areas by 20%. Additional production of cane will also be achieved by bringing the new areas under cane wherever possible. The programme of work is given below:-

### TECHNICAL PROGRAMME FOR ZONAL CENTRES

(i) Varieties found promising at the main Research Station will be tried simultaneously at the Zonal Centres to find out their suitability in the different tracts of the State;

(ii) Nucleus seed of improved varieties will be multiplied at the Zonal farms for supply to the cultivators;

(iii) Manurial trials will be conducted to fix up the manurial schedule to the tract;

(iv) Application of correct amounts of fertilisers will be demonstrated in selected Zones;

(v) Control methods against pests and diseases will be demonstrated providing insecticides at subsidised cost.

(vi) Training of technical personnel.

### TECHNICAL PROGRAMME FOR DEVELOPMENT CENTRES

(i) Supply of disease free seed of improved varieties by multiplication of the disease free seed material and distributing to cane growers at subsidised rates;

(ii) Establishment of seed nurseries in the factory reserved areas to supply sound seed material to the growers;

(iii) Laying down demonstration plots with recommended doses of fertiliser.

(iv) Plant protection measures will be demonstrated on large scale on the Zonal Centres as well as in reserved areas by laying down demonstration plots;

(v) Composting will be encouraged by granting a subsidy for the the compost made;

(vi) Crop competitions to put up cane yields and award of prizes to the growers recording maximum cane yields;

A sum of Rs 2.59 lakhs has been provided for the year 1957-1958 for implementing the above programme in Andhra region. This is one of the districts to be benefited under this scheme.

### TOBACCO EXTENSION SERVICE.

The object of the scheme is to assist the ryots in securing production of a higher percentage of superior grades of tobacco by imparting to them practical knowledge by ocular and other effective demonstrations on the scientific methods of tobacco cultivation, curing, handling etc. During 1956-57, sanction was accorded for the organisation of Tobacco Extension Service in the important Virginia tobacco growing districts of Krīshna, East Godavari and West Godavari. The extension staff consists of 1 Asst. Tobacco Extension Officer, 15 Field Assistants, 1 Head Clerk, 1 L. D. Clerk, 1 Typist, 45 Maistries, 3 Peons and 1 Jeep Driver. It is proposed to continue the staff during the current year at a cost of Rs. 0.82 lakh.

## PULSES IMPROVEMENT WORK ON REGIONAL BASIS IN ANDHRA

Pulses are cultivated throughout the Andhra area both as pure and also as mixtures along with cereals. At present, improvement in pulses has not made much progress. There is no Research Station for pulses in the State. One Assistant attached to the Government Millet Farm is in charge of pulses work- It is, therefore proposed to take up the improvement work on a regional basis to achieve quick and assured results and to cater to the needs of different stations. The scheme will be worked at the Agricultural Research Station, Samalkot during the current year. The programme of work includes collection of seed materials, morphological study of types and pure line selection-Raw trials.

### ESTABLISHMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICE STATIONS.

There are no workshops in the districts of Andhra area which offer facilities for quick repairs of the Agricultural machinery viz. tractors, bull-dozers and oil engine pumpsets owned by the Government as well as by private individuals. The absence of such workshop is keenly felt and a provision of Rs. 0.69 lakh has been made in the plan for 1957-58 to open 3 District Service Stations to serve 6 districts. The service stations will be of great assistance in reducing the number of sick machines in the districts which in turn will contribute to greater turnover and assistance to ryots in their efforts for increased production. The Service Stations will be run on commercial basis and the cost of servicing will be recovered from the beneficiaries. However, it is felt that without any idea of the successful working of the District Service Stations, it is not desirable to

open 3 district service stations. It is, therefore, proposed to open in the first instance only one District Service Station during the year 1957-58 with headquarters at Kakinada.

### DEVELOPMENT OF CASHEWNUT.

The cashewnut industry in India which commands nearly 90% of world trade is fed by imports of raw materials from Portuguese East Africa. If this industry which is the main dollar earning one is to flourish we can no longer depend upon supplies of raw materials from that source. This State possesses very large areas which are now lying waste and which can easily be brought under this important crop. It is, therefore, proposed to bring at least 20,000 acres of additional area under cashewnut during the Second Plan period. The work under this scheme consists of :

i) location of cashewnut trees of outstanding nuts and arrangement for the collection of good seed nuts for sowing purposes in the new area selected for extension :

ii) survey of important cashewnut growing area in Srikakulam, East Godavari, Guntur and Medak districts with a view to select suitable areas for extending cultivation of cashewnut :

iii) maintenance of accurate records on the area newly brought under cultivation of cashewnut : and

iv) advisory work on cultural operations and maintenance of the existing as well as the new plantation raised under the scheme.

During the year 1957-58, it is proposed to implement this scheme in Guntur, Srikakulam, East Godavari,



and Medak districts at a cost of Rs. 0.34 lakh with the ultimate object of bringing in an additional area of 5,000 acres in each district under cashewnut cultivation by the end of the plan period.

### PROTECTION OF SUGARCANE CROP AGAINST PESTS AND DISEASE.

Pests and diseases are known to take a heavy toll of crop yields. Early shoot borer and smut are the most important among sugarcane pests and diseases respectively in the State and provision has to be made for the prompt and timely control of these two. It is, therefore, proposed to equip each zonal centre with two power sprayers and dusters to facilitate adoption of timely control measures. It is also proposed to demonstrate the efficacy of the insecticidal or fungicidal sprayers by subsidising the cost of these chemicals at a cost of Rs. 1,000/- for each centre. This work will be carried on in Peddapuram, Pithapuram, Ramachandrapuram and Samalkot development centres of this district.

### PROVISION OF DISEASE FREESEED FOR SUGARACANE CROP.

Among the factors that influence cane yields ultimately the nature of the seed material is an important one. Diseased seed material results in a crop of poor tonnage and quality. Due to various reasons the popular variety of Co. 419 has been recording progressively deteriorated yields in certain areas. It is, therefore, proposed to replace such areas wholesale with disease free seed material. It is programmed to grow half an acre of cane in the zonal centre at Samalkot for multiplication of seed material to cover an area of 2,000 acres in the zone.

### UPGRADING OF COCOANUT RESEARCH STATION AT AMBAJIPET.

The scheme aims at up-grading the Research Station at Ambajipeta by the provision of a cytogenatist with necessary staff and laboratory equipment for conducting research on cocoanuts on an elaborate scale. In order to facilitate the work to be taken up, it is considered necessary to have a laboratory building with the necessary minimum equipment at a cost of Rs. 10,000/-. A provision of Rs. 0.18 lakh has therefore been made—Rs. 0.10 lakh for building and equipment and Rs. 0.08 lakh for staff during the year 1957-58.

### SINKING OF FILTER POINT TUBE-WELLS.

Under this scheme, loans will be granted upto a maximum of Rs. 2,500/- for each individual to enable him to purchase the necessary pumping machinery. The conditions for granting loans are almost identical with those under the scheme of supplying oil engines and electric motors under hire-purchase system. The loan will be recovered from the ryots in 5 equal instalments with interest to be fixed by Government from time to time. During 1957-58, it is proposed to sink 40 filter point tube-wells in the district which would benefit an area of 400 acres resulting in 200 tons of additional production.

### DISTRIBUTION OF OIL ENGINES AND ELECTRIC MOTORS UNDER HIRE- PURCHASE SYSTEM.

Under this scheme, oil engines and electric motor pumpsets are supplied to agriculturists on the hire-

purchase system for lifting water for irrigation purposes, the amount involved being subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,000/- in the case of an electric motor pumpset and Rs. 4,000/- in the case of an oil engine pumpset. The cost of the machinery together with interest at 4% and centage charges at 3% will be recovered in 5 to 7 equal instalments. During 1957-58, it is proposed to distribute in the district, 9 oil engine pumpsets and 8 electric motors under hire-purchase system. The additional acreage expected to be benefited is 8 acres per oil engine and 5 acres per electric motor. Additional production to the tune of 56 tons is expected under this scheme in this district

#### TUBE-WELL SCHEME.

Under this scheme, it is proposed to sink 25 exploratory tube-wells in Krishna and Godavari deltas of Andhra region under the T. C. M. Programme with the assistance of the Government of India. The Government of India will take up the work, complete it and hand it over to the State Government. The cost of successfully completed tube wells will generally include the cost of all materials permanently instituted in the Bore plus the expenditure on labour and other miscellaneous items distributed pro-rata according to the length of the bore that has been installed with tubes. The State Government will be required to pay the full normal costs of such tube-wells as are able to give a maximum discharge of 20,000 gallons per hour at 20 ft. depression and this amount will be treated as a loan to the State Government repayable to the Government of India on such terms and conditions as may be determined by the latter. If the discharge of any well turns out to be less than 20,000 gallons per hour at 20 ft. depres-

sion, the State Government may still be able to use it for irrigation and other purposes. In such cases, the cost will be determined by the Government of India in consultation with State Government. If, however, the State Government is unable to accept such wells, the wells will be abandoned and the cost thereof will be borne by the central Government. The actual selection will be made by a site selection committee consisting of technical experts of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Geological Survey of India, the T. C. M. and the Consulting Engineer, Andhra. During the year 1957-58, it is proposed to sink 25 tube-wells in the State at a total cost of Rs. 5.00 lakhs. This is one of the districts selected for sinking some of the tube wells.

### SINKING OF ARTESION TUBE-WELLS.

Under this scheme, loans will be granted for the sinking of artesian wells in East and West Godavari Districts with the hand-boring sets and power drills. During 1957-58, it is proposed to sink 34 artesian wells in these two districts. Each well is expected to cover an area of 20 acres resulting in additional production at  $\frac{1}{2}$  ton per acre. The loan granted will be recovered from the beneficiaries in equal instalments.

### 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 seven 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 Inspectors and Fieldmen who are to be posted for working, in the scheme will be given training for 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.**

#### **PULIVAGU SCHEME.**

This scheme provides for the construction of an earthen dam across Pulivagu by restoring the Audevala cheruvu to the east of Tirumalapuram village near Krishnapalem to serve an ayacut of 720 acres. This is one of the four items proposed under the former Arumunilanka project. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 3.35 lakhs and the work is under execution. During 1957-58, an amount of Rs. 1.64 lakhs has been provided for this scheme.

#### **VEMAGIRI PUMPING SCHEME.**

This scheme provides for irrigation facilities to the dry lands of Vemagiri, Veeravaram etc., villages of East Godavari District by pumping water from the Godavari Eastern Delta main canal. The scheme will benefit an ayacut of 3500 acres. Proposals for the purchase of pumping plant are under consideration for which a provision of Rs. 1.485 lakhs has been made during 1957-58.

## MADHAVAPATNAM CHANNEL.

This scheme contemplates excavation of a new channel from Samalkota canal to serve an ayacut of 1200 acres in the villages of Rameswaram, Rapur, Kovvada, Madhavapatnam and Chidiga villages of kakinada taluk. The work is in an advanced stage of construction and an amount of Rs. 0.05 lakh has been provided during the current year for this scheme.

## NEW SCHEMES INCLUDING TANK SCHEMES

An amount of Rs. 17.06 lakhs has been provided during the current year to take up new minor irrigation schemes and to restore certain tanks in Andhra area. 3 new tank schemes are proposed to be taken up during 1957-58 in East Godavari District.

### Land Development

#### LAND RECLAMATION AND MECHANICAL CULTIVATION WITH TRACTORS AND BULLDOZERS.

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 over 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.

### **Animal Husbandry**

#### **KEY VILLAGE SEHEME.**

It is mainly through the key village scheme that the programme of livestock improvement is being pursued by the State Government. This scheme provides for concentrated work in selected areas. It envisages castration of scrub bull, breeding operation controlled by artificial insemination centres, rearing of calves on subsidised basis, development of fodder resources and the marketing of dairy products organised on cooperative lines. Each Key Village Centre will have 6 sub-centres. In these areas the breeding will be strictly controlled and confined to three or four superior bulls specially marked out and maintained by the farmers for the purpose. The unapproved bulls will be removed or castrated. Other essential features of cattle development (viz) maintenance of records of pedigrees, of milk production, feeding and disease control will receive full attention at every centre. During 1957-58, it is proposed to start 6 Key Village Centres in Andhra area out of which one will be in this District.



### CLINICAL LABORATORIES.

During the year 1956-57, Government have sanctioned the establishment of 5 clinical laboratories at the Headquarters Veterinary Hospitals, Visakhapatnam, Kakinada, Nellore, Chittoor and Kurnool with a view to provide increased facilities for diagnosis of disease and the treatment of animals at Hospitals. As these clinical laboratories were not started during the year 1956-57, they are proposed to be started during the current year.

### FREE DISTRIBUTION OF MALE BREEDING STOCK.

Under this scheme, it is proposed during 1957-58 to distribute, free of cost 3 breeding bulls both white and buffalo bulls to poor ryots and panchayat Boards who cannot afford to purchase them and who have some interest in livestock improvement in rural areas in this District. The custodians will have to maintain these bulls as per the instructions of the Department for a period of 3 years or till 180 services are effected whichever is longer after which the bull becomes the property of the custodian. After the stipulated period, the bull will also be eligible for the premium scheme under which Rs. 220/- per annum will be paid to the custodian for effecting a minimum of 60 services. The custodians of these bulls can charge a service fee of Rs. 1-8-0 per each service. The cost of each of bull is Rs. 1,000/-

### SUPPLY OF WHITE BREEDING BULLS, BUFFALO BREEDING BULLS, MALE AND FEMALE GOATS, BOARS AND SOWS, DAIRY COWS AND SHE-BUFFALOES AND RAMS AND EWES.

With a view to upgrading the local stock, it is proposed to distribute white and buffalo breeding bulls,

dairy cows and she-buffaloes, male and female goats, boars and sows and rams and ewes at subsidised rates to the ryots. The number of animals proposed to be distributed during the year 1957-58 is given below :—

1. White Breeding bulls.	4
2. Buffalo breeding bulls.	4
3. Male goats.	3
4. Female goats.	5
5. Dairy cows.	3
6. She-buffaloes.	3
7. Boars.	2
8. Sows.	—
9. Rams.	4
10. Ewes.	17

#### OPENING OF TOURING BILLETS, MINOR VETERINARY DISPENSARIES AND VETERINARY DISPENSARIES.

During the year 1956-57 Government sanctioned the opening of one touring billet and one Minor Veterinary Dispensary. In the current year, it is proposed to open 5 more touring billets, 2 Minor Veterinary dispensaries and 4 veterinary dispensaries in the Andhra region to provide better veterinary aid to the cattle in rural areas. Of these, one touring billet and one veterinary dispensary will be opened in this district. Each billet will be in charge of stockman compounder or veterinary or livestock inspector. The veterinary dispensary will be opened at a place where the local contribution representing 50% of the expenditure is forthcoming.

## SUPPLY OF EXOTIC COCKS , HENS AND EGGS.

There is considerable room for the development of poultry as a subsidiary industry in every village provided improved stocks are made available in adequate numbers. It is proposed to distribute in villages 462 exotic cocks, 462 hens and 4,000 eggs during the year 1957-58 in the Andhra region out of which 42 exotic cocks, 42 hens and 365 eggs are proposed to be distributed in this District. Day old chicks will be obtained for this purpose, reared for 4 months and then distributed to the villagers.

## DISTRICT AND STATE CATTLE SHOWS.

Out of Rs. 2.0 lakhs provided for this scheme for the Second Plan period, it is proposed to spend Rs. 0.30 lakh during 1957-58 for conducting one State Cattle Show and 11 District Cattle Shows at the rate of one in each District in Andhra area besides 38 one day cattle shows to create enthusiasm among cattle breeders and to educate the masses in scientific breeding, feeding and management and for better improvement of livestock.

## SUPPLY OF POULTRY EQUIPMENT.

Under this scheme, it is proposed to distribute 2 sets of poultry equipment in this district consisting of a poultry house, a chicken coop, an incubator, wire netting for the pen, 2 portable chick runs, trap nest boxes and a brooder costing in all Rs. 1,250/-. An amount of only Rs. 625/- will be collected from the beneficiaries.

## SUPPLY OF DAIRY FEMALE STOCK.

Under this scheme, it is proposed to distribute 3 cows to the deserving villagers in this District at subsidised rates with a view to improve the quality of stock. Each cow will cost Rs. 1,000/-.

## SUPPLY OF POULTRY.

It is proposed to distribute under this scheme 100 exotic birds to the villagers in this district at subsidised rates. Each bird will cost Rs. 10/-.

## SUPPLY OF SHEEP AND GOATS.

The scheme aims at distribution of 8 sheep on subsidy basis in this district.

## PILOT SCHEME OF ERADICATION OF RINDERPEST.

This scheme was started during the first five year plan period in the districts south of river Krishna where the entire population was to be protected against Rinderpest. The work was completed in these districts by the end of March 1957. It is therefore proposed to shift this work to 5 districts (ie) Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, and Krishna during the current year.

## FORESTS

### FOREST ROADS IN AGENCY AREAS.

The object of the scheme is to improve road system in the Agency tracts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East and West Godavari Districts with a view to enable the Department to exploit the interior forests and to improve the relations between the tribesmen

and the plains people. It is therefore proposed to improve roads over a length of 42 miles during 1957-58 towards which a provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been made out of which Rs. 1.26 lakhs has been allotted to East Godavari district for the following works :—

1. Rajavommangi-Vetangi road (8 miles).
2. Improvements to Etikoppaka Tunikichervu Road (4 miles)
3. Improvements to Polipaka - Tatilanka road (4 miles).
4. Improvements to Bhimavaram-Ravuladevipadu road (4 miles).
5. Completing the metalling work of Rayapali-Marripakala road taken up during 1955-56 including construction of an Irish Bridge etc., and continuing the formation of the road work for 4 miles more to connect Etikoppaka village.

## FISHERIES

### INTENSIVE SEED COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION

Under this scheme, it is proposed to collect fish seed, especially the quick growing type, and stock them in inland waters of the State intensively for increasing food production. The seed so collected will also be pooled together in nurseries to be dug and transported to the centres of demand by road and rail. It was proposed to appoint special staff to intensify the seed collection work during 1956-1957 besides the purchase of vans for transporting the fish seed thus collected to the centres of demand and 50 lakhs of

fingerlings were expected to be collected and distributed. But the scheme could not be implemented in full as the season for seed collection was over by the time it was sanctioned. It is therefore proposed to implement the scheme in all its aspects during 1957-1958 at an estimated cost of Rs 4.00 lakhs out of which an amount of Re. 0.93 lakh has been allotted to East Godavari district. Fifteen lakhs of seed will be collected and distributed in this district during the current year.

### IMPROVEMENT OF INDEGENOUS CRAFT AND TACKLE

The indigenous craft, the majority of which are 'Teppas' (Rafts) supplemented by few 'Navas' (boats) propelled on sail and oar and at the mercy of the winds is taking considerable time in going to and from the fishing grounds. The fishermen cannot go for fishing on days when the wind is not favourable. Even after they reach the fishing grounds, not much time is left for them for effective fishing as they have to return to the shore in time for the market. Thus the catches that are hauled up in the short duration are not commensurate with the labour and time taken, the result being very low returns for the toiling fishermen. The only possible solution for this is mechanisation of the craft. It is therefore proposed to mechanise 5 boats at a cost of Rs 0.35 lakh during the year 1957-1958 and distribute them to fishermen at subsidised prices comprising 50% of the cost of the engine and 75% of the cost of the boat. The amount due from the fishermen will be recovered in instalments spread over a period of 5 years excluding the non-fishing months. The boats will remain the property of the Government till all the amounts due on them are completely repaid.

It is proposed to mechanise one boat in East Godavari district during 1957-58 for which a provision of Rs. 0.07 lakh has been made. It is expected that additional production of the extent of 10 tons will be realised by the use of this mechanised boat.

#### SCHEME FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF NEW TYPES OF (NYLON) FISHING NETS.

The nets that are now used by the fishermen are made of cotton and jute which are too weak and often fish escape from them by breaking the strings. The fishermen are not therefore getting proper returns for their labour. The efficacy of the nylon nets has been well demonstrated and it is proved beyond doubt that these nets will land large quantities of fish and last long besides being more economical in the long run. The catches of these nets will be twice those of the ordinary nets. It is therefore proposed to purchase 200 nylon during 1957-58 at a total cost of Rs. 1.00 lakh and distribute them to the fishermen and fishermen co-operative societies as the case may be in Andhra region at subsidised rates. The cost of the nets will be recovered in instalments spread over a period of 5 years excluding the non-fishing months. The Government of India have agreed to give a subsidy of Re. 0.17 lakh representing half of the 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of the cost of 200 nylon nets. An amount of Re. 0.20 lakh has been allotted to East Godavari district during 1957-58 for the purchase of 40 nylon nets 200 tons of additional catches are expected by the use of these nets.

#### TANK DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

This scheme aims at fish culture in public tanks on scientific lines. Under this scheme, it is proposed to

take over Government owned perennial tanks to step up fish production and to construct nurseries near seed collection centres in order to meet the increased demand for fish seed. Towards this, staff consisting of one Assistant Director of fisheries, two inspectors of fisheries, six Asst. Inspectors of fisheries, two L.D. Cs, 8 fieldmen, one van driver, one jeep driver, one cleaner and 4 peons will be appointed. The staff proposed under the scheme will first survey tanks, find out the suitability for fish culture, start collection of seed and stock them in tanks selected for the purpose. It is also proposed to purchase one jeep and one pick up van along with trailers, besides equipment. 10 nurseries will be constructed in this district for rearing fish. The provision made for this scheme during 1957-58 is Rs. 1.52 lakhs.

#### EXPERIMENTAL FISH FARMS.

In Andhra area, there are only 4 fish farms- 2 in Nellore District, 1 in Kurnool District and the other in Cuddapah District. In view of the rich resources of inland fisheries available in the state, it is necessary to have at best one fish farm established for each District where they do not exist now. In view of the above, it is proposed to establish one fish farm during 1957-58 in East Godavari district at a cost of Re. 0.61 lakh.

### CO-OPERATION

#### EXPANSION OF RURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES

The scheme aims at recognition, strengthening and expansion of rural credit societies in the State on the lines recommended by the All-India Rural Credit Survey with the ultimate goal of ensuring that every rural family is represented on a co-operative society



and that in 15 years, co-operatives should handle 50 per cent of all rural credit business. The main objectives of the scheme are:

- (a) increase in the coverage of villages and rural population to the extent of 86% and 45% respectively by the end of 1960-1961;
- (b) organisation of about 500 larger sized primary credit societies, covering wide but compact areas, with larger membership and business turn over, State partnership and paid management;
- (c) progressive increase in the issue of short term and medium term loans to agriculturists; and
- (d) effective linking of credit with marketing.

This scheme was implemented during 1956-1957 by strengthening the departmental staff at various levels and for providing financial assistance to Central Co-operative Banks and the larger-sized societies towards maintenance of trained personnel for supervision and management etc. It is proposed to continue this scheme during the year 1957-1958. The programme for the current year in this district includes the establishment of 16 larger-sized primary credit societies and 4 rural banks, besides the activation of the existing smaller societies. Wherever necessary, smaller-sized societies will also be organised. The objective is to cover, by the end of 1957-1958, 620 villages and a rural population of 7.90 lakhs by these primary credit institutions. Consistent with the programmes for increased agricultural production, it is also proposed to step up short term and medium term production finance in the

district to the extent of Rs. 142.00 lakhs and Rs 19.00 lakhs respectively during the year.

In order to ensure effective supervision over co-operative societies in the context of the expansion programme envisaged, it is proposed to form one new Deputy Registrar circle, in the District at Amalapuram besides the continuance of one Senior Inspector and one Junior Inspector in each of the existing Deputy Registrar's circles at Kakinada and Rajahmundry sanctioned during the year 1956-1957. One Senior Inspector will also be employed to work as Secretary of the rural bank proposed to be started during 1957-1958 in this district and the entire cost will be borne by the Government. The full cost of the managerial staff of all the larger-sized societies proposed to be established during the year will be subsidised by the Government besides  $\frac{3}{4}$ ths cost of the staff of the 11 societies established during 1956-1957.

### TRAINING OF SUBORDINATE PERSONNEL

The scheme aims at imparting training to departmental Officers at the Central Co-operative Institute, Tirupathi, and to non-official candidates seeking employment in co-operative institutions in the two Co-operative Training Institutes at Anantapur and Rajahmundry. It is proposed to train during 1957-1958, 188 candidates at Ramadoss Co-operative Training Institute, Rajahmundry.

### LONG - TERM LOANS THROUGH LAND MORTGAGE BANKS

Under this scheme, long-term loans repayable in 20 years will be issued through primary land mortgage

banks for facilitating permanent improvements to land, provision of irrigation facilities, reclamation etc. With the various irrigation projects under execution, large tracts of land are steadily being brought under cultivation year after year. This large programme of land development and extensive and intensive farming need considerable long-term finance and the most suitable institutional arrangement for the provision of such finance would be through co-operative Land Mortgage Banks. This scheme was implemented in 1956-1957 and during the current year, long-term loans to the extent of Rs. 18.00 lakhs will be issued in this district. To cope with the increased work, 2 Supervisors for the Primary Land Mortgage Banks are proposed to be employed in the district.

#### EDUCATION OF MEMBERS AND OFFICE BEARERS OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

This is a new scheme which 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 practise of co-operation, management of institutions, maintenance of accounts etc.

During 1957-1958, the scheme is proposed to be implemented all over the State. Staff comprising of one co-operative Sub-Registrar and one Senior Inspector for each of the 23 Deputy Registrar's circles and one Deputy Registrar for State Co-operative Union has been provided for. It is proposed to impart training to 300 members, office bearers and paid employees of Co-operative Societies in the district during the year.

## RESEARCH, SURVEY AND 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 co-operative 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" complement 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.

---

### **Warehousing and Marketing.**

#### DEVELOPMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING.

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

- (i) the issue of loans against agricultural produce in an increasing measure;
- (ii) the construction of godowns and provision of warehousing facilities at all important mandi centres and in central villages;
- (iii) assisting the marketing co-operatives to put up processing plants with State assistance; and
- (iv) providing financial help to societies to employ trained personnel to manage the affairs.

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

During 1957-1958, it is proposed to organise a State Marketing Society besides strengthening 40 Marketing societies spread over all the eleven districts in Andhra region with State participation to an extent of Rs. 4 lakhs at the rate of Rt. 10,000 on an average per society. A sum of Rs. 1.00 lakh is proposed to be contributed towards the share capital of the district and apex marketing societies. The construction of 10 large sized godowns costing Rs. 1.20 lakhs each by the marketing co-operatives and 20 auxiliary godowns costing

Rs. 30,000 each by large sized primary credit societies will also be taken up during the year and 25% of the cost of these godowns will be borne by the societies themselves. Of these, 2 large-sized godowns and 4 auxiliary godowns will be constructed in East Godavari District. As an effective aid to Marketing, it is proposed to instal two Sugarcane crushers at suitable Marketing Centres in this District by providing loan assistance to the Primary Marketing Societies.

Short-term marketing finance to the tune of Rs. 51.00 lakhs will be made available to producers of this district to enable them to hold up their produce for better market.

#### STATE WAREHOUSING CORPORATION.

Several Committees and Commissions including the Royal Commission on Agriculture, the Central Banking Enquiry Committee, the Marketing Sub-committee, the Agricultural Finance Sub-Committee, the Co-operative Planning Committee, 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 Co-operative 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 Ware-houses 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 1956-1957, 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 1957-1958 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



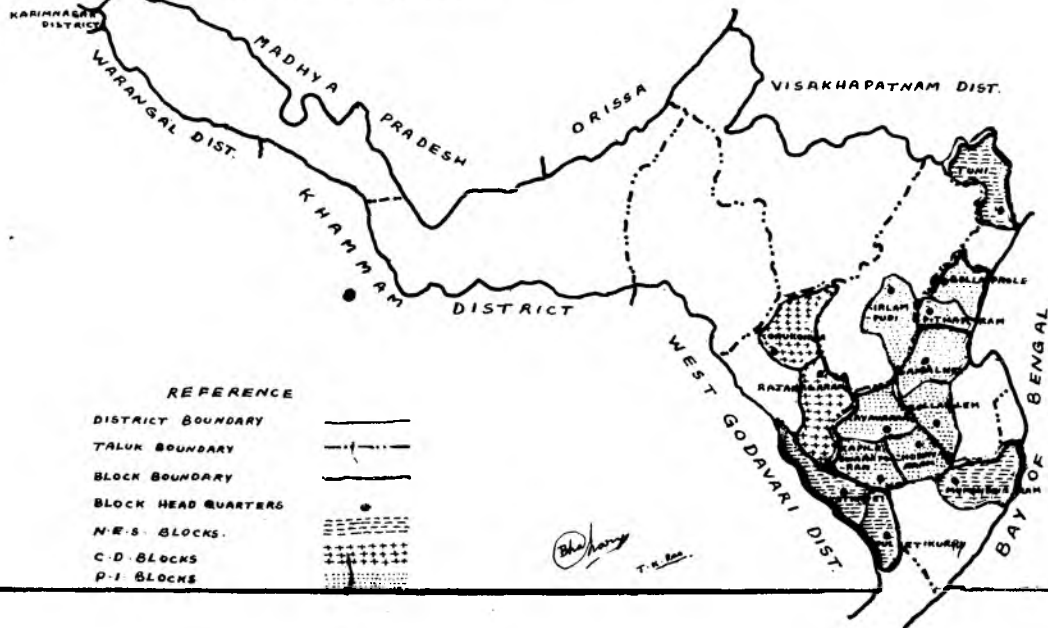
the whole community with its active participation and the fullest possible reliance upon the community's initiative. The movement under Community Development which was started in October, 1952 has come to stay as the best method of tackling the problem of rural welfare. The phenomenal success of the 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 14 blocks in the district comprising of 4 N.E.S. Blocks and 2 C.D. Blocks and 8 Post-Intensive blocks covering an area of 1226.00 Sq. miles and a population of 12,72,994 spread over 475 villages. During 1957-1958, one more N.E.S. Block will be inaugurated thus making the total number of blocks in the District as 15.

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.

# EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT MAP

SHOWING  
THE AREAS UNDER COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND NATIONAL  
EXTENSION SERVICE SCHEMES AS ON 3-4-1967.



**POWER****MACHKUND HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEMES**

Under this scheme three generating units of 17000 kw. capacity each have been commissioned and some preliminary work in respect of the installation of the 4th, 5th and 6th generating sets was also done. During the current year, 1957-1958, erection of the 4th, 5th and 6th units will be under progress. The 4th and 5th units are expected to be commissioned by about September, 1958 and December, 1958 respectively. The 6th unit is expected to be commissioned by about March 1959. An amount of Rs.121.64 lakhs has been provided for the scheme during the current year of which Rs 2.30 lakhs will be the share of this District.

**RURAL ELECTRIFICATION**

In 1956-1957, 198 villages were electrified in Andhra region. It is proposed to electrify another 206 villages during the current year of which 43 will be in this district.

**MAJOR AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES****EXPANSION OF ANDHRA PAPER MILLS,  
RAJAHMUNDRY**

Under this scheme, it is proposed to increase the present production capacity of the Mills from 2000 to 15,000 tons of paper per annum by the end of the Second Plan period at a total capital cost of Rs. 190.00 lakhs. A sum of Rs 14.08 lakhs has been provided during 1957-1958 for the purchase of equipment etc., required by the existing mills to increase production

and improve quality of paper. Orders have been placed for the purchase of certain items of foreign machinery and most of the items required are expected to be received before March, 1958.

### **VILLAGE AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES**

#### **TRAINING-CUM-PRODUCTION UNIT FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF CRAYONS AND OTHER PLASTER PRODUCTS AT RAJAHMUNDRY**

There is considerable demand for crayons from schools, colleges and other educational institutions in addition to the demand for plaster products. To meet this demand and to train 6 artisans at a time, a production-cum-training centre was started at Rajahmundry in rented buildings and the first batch of trainees has completed the training during 1956-57. The second batch will be trained during the current year. A permanent building will be constructed for the location of this centre at Rajahmundry.

#### **ESTABLISHMENT OF A SAW MILL-CUM- TIMBER SEASONING PLANT AT RAJAHMUNDRY**

It is proposed to establish a saw mill-cum-timber seasoning plant at Rajahmundry with a view to improve the quality of timber used in furniture and cabinet making and to serve as a model unit for other small units of private persons. The scheme also provides training to persons interested. An official of the Forest Department has been appointed as Superintendent for this unit. An amount of Rs. 0.80 lakh has

been provided during the current year to implement the scheme after purchasing machinery and equipment. 6 persons will be trained during the year 1957-58.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF A STONEWARE PIPE MANUFACTURING FACTORY AT RAJAHMUNDRY

During the year 1956-57, an amount of Rs. 1.04 lakhs has been spent towards the establishment of a stoneware pipe factory at Rajahmundry. The site buildings and some of the machinery required for the factory have been acquired from the East Coast Ceramics Ltd., Rajahmundry. Orders have also been placed for the purchase of the remaining machinery. The factory is expected to function during the current year for which an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided.

#### GRAPHITE CRUCIBLE INDUSTRY AT RAJAHMUNDRY.

It is proposed to start a centre for research in the manufacture of Graphite Crucibles at Rajahmundry where crucibles are being manufactured on a large scale on crude-lines. The proposed centre will carry out research work on blending of graphite required for crucible industry and also demonstrate improved methods of manufacture of crucibles. An amount of Re. 0.68 lakh has been provided during the year 1957-58 to start the centre.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF A RESEARCH UNIT FOR SMALL SCALE AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES AT KAKINADA

The object of the scheme is to concentrate on the development of cottage and small scale industries by

designing new machines and appliances and by evolving new processes wherever possible. Towards this, it is proposed to establish a research unit at Kakinada during the year 1957-58 for which an amount of Rs. 0.70 lakh has been provided.

### ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INDUSTRIAL ESTATE AT SAMALKOT

A scheme for the establishment of an Industrial Estate at Samalkot in the Kakinada-Peddapuram Pilot Project area has been proposed at a total cost of Rs. 7.00 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 1.50 lakhs is proposed to be spent during the current year on this estate.

### STATE AID TO INDUSTRIES - LOANS UNDER THE STATE AID TO INDUSTRIES ACT.

Under the State Aid to Industries Act, it is proposed to grant loans to the tune of Rs. 4 lakhs for the promotion of small scale and cottage industries in the Andhra region. The loans will be sanctioned and disbursed at the State level. The industrialists of this district are also eligible for loans under this scheme.

### STRENGTHENING THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

To cope up with the increased work in connection with the development of small scale industries, it is proposed to strengthen Headquarters staff of the Director of Industries and Commerce and the District Executive staff at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.18 lakhs during 1957-58. The executive staff of this district will also be strengthened for the effective implementation of the various schemes.

## COTTAGE INDUSTRIES—LOANS TO VILLAGE ARTISANS.

With a view to assist the artisans engaged in the various cottage industries, it is proposed to disburse Rs. 1.00 lakh during 1957-58 by way of loans in Andhra region. A sum of Rs. 12,000 will be granted as loans to the artisans of this district during the current year.

### BUILDERS HARDWARE AT DOWLAI SWARAM.

Under this scheme, it is proposed to set up a workshop at Dowlaiswaram for the manufacture of builders' hardware to meet increased demand for builders' ware in view of the large building programmes. Articles like tower bolts, parliamentary hinges, eyes and hooks etc., will be manufactured in this workshop. Action is being taken for the acquisition of land and construction of buildings. The workshops will also train 6 persons in the manufacture of builders hardware. During the year 1957-58, an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been provided for this scheme.

### MANUFACTURE OF PALMYRAH-BRUSHES AT KAKINADA.

The object of the scheme is to start one training centre in the manufacture of Palmyrah brushes at Kakinada which is an important Palmyrah fibre exporting centre. It is proposed to train 6 candidates per year in the manufacture of Palmyrah brushes on modern lines. An amount of Rs. 0.30 lakh has been provided during the year 1957-58 towards the cost of land and buildings required for the centre. 6 candidates will be trained during the current year.

## DEVELOPMENT OF GUR AND KHANDASARI INDUSTRY.

The scheme for Gur and Khandasari development was implemented in the State during 1955 in the taluks of Anakapalli, Ghodavaram, Ramachandrapuram, Chittoor and Hindupur by appointing field staff consisting of 2 Gur Development Inspectors, 3 Asst. Gur Development Inspectors, 20 Demonstrators, 20 guides, 15 Mechanics and 5 juice boilers, who have undergone training in the improved methods of preparation of Gur and Khandasari. Under this scheme, interest free loans will be granted to the ryots to purchase and introduce improved implements and these loans will be recovered in 5 years. During the year 1957-58, an amount of Rs. 4.65 lakhs has been provided to continue the scheme in the existing areas and to extend it to some other selected areas. Out of this provision, an amount of Rs 1.72 lakhs is proposed to be advanced as interest-free loans to the ryots. The ryots of this District are also eligible for the benefits under this scheme.

### PRODUCTION-CUM TRAINING CENTRE FOR COIR INDUSTRY.

Under this scheme, a Coir Production-cum-training Centre at Tallarevu has been sanctioned and the scheme is under implementation. 12 candidates will be trained at this Centre for which an amount of Rs. 0.13 lakh has been provided.

### ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTRAL TASSAR SEED STATION AT VENKATAPURAM.

There is vast scope for development of tassar silk industry in Nugur taluk of East Godavari District, where there are extensive areas of Neelamaddi trees. The



tassar seed worms will be fed by the Neelamaddi loams. The Koyas and other tribal people who take keen interest in tassar culture are at present not having facilities in getting disease free seed worms. They are not also having proper marketing facilities. To get over these difficulties, it is proposed to establish a central tassar seed farm to produce tassar seed cocoons and sell them to the rearers at subsidised rates. It is also proposed to start a reeling demonstration unit. During the year 1957-58, an amount of Rs. 0.05 lakh has been provided to implement the scheme in Venkatapuram of Nugur taluk.

#### SHARE CAPITAL AND WORKING CAPITAL LOANS TO PRIMARY SOCIETIES.

Under this scheme, it is proposed to advance loans to weavers to enable them to take shares in the Weavers Societies and become members. During 1956-57 5000 weavers were brought into the Co-operative fold with such assistance and 256.88 lakh yards of cloth was produced by the co-operatives. During the current year, 5000 weavers will be admitted into the co-operative societies and 276 lakhs yards of cloth is expected to be produced. It is also proposed to grant loans towards working capital of societies. During 1957-58, an amount of Rs. 1.42 lakhs will be advanced as loans to 700 weavers of this district.

#### EXPANSION OF MARKETING ORGANISATION OF THE ANDHRA HANDLOOM WEAVER SOCIETY.

This scheme aims at strengthening the marketing organisation of the Andhra Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society. Due to the various measures pro-

posed to be taken for the development of Handloom industry, considerable increase in production of handloom cloth is expected and to market their cloth, effective and dependable marketing organisation is necessary. During the year 1956-57, 13 sales depots and emporia were opened, one mobile van was purchased and two Regional Marketing Officers were appointed. During the year 1957-58, another 13 depots and emporia are proposed to be opened. One mobile van will be acquired and one Regional Marketing Officer will be appointed. Of the 13 sales depots and emporia, one will be opened in this district.

#### IMPROVEMENT OF TECHNIQUES.

It is essential to increase the technical efficiency of the handloom industry to produce finer varieties of cloth with better and popular designs to compete with the mill industry and to cater to the changing taste of the public. Towards this end, it is proposed to supply 180 standard reeds, 36 devices to regulate picks, 12 warping machines, 108 frame and pedal looms and 120 dobbies to the weavers of this district during the current year.

#### REBATE ON SALE OF HANDLOOM CLOTH

To stimulate the sale of handloom cloth, a rebate of 9 naya paise per rupee is allowed on the sale of handloom cloth by the depots of the Andhra Handloom Weavers Cooperative Society and other agencies dealing exclusively in handloom cloth. This scheme is proposed to be continued during the year 1957-58 at a cost of Rs 15.00 lakhs. The rebate will be given on the sales effected in this District also.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF DYE FACTORIES.

To ensure uniform shades and good finish and to economise expenditure in the process of dyeing it is proposed to remodel the existing dye factory at Rajahmundry, during the year 1957-58.

## INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVES.

The main object of this scheme is to ensure that village industries consolidate their position, improve their technique and thereby increase total production. The scheme also makes a substantial contribution to the problem of unemployment among village artisans. A sum of Rs. 2.75 lakhs has been provided for this scheme during 1957-58. The programme during the current year includes development of important village industries like tanning and leather industry, hand pounding of rice, khadi, toy making, basket making etc., on co-operative lines. The benefits under this scheme will be available for this district also.

## PALM PRODUCTS DEVELOPMENT.

The scheme aims at the amelioration of ex-tappers by providing them with opportunities for alternative employment such as tapping of neera, manufacture of jaggery and other palm products. Under this scheme, training will be given to ex-tappers in refined methods of jaggery manufacture. It is also proposed to run production-cum-training centres, and Neera Bhavans on commercial lines. During the year 1957-58, 6,000 licences for tapping are proposed to be issued and 2,240 tons of palm jaggery produced in the district besides distributing palm seeds.

## ROADS

### STATE ROADS—SPIL OVER WORKS

An amount of Rs. 0.40 lakh has been provided during the current year- Rs. 0.25 lakh for providing dust-less surfacing to K. N. F. road (M. 48/4/ to 54-4) and Rs. 0.15 lakh for remodelling the bridge at M 11/3 of Ambazipet Ganti Kothapeta Road.

### STATE ROADS—NEWS WORK

During the current year, the following new works will be executed in the East Godavari District for which a provision of Rs. 2.10 lakhs has been made in the Plan for 1957-58.

S. No.	Name of the work.	Provision during 1957-58 (Rs. in lakhs)
1	Widening and strengthening 10 existing culverts on Rajahmundry-Kakinada road to suit the standards of the State Highways.	0.25
2	Reconstruction of the bridge at M O/1 of Mandapet-Alamur Road across Mandapet canal.	0.20
3	Black-topping Mandapet-Alamur Road.	0.80
4	Land acquisition and formation of road from Kothapet a Bridge to Muktheswaram Bridge along the Bank canal.	0.40

S. No.	Name of the work.	Provision during 1957-58 (Rs. in lakhs)
5	Reconstruction of the existing bridge at M O/1 of Dwarapudi-Undur Road over Samalkot canal with a single span of 40 ft. and road width of 25 ft. between kerbs.	0.25
6	Protecting the slopes on the canal bank of Rajahmundry and Kakinda Road.	0.10
7	Formation of a bye-pass road to K.N.F. Road at Aryavattam Village.	0.10

### MAINTENANCE OF ROADS TAKEN OVER BY GOVERNMENT.

The District Boards were not able to maintain the District Board Roads to the required standard due to their weak financial position. It was therefore decided to take over a large number of major District roads under the control of Government. During 1956-57, the Yanam-Draksharama Road (0/6 to 11/6) and Rajaram Kakunga Pedagattlapalli-Gannavaram Road (15-1-550) were ordered to be taken over by Government and during the current year, the Anantavaram Katreni Kona Palankuru Road (0/0 to 12/0) is proposed to be taken over. Towards the maintenance of all these roads, an amount of Rs. 0.80 lakh has been provided in the current year's plan.

### OTHER ROADS - SPILL OVER WORKS.

Under this scheme, the District Board of East Godavari will be given a grant of Rs. 0.3459 lakh for completion of the incomplete P. W. R. D. works.

### STATE SHARE OF NATIONAL HIGHWAYS DIVERSION SCHEME.

The State Government have agreed to bear an expenditure of Rs. 10 lakhs on account of the extra cost involved in the provision of full water-way for the bridge across the Gowtami and 1/8th of the cost of the scheme for the construction of the bridges across the Gowthami and Vasista arms of Godavari and diversion of Madras-Calcutta Road (National Highways No. 5). Towards this commitment of the State Government, an amount of Rs. 5.12 lakhs has been provided in the Plan for 1957-58.

### ROADS IN VILLAGE PLANS.

During the current year, an amount of Rs. 12.50 lakhs has been provided in the plan to distribute as block grants to the districts for provision of new village and inter-village roads, construction of culverts, bridges etc. The selection of works would depend upon the availability of matching contribution from the beneficiaries consistent with the essential needs. Out of the provision of Rs. 12.50 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 1.1775 lakhs has been earmarked for East Godavari District.

### OTHER ROADS (NEW WORKS)

Under this scheme, grants will be given to the District Boards for taking up new works coming under

P. W. R. D. Scheme, the District Boards and the beneficiaries contributing an equal amount. An amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been provided for Andhra area for this scheme during 1957-58, out of which an amount of Rs. 0.04 lakh has been allotted to this District for forming a road from Torsedu to M. D. R. 4.

## EDUCATION

### PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Towards the development of Primary Education in Andhra area an amount of Rs. 23.734 lakhs has been provided in the plan for 1957-58 of which Rs. 2.913 lakhs has been earmarked for providing equipment to Elementary Schools (Rs. 0.50 lakh), Junior Basic Schools (Rs. 1.024 lakhs), and other Primary Schools (Rs. 1.389 lakhs) in the various districts of Andhra area. Out of the balance provision of Rs. 20.821 lakhs, Rs. 1.627 lakhs will be utilised in this District for the following :

Name of the Programme	Amount provided (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Continuance of 7 Primary Schools opened during 1956-57 and the additional staff employed.	0.070
2. Continuance of 17 additional sections opened during 1956-57.	0.060
3. Opening of 24 Junior Basic Schools and appointment of additional teachers .	0.720

Name of the Programme	Amount provided (Rs. in lakhs)
4. Opening of 5 Primary Schools and appointment of additional teachers.	0.210
5. Opening of 23 additional sections.	0.200
6. Conversion of 71 Primary schools into Basic Pattern and supply of craft equipment.	0.147
7. Conversion of 1 Higher Elementary school into Middle School	0.020
8. Provision of buildings and Play grounds.	0.200
	<hr/>
Total.	1.627
	<hr/>

## SECONDARY EDUCATION

An amount of Rs. 13.832 lakhs has been provided during the year 1957-58 for the development of Secondary Education in Andhra area of which a sum of Rs. 2.55 lakhs has been earmarked to provide buildings and Play-grounds (Rs. 0.50 lakh) and furniture and equipment (Rs. 2.05 lakhs) to the Secondary Schools in the state. Of the balance provision of Rs. 11.282 lakhs, Rs. 1.523 lakhs will be utilised in this district for the following :



Name of the Programme	Amount provided (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Continuance of 1 High School and 17 additional sections opened during 1956-57.	0.128
2. Opening of 1 High School and 14 additional sections	0.115
3. Conversion of 4 High Schools into Higher Secondary Schools	1.280
Total	1.523

### TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION (NON-UNIVERSITY)

The Plan for 1957-58 contains a provision of Rs. 7.68 lakhs for the development of Technical and Vocational Education in the Andhra area of which an amount of Rs. 0.51 lakh will be spent for conversion of Elementary Grade Training Sections into Secondary Grade Training Sections in the Non-Basic Training Schools (Rs. 0.21 lakh) and to provide furniture and equipment to Basic Training Schools (Rs 0.30 lakh).

### UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

An amount of Rs 16.763 lakhs has been provided during the current year for the development of University education in the Andhra area out of which a sum of Rs 1.763 lakhs will be utilised for introducing Pre-University and additional courses and providing

furniture and equipment in the Colleges both (Government and Private). Of this, some amount will be spent for the Colleges in this District.

### HIGHER PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Under this scheme an amount of Rs 19.637 lakhs has been provided during 1957-58 for the development of training and higher professional colleges in Andhra area out of which an amount of Rs 0.160 lakh will be utilised to provide facilities for citizen-ship training in the colleges situated in the various districts and Rs 12.55 lakhs for the continuance of Diploma Courses in the Government Engineering Colleges at Kakinada and Anantapur and for the Development of Andhra University Engineering College, Waltair. It is also proposed to utilise 0.250 lakh to maintain Government Training College, Rajahmundry, Rs. 1.433 lakhs to provide buildings for vocational guidance bureau and to establish a Research Unit in the Government Training College, Rajahmundry and Rs. 0.150 lakh for appointing additional staff in the three Government Training Colleges at Rajahmundry, Nellore and Kurnool.

### SOCIAL EDUCATION.

An amount of Rs. 0.08 lakh has been provided for the development of Social Education in Andhra area during the current year, of which Rs. 0.50 lakh will be utilised as grant-in-aid to Private Libraries and to improve Regional and District Libraries.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

An amount of Rs. 10.706 lakhs has been earmarked during the current year out of which Rs. 8.576 lakhs will be utilised for the following schemes to be implemented in all the districts, of Andhra area.

Name of the Scheme	Amount provided (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Continuance of the N. C. C. and A. C. C. Units opened during 1956-57	4.810
2. Opening of new N. C. C. and A. C. C. Units.	0.910
3. Conversion of 42 Junior Deputy Inspectors posts into Senior Deputy Inspectors.	0.140
4. Provision of additional staff in the offices of the D. E. Os and Inspectresses of Girls Schools	0.366
5. Improvement of 'Scouting and Guiding	1.800
6. Conduct of Seminars and Refresher courses.	0.220
7. Propagation of Hindi	0.830
Total	<hr/> 8.576 <hr/>

## WELFARE OF PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN.

An amount of Rs. 0.31 lakh has been earmarked under this scheme during the current year out of which Rs. 0.155 lakh will be utilised for the development of Government School for the Deaf and Dumb at Kakinada.

### TECHNICAL EDUCATION

#### DEVELOPMENT OF ANDHRA POLYTECHNIC KAKINADA

Under this scheme, equipment worth about Rs 1.396 lakhs will be purchased during 1957-1958 for the Andhra Polytechnic, Kakinada to equip the diploma courses in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering in conformity with the standards laid down by the Southern Regional Committee of the All India Council for Technical Education.

#### EXPANSION OF TRAINING FACILITIES FOR SKILLED CRAFTS UNDER LABOUR MINISTRY'S SCHEME

Under this scheme, it is proposed to develop the Industrial Training Institutes at Anantapur, Kakinada, and Vuyyur and add two more Industrial Institutions in Andhra area for which an amount of Rs. 7.50 lakhs has been provided towards the State Government's 40% share for 1957-1958. Out of this Rs. 1.294 lakhs will be utilised in this District towards the development of the Industrial Institute at Kakinada.

### MEDICAL.

#### TRAINING OF ADDITIONAL COMPOUNDERS.

This scheme envisages training of 99 compounders in the 11 training centres at the District Headquarters hospitals, K. G. Hospital and Government Victoria Hospital for Women and Children, Visakhapatnam to meet the requirements of primary Health Centres and other Medical Institutions, for which a provision of Rs. 0.24 lakh has been made. In East Godavari District 9 compounders will be trained in the District Headquarters Hospital, Kakinada.

#### TRAINING OF ADDITIONAL MIDWIVES.

To augment the supply of trained midwives required for the Primary Health Centres and other medical institutions, it was proposed to train 632 midwives in 4 batches of 158 each during the Second Plan period. The second batch of 158 candidates will be admitted during 1957-1958. Of these some will be admitted for training in Government Headquarters Hospital at Kakinada.

#### TRAINING OF ADDITIONAL NURSES

The shortage of nurses is very acute in the State. With the increase of medical facilities in the State during the Second Plan period, it is envisaged that at least 475 additional nurses would be required. It was therefore proposed to admit 95 pupil nurses every year in the four year course. The second batch of 95 candidates will be admitted for training during the year 1957-1958. Of these some will be admitted for training in the Government Headquarters Hospital, Kakinada.

## T. B. CLINICS.

During the year 1956-1957, one T. B. Clinic was opened at Kakinada and it will be continued during the current year also.

## FAMILY PLANNING.

During the First Plan period, one Family Planning Clinic was opened in the Headquarters Hospital, Kakinada. This will be continued during the year 1957-1958.

## TRAINING OF AUXILIARY NURSE MIDWIVES.

With a view to meet the shortage of midwives required for Maternity and child Welfare Centres in rural areas under the C. D. Programme and to replace the Midwives ultimately, the Government of India initiated during the First Five Year Plan a scheme for training of Auxiliary Nurse Midwives. This scheme was introduced during the First Plan period in the 3 Medical Institutions at Guntur, Vishakhapatnam and Musulipatam. It is proposed to introduce the same in 3 more centres during 1957-1958 and give training to 90 Auxiliary Nurse Midwives. One of the centres will be at Kakinada.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES

The scheme envisages the establishment of Primary Health Centres in N.E.S. Blocks areas to cater to the needs of rural population with the assistance of Government of India and UNICEF. The UNICEF will provide 1 jeep for each centre in addition to the drugs, diet etc., and the Government of India will bear th

cost of construction of buildings at the rate of Rs. 30,000-0-0 for each centre. During the year 1957-58, it is proposed to establish 20 Primary Health Centres for which an amount of Rs. 9.12 lakhs has been provided. Of these 3 will be opened in Anaparti, Pulletikurru and G. Mamidada blocks of East Godavari District.

### UPGRADING OF THE HEAD QUARTERS HOSPITAL FOR INTERNEE TRAINING.

According to the new regulations the M. B. B. S. students have to undergo 1 year interneeship in certain recognized medical institutions. The District Headquarters Hospitals at Eluru and Kakinada, K. G. Hospital, Visakhapatnam and Government General Hospital, Guntur have been recognized as training centres for interneees. During the year 1957-58 an amount of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has been provided to construct quarters for the interneees at Eluru and Kakinada.

### CHILD GUIDANCE AND PSYCHIATRIC CLINIC.

Under this scheme, it was proposed to establish a child guidance and psychiatric clinic at Visakhapatnam for which central assistance was originally offered. But as the Government of India have stated that no assistance will be available for this scheme during 1957-58, it is proposed to defer this scheme and utilise the provision of Rs. 0.69 lakh under this scheme for the establishment of a Special Diet Kitchen at Guntur and

Venerial Clinics at Kakinada, Kurnool and Visakhapatnam.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASE HOSPITAL AT TIRUPATHI AND BHADRACHALAM.

Under this scheme, it is proposed to establish two infectious disease hospitals, one at Bhadrachalam and the other at Tirupathi where site is readily available.

## PUBLIC HEALTH

### EXPANSION OF MALARIA BUREAU.

Under this scheme, it is proposed to open 2 National Malaria Control Units and 36 sub-units during 1957-58 in Andhra area. Of these, 3 sub-units will be located in East Godavari District at a cost of Rs. 50,100/-.

### HEALTH PROPAGANDA AND PUBLICITY.

An amount of Rs. 1.40 lakhs has been provided under this scheme during the current year to establish a Central Health Education Bureau in the office of the D. P. H. to educate the masses on health measures and towards the cost of 12 jeeps and 2 Epidemic vans to be provided to the District Health Offices. Of this, an amount of Rs. 10,100/- is allotted to East Godavari District towards the cost of one epidemic van and one jeep.

### B. C. G. VACCINATION.

Under the B. C. G. Vaccination Campaign which was inaugurated in October, 1954, the Unit allotted to Circar Districts is at present working in East Godavari District, from 15-3-1957 and is likely to complete the



work by the end of December 1957. An amount of Rs. 48,720/- is allotted to East Godavari District during the current year for the continuance of the unit.

#### NATIONAL FILARIA CONTROL PROGRAMME.

Under this scheme, two survey units and one Filaria Control Unit were opened in 1955. The two survey units functioned upto 30-9-1956 and the control unit is being continued at Mandapeta in East Godavari District. During the current year, an amount of Rs. 85,170/- has been provided to continue this unit.

#### URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE SCHEME.

An amount of Rs. 3.11 lakhs has been provided during the year 1957-58 for the Peddapuram Water Supply Scheme which is expected to be completed during the second plan period.

### HOUSING

#### RURAL HOUSING

Improvement of housing conditions in rural areas is a task of enormous dimensions. It has to be viewed not as an isolated objective, but as a part of the larger scheme of rural reconstruction. Rural Housing Programme has therefore been given due importance in the Second Five Year Plan and a sum of Rs. 7.13 lakhs has been provided for the construction of 170 houses in Andhra region. Under this scheme, long-term loans will be granted to members of Rural Housing Co-operatives for construction of dwelling houses. A beginning was made in the year 1956-57 to construct 25 houses

towards which loans to the extent of Rs. 0.75 lakh were disbursed. During 1957-58, it is proposed to grant long-term loans to the extent of Rs. 6.00 lakhs for the construction of 140 houses in the rural areas of Andhra region. Of this, a sum of Rs. 1,20,000 will be disbursed in this district to construct 32 houses.

### URBAN HOUSING BY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

The heavy shifts of population from rural areas on account of lack of adequate opportunities for employment in the villages and the growth of industries and business in towns with the attraction of relatively high wages besides increase in population has created an acute shortage in urban houses. To relieve this shortage a scheme to build 1,120 houses in the urban areas of Andhra region has been drawn up and included in the Second Five Year Plan. Under this scheme, long-term loans will be issued to members of co-operative building societies for the construction of dwelling houses. During 1957-58, it is proposed to construct 65 houses in this district by granting loans to the extent of Rs. 5.40 lakhs.

### URBAN HOUSING BY LOCAL BODIES.

Under this scheme, it is proposed to grant loans to the Local bodies in Andhra region to the extent of Rs. 4.35 lakhs during the year 1957-1958 for the construction of about 155 houses to their low paid employees. Of this, a sum of Rs. 1,40,000 will be available to Kakinada Municipality in this district. The entire amount will be made available from Centre by way of loans.

## INDUSTRIAL HOUSING SCHEME FOR LABOUR.

This scheme envisages the construction of tenements for industrial workers with the financial assistance in the shape of loans and subsidies from the Government of India. Two types of houses are built under this scheme viz., single-room tenements at a cost of Rs. 3,300 each and double-room tenements at a cost of Rs. 3,850 each which includes the cost of land and its development but excludes the provision for external services for amenities like water supply, sanitary and electrical fittings etc. The cost of these external services will be borne by the State Government. During the year 1957-1958, it is proposed to construct 500 tenements under this scheme in important industrial centres of Andhra region for which a sum of Rs. 5.24 lakhs has been provided. Of these, 100 quarters will be constructed at Rajahmundry for allotment to industrial workers during the current year.

## SWEEPERS' HOUSING AND SLUM CLEARANCE

Slums have grown up in practically all the major towns and cities as a result of laxity in enforcing building regulations, the indifferent attitude, till recently to conditions of living amongst industrial workers and the higher land values prevailing in urban areas. Unless these slums are cleared, the towns and cities cannot be considered healthy for living. It is, therefore, proposed to take up the slum clearance scheme in Rajahmundry Municipality at a cost of Rs. 1,00,664-0-0 during the current year.

## **WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES AND SCHEDULED CASTES.**

### **SCHOLARSHIPS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES.**

Under this scheme, scholarships will be granted to students belonging to the scheduled castes studying in elementary, higher elementary and high schools. During the year 1957-58, 270 additional scholarships will be granted to poor and needy harijan students studying below matriculation stage in Andhra region for which a provision of Rs. 0.40 lakh has been made. The scholarships will be available to the deserving harijan students of this district also.

### **GOVERNMENT HOSTELS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES.**

Government are maintaining separate hostels for the benefit of Harijans. There were 23 such hostels in the Andhra region at the commencement of the Second Five Year Plan. During 1957-58, a new Government Hostel for college students was started at Anantapur besides increasing the strength of the Harijan Boys Hostel at Visakhapatnam. As more and more harijans are seeking admission into the Government hostels, it is proposed during 1957-58, either to increase the strength in the existing Government Hostels or to start a new Government Hostel at a cost of Rs. 7,000 in East Godavari district.

## CONSTRUCTION OF HOSTEL & SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

A number of Social Welfare Schools and subsidised hostels in Andhra region are located at present in rented buildings. It is, therefore, proposed under this scheme to construct pucca buildings for Government schools and for private hostels run for the benefit of harijans at the rate of one building for social welfare school or hostel in each district during 1957-58 for which a sum of Rs. 72,000 has been provided. Of this, a sum of Rs. 5,000 has been allotted to this district.

## PROVISION OF SANITARY AMENITIES.

Generally, the localities in which the harijans live are insanitary. In order to create healthy surroundings in harijan cheries, it is necessary to provide sanitary amenities like wells, pathways, latrines, bath-rooms etc. An amount of Rs. 1.47 lakhs has therefore been provided under this scheme for the construction of 70 wells during the year 1957-58. Of this, a sum of Rs. 10,000 will be spent in this district to construct 5 wells.

## ACQUISITION OF HOUSE-SITES.

During the First Five Year Plan, Government have provided about 41,900 house sites free of cost to harijans and other eligible communities in Andhra region. In 1956-57 also, a sum of Rs. 6.11 lakhs has been spent for the provision of house sites to harijans. During 1957-58, an amount of Rs. 3.53 lakhs has been provided for this scheme to acquire house sites and

grant them free of cost to harijans and other eligible communities of which an amount of Rs. 32,000 has been allotted to this district.

### PROPAGANDA AND PUBLICITY

The problem of untouchability can be tackled effectively by propaganda and publicity. For this purpose, prizes will be awarded for best dramas and ballads on untouchability and subsidies will be given for performances and magazines. Suitable posters and pamphlets are also proposed to be printed and exhibited widely in rural areas where untouchability is still prevalent. Harijan day celebrations, intercaste dinners and melas will also be conducted. A sum of Rs. 8,600 has been provided for the implimentation of the scheme in this district during the current year.

### AID TO VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

There are some voluntary organisations like Harijan Sevak Sangh, Bharat Sevak Samaj, Guild of Services, Red cross etc., interested in the uplift of Harijans and in the eradication of untouchability. During 1957-1958, it is proposed to grant a sum of Rs. 67,000/— to Harijan Sevak Sangh (Andhra branch) and a sum of Rs. 33,000 to other voluntary organisations. The Harijans of this district will also be benefitted by the activities of these voluntary organisations. Two pracharakas have been appointed by the Harijan Sevak Sangh in East Godavari district under this scheme.

### HOUSING SCHEME FOR HARIJANS

Harijans are so poor that even provision of house sites has not enabled them to construct houses of their

own. It is therefore proposed under this scheme to provide financial assistance to Harijans and backward classes families for the construction of houses on the sites acquired by Government and allotted to them or on vacant village sites available. The cost of construction of each house will be limited to Rs. 750/— of which the Government will give a subsidy of Rs. 250/— and an interest free loan of Rs. 250/—. The loan is recoverable in 25 equal instalments of Rs. 10/— each. The beneficiary should contribute a sum of Rs. 250/— by way of material and labour and construct the house according to the type design approved by the Collector of the district. 10% of the programmed houses will be reserved for backward classes with a view to provide an incentive for these communities to mix with the Harijans. During 1957-1958, a sum of Rs. 28,000 has been provided for constructing 56 houses at Mulakalanka, Kirlampudi, Alamur, Dindi, Kesavadasapuram and Gangalakurru villages in this district.

### SCHOLARSHIPS TO BACKWARD CLASSES

Under this scheme, scholarships will be granted to deserving students belonging to backward classes. During the year 1957-1958, an amount of Rs. 1.25 lakhs has been provided for this scheme towards the grant of 2,500 additional scholarships to the students studying in the High Schools and 300 additional scholarships to the students studying in the Colleges in Andhra region. The scholarships will be available to the backward classes students of this district also.

## SUBSIDISED HOSTELS FOR BACKWARD CLASSES

Students belonging to backward classes studying in High Schools and Colleges are given boarding grants in subsidised hostels under this scheme. There are at present 19 such hostels in Andhra region. During 1957-58, it is proposed to sanction 27 additional boarding grants, in this district involving an expenditure of Rs. 4,050/-.

## MIDDAY MEALS FOR BACKWARD CLASS CHILDREN

Children belonging to the Backward classes studying in Harijan Welfare Schools are not supplied with midday meals at present. In order to give these children the same facilities as Harijans, it is proposed to give them midday meals. This will encourage backward class children to join the Harijan Welfare Schools which will help eradication of untouchability. During 1957-1958, midday meals will be supplied to 1396 backward class pupils studying in Harijan Welfare Schools in Andhra region for which a provision of Rs. 50,000/— has been made. The backward class pupils studying in the Harijan Welfare Schools of this district will also get the benefits under this scheme.

## EDUCATION OF EX-CRIMINAL TRIBES

The children belonging to Ex-criminal Tribes do not attend schools as their parents are not able to suitably equip them. It is therefore proposed under this scheme to provide books, slates etc., for these children. A sum of Rs. 400 has been provided for the implementation of this scheme in this district during the current year.



## HOUSING THE EX-CRIMINAL TRIBES

Under this scheme, it is proposed to assist members of the ex-criminal tribes to build their own huts by supplying building materials worth Rs. 100/—. It is also proposed to grant Rs. 30/— per family if they want to repair their existing houses. During the current year, a sum of Rs. 2,600 has been provided for the construction of 20 houses in addition to repairing an equal number of houses by ex-criminal tribes in this district.

## COTTAGE INDUSTRIES FOR EX-CRIMINAL TRIBES

The object of this scheme is to give vocational aid to the members of ex-criminal tribes to carry on their profession. The aid will be by way of supply of implements and raw materials. During the year 1957-1958, implements and raw materials worth Rs. 1,000 will be supplied to the people belonging to Ex-criminal tribes in this district.

## PUBLIC HEALTH OF EX-CRIMINAL TRIBES

In order to create healthy surroundings in the localities where the ex-criminal tribes live, it is necessary to provide sanitary amenities like wells, bathrooms, latrines etc. During the year 1957-1958, an amount of Rs. 2,500 has been provided to construct one well and one bath-room in this district for the use of ex-criminal tribes.

## MEDICAL AID TO EX-CRIMINAL TRIBES

Under this scheme, it is proposed to give discretionary grants to deserving sick members of ex-crimi-

nal tribes at the rate of Rs. 40/- per individual so as to enable them to meet their medical and other expenses. During the current year, 2 individuals of this district will be given such grants.

### AGRICULTURE BY EX-CRIMINAL TRIBES

In order to rehabilitate the ex-criminal tribes economically and settle them in agriculture, it is proposed to supply a pair of bulls costing Rs. 300/— each to families who do not own bulls and who are interested in agriculture. It is also proposed to sink and repair irrigation wells. During the year 1957-1958, it is proposed to supply a pair of bulls costing Rs. 300/- to one of the deserving families belonging to ex-criminal tribes in this district.

### WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

#### APPOINTMENT OF DISTRICT EDUCATIONAL OFFICER FOR AGENCY WITH NECESSARY STAFF.

At present, the administration relating to 'Agency Education' is being looked after by the Agents to Government (Collectors), Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari and the Director of Public Instruction. The Special Agency Development Officer in his report on 'Agency Development' recommended the appointment of a separate District Educational Officer for the Agency to have effective supervision on the various educational institutions in the Agency areas of Andhra region. The need for this post was also stressed by several members at the Tribal Welfare Conference held previously. It is,

therefore, proposed to appoint a Special District Educational Officer during 1957-58 with headquarters at Kakinada. Staff comprising of 2 U. D. Clerks, 6 L. D. Clerks, 2 typists and 3 peons will also be provided to work under him.

### OPENING OF BASIC TRAINING SCHOOL AT BHADRACHALAM FOR RETRAINING TEACHERS.

Under this scheme, secondary and Higher Elementary Grade teachers working in Agency areas of Andhra region will be retrained in batches for a period of two months in basic education with a view to impart instructions in basic education to tribal children. For this purpose, a Basic Training School will be opened at Bhadrachalam during the year 1957-58. Two temporary sheds will be constructed for locating the school. During the current year, 320 teachers will be trained in 8 batches of 40 each. They will be paid stipends at the rate of Rs. 30/- per month during the period of training. Two instructors will be appointed for imparting training to the teachers.

### OPENING OF NEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN THE AGENCY AREAS.

The existing facilities for the education of tribal children in the agency areas of Andhra region are not sufficient to meet the requirements of those areas. In order to increase these facilities, it is proposed to open 15 new elementary schools during the current year in the agency areas of Andhra region. Of these, 4 schools

will be opened at Kongala, Pusur, Palem and Suraveadu of East Godavari District. Two higher grade teachers and one sweeper will be appointed for each of these schools. Besides the purchase of equipment and furniture required for these schools, 4 sheds will be constructed at a cost of Rs. 2,000/- for each shed to locate the schools.

### CONSTRUCTION OF ADDITIONAL BLOCK TO GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL AT BHADRACHALAM.

The accommodation available at the Government High School, Bhadrachalam is not adequate. With a view to provide additional accommodation at the High School, it is proposed to construct an additional block at a cost of Rs. 0.51 lakh during 1957-58.

### CONSTRUCTION OF PUCCA BUILDINGS FOR SCHOOLS IN THE AGENCY AREAS.

At present, there are no permanent Buildings for schools in Agency areas of Andhra region. It is, therefore, proposed to construct pucca buildings during the Second Plan period in these areas. During 1957-58, pucca Buildings will be constructed for 5 Elementary Schools at Ayyavaripeta, Gummadiloddi, Chandrapatla, Lingapuram & Padigapuram of East Godavari District. A sum of Rs. 0.45 lakh will be spent on the construction of these buildings at Rs. 9,000/- for each building.

## SUPPLY OF BOOKS, SLATES AND CLOTHING TO TRIBAL CHILDREN STUDYING IN VARIOUS EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

As tribal people are highly ignorant and miserably poor, they will be generally reluctant to send their children to schools. With a view to create an incentive for them to educate their children, it is proposed to supply books, clothing and slates to the tribal children studying in elementary and Higher Elementary Schools. During 1957-58, books, clothing and slates worth Rs. 61,500/- will be supplied in selected schools in the agency areas of East Godavari district. In all, 10,250 tribal pupils will be benefited in the district with books worth Re. 1/- clothing worth Rs. 4/-, and slates worth Rs. 1/- per individual during the current year.

## CONVERSION OF SUBSIDISED HOSTELS INTO GOVERNMENT BOARDING HOMES

Some hostels for tribal students in the agency areas of this district are under the management of private individuals and they are being subsidised by the Government at present. As they are not being run on sound lines, it is proposed to convert them into Government Boarding Homes during the Second Plan period. Towards this end, the 3 Government subsidised hostels at Indukurpet, Cherla and Kunavaram will be taken over by the Government during the current year and run as Govt. Boarding Homes. Besides cooks and servants, 3 Dy. Wardens will be appointed for running these Hostels

The Dy. Wardens will be selected from among the teachers and paid a monthly allowance of Rs. 15/- each for nine months in a year. Furniture and equipment will also be provided for these hostels.

### INCREASE IN THE STRENGTH OF BOARDERS IN THE GOVERNMENT SUBSIDISED HOSTELS.

In view of demand for admission of tribal students into Government subsidised hostels the strength of the boarders in the hostel at Kunavaram was increased during 1956-57 by giving 15 additional grants. It is proposed to continue these additional grants during 1957-58 also.

### OPENING OF NEW GOVERNMENT HOSTELS.

Even the existing facilities for education are not availed of by the tribal children mostly due to the poverty prevailing among the scheduled tribes. One way of attracting them and creating incentive to educate their children is by starting free hostels. A new Government Hostel was therefore opened during 1956-57 at Pullangi in East Godavari Agency with a total strength of 25 boarders. It is proposed to continue the hostel during 1957-58 also at a cost of Rs. 0.04 lakh.

### APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL OFFICER FOR AGENCY WITH NECESSARY STAFF.

At present, the District Agricultural officers of the respective districts are controlling and supervising the work of Agricultural Demonstrators in the Agency tracts. As they are already over-burdened with the work in plains, they have no time

to tour and adequately supervise the spread of departmental activities in these tracts. The need for a Special District Agricultural Officer exclusively to look after the work in agency tracts is therefore obvious. This is all the more necessary in view of the various agricultural schemes envisaged in the Second Plan for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes. It is, therefore, proposed to appoint a District Agricultural Officer during 1957-58 with headquarters at Kakinada to control and supervise the work in the agency areas of the four districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari. He will be provided with necessary ministerial and last grade staff comprising of one U.D. Clerk two L.D. Clerks, one typist and three peons.

**SCHEME FOR THE MAINTENANCE AND  
DEVELOPMENT OF DEMONSTRATION-CUM-  
EXPLORATORY FARM AT  
RAMPACHODAVARAM.**

The Demonstration-cum-Exploratory farm at Rampachodavaram was started during the year 1955 with a view to develop fruit cultivation in agency areas. The activities of the farm consist of introducing fruit plants, cultivation of vegetables both indigenous and exotic and other horticultural crops. It is proposed to continue the activities of the farm during 1957-58 also at a total cost of Rs. 0.40 lakh. Two Fruit Assistants, two Demonstration Maistries, one L. D. C., one Peon and one oil engine driver appointed for running the farm will be continued during the current year. Construction of 8 quarters will also be taken up during 1957-58 for housing the staff.

## DISTRIBUTION OF LIVESTOCK.

There is large scope to improve livestock in agency areas as plenty of pasture lands are available there. A scheme for the distribution of better breeds of livestock in the agency areas of Andhra region was in operation during the First Plan. To keep up the continuity of the improvement of livestock in these areas, it is proposed to distribute during 1957-58, 1 Breeding-bull, 2 female Breeding stock, 12 sheep and 40 cocks and hens at a total cost of Rs. 4,460/- to tribals in East Godavari District.

## SUPPLY OF POULTRY HOUSES AND \* OTHER APPLIANCES.

Under this scheme, poultry houses and other appliances required for poultry development will be distributed to interested Hillmen in the agency areas of Andhra region. During the year 1957-58, one set of poultry house and chicken coop, incubator, wirenetting, etc., will be purchased and distributed at a cost of Rs. 1,000/- in East Godavari District to encourage tribals to take up poultry keeping as a subsidiary industry.

## SUPPLY OF CREAM SEPARATOR, MILK CANS AND WEIGHING MACHINES.

This scheme is designed to encourage dairy farming in the agency areas of Andhra region by distributing dairy equipment to the Hill tribes. During 1957-58, it is proposed to purchase and distribute in this district one set of dairy equipment which includes appliances



like cream separator, butter churner, Lactometer, milk powl etc., at a total cost of Rs. 0.01 lakh.

### MAT WEAVING WITH KORA AND TUNGA.

Raw materials like Kora and Tunga which are useful for mat weaving are available in abundance in the agency areas. If tribals are trained in improved methods of mat weaving, they will be able to utilise these materials for improving their economic standard. It is, therefore, proposed to start a Mat Weaving Training Centre in East Godavari District, during the year 1957-58 at a total cost of Rs. 0.07 lakh. 15 Tribesmen will be trained at this centre every year and each trainee will be given a stipend of Rs. 20/- per mensem. One instructor will be appointed for this centre for imparting training to the tribesmen.

### TANNING DEMONSTRATION UNITS.

This scheme aims at the development of tanning and leather goods industry in Agency areas of Andhra region by opening demonstration units at important centres for imparting training to tribesmen in the improved methods of tanning and manufacture of footwear. During the year 1957-58, one such demonstration unit will be opened in the agency area of East Godavari District to train 10 tribesmen. Stipends at Rs. 15/- each per month will be paid to these trainees. One Demonstrator will be appointed at the centre for imparting training to tribesmen.

### FORMATION OF ROADS.

The backwardness of tribal people is partly due to lack of communications between agency areas and

plains. To connect agency areas with plains and to afford better communication facilities, the second plan aims at the formation of about 60 miles of roads with necessary bridges and culverts in Andhra region. During 1957-58, an amount of Rs. 10.67 lakhs has been provided for this scheme to form 18 miles of new roads besides the construction of bridges and improvements to roads already formed in the agency areas of Andhra region. The details of the works proposed to be executed during the current year in this district are given below :—

S. No.	Name of the work.	Provision during the year. (Rs. in lakhs)	Length of the Road. M — F
1.	Forming a fair weather road from Addathigala to Ramavaram.	1.00	2 — 0
2.	Forming a road from Seethappalli to Addathigala and thence to Cheruvukommapalem.	1.00	Completion of work.
3.	Forming a road from Rampachodavaram to Bhadrachalam via Maredumilli and Lakkavaram excluding the portion from Chintur to Maredumilli.	1.47	3 — 0
4.	Forming a road from Kunavaram to Pochavaram via Ippur.	0.60	3 — 4

### FORMATION OF SMALL VILLAGE ROADS IN THE AGENCY VILLAGES AND PETTY REPAIRS TO THE EXISTING ROADS.

Formation of small village roads and repairs to the existing roads in the agency villages is as important as any other development programme aimed at the welfare of scheduled tribes. It is, therefore, proposed to spend an amount of Rs. 8,000/- during the current year towards formation of small village roads and carrying out petty repairs to the existing roads in the agency villages of East Godavari district.

### IMPROVEMENTS TO THE DISPENSARY AT CHERLA.

With a view to improve the medical facilities available to tribal people in East Godavari District, it is proposed to provide medicines and additional staff for the dispensary at Cherla. Towards this end, one compounder, one Maternity Assistant and one Thoti will be appointed to the Hospital at Cherla during the current year. Medicines and hospital necessaries worth Rs. 500/- will also be supplied to this dispensary.

### MATERNITY AND CHILD HEALTH CENTRES FOR TRIBALS.

To combat infant mortality, it is proposed to open one Maternity and Child Health Centre at Bhadrachalam in East Godavari District. One jeep will be provided to this centre in addition to furniture and midwifery kit. One Health Visitor, 4 Maternity Assistants, one Driver and four Ayahs will be appointed to

run the centre. For locating the centre, a building will be constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,555/-.

#### NUTRITION DISEASES CONTROL SCHEME.

Mal-nutrition is the main cause for several diseases from which the tribal people generally suffer. To control nutrition diseases, it is proposed to distribute during 1957-58, milk, drugs and vitamin supplements worth Rs. 2,500/- through the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre to be opened at Bhadrachalam in East Godavari District.

#### ANTI-MALARIAL OPERATIONS.

Tribesmen suffer from various diseases and the major disease is Malaria. To carry out anti-malarial operations in agency areas, several schemes were drawn up and implemented. During the year 1957-58, it is proposed to continue the following anti-malaria schemes in the agency areas of East Godavari district at a cost of Rs. 1,83,000/-.

1. Nugur Anti-Malarial Scheme.
2. Extension of Anti Malarial Scheme, Nugur.
3. Extension of Anti-Malarial Operations in Agency areas.

#### OLD LAND COLONISATION SCHEMES.

In order to wean away the scheduled tribes from Podu cultivation and settle them on permanent cultivation, the composite Madras Government sanctioned four colonisation schemes at Aminabad in Yellavaram Taluk, Pochavaram in Bhadrachalam Taluk, Gannavaram in Nugur Taluk and Jeelugumilli in Polavaram Taluk at a total cost of Rs. 6.28 lakhs in the year 1952. It was proposed to settle 287 families in these colonies

and to reclaim 2,314 acres of land. The construction of huts and the reclamation of land allotted to the colonists at Pochavaram, Gannavaram and Jeelugumilli was almost completed while an extent of 200 acres of land remains to be reclaimed at Aminabad colony. During 1957-58, the balance of 200 acres in Aminabad colony and other spill over items, if any, will be taken up. The staff engaged to manage all the four colonisation societies will also be continued during the current year.

#### MINOR IRRIGATION SCHEMES IN THE AGENCY AREAS OF EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT.

Minor Irrigation works have an important part to play in developing irrigation in agency tracts. In view of the large area irrigated by these works, it has become increasingly essential to repair and maintain them. It is, therefore, proposed to repair 4 Minor Irrigation works in the agency areas of East Godavari District at a total cost of Rs. 0.35 lakhs during the current year. The details of the works proposed to be executed and the cost of each work are given below :

S. No.	Name of the work.	Provision during the year. (Rs. in lakhs)
1	Repairs to Gondulu Tank in Yellavaram Taluk.	0.04
2	Repairs to Gondulu Tank in Utlakalva Anicut.	0.06
3	Restoration of Narasagam Tank in Bhadrachalam Taluk.	0.12
4	Repairs to Vatangi Spring Channel in Yellavaram Taluk.	0.13

## DEVELOPMENT OF FISHERIES AND DISTRIBUTION OF FINGERLINGS TO TRIBALS.

The scheme envisages the development of fisheries in Agency areas by training the tribals in pisciculture on scientific lines so that they may supplement their food with fish. There are several tanks in East Godavari Agency areas where pisciculture can be introduced. It is therefore proposed to distribute fingerlings to Tribals in these areas at a cost of Rs. 2,000/- during the year 1957-58.

## INSTALLATION OF RADIO SETS IN AGENCY AREAS.

Radios are a powerful media of transmitting knowledge. Installation of community radio sets in Agency areas would go a long way in acquainting the tribal people with the various activities of the Government and educate them. With this object in view, it is proposed to instal 27 radio sets in the Agency areas of Andhra region during the year 1957-58. Of these, 8 Radio Sets will be installed in selected villages in the agency areas of East Godavari District during the current year.

## DIGGING OF DRINKING WATER WELLS IN THE AGENCY AREAS.

For want of protected drinking water facilities, tribal people use water from streams and stagnated pools which is injurious to their health. In order to provide protected water supply, it is proposed to construct 30 wells during the year 1957-58 in the agency

areas of Andhra region at a total cost of Rs. 1.24 lakhs. Of these, 10 wells will be constructed in East Godavari district. A sum of Rs. 39,000/- will be spent in the district during the current year on these works.

### SOCIAL ASSISTANCE TO SICK, INFIRM ETC.

This scheme envisages helping the sick and rehabilitating the infirm among the tribal women who cannot do physical labour. A sum of Rs. 0.10 lakh has been provided for this purpose during the current year to benefit 50 tribal women. 12 tribal women of East Godavari district will be benefited under this scheme in 1957-58.

### WOMEN WELFARE

#### IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING BRANCHES

To facilitate speedy implementation of the various activities conducted in the branches of the department and to intensify and to make it more purposeful, the branches will be equipped with craft equipment, audio-visual aids, gardening implements etc., for which a provision of Rs. 0.27 lakh has been made during 1957-58 for the entire Andhra area.

### SOCIAL WELFARE

#### SOCIAL WELFARE EXTENTION PROJECTS

By April 1957, 2 Welfare Extension Projects were established in East Godavari District, and these will be continued during the current year also.

## SOCIAL AND MORAL HYGIENE.

Certain social evils are products of inherent mal-adjustments in the social order and their complete eradication needs basic social adjustments. Problems relating to social and moral hygiene and the 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 Pithapuram for girls. District Shelters 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.

It is also proposed to open 5 State Homes in Anphra Pradesh out of which one 'After Care' Home for women discharged from non-correctional institutions will be located at Rajahmundry, East Godavari District. Each State Home will accommodate 100 inmates, and craftsman training and industrial co-operatives will be attached to these Homes to ensure rehabilitation of the inmates. The period of stay of each inmate extends upto 2 years depending upon the background and the ease with which the individual can be rehabilitated.

## **MUNICIPAL ROADS AND DEVELOPMENT WORKS.**

During the year 1957-58, an amount of Rs. 9.56 lakhs has been armarked for provision of loans to



Municipalities and Panchayats in Andhra Region to improve their resources. Out of this an amount of Rs. 1.05 lakhs has been allotted to East Godavari District. The amount of loan, the name of the Local Body and the work for which the loan will be advanced are given below :

Name of the Local Body	Name of the work	Loan amount (Rs. in lakhs)
Peddapuram Municipality	Improvement to Weekly market.	0.05
Rajahmundry Municipality	Construction of new Maternity Centres.	0.65
Ramachandrapuram Municipality	Construction of slaughter houses	0.10
Amalapuram Municipality	Construction of office building	0.25

### **BROADCASTING.**

#### **INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF COMMUNITY RADIO SETS.**

During the Second Plan period, it was proposed to instal 5,000 Community Radio sets in the Andhra region of which 500 were installed in 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 is proposed to

install and maintain 1,000 Community Radio sets in Andhra region out of which 100 sets (76 dry and 24 main) are proposed to be installed in East Godavari District.

### **PUBLICITY.**

During the current year, an Information centre at the District Headquarters is proposed to be opened besides continuing the Publicity Assistants appointed during the year 1956-57.

### **POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.**

During 1957-58 it is proposed to open 13 Post Offices, in East Godavari District. Telegraph facilities will be extended to Annavaram, Korukonda, Rampachodavaram and Tapeswaram. It is also proposed to open 4 Public Call Offices at Yellavaram, Rampachodavaram, Mummidivaram and Addatigala and 2 Telephone Exchanges at Biccavole and Mummidivaram.

### **RAILWAYS.**

The following is the works programme of Railways in East Godavari District, during 1957-58.

S. No.	Description of work.	Cost.
		(Rs. in lakhs.)
1.	Raising the Third Class Waiting Hall to the same height as the Station building, and providing covering over platform in front of the Station building and waiting hall.	0.80

2.	Signalling works at Godavari.	14.69
3.	Samalkot-Kakinada branch-relaying 4½ miles.	7.54
4.	Resleepering 2.65 miles in Bezwada-Waltair Section	2.36

---

\* This includes the cost of signalling works at 17 other places of Krishna and West Godavari Districts.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE DISTRICT  
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE  
EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT

---

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

Members

- 1 District Agricultural Officer Kakinada.
- 2 District Medical Officer, Kakinada.
- 3 District Veterinary Officer, Kakinada.
- 4 District Health Officer, Kakinada.
- 5 District Educational Officer, Kakinada.
- 6 District Superintendent of Police, Kakinada.
- 7 Personal Assistant to Special Officer, District Board, Kakinada.
- 8 District Panchayat Officer, Kakinada.
- 9 Additional District Panchayat Officer, Kakinada.
- 10 Executive Engineer, G.E. Division, Dowlaiswaram.
- 11 Executive Engineer, G.C. Division, Dowlaiswaram
- 12 Divisional Engineers (High ways), Kakinada and Rajahmundry.
- 13 District Forest Officer, Lower Godavari, Kakinada.
- 14 District Forest Officer, Upper Godavari, Rajahmundry.
- 15 Sub-Collector, Rajahmundry.
- 16 Revenue Divisional Officer, Amalapuram.
- 17 Block Development Officer, Korukonda.
- 18 Block Development Officer, Rajanagaram.

- 19 Block Development Officer, Kothapeta.
- 20 Block Development Officer, Pulletikurru.
- 21 Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Kakinada.
- 22 Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Rajahmundry.
- 23 Assistant Women's Welfare Officer, Rajahmundry.
- 24 Divisional Electrical Engineer, Rajahmundry.
- 25 Executive Engineer (Electrical Construction), Rajahmundry.
- 26 Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, Rajahmundry.
- 27 District Welfare Officer, Kakinada.
- 28 Sri B.S. Murthy. M.P., Kakinada.
- 29 Sri D. Satyanarayana Raju, M.P.
- 30 Sri M. Tirumala Rao, M.P.
- 31 Sri Md. Tahsil, Kunavaram, Bhadrachalam Taluq (M.L.A.)
- 32 Sri Bathina Subbarao, Kolamuru, Rajahmundry Taluq (M.L.A.)
- 33 Sri D. Gopalarao, Kakinada. (M.L.A)
- 34 Sri D.V. Subbarao, Peddapuram. (M.L.A.)
- 35 Sri P. Gurraju, Sankavaram, Peddapuram Taluq (M.L.A.)
- 36 Sri Raja Vatsavai Venkata Krishnam Raj Bahadur, Tuni. (M.L.A.)
- 37 Sri Vadrevu Gapola Krishna, Pithapuram. (M.L.A)
- 38 Sri Putsala Satyanarayana, Uppada, Pithapuram Taluq (M.L.A.)
- 39 Sri Mallipudi Pallamraju, Kakinada. (M.L.A.)
- 40 Sri Reddi Kamayya, Tallarevu, Kakinada Taluq (M.L.A.)
- 41 Sri Remella Tirupatirao, M.L.A., Duggudurru Kakinada Taluq.

- 42 Sri Kakarlapudi Raja Ramchandraraaju Bahadur, (M.L.A.), Ramachandrapuram.
- 43 Sri Tetali Laxminarayanareddi, M.L.A., Rajahmundry.
- 44 Sri S.B.P. Pattabhiramarao, (Minister, Education) Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.
- 45 Sri Bojja Appalaswami, Kandikuppa, Amlapuram Taluq (M.L.A.).
- 46 Sri N. Ramabhadraraju. M.L.A., Kodurupadu, Amlapuram Taluq.
- 47 Sri Gollakota Narasimhamurti, M.L.A., Gunnepalli-Amalapuram Taluq.
- 48 Sri Ganji Nageswararao, M.L.A., Kadali, Razole Taluq.
- 49 Sri Alluri Venkataramaraju., M.L.A., Antervedi palem, Razole Taluq.
- 50 Srimati N. Nenkataratnamma, M.L.A., Burugupudi Danavaipeta Rajahmundry.
- 51 Sri Kala Venkatarao, (Minister, Revenue), Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.
- 52 Dr. A.B. Nageswararao, M.L.A. Rajahmundry,
- 53 Chairman, Municipal Council, Kakinada Municipality, Kakinada.
- 54 Chairman, Municipal Council, Peddapuram Municipality, Peddapuram.
- 55 Chairman, Municipal Council, Amalapuram Municipality, Amalapuram.
- 56 Chairman, Municipal Council, Rajahmundry Municipality, Rajahmundry.
- 57 Sri Ayyagari Subbarao, Rajavaram, Kothapeta Taluq.
- 58 Sri B. Venkataratnam, President of the Co-operative Central Bank, Ramachandrapuram.
- 59 Sri Ely Vadapalli, Ramachandrapuram.

- 60 Sri K. Satakopam, Secretary, Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kakinada.
- 61 Sri P. Venkatarao, District Convenor, Bharat Sevak Samaj, Rajahmundry.
- 62 Mrs. Y.V. Narsimharao, Member, Red Cross Society, Kakinada.
- 63 Sri M. Ayyanna, Convenor, District Project Implementing Committee, Rajahmundry.
- 64 Sri Seeranga Kukkuteswararao, Bhimanapalli, Amalapuram Taluq.
- 65 Pedapati Venkatarao, Ramachandrapuram.
- 66 Sri Rao Acharao, Kothapalli, Pithapuram Taluq.
- 67 Sri Pantam Prasadarao, Geddanapalli, Peddapuram Taluq.
- 68 Sri S.R.C.H. Seetharamamurti, Rajah Bahadur, Tuni.
- 69 Sri Akula Buli Swami, Edarada, Razole Taluq.
- 70 Sri Gummididala Subbarao, Amalapuram.
- 71 Sri Uppella Lakshminarayana, Alamuru, Ramchandrapuram Taluq.
- 72 Sri T. Krishna Brahma Sastri, Secretary, Guild of Services, Kakinada.
- 73 Nookala Venkataratnam, Anatavaram.
- 74 Dr. V.V.R. Dikshitulu, Aryapuram.
- 75 Sri T.D. Prasadrao, Retired Income-tax Officer, Kakinada.

