
HYDERABAD'S
SECOND PLAN



338.954 H
H 995 S

CONTENTS

		PAGE
1.	Great Aims	1
2.	Agriculture	5
3.	Marketing	7
4.	Veterinary	9
5.	Forests	11
6.	Fisheries	13
7.	Community Development	15
8.	Co-operation	17
9.	Consolidation of Holdings	21
10.	Irrigation Projects	23
11.	Power Projects	27
12.	Education	29
13.	Health	33
14.	Housing	35
15.	Industry	37
16.	Labour	39
17.	Social Welfare	41
18.	Roads	43
19.	Publicity	45
20.	Statistics	47

Great Aims

THE Second Five Year Plan takes up the threads where the First has left, and carries forward the development programme at an increased pace to enhanced targets.

In terms of money the Hyderabad Plan is a little over double the size of the First Plan. In terms of physical targets too it envisages considerable advance in all vital sectors. In respect of irrigation, for instance, while the additional acreage developed during the First Plan period was 96,800, the Second Plan provides for the irrigation of 7,00,000 acres more. Similarly, new roads built during the First Plan period were about 500 miles; during the Second Plan the aim is to build 786 miles of new roads. Industry received very limited attention during the First Plan but now it is to get a much larger allotment and the production targets are set high: coal to increase from 1.5 million tons to 3.00 million tons per annum; gold to go up from 11,000 fine ozs. to 30,000 fine ounces.

That the Second Plan is to be more of a people's Plan is generally realised; not only lending an active hand in the working out of the schemes in the public sector, the people have an opportunity to move forward with greater energy in the private sector also and thus raise production and increase the national wealth. During the First Plan the

national income has risen by 18 per cent ; now the aim is to raise it by 25 per cent during the next five years—not obviously too high an aim, if all the shoulders are put to the wheel.

FINANCES

THE objects of the Second Five-Year Plan, as defined by the National Development Council, are to increase the national income by about 25 per cent over a period of 5 years, to provide employment opportunities for 10 to 12 million persons and to give concrete expression to the policy decisions relating to the socialistic pattern of society.

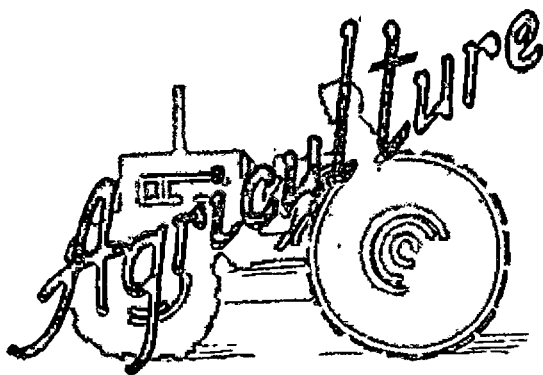
To achieve these objects all over India, it is aimed to spend Rs. 4,800 crores in the public sector and Rs. 2,400 crores in the private sector during the five years. Hyderabad's share in this has been decided to be Rs. 99.89 crores. It stands ninth among all the States in India in this respect.

Of this amount the State Government is expected to find Rs. 15 crores while receipts from the Second Plan schemes may amount to Rs. 5.25 crores.

It is estimated that the revenue receipts of the State Government during the Five Year period of the Second Plan will be Rs. 136.4 crores and their committed revenue expenditure Rs. 143.2 crores, leaving a deficit of Rs. 6.8 crores. On capital account the receipts will be Rs. 33.12 crores and committed disbursements Rs. 29.08 crores, leaving a surplus of Rs. 4.40 crores. Besides, additional taxation, including Rs. 30 lakhs on account of betterment levy on land irrigated by the Tungabhadra Project, will be to the extent of Rs. 2.8 crores. This means that whatever funds are to come for the Second Plan must come from borrowings from the public and small savings only. The estimate for loans is Rs. 13.50 crores, from which Rs. one crore will go as service charges. Small savings may provide Rs. 2.5 crores.

Of the proposed outlay of Rs. 99.89 crores, the spill-over from the First Plan on irrigation schemes is Rs. 22.19 crores and on power schemes Rs. 3.78 crores.

Foreign Exchange to the extent of Rs. 7.61 crores will be required.



THE allotment made for agricultural development is Rs. 694.45 lakhs which includes an amount of Rs. 178.74 lakhs for long-term loans. In addition the Indian Council of Agricultural Research will provide Rs. 4.4 lakhs.

The planned expenditure during the first year of the Plan is Rs. 35.81 lakhs recurring, Rs. 61.97 lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 35.75 lakhs for long-term loans and Rs. 218.13 lakhs for short-term loans.

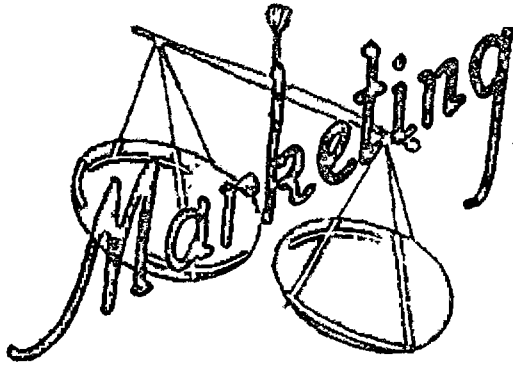
The additional staff required for the implementation of the Plan are: administrative 238; technical 194; skilled 635 and unskilled 192.

The physical targets aimed at are: cereals; 278.13 thousand tons; pulses: 8.42 thousand tons; sugarcane: 109.80 thousand tons; oilseeds 18.66 thousand tons; cotton: 97.87 thousand bales; establishment of 227 National Extension Service Blocks; purchase of 24 tractors including 2 bull dozers; distribution of 2,298 oil engines.

Of the amount of Rs. 6.50 lakhs required during the five-year period for the extension wing opened in the College of Agriculture, Hyderabad, the share of the Ford Founda-

tion will be Rs. 1.25 lakhs while the remaining will be a charge on the State's resources.

The scheme for training of 300 Fieldmen will be continued with one session at the four centres, namely Himayatsagar, Raichur, Rudroor and Warangal and two sessions at Parbhani, during the first, second, third and fourth years of the Plan.



THERE are at present 83 Regulated Markets and 24 more are proposed to be established during the Plan period. Besides, Livestock, Vegetable and Fruit Markets are to be regulated. In order to control the increased activities efficiently, it is proposed to reorganise the Head Office and Zonal offices, for which Rs. 3,43,519 is required for the Plan period.

Grading stations are proposed to be established for ghee, edible oils, castor oil, rice, mosambi and santra involving an expenditure of Rs. 6,12,008, of which Rs. 1,70,572 is to be met from the General Revenues and the remaining will be met by the Marketing Department from the grading and testing fees collected from the authorised packers.

Proposed regulation of 24 new trade centres will cost Rs. 9,42,600. Of this the Government will bear Rs. 5,97,000 while the remaining will be met from the Market Fund.

A statistical section is proposed to be organised at a cost of Rs. 2,36,449 to be met from the General Revenues.

Expansion of the publicity section of the Department is estimated to cost Rs. 4,76,956 debit to General Revenues.

Ameliorative works proposed to be undertaken in existing Regulated Markets will cost Rs. 17,14,500 of which Government will bear Rs. 9,28,524 and the Market Fund Rs. 8,12,976.

The total allocation for Warehousing and Marketing is Rs. 95 lakhs.

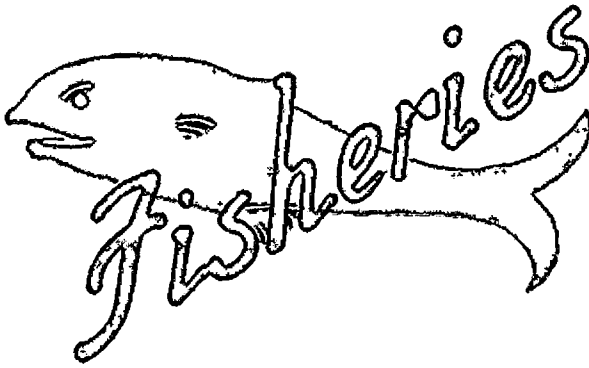


THE Veterinary development schemes proposed under the Second Plan will cost Rs. 174.80 lakhs. These will result in the following improvements : Provision of a Veterinary Hospital for every 25,000 head of cattle; opening of 6 key village centres for intensive livestock improvement in the areas of operation, with a view to extending these activities to all other parts of the State; establishment of a Sheep Breeding Farm and Wool Technology Laboratory at Nalgonda ; upgrading the Desi Goat ; improvement of the poultry industry through better breeds ; probe into animal diseases and study of feeds and fodder available ; establishment of a Gosadan, " Home for the useless cattle", which will help conserve all available food and fodder to the useful animals ; improvement of the existing cattle breeding farms ; reorganisation of Goshalas, turning them into productive centres ; complete eradication of Rinderpest ; reorganisation of Dairy Industry by supplying daily 500 maunds of pure wholesome milk, to start with, to the citizens of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and opening a creamery at Udgir to produce 2,000 maunds of ghee annually.



THE Plan of the Forest Department is estimated to cost Rs. 162.45 lakhs.

It is proposed to undertake anti-erosion and afforestation schemes over an area of 35,000 acres; establishment of plantations in timber forests over an area of 3,250 acres; match-wood plantations over 250 acres; construction of buildings costing Rs. 17,00,000; forest roads 80 miles in length; 4 game sanctuaries in important areas; production of 800 maunds of lac; establishment of 45 nurseries; intensive research on soil conservation and forestry problems.



THE Fisheries plan is estimated to cost Rs. 38.95 lakhs. The production of fish, which is 60 lakh lbs. annually at present, is expected to rise by 30.85 lakh lbs. per annum at the end of the Plan period. The development activities will be intensified in Mahboobnagar, Karimnagar and Nanded and they will be extended to other regions; Fishermen's Co-operative Societies will be strengthened; research will be undertaken; about ten Departmental employees are to be trained abroad.



BESIDES the 34 National Extension Service and Community Project Blocks started during the First Plan period, 16 more National Extension Service Blocks were started this year. During the Second Plan period 227 National Extension Service Blocks are to be started to cover the entire State. A provision of Rs. 9.025 crores is made in the Second Plan for Community Development in Hyderabad, which includes Rs. 15.75 lakhs being committed expenditure on training centres. Expenditure for new training centres to be opened during the Second Plan period is provided for separately under the agriculture sector to the extent of Rs. 20 lakhs.

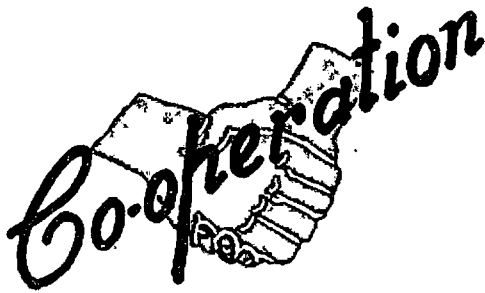
Of the amount of 902.5 lakhs Telangana will get Rs. 514.99 lakhs, Marathwada 257.62 lakhs and Karnataka 129.84 lakhs.

The Planning Commission have allotted Rs. 25.86 lakhs as the Central Government's contribution towards the Local Development works programme for the current financial year. The total grant for the entire plan period has yet to be announced.

DEVELOPMENT UNDER IRRIGATION PROJECTS

FOR financing schemes to accelerate development of ayacuts under the Nizamsagar, the Tungabhadra and three other medium-sized Irrigation Projects, Government have sanctioned an yearly grant of Rs. 40 lakhs. Besides, Government have been providing the following taccavi amounts annually for distribution as loans for land reclamation and other purposes: taccavi for Nizamsagar Rs. 4,71,428 and taccavi for medium-sized projects Rs. 7,50,000. The Government of India have agreed to provide a yearly loan of Rs. 54,02,500 for land development under the Tungabhadra Project. Sums have to be provided for development under the Nagarjunasagar and Purna Projects. As 32 medium-sized projects are to be completed during the Plan period,—under which, it may be assumed, at least 50,000 acres will be irrigated in the 4th and 5th years of the Plan—Rs. 75 lakhs may have to be advanced as taccavi and Rs. 10 lakhs to be earmarked for development schemes. But due to shortage of funds only Rs. 10 lakhs has been proposed for 5 years for the 32 medium-sized projects.

The Planning Commission are agreeable to provide Rs. 2.795 crores for the development of the Tungabhadra ayacut. Development under ayacuts is to be dovetailed into the programmes of the National Extension Service and Community Projects.



THE Co-operative Plan provides for an expenditure of Rs. 100.70 lakhs. The proposed schemes will give employment to about 490 persons.

It is proposed to establish 340 new large-sized credit societies, each covering about five villages in irrigated areas, while in unirrigated tracts a society will cover 10 to 15 villages. Needs of the members of the credit societies under Short, Medium and Long Term Loans will be supplied to the extent of Rs. 15 crores by the end of the Plan period covering about 20 per cent of the credit requirements of the cultivators in the State as against 3 per cent provided at present. The existing 135 Rural Banks will be reconstituted and developed so as to bring them on a par with the large-sized credit societies. The amalgamation of the village credit societies will be taken up later.

Forty-nine more Primary Land Mortgage Societies will be formed, bringing the total number of societies to 69, so that every two taluqas in the State will be covered by one Primary Land Mortgage Society. Out of Rs. 3 crores allotted under this item, Rs. 15 lakhs per year is exclusively intended for the purchase of land by protected tenants from the landowners.

The share capital of the State Co-operative Bank is to be increased to one crore, of which Rs. 50 lakhs is to be contributed by the State Government. Rs. 51 lakhs will be subscribed by Government towards the share capital of the Co-operative Central Banks. Rs. 5 lakhs is to be contributed towards the share capital of the Central Land Mortgage Bank in addition to the present contribution of Rs. 85,000. Subsidies are to be given to meet a portion of the cost of establishment in the Apex and Central Banks.

Fifty Co-operative Primary Marketing Societies are proposed to be formed for assisting the growers of food crops to get better prices. A sum of Rs. 2 crores, at the rate of Rs. 4 lakhs per society, has to be made available by the Reserve Bank of India towards marketing finance under short-term loans.

Four ginning and processing mills costing Rs. 5 lakhs each and 4 rice mills with groundnut decorticators at a cost of Rs. one lakh each will be formed on co-operative lines. The State will contribute Rs. 16 lakhs to the share capital of these institutions. The present Hyderabad Agricultural Co-operative Association is proposed to be converted into the State Apex Marketing Institution for which Rs. 10 lakhs will be contributed towards share capital.

The All-India Warehousing Corporation proposes to run warehouses at five important centres in the State while the State Warehousing Company will manage warehouses at 12 more selected centres. The State Company will be formed with an authorised capital of Rs. 2 crores and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 30 lakhs, and an equal share from the State Government and the All-India Warehousing Corporation. It will take over the godowns of the Godown Trust Fund and also underake construction of new ones wherever necessary. The Primary Co-operative Marketing Societies will take the godowns of the Trust Fund on rent and offer warehousing facilities to agriculturists.

The Apex Marketing Institution will construct a scientific godown at a cost of Rs. one lakh while the large-sized

credit societies will build 140 godowns costing Rs. 17.39 lakhs. The Godown Trust Fund will construct godowns at 10 market places which do not have them now.

In addition to the 39 Co-operative Farming Societies already formed, 61 new societies are proposed to be organised during the Plan period. Rs. 2 lakhs has been provided to meet the cost of supervisory establishment and for subsidies to farming societies. A training scheme costing about Rs. 5.50 lakhs has been drawn up. The State Agricultural Credit Fund (Relief Guarantee Fund) with a corpus of Rs. 8 lakhs and the State Co-operative Development Fund with a corpus of Rs. 10 lakhs, will be constituted.

The total population to be brought into the co-operative fold will increase from the existing 4% to 16% at the end of 1960-61. The Co-operative Marketing Societies will handle at least 10% of the quantity of agricultural produce which may arrive at the Marketing Centres.

The Credit requirements of the National Extension Service Blocks and Community Project areas will be made available from the loan amounts placed at the disposal of the Co-operative Department.

Consolidation of Holdings



WORK of consolidation of holdings was started in a hundred villages, covering over one lakh acres, as an experiment during the First Plan period. The target for the Second Plan period is consolidation over 10 lakhs acres spread over four districts in the three regions of the State—two in Telangana and one each in Karnatak and Marathwada. This will cost Rs. 24 lakhs, half of which will be recovered as public contribution through a consolidation fee at the rate of Re. 1-4-0 per acre. The work is to be entrusted to a Director of Consolidation of Holdings who will be assisted by Consolidation Officers.

irrigation projects

THE original estimate for the Tungabhadra Project was Rs. 2,304 lacs of which the cost of the head works is Rs. 560 lacs and that of the canal Rs. 1,744 lacs. The estimate for the headworks is expected to be revised to about Rs. 800 lacs because of deeper foundations, higher class masonry, rise in rate structure and higher compensation. The estimate for the canal may go up to Rs. 2088 lakhs.

The headworks have been practically completed except for the installation of flood gates and operation bridge. The main canal upto mile 32 has been completed and the balance of work is scheduled to be finished by 1959.

There is a spill-over of Rs. 73 lakhs from the First Plan Budget, while the Second Plan is providing Rs. 554 lakhs for the Project. It is expected that a further sum of Rs. 368 lakhs will be required for completion of the scheme.

The Rajolibunda Anicut across the Tungabhadra was begun to be constructed in 1947 but after part of the work was done, it had to be held up due to delay in reaching agreement at high level. Work on 48 miles of the canal out of a total length of 65 is in progress. During the first plan period a sum of Rs. 198 lakhs was spent. The allotment for the

Second Plan period is Rs. 119 lakhs. The total estimate of the project may be revised from Rs. 430 to Rs. 433 lakhs.

Under the Godavari North Canal Project, estimated to cost Rs. 441 lakhs, the headworks have almost been completed except for a small gap in the spillway section and erection of flood gates which is expected to be over by the end of 1956. Water was let out into the Main Canal in July 1955 and 967 acres have been brought under irrigation. During the First Plan period a sum of Rs. 304 lakhs was spent and the allotment in the Second Plan is Rs. 34 lakhs. A further Rs. 20 lakhs will be required for completion of the project.

The Nagarjunasagar Project, estimated to cost Rs. 122.02 crores, consists of the construction of a Dam near Nandikonda village in Nalgonda district and two canals, one on either side, to irrigate extensive areas frequently affected by scarcity and famine due to failure of rains. The main dam 8,860 ft., will be about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles below the Nandikonda village and there will be a subsidiary earthen dam on Hyderabad side 6,220 feet long with a maximum height of 67 ft.

The gross area commanded by the canal is 14,41,000 acres. Of this 1,08,000 acres are high lands and 53,000 acres are being irrigated by existing sources. The net area commanded is thus 12,80,000 acres of which 9,87,000 acres will be in Hyderabad State. Of this area 6.75 lakh acres in Hyderabad will be irrigated; besides, 1.2 lakh acres of second crop paddy will be irrigated, as also other cash crops such as green manure, gram and fodder. Forest and fuel reserves will be grown under the canal over a lakh of acres.

Hyderabad's share of the total cost of the Project is Rs. 32.74 crores. The construction is being taken up in two phases. In the first phase the canal on either side will be dug to a length of 108 miles on Hyderabad side and 140 miles in Andhra. This will irrigate 7.10 lakh acres of

Hyderabad State and 12 lakh acres, including the Nandigama enclave of Andhra State.

The cost for Hyderabad during the first phase will be Rs. 1,300 lakhs.

A sum of Rs. 21 lakhs was spent during the First Plan on the Purna Project and the allotment in the Second Plan is Rs. 500 lakhs leaving a balance of Rs. 34 lakhs for completion. The Project is to be completed in 6 years. The total area to be irrigated is 1,55,000 acres. The total revenue from the Project including power is expected to be Rs. 36,33,870 yielding a return of 5.15% on the capital cost of Rs. 705 lakhs.

The Project, as finally drawn up, consists of a dam on river Purna near Yeldari village 132 ft. high to store 25,307 M. Cft. of water with a hydro-power station for generating 8,000 K.W., another dam on the same river about 40 miles below the Upper Dam, near Siddheswar village, which will hold the water let down from the Upper Dam after generating power and divert it into the canals on both sides for irrigation purposes. The left bank canal will be 34 miles long commanding an area of 2,46,792 acres of which 1,20,000 acres will be irrigated. The right bank canal will be 23 miles long commanding 73,000 acres, of which 35,000 acres will be irrigated.

An amount of Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided in the Plan for investigation of the Upper Krishna, Bheema and Penganga Projects. It is proposed to create one division for three years for this purpose.

The Devnur Project, primarily intended for the generation of hydro-electric power, will also help to irrigate 50,000 acres. The dam will be constructed near Devnur village in Medak district, 94 miles upstream from the Nizamsagar dam. The storage water utilised for the generation of electricity will be returned to the river without diminution

and there will be a regulated flow into the Nizamsagar Lake. An anicut will be built across the Manjira 5 miles below the Nizamsagar dam. It is also proposed to supply 150 cusecs for the water supply of Hyderabad and Secunderabad Cities. The cost of the Project, excluding the power and water supply schemes, is estimated at Rs. 661 lakhs. Allotment of Rs. 300 lakhs has been given for the dam only and accordingly proposals to that extent are included in the Second Plan.

As for medium irrigation projects, besides the amount of Rs. 2.12 crores for the spill over from the First Five-Year Plan, Rs. 7.00 crores has been allotted under the Second Plan. This covers 32 new medium irrigation projects, 13 minor irrigation projects; and repairs to 1,270 tanks which will irrigate a total area of 238,000 acres. Of this it is expected that irrigation of about 142,000 acres will be achieved during the Plan period.

The development of this area, combined with the First Plan achievement of 256,000 acres, would mean an extra food production of about 1,60,000 tons. Besides, on completion of all the medium irrigation works proposed under the Second Plan, a further quantity of 38,000 tons is expected to be produced.

Power Projects

THE Purna Hydro-electric Project is estimated to cost Rs. 218 lakhs. The total installed capacity is 10,000 K.W. (2 Units of 5,000 K.W. each), with a provision for one more unit of 5,000 K.W.

Under the Tungabhadra Hydro-electric Project, besides the two units of 9,000 K.W. installed under the First Plan, one more unit of 9,000 K.W. is proposed to be installed at an estimated cost of Rs. 50 lakhs. Power will be distributed to about 28 more villages and towns at a cost of Rs. 50 lakhs.

In the first stage of the Devnur Hydro-electric Project, only the construction of the Dam at Devnur is proposed for which Rs. 300 lakhs is provided. The firm capacity of the Nizamsagar Power House will increase from 2,000—3,000 K.W. to 8,000—10,000 K.W. and the units generated per year will increase by about 30 to 40 million.

A sum of Rs. 40 lakhs is allotted for investigation of Hydro-electric Projects in the Penganga and Godavari Valleys.

Under the Ramagundam Thermal Power Scheme, a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs is provided for the addition of boiler to firm up the station capacity to 37,500 K.W. and for an additional cooling tower,

The City Electricity Supply network is to be reorganised at a cost of Rs. 100 lakhs during the Plan period.

A 66 K.W. Transmission Line Northern Feeder will be laid at a cost of Rs. 25 lakhs to cater for the additional loads demanded by the large-scale industries coming up in the Mancherial-Bellampalli region.

The Rural Electrification Scheme for the Second Plan period envisages the supply of power to about 120 villages and towns at a cost of Rs. 150 lakhs. Small and medium diesel stations will be installed at these places.

While providing cheap power for domestic and industrial use, these projects will increase the employment potential in the State considerably. They will also give a fillip to the development of rural industries and pumped irrigation schemes.

The Plan also provides Rs. 23.75 lakhs for the Engineering Research Laboratories which assist the Public Works Department in the design of engineering structures through model study and experimental analysis and scientific testing of engineering materials for utilisation to the best advantage on the various projects. The new projects will mean an increase in the scope of the Laboratories which will require extra staff, buildings, equipment, etc.



THE Education Plan is estimated to cost Rs. 8.55 crores for the five years.

Under General Education, it is proposed to open 2,500 primary schools with 3,00,000 pupils; 120 Lower Secondary Schools with 40,000 students, 25 Higher Secondary Schools with 10,000 students, 3 Janata Colleges, one Children's Library-cum-Museum, one Central Film Library and one unit for the production of children's literature. Besides, 4,000 Boy Scouts, 1,000 Girl Guides and 7,500 Cubs and Blue Birds will be trained. Junior Army Wings, Junior Air Wings and Junior Girl Wings to be trained will be 75, 5 and 15 respectively while 300 A.C.C. Units will be formed.

The number of teachers to be trained will be: Primary 5,000; Secondary 2,000; Physical instructors 300.

It is proposed to upgrade the salaries of the Inspectors of Schools and designate them as District Education Officers so that district high schools also may be brought under them. They will be given necessary staff and transport.

The capacity of existing training institutions is proposed to be increased.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

THE plan for Technical Education, estimated to cost Rs. 128.30 lakhs, consists of 7 schemes covering 7 districts, namely Hyderabad, Warangal, Nizamabad, Aurangabad, Nanded, Gulbarga and Raichur. It offers employment to 296 technically qualified teachers and others. The main object is to train supervisory personnel in engineering required by industry and the Public Works and Local Government Departments for the execution of various Projects, etc. It is proposed to develop the three Regional Polytechnics at Warangal, Aurangabad and Gulbarga, to equip the Government Technical College further and to build a suitably designed building for it, to expand in several directions training facilities for skilled craftsmen under the schemes of the Ministry of Labour, Government of India, to equip the Government College of Fine Arts and to construct a suitable building for it, to open a Secunderabad Branch of the Government School of Music and Dance, to provide the Domestic Science Training College with additional staff, equipment and a hostel as well as to award a number of Bursaries and Scholarships for technical education. The annual intake capacity of pupils in all the institutions, which is 2,200 now, will increase by 1,422.

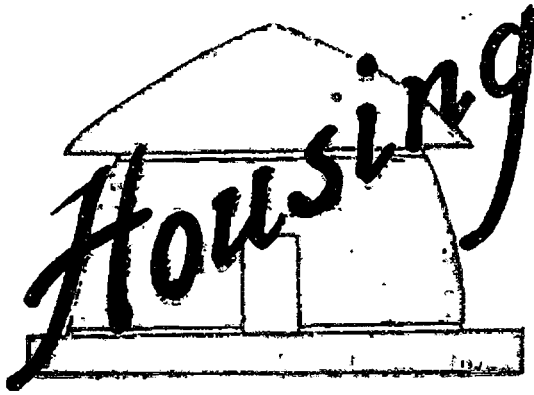
The Central Government is expected to offer aid in respect of the scheme for the development of the three regional polytechnics at $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the non-recurring cost, i.e., Rs. 13.17 lakhs. The recurring and non-recurring cost on the scheme for the expansion of training facilities for skilled craftsmen under the Labour Ministry's schemes is to be shared by the Central and State Governments in the ratio of 60 : 40. The Central contribution for other schemes will be Rs. 9 lakhs recurring for the Plan period and Rs.20.32 lakhs non-recurring for equipment and buildings.



THE Health Plan envisages an expenditure of Rs. 6.1845 crores during the five years.

Provision has been made to train more technicians, nurses and health personnel to implement the various schemes. The existing Medical College and the Osmania General Hospital will be upgraded to admit 150 students and turn out more Medical Officers. The K.E.M. Hospital will be upgraded to provide clinical training for 100 students every year of the new Mahatma Gandhi Medical College.

The Radium Institute in Hyderabad City will be upgraded to provide treatment for an increasing number of patients. A Dental Hospital is to be established and the Fever Hospital in Hyderabad City is to be upgraded. It is proposed to establish 125 more Medical and Health units, at the rate of 25 per year, to render medical aid to 4,000 villages. The establishment of 25 Indian Medicine dispensaries and provision of subsidy for 25 medical practitioners for rural areas are also proposed. Seventeen School Health Clinics are proposed for districts wherein full-time Medical Officers will function to look after the health of school children. New measures have also been proposed for the control of Malaria, T.B., Leprosy and V.D.



UNDER the Industrial Housing Scheme, which has already made good progress in the State, it is proposed to construct 6,100 houses at a total cost of Rs. 190 lakhs, for workers.

The target under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme is 3,502 houses of different types at a cost of Rs. 185.25 lakhs. This includes Rs. 42.75 lakhs to be paid to Housing Co-operative Societies, which will in their turn advance the money to members wishing to build houses.

Sweepers' houses proposed to be built will be 2,200 at a cost of Rs. 33 lakhs.

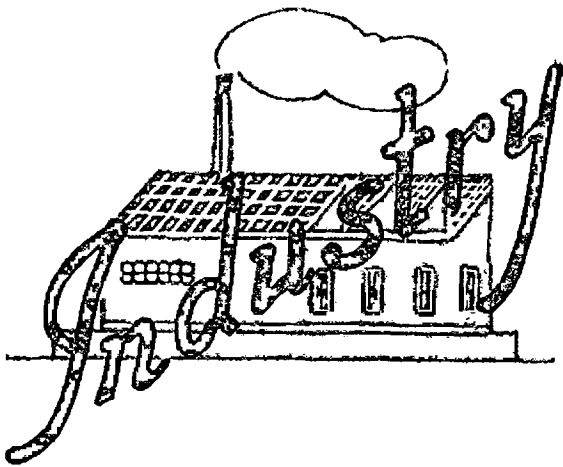
A sum of Rs. 49.4 lakhs is proposed to be spent on the clearance of slums in five important cities.

The total cost of the Housing Schemes will be Rs. 4.56 crores. A Housing Board is to be set up for the State with the necessary administrative and technical staff.

An amount of Rs. 136 lakhs has been provided to construct 2,545 wells for providing dependable and protected water supply in rural areas.

No provision has been made in the State Plan for urban water supply, but schemes have been drawn up outside the Plan and will be implemented on the basis of All-India allocations. These envisage the provision of piped water supply to 48 towns at a cost of Rs. 595 lakhs and surface drainage in 47 town at a cost of Rs. 205 lakhs. This includes Rs. 200 lakhs for remodelling the drainage system of Hyderabad City.

New engineering and ministerial staff are to be appointed for carrying out these schemes. As there is scarcity of suboverseers in the State, arrangements have been made for training the requisite number by opening separate classes in the Department of Technical and Vocational Education.



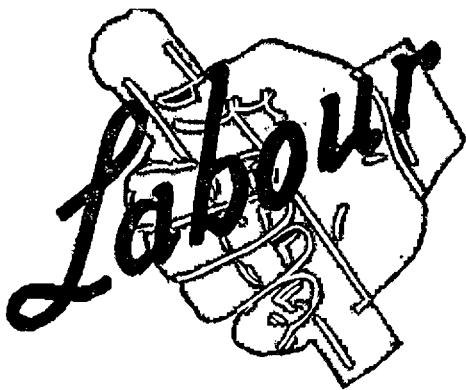
THE Plan provides Rs. 9.5 crores for minerals and Rs. 1.8 crores for other industries. The break-up of these is as follows: Expansion of Singareni Collieries Rs. 9.0 crores; expansion of Hutti Gold Mines Rs. 0.5 crore; expansion of Praga Tools Corporation Rs. 1.5 crores; Co-operative Sugar Mill Rs. 0.2 crore; Tannery: Rs. 0.1 crore. Village and small-scale industries: allotted Rs. 5.70 crores.

Among the principal targets of the Plan are the following: production of coal will increase from 1.5 million tons to 3 million tons per annum; production of machine tools will increase from Rs. 6 million worth per annum to Rs. 15 million. Production of gold will go up from 11,000 fine oz. to 30,000 fine oz.; production of cement, paper and sugar will be increased under the private sector. The Co-operative Yarn Spinning Mill to be set up will produce 6,400 bales of cotton yarn; the proposed Co-operative Sugar Mill will produce 80,000 bags of sugar, and the proposed Tannery will produce 2,88,000 sq. feet of leather.

In the small-scale and cottage industries sector, it is aimed to increase the production considerably of handloom cloth, woollen kambals, khadi, leather, vegetable oil, silk,

metal process goods and handicraft products. Efforts will be continued to organise and stabilise them on co-operative lines.

Handloom cloth output is to rise by 20 million yards per annum by 1960-61; khadi will increase by 2 million yards. Seven and a half lakhs of hides and 18 lakhs of skins will be fully finished. Production of hand made paper will be 100 tons per annum and that of honey 7,000 pounds. Production of pencils will be 20,000 gross per annum while 6,000 gross hand tools like spanners, pliers, hammers, wrenches, etc., will be produced. The production of matches will increase by 1,000 gross of 40's match boxes per day. The production of Lac Bangles will increase to 10,000 sets per year; output of Himroo will rise by 20,000 yards; 40,000 more carpets will be produced, as also Bidri-ware worth Rs. 4 lakhs.



FIVE schemes for labour welfare, estimated to cost Rs. 33.25 lakhs, are proposed for the Second Plan. Besides expansion of the administrative machinery of the Labour Department to cope up with the increasing industrial and commercial activities in the State, and the strengthening of the boilers and factories sections of the Chief Inspectorate of Factories and Boilers, provision is made for the establishment of 6 'A' type and 15 'B' type Social Welfare Centres, opening of workers' education classes, establishment of libraries in factories for the benefit of workers, expansion of employment activities to create favourable employment markets for employers and the employment service in the State, apprenticeship training for skilled craftsmen, opening of evening classes for industrial workers and training of officers.

Social Welfare

A provision of Rs. 95 lakhs has been made for welfare of Backward Classes and Rs. 23.75 lakhs for Social Welfare. The first covers the various welfare and ameliorative measures for the uplift of the scheduled tribes, ex-criminal tribes, scheduled castes and other Backward Classes, and the development of the scheduled areas. Under the head 'Social Welfare', it is proposed to establish a home for beggars, three homes for children, a rescue home, 5 handicraft centres for women, two rehabilitation centres for handicapped children, three orphanages, and a research institute to make a fuller study of the conditions of the people. Welfare Extension Projects costing Rs. 20 lakhs are also to be recommended.

Roads

THE Road Plan envisages an expenditure of Rs. 4.275 crores, of which Rs. 2.77 crores is for building new roads, Rs. 0.50 crore for surfacing existing roads and connecting district headquarters while the balance is for spill-over schemes.

The total provision for new works is, however, Rs. 6.54 crores as the Government of India have directed that in order to achieve an expenditure target of Rs. 3.27 crores on new schemes constructional activity to the extent of double the amount has to be initiated. This total plan includes Rs. 4.6409 crores for 786 miles of new roads, Rs. 0.1896 crore for upgrading 100 miles of existing roads, Rs. 0.2520 crore for missing masonry works on existing roads, Rs. 1 crore for surfacing (dust proofing) 714 miles of existing roads and Rs. 0.4575 crore for 8 major river bridges.

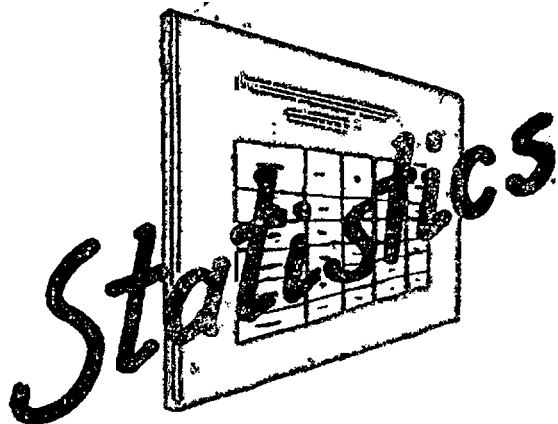
The P.W.D. road mileage in the State is expected to rise from 6511 miles to 7331 miles by the end of the Second Plan period. This will mean an intensity of a mile length of road for 11.63 sq. miles of area.

Requirements of the extra personnel for the implementation of new works will be met by the following measures. Admission to the Engineering College has been increased by about 80 seats, and the opening of fresh colleges is under consideration; 250 Sub-overseers will be trained at the four Poly-Technical Schools in the State.

Publicity

WHILE there was no provision for publicity as such in the First Five-Year Plan, it is now generally realised that for keeping the people well informed about the Plan and securing their full co-operation in its implementation, a co-ordinated programme of publicity is necessary during the Second Plan period. A scheme has therefore been drawn up, estimated to cost Rs. 26.60 lakhs for the Five-Year Plan period. The programme includes the installation of more community radio sets, establishment of District Publicity Offices, Mobile Publicity Units, Films, Publicity Literature, Press advertising, Exhibitions, Song and Drama.

For the first year of the Second Plan, an amount of Rs. 4 lakhs has been provided under the Revenue Account.



A scheme costing Rs. 10.45 lakhs has been drawn up for development of statistics. This envisages the establishment of a Statistical Unit for assessment of progress under the Plan, technical training programme for Statistical Assistants, Investigators etc., conduct of socio-economic surveys, investigation of the economics of cottage and small-scale industries and surveys for estimation of crop yields in respect of crops which are not yet covered such as cotton, oil-seeds, pulses, important minor crops and protective foods.