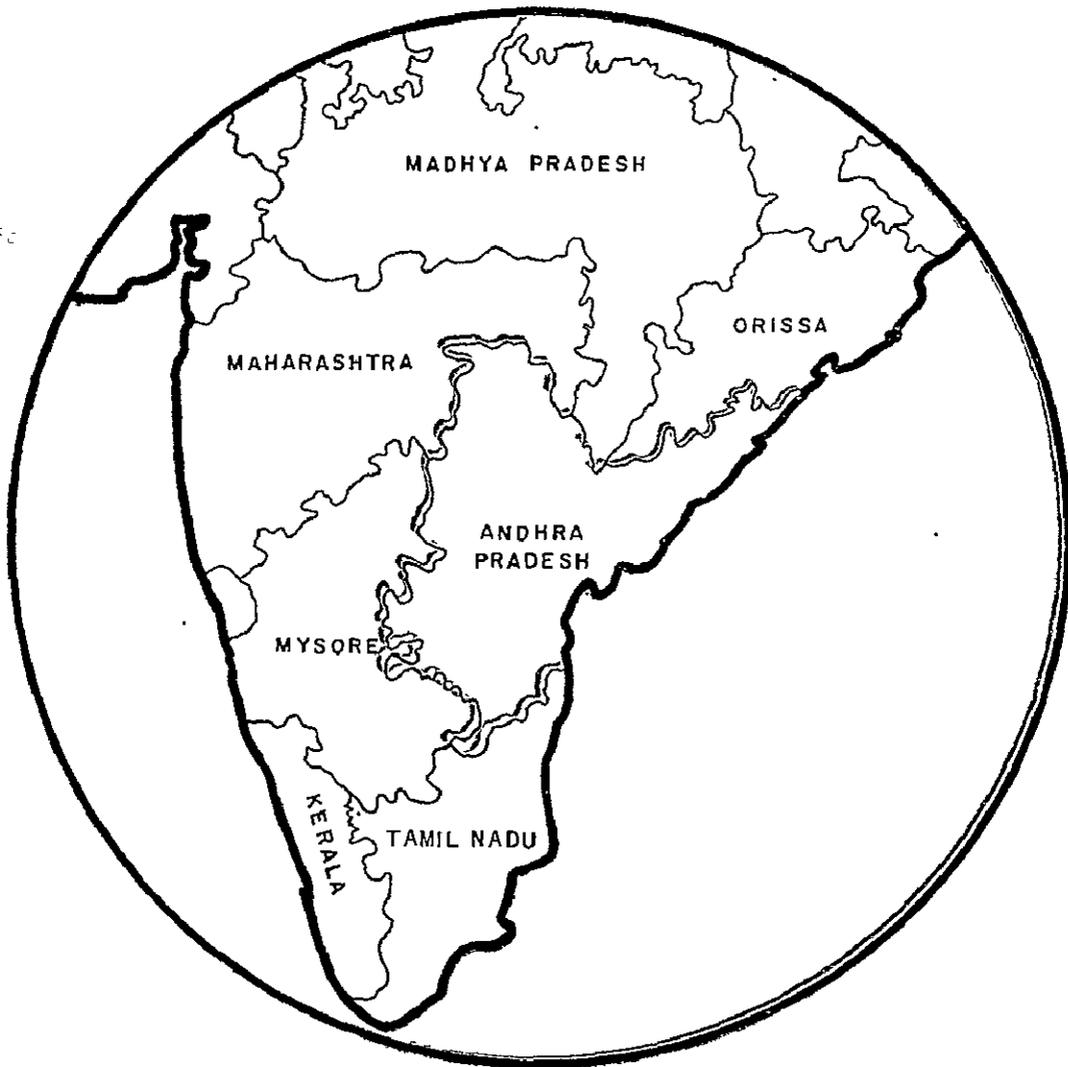


The USAID Contribution to the Economic Development of ANDHRA PRADESH



U.S.A.I.D. Mission to India, New Delhi
Office of Development Policy
Program Division

The USAID Contribution to the Economic
Development of
ANDHRA PRADESH

USAID MISSION TO INDIA
New Delhi
OFFICE OF DEVELOPMENT POLICY
Program Division

September 30, 1971

C O N T E N T S

I. Introduction	..	1
II. Basic Data Relating to the State	..	6
III. Map of USAID Assisted Projects in the State	..	7
IV. Summary of USAID Assistance	..	8
V. USAID Projects and Activities Confined to the State		
A. Development Loans	..	10
B. Cooley Loans	..	10
C. Technical Assistance	..	11
VI. Countrywide Projects and Activities Benefiting the State :		
A. Current Activities	..	12
B. Completed Activities	..	20
VII. PL 480 Rupee Assistance for Development Activities	..	30

ANDHRA PRADESH

Andhra Pradesh is a tourist's delight which presents a rare combination of centuries-old culture and modern efficiency. The State is noted for its historical remains, archaeological finds, beautiful lakes, picturesque waterfalls, fine summer resorts, sunny beaches and the variety of its flora and fauna.

The State's capital, Hyderabad, presents many fascinating aspects. The "Twin Cities" of Hyderabad and Secunderabad contain many majestic monuments, lakes of excellent beauty, a unique treasure house of exquisite art pieces (Salar Jung Museum), mosques, marvellous minarets and hills. The massive Golconda fort and the uniquely structured tombs of Qutub Shahi kings are of great historical importance.

Nagarjunakonda, once the seat of Buddhist culture, has now given place to a mighty project (Nagarjunasagar) for irrigation and generation of electricity. This project with its tall and high masonry dam and the third largest man-made lake in the world presents a special attraction to visitors. An added attraction at the site is the panorama and back drop of monuments of historical and archaeological importance. The excavations at Nagarjunakonda are thoughtfully preserved in the "Island Museum". They offer a rich fare to the tourist. This museum compares well with the Abu Simbel museum near the Aswan Dam in the U.A.R. The excavations preserved at the Island Museum are of tremendous educative value particularly in the Buddhist lore.

The State has a few of the country's magnificent temples at Tirupathi, Srisailem, Simachalam, Bhadrachalam, the thousand pillared temple at Warangal and the Jain temple at Koalanpak.

The country's biggest ship building yard is located at Vishakhapatnam (Vizag). This seaport with its natural harbour is called the "Brighten of India". The Dolphin's Noze light located in the harbour is one of the most powerful beacons in the world.

GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The State has three distinct geographical regions: The Coastal Plains, the Eastern Ghats and the Peneplain.

The Coastal plains—consisting of a broad strip between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal, is the “granary of the south”. The area is largely fringed by mangrove swamps and sand dunes for several miles inland. The coastal plain lies in the delta made by the two longest rivers of the south, the Krishna and the Godavari. The depression in the heart of the delta forms the Kollaru lake.

The Eastern Ghats—are a chain of broken hills. The rampart of the eastern hills is breached for 100 miles between the Godavari and the Krishna rivers. The hills are wooded but the vegetation is poor due to porous soils and low precipitation. The topography of the area favors the construction of large tanks by bunding tributaries.

The Peneplain—the interior of Andhra Pradesh consists of peneplains, a type of almost plain land which has highly eroded flat hillocks scattered all over the surface. Barren hills, reddish or brown plains with scattered thorny shrubs, and the rivers which become merely ribbons of sand for more than half the year, combine to produce a desolate forbidding appearance in much of the area.

CLIMATE

The annual rainfall of the State averages about 35 inches. The heaviest rainfalls occur in the north with the lowest precipitation in the south. The State has the benefit of both monsoons, the southwest monsoon starting in the middle of June and lasting until September and the northeast beginning after a short interval towards the end of September and lasting until December.

AGRICULTURE

Andhra Pradesh is predominantly an agricultural State with 90 per cent of population dependant on agricultural pursuits. About 31 million acres is cultivated—about 70 per cent of total acreage is planted in food crops with the remainder devoted to cash crops. The principal food crops are rice (which accounts for 13 per cent of the total rice crop of the country), jowar (accounts for 14 per cent of the country's total jowar output), maize, bajra, and ragi, etc. The State also holds a monopoly in the production of castor and virginia tobacco. Nearly half of the country's tobacco crop comes from this State. During

1970-1971, the major crops of the State were the following :

	<i>AREA</i> (000 Hectares)	<i>PRODUCTION</i> (000 Tons)
FOODGRAINS		
Rice	3,395.7	4,650.1
Jowar	2,510.6	985.8
Bajra	584.0	290.1
Maize	247.0	329.8
Ragi	299.0	223.7
Small millets	740.2	159.7
Pulses	1,386.6	243.5
CASH CROPS		
Oilseeds	1,890.0	1,154.0
Cotton	320.6	97.6*
Tobacco	204.9	126.8
Sugarcane (gur)	152.0	1,159.7
Dry Chillies	156.0	81.4

FORESTS

The 6.1 million hectares of forested land represents 22.3 per cent of the total geographical area of the State. The main forest belts lie in the north, northeast and south. The important forests are bamboos and sandalwood.

PORTS

While the coastline of Andhra Pradesh is 600 miles long, the State has only one major port at Vishakhapatnam and nine smaller ports along the coast.

FISHERIES

With a long coastline of 1,000 kilometres (about 600 miles), the State has immense potentialities for the development of both marine and inland fisheries. The continental shelf with an average width of 32 kilometres extends the fishing grounds to an area of 32,000 square kilometres. A large number of rivers covering a total length of about

* Thousand bales of 180 kgs. each

1 Hectare = 2.471 acres

1,500 kilometres provides the potential for inland fisheries. Also tanks, ponds, reservoirs and lakes suitable for fisheries development cover an area of about 800,000 hectares. Presently, there are about 100,000 workers engaged in the fishing industry. Over 78,000 fishing crafts and 230,000 sets of tackle are employed by the fishing industry to produce a haul of 253,045 tons of fresh and salt water fish annually.

INDUSTRY

Andhra Pradesh, a predominantly agricultural State with the reputation of being the rice-bowl of south India, is slowly but surely entering an era of industrialization. The most important products produced by the private sector industries in Andhra Pradesh are cigarettes, rice millings, cotton textiles, metal and non-metallic goods. In addition, two large scale fertilizer plants and an oil refinery (Caltex) are functioning in the State.

The 10 Central sector projects located in the State have also stimulated industrial growth in Andhra Pradesh. These are—The Hindustan Shipyard, The Praga Tools Limited, Bharat Heavy Electricals, Synthetic Drug, Defense Electronics Factory, Defense Laboratory, Zinc Smelter Plant, Hindustan Machine Tools, Railway Electrical Signalling Equipment Factory and Heavy Plates and Vessels.

The State Government also owns and operates plants in several industries—paper products, ceramics and glass. In some other industries, the State Government holds shares of the capital. There are also a number of industrial estates established by the State Government for the development of small scale industries.

MINERALS

Andhra Pradesh occupies a place of importance on the mineral map of India, ranking fourth amongst the 18 mineral producing states with an annual output of Rs 141.5 million. This figure represents over 6 per cent of the total annual mineral production in India. As the only producer of chrysolite asbestos in the country, the State holds a monopoly in the production of this important mineral resource. The State's share of production ranges between 40 per cent and 80 per cent of the country's total production in such minerals as barytes, coal, cement grade limestone, manganese ore, mica, steatite and apatite.

In addition to these minerals, deposits of graphite, ilmenite, gypsum, quartz and silica are also found. Recently, the Geological Survey of India has located promising copper and lead deposits at Agniundala in the Guntur district and gold in the Anantpur district. The reserves have been placed provisionally at 6.6 million tonnes of copper ore and 10.6 million tonnes of various grades of lead ore.

POWER

Until recent times, the electric supply facilities in the area now forming Andhra Pradesh were under-developed. Despite immense water resources for power development, there were only a few medium and small thermal power stations located in the State. The installed capacity of power increased from 43 megawatts in 1951-52 to 634 megawatts in 1968-69, an increase of almost 14 per cent. Because of still higher demands for electricity, the State has planned to further increase its power generation and distribution programs. By the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan (1973-74), the State is expected to have a total installed power generation capacity of 1,117 megawatts. At present a part of the State's current demand is met by Mysore State.

The State has made significant progress in the field of rural electrification. With 27 per cent of its villages electrified, the State ranks ninth among all the states of the Indian Union in providing electricity to the villages. The State's performance in respect of energization of water pumps/tubewells is even more impressive. With 161,900 water pumps/tubewells energized, Andhra Pradesh ranks third in the country after the states of Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra. Recently the Rural Electrification Corporation assisted by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has sanctioned a scheme to expand the program of rural electrification in Andhra Pradesh.

Basic Data on Andhra Pradesh

1970.

Capital : Hyderabad

Language : Telugu

LAND AREA 106,052 square miles
Districts 21

POPULATION 43.4 million
Density 157 (per square km.)
(Thousand of Hectares)

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA 27,475
Area Sown (gross) 12,676
Area Sown (net) 11,343
Forest 6,117
Not available for cultivation 4,139
Permanent pastures, cultural wastes, etc. 2,836
Fallow land 3,040

POWER
Installed Generating Capacity 634 MW
Per capita consumption 49 kwh.
Villages electrified 7,284
Pump sets energized 157,644

INDUSTRY
Factories 5,332
Persons employed (daily) 282,000

COOPERATIVES
Societies 30,997
Membership (million) 5.0

LABOR
Craftsmen Training Institutes 22
Enrollment 8,146

EDUCATION

Literacy 25 per cent
Universities 4

Type of Schools	No. of Institutions	Enrollment	Teachers
Colleges for General Education	99	54,138	4,921
Colleges for Professional and Special Education	292	53,636	4,967
Other Colleges	40	3,644	N.A.
Secondary Schools ⁱ	4,875	992,559	48,836
Primary Schools ⁱⁱ	37,320	3,769,174	96,257
Schools for Vocational/Professional Education	100	13,925	2,176
Schools for other Education	739	26,377	N.A.

HEALTH

Hospitals and Dispensaries 2,664
Beds 26,757
Primary Health Centers 409
Doctors 6,266
Nurses (trained) 5,171
Nurses (untrained) 7,781
Family planning Centers 432

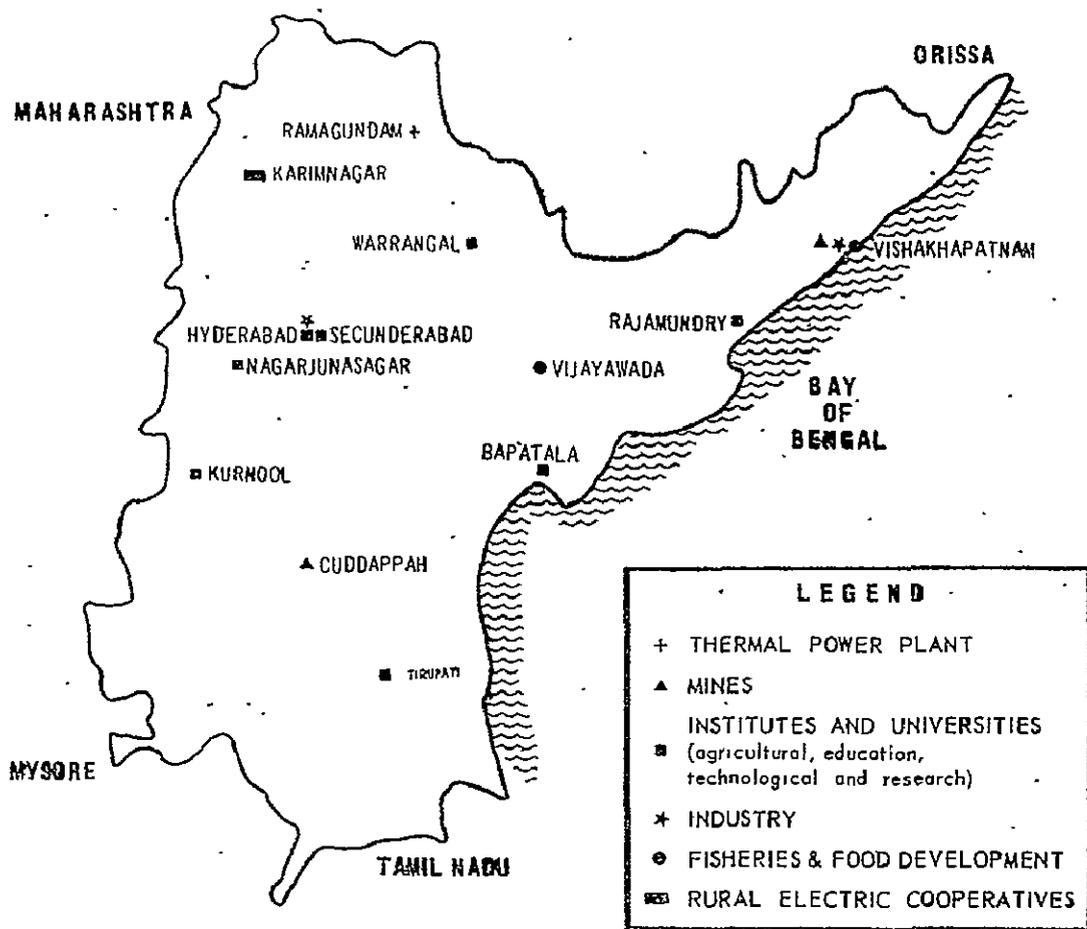
i) Includes Senior Basic, Middle and Post Basic Schools.

ii) Includes pre-primary, Junior Basic Schools.

SOURCES : a) Statistical Abstract of Indian Union, 1969.

b) Times of India Directory, 1971.

USAID Assisted Projects in Andhra Pradesh



DEVELOPMENT LOANS

Ramagundam Thermal Power Plant
 Coromandal Fertilizers —
 Warner Hindustan
 Operation Hardrock
 Orissa Iron Ore

— Ramagundam
 — Vishakhapatnam
 — Hyderabad
 — Cuddappah
 — Vishakhapatnam

MAJOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROJECTS

Agricultural University Development
 Agricultural Production
 Rural Electric Cooperatives
 Rice Research Improvement
 Science Education Improvement
 Multipurpose Secondary Education
 Experimentation in English Teacher Training
 Soil Fertility & Fertilizer Use
 Fisheries
 Dairy Development
 Assistance to Medical College & Allied Inst.
 Nursing Colleges
 Construction Equip. Training & Utilization

— Hyderabad, Bapatla, Triupati
 — Hyderabad
 — Karimnagar
 — Hyderabad
 — Hyderabad, Secunderabad
 — Kurnool, Rajamundry, Warrangal
 — Hyderabad
 — Rajamundry, Hyderabad, Bapatla
 — Vishakhapatnam
 — Hyderabad, Vijayawada
 — Hyderabad
 — Hyderabad
 — Nagarjunasagar

Summary of USAID Assistance

(Figures in Thousands)

<i>US-GOI Projects and Activities</i>	<i>LOANS-</i>		<i>GRANTS</i>	
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Rupees</i>
Confined to Andhra Pradesh ¹	7,900	168,677	519	4,835
Ramaġundam Thermal Power	7,900	37,000		
Coromandal Fertilizers		122,927		
Warner Hindustan		8,750		
Rice Research Improvement			477	4,553
Experimentation in Eng. Teachers Trng.			42	282
Countrywide¹¹	2,487,392	3,628,600	270,694	3,295,647
Agriculture	10,845		77,207	103,196
Agricultural Universities Dev.			17,652	66,365
Agricultural Production			4,959	21,455
Acquisition & Distribution of Fertilizer	8,854		20,118	
Soil Fertility & Fertilizer Use			1,029	196
Rural Electric Cooperatives			638	2,458
Expansion and Modernization of marine and Inland Fisheries			2,902	63
Agricultural Extension			3,013	2,458
Community Development	1,991		11,518	
Foodgrains Storage			1,664	97
Soil & Water Conservation			964	1,549
Agricultural Education & Research			8,981	5,144
Crop Production			1,536	1,711
Animal Husbandry			964	1,065
Farmers' Organization			275	396
Dairy Development			994	239
Education			17,148	44,622
Science Education Improvement			6,425	30,796
Multipurpose Secondary Education			3,992	8,250
Teacher Training in Engineering Education			2,250	1,690
Technical Education Institutes			4,481	3,886
Health	12,233		90,888	16,264
Family Welfare Planning	2,700		5,692	11,263
Malaria Control & Eradication	9,533		80,781	1,646
Medical Educator Training			1,751	2,023
Nursing Colleges			1,223	1,026
Medical Colleges & Allied Institutions			1,056	
Public Health			385	308

i) See Annex I

ii) See Annex II and III

Benefiting Andhra Pradesh

(Figures in Thousands)

<i>US-GOI Projects and Activities</i>	<i>LOANS</i>		<i>GRANTS</i>	
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Rupees</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Rupees</i>
Industry and Mining	32,214		55,328	8,932
Acquisition & Distribution of Iron and Steel	10,399		50,394	
Minerals Survey & Development			103	
Construction Equipment and Utilization			1,494	1,035
National Productivity Council			3,337	7,897
Operation Hardrock	3,500			
Orissa Iron Ore	18,315			
Power			1,076	488
Technical Services in Water Resources and Power Development			1,076	488
Labor			1,130	1,428
Trades Training			661	
Labor Ministry Training			469	1,428
Commodity Imports	2,432,100		20,000	
Program Assistance—Loans	2,432,100			
Program Assistance—Grants			20,000	
PL 480 Rupee Assistance for Development Activities		3,628,600	7,917	3,120,717
River Valley Development		2,359,000	7,917	59,400
Higher Technical Education		265,700		165,600
Elementary Education		428,300		783,100
Technical Education Institutes				1,200
Smallpox Eradication		27,300		102,900
Primary Health Centers		60,000		105,500
Medical Educator Training				74,000
Malaria Control & Eradication		194,600		851,500
Family Welfare Planning				84,690
Foodgrain Storage		29,500		160,735
Soil & Water Conservation		29,000		100,829
Dairy Development				40,700
National Highways				196,000
Craftsmen Training		235,200		394,563

USAID Assisted Projects and Activities

Projects and Activities

U. S. Inputs

A. DEVELOPMENT LOANS

Ramagundam Thermal Power Plant: To increase electric generating capacity. An agreement for a Development Loan was signed in FY 1963 to finance the foreign exchange cost of one unit of 62.5 megawatts adjacent to an existing coal-fired power plant located approximately 130 miles northeast of Hyderabad. Completion of the plant was originally scheduled for January 1966 but has been delayed. The plant is expected to be commissioned by the end of 1971.

USAID in FY 1963 made available a loan of \$7.9 million in foreign exchange for the import of equipment. In addition, the GOI allocated Rs 37 million from PL 480 funds on a loan basis to meet the local costs of the project.

Coromandel Fertilizers Limited, Vishakhapatnam: To increase production of fertilizers. The company is collaborating with two American firms, Chevron Chemicals Co., and International Minerals and Chemicals Corporation, and one Indian company E.I.D. Perry. The plant, which went into production in December 1967, is at present producing a complex fertilizer, with 28-28-0 ratio of nitrogen, phosphorus and potash. The production capacity of the plant per year is 80,000 tons of nitrogen and 73,000 tons of P_2O_5 with separate processing units for Ammonia and Phosphoric acid.

The Export-Import Bank made available a loan of \$27.0 million to the company for the import of plant and machinery. In addition, USAID authorized two loans amounting to Rs 122,927,100 from PL 480 Cooley loans to meet the local costs of the project.

B. COOLEY LOANS

Warner-Hindustan Limited, Hyderabad: To manufacture chemicals and finished pharmaceuticals. The company is collaborating with the Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Company, a large internationally-oriented U.S. company manufacturing pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, and specialized chemicals.

USAID authorized a loan of Rs 8,750,000 from PL 480 Cooley loans to meet the local costs of the project.

Confined to the State of Andhra Pradesh

Projects and Activities

U. S. Inputs

G. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Rice Research Improvement: (FY 1967 - continuing): To assist the Indian rice research program by providing experienced scientists and training the Indian personnel through a contract with the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), Philippines. The basic objectives of the program are to produce high yielding, disease and insect resistant rice varieties adapted to the several soil and climatic conditions of India, and to determine improved methods of cultivation. The headquarters of the All India Coordinated Rice Improvement Program (AICRIP) is presently located at Hyderabad and includes an extensive rice breeding and testing program.

Experimentation in English Teacher Training (FY 1968—1969): To conduct trials of the Teacher Education Program (TEP) and to modify it on the basis of the findings so that the system can be used for training teachers of English as a foreign language. Six teachers have been trained in the methodology of teaching and use of TEP equipment and materials at the Central Institute of English, Hyderabad.

USAID has financed the services of five technicians and several short-term consultants to assist the All-India Coordinated Rice Research Improvement Program in its research, training and dissemination programs. USAID is also providing training for 6 to 10 Indian scientists per year at IRRI, Philippines. Total assistance through June 30, 1971 was \$477,000 and Rs 4,553,000.

Through June 30, 1968, one U.S. technician served at the Central Institute of English, Hyderabad for a total of nineteen months. Total grant assistance: \$42,000 and Rs 281,500.

Countrywide Projects and Activities

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, DEVELOPMENT

A. CURRENT

*Projects and Activities with
Countrywide Objectives*

*State Participation
and Benefits*

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Universities Development (FY 1964 - continuing): To assist the GOI in developing State Agricultural Universities capable of planning and administering fully integrated state-wide programs in agricultural teaching, research, and extension. The seven universities which have been assisted under this project since 1963 are in the states of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh. The eighth, Maharashtra University, was added to the project in 1968. U.S. assistance through June 30, 1971 totalled \$ 17,652,000 and Rs 66,365,000.

The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University (APAU) with a current enrollment of 2,500 students, is located at Hyderabad with outlying campuses at Bapatla and Tirupati. It was established in 1964 with the transfer to its jurisdiction of the existing state agricultural and veterinary colleges and a home science college. On July 1966, the University assumed statewide research responsibilities, which included transfer to the University of 43 research stations and 108 research schemes formerly operated by the State Government.

APAU has completed the first phase of its building program at a new campus ten miles south of Hyderabad. The agricultural complex is almost complete and plans are underway to begin construction on the library and other supporting facilities. The Central Administrative Wing and facilities for other colleges are to be built in the next few years.

USAID is assisting APAU through a contract with Kansas

benefiting the State of Andhra Pradesh

LOANS AND FOOD ASSISTANCE

ACTIVITIES

*Projects and Activities with
Countrywide Objectives*

*State Participation
and Benefits*

Agricultural Universities Development (contd.)

Agricultural Production (FY 1967—continuing): To strengthen the link among the field, research facilities and the state department of agriculture, to facilitate solution of problems as they arise, and to insure the rapid communication of research results back to the cultivators. The program is focused particularly on areas where high yielding programs are being undertaken.

In each state where this program is being implemented, a team consisting of four to six U.S. technicians is provided in fields such as seed production, plant protection, soil fertility, water use management and drainage, agricultural implements, extension training, and agricultural information. This project also includes non-degree training in the United States for up to five participants from each state. Total assistance under this project through June 30, 1971 was \$ 4,959,000 and Rs 21,455,000.

State University. The U.S. team at Hyderabad includes advisors in agricultural education, research, veterinary science, extension, home science and campus development. USAID is also providing participant training for members of the University staff. Total assistance through June 30, 1971 was \$ 2,555,000 and Rs 9,535,000.

Through a contract with the Kansas State University, USAID is providing a team of five subject matter specialists to work with counterparts in both the State Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural University in further linking extension and research activities in the State and in solving crop production problems especially in High Yielding Variety areas.

Since the project began in FY 1967, a total of \$ 607,000 and Rs 2,983,000 has been obligated for this activity.

Countrywide Projects and Activities

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, DEVELOPMENT

Projects and Activities with Countrywide Objectives

State Participation and Benefits

Rural Electric Cooperatives Development (FY 1967-continuing): The USAID is providing assistance to start five rural electric cooperatives on a pilot basis in the states of Gujarat, Mysore, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh. The objectives of the project are to (i) furnish electricity to rural people at the lowest possible cost in order to increase agricultural production, stimulate small agro-industry and improve the standard of living of rural population; (ii) increase the participation of the local communities in the management of electric supply services; (iii) establish local organizations for the financing, procurement, installation, repair and proper use of electrical appliances and equipment such as pump sets; (iv) provide the basis for a rapid and standardized pattern for construction and operation of rural electric systems; and (v) provide training opportunities for Indian personnel responsible for rural electric cooperative system design and management so they can assist expansion of these facilities.

The USAID through a contract with the National Rural Electrification Cooperative Association has provided as of June 30, 1971, a total of \$ 638,000 and Rs 2,458,000 for implementation of this project.

EDUCATION

Science Education Improvement (FY 1968 - continuing): To improve the teaching of science, mathematics and technology by training Indian teachers at the higher secondary and college levels in the most recent

Karimnagar District of Andhra Pradesh has been selected as one of the sites for the Pilot Rural Electric Cooperative project. The project will provide complete electrification service for two rural areas in the district. With the additional electric supply the economy of the area and the living standards of the people are expected to improve considerably.

Fifty one summer institutes have been held in Andhra Pradesh and approximately 2,000 teachers and professors have

benefiting the State of Andhra Pradesh

LOANS AND FOOD ASSISTANCE

Projects and Activities with Countrywide Objectives

State Participation and Benefits

developments in their specialties and in modern teaching methods. From inception of the program, a total of 891 summer institutes were conducted in biology, physics, chemistry, mathematics, engineering and polytechnics for approximately 30,000 teachers and professors of the subjects. A total of 10,070 U.S. consultants participated in these summer sessions. Total assistance through June 30, 1971 was \$ 6,425,000 and Rs 30,796,000. U.S. technical assistance is being provided through the National Science Foundation.

received training. Three participants were also trained in the United States for a total of eight months.

HEALTH

Family Welfare Planning (FY 1966 - continuing): To assist the GOI to achieve its declared goal of reducing India's annual rate of population increase from an estimated 2.5 per cent to 1.5 per cent by 1980. Although the Government of India was the first in the world to adopt a comprehensive national family planning policy as a part of its developmental plans in 1952, the program gathered real momentum only in 1966.

Since 1966, USAID has financed the procurement of one million cycles of oral contraceptives, 170 million pieces of condoms, and a large quantity of audio-visual equipment and training aids. In addition, USAID has supplied technical advisory services and participant training in the United States and other countries. Total grant assistance through June 30, 1971 was \$ 5,692,000 and Rs 11,263,000.

Andhra Pradesh is one of the states which is participating in this countrywide program of family planning. Since inception of the program, the State family planning organizations performed 712,736 sterilizations and 145,153 IUCD insertions respectively.

Countrywide Projects and Activities

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, DEVELOPMENT

*Projects and Activities with
Countrywide Objectives*

*State Participation
and Benefits*

A loan of \$ 2.7 million in foreign exchange has also been made to the Government of India to meet the cost of imported components for vehicles required for the project. The USAID has further agreed to provide a grant of Rs 60,000,000 out of PL 480 funds for the procurement initially of 1,540 vehicles during the first year of the Fourth Five-Year Plan period, for capital expenditures for the Central and State Health Transport Organizations and for operation and routine maintenance of vehicles.

A grant of Rs 84,690,000 from PL 480 funds has already been made available to the GOI for family planning activities. This grant is now being used for increasing the effectiveness of the program including experimental and innovative activities in research training, motivation and mass communication.

In addition to the above grants and loans, a grant of \$ 20 million was made in June 1970 for import of commodities from the U.S. to enable the GOI to increase its budgetary allocation for family planning activities in India.

INDUSTRY AND MINING

Operation Hardrock (FY 1965 - continuing): To conduct airborne geophysical surveys over 99,000 linear miles in the states of Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan, and to drill at selected points in order to find exploitable deposits of base metals, such as copper, lead, zinc, tin and nickel.

In the State of Andhra Pradesh, the airborne geophysical flights were completed in FY 1968. Using the data developed, geological reconnaissance and field inspection were then carried out

benefiting the State of Andhra Pradesh

LOANS AND FOOD ASSISTANCE

Projects and Activities with Countrywide Objectives

State Participation and Benefits

In order to discover the base metals in these states, the United States authorized a Development Loan of \$ 3,500,000 to finance: 1) the services of a U.S. contractor to conduct airborne geophysical surveys, ground follow-up with diamond drilling and 2) the purchase of necessary equipment. Training of Indian scientists in India is an integral part of the project.

Orissa Iron Ore (FY 1958 - continuing): To facilitate the export of iron ore to Japan. This project consists of: (i) development of iron ore mines at Kiriburu (Orissa); (ii) construction of railway links from Sambalpur to Titagarh (113 miles) and from Bimlagari to Kiriburu (26 miles); (iii) provision of rolling stock and motive power to permit rail movement of the ore from the Kiriburu mines to the port of Vishakhapatnam; and (iv) erection of mechanical ore handling plant at Vishakhapatnam.

In 1958, USAID provided \$ 18,315,000 as a loan in foreign exchange through the Asian Economic Development Fund for the procurement of imported equipment and services required for the improvement and expansion of railway and port facilities at Vishakhapatnam for the export of iron ore.

NON-PROJECT LOANS

Commodity Imports Under AID Non-Project Loans: To assist the Government of India to procure from the United States essential raw materials, machinery and spare parts required for the growth of India's

in the Cuddappah district of Andhra Pradesh. Diamond drilling to test potential mineral deposits is still underway and substantial footages of copper ore and lead have been intersected.

Materials and machinery have been placed into operation including 25 diesel locomotives and wharf construction equipment at the port of Vishakhapatnam. The mechanical ore handling plant has also been completed and is in operation. The port of Vishakhapatnam can now handle about six to eight million tons of ore per annum.

The agricultural and industrial sectors in Andhra Pradesh benefit from these general commodity import loans. In addition, part

Countrywide Projects and Activities

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, DEVELOPMENT

*Projects and Activities with
Countrywide Objectives*

*State Participation
and Benefits*

agriculture and Industry. Since 1958, the USAID has made available to India \$ 2,432,100,000 as non-project loans through the Government of India. Industrial commodities imported under the various loans included chemicals, non-ferrous metals, specialized components such as roller bearings, and spares for industrial and construction equipment. Some portion of these loans was used for the import of DDT and anti-malaria drugs.

Prior to 1963, these non-project loans were used mainly for industry and transport. Since that time, however, these loans have been used increasingly for agricultural inputs, primarily fertilizers. Almost 50 per cent of the recently authorized loans have been earmarked for the agriculture sector. None of these loans have been used for the import of consumer goods or luxury items.

of the non-project loan financed the procurement of transmission equipment for the Machkund Dam.

benefiting the State of Andhra Pradesh

LOANS AND FOOD ASSISTANCE

PL 480 Title II PROGRAM

The Title II (formerly Title III) food donation program is a "people-to-people" program through which U. S. citizens express their humanitarian concern for and share their food abundance with needy people and school children. The program is carried out by distributing agencies, i.e. inter-governmental organizations and U.S. non-profit voluntary agencies.

During FY 1971, gift commodities such as non-fat dry milk, bulgur, corn soya milk (CSM), whole wheat, wheat flour and vegetable oil weighing 364,070 metric tons were distributed to approximately 14.6 million beneficiaries in the country.

In FY 1972, 353,275 metric tons of gift commodities have been approved for distribution to approximately 13.6 million beneficiaries throughout the country under this program.

In Andhra Pradesh, during FY 1971, gift commodities have been provided to 1,129,300 people through 13,974 distribution centres and American voluntary agencies. The break-down of the number of people who benefited from this program by category and by voluntary agency is indicated below :

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES

<i>Name of Agency</i>	<i>Mat. and Pre-School</i>	<i>School Feeding</i>	<i>School Hostels</i>	<i>Other Children</i>	<i>Economic Development</i>	<i>Institute Feeding</i>	<i>Health Cases</i>	<i>Total</i>
CARE	66,000	800,000						866,000
CRS	12,100	10,400		8,700	72,000	1,200	2,200	106,600
CWS/LWR	17,900	31,900	36,500	7,500	58,000	3,100	1,800	156,700
TOTAL:	96,000	842,300	36,500	16,200	130,000	4,300	4,000	1,129,300

CARE—Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere

CRS—Catholic Relief Services

CWS—Church World Services

LWR—Lutheran World Relief

Countrywide Projects and Activities

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, DEVELOPMENT

B. COMPLETED

*Projects and Activities with
Countrywide Objectives*

*State Participation
and Benefits*

AGRICULTURE

Acquisition and Distribution of Fertilizers (FY 1952—FY 1958): To provide fertilizer to promote an increase in agricultural production. At the start of this project, the production of chemical fertilizers was completely inadequate and India was almost entirely dependent on imports. It was also considered important to test new types of fertilizers on Indian soils and to popularize them, if found suitable.

Under the project, approximately 262,350 tons of fertilizers were made available to the GOI to be sold to the Indian farmers through the state governments. A portion of the supply was made available to the states for demonstration purposes.

Total USAID assistance through FY 1958: Grant \$ 20,118,000 and loan \$ 8,854,000. These figures do not include the allocations made for the import of fertilizer from USAID non-project loans. (See section on non-project loans.)

Soil Fertility and Fertilizer Use (FY 1952—FY 1961): To increase agricultural production through the distribution and sale of fertilizers; to establish soil testing laboratories throughout the country; to assist the Central and state governments in training Indian personnel. Total assistance: \$ 1,029,000 and Rs 196,000.

Expansion and Modernization of Marine and Inland Fisheries (FY 1952—FY 1961): To provide

Andhra Pradesh was one of the states which participated in this countrywide program for increasing agricultural production.

Equipment was provided for the establishment of soil testing laboratories at Bapatla, Rajamundry and Hyderabad.

Equipment (diesel engines, insulated vans, etc.) worth \$ 91,659

benefiting the State of Andhra Pradesh

LOANS AND FOOD ASSISTANCE

ACTIVITIES

Projects and Activities with Countrywide Objectives

State Participation and Benefits

supplies and equipment for the modernization of marine and inland fisheries on the eastern and western coasts of India. Assistance was provided to eight training centres, four off-shore fishing stations and fishermen's cooperatives. Six U.S. technicians and three short-term consultants were provided. Participants were trained in the United States and commodities worth \$ 2.5 million were supplied. Total assistance: \$ 2,902,000 and Rs 63,000.

Agricultural Extension (FY 1951—FY 1967): To assist the Central and state governments in training an efficient corps of extension workers, planning and developing an effective extension program, and implementing the programs in these fields. The GOI has with USAID assistance established 100 Extension and 44 Home Science Training Centres to train Village Level Workers. Total assistance: \$ 3,013,000 and Rs 2,458,000.

Community Development Program (FY 1952—FY 1959): To develop the material and human resources pre-requisite for greater agricultural production through rural community development blocks. Agricultural extension centres, panchayats and cooperatives, village schools, community centres and social education programs were initiated in many rural areas. Advisory services were provided as well as substantial commodity aid including jeeps, audio-visual materials, and agricultural implements. Total assistance: grant \$ 11,518,000 and loan \$ 1,991,000.

was provided to the State Government for the off-shore Fishing Station at Vishakhapatnam Port. Participant training was also included.

USAID financed the services of seven U.S. technicians for a total of 180 man-months and provided training to 15 participants for a total of 120 man-months in the United States.

Assistance was provided to the State Government for the development of rural community development blocks, extension centers, village schools, etc.

Countrywide Projects and Activities

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, DEVELOPMENT

*Projects and Activities with
Countrywide Objectives*

*State Participation
and Benefits*

Foodgrain Storage (FY 1955 - FY 1966): To demonstrate efficient grain storage through construction of modern grain elevators and to determine the most economical type of grain handling facilities for Indian conditions. Total assistance: \$ 1,664,000 and Rs 97,000. In addition, the GOI has provided from PL 480 funds Rs 190,235,000 (grant to GOI Rs 165,735,000 and loan Rs 29,500,000) for the construction of over 100 godowns.

Construction of seven godowns with a total capacity of 50,000 tons (Vishkhapatnam 35,000 tons, Tadep-Alligundam 7,100 tons, Bheemavaram 5,000 tons, and Sanatnagar 3,800 tons) was financed under this project.

Agricultural Education and Research (FY 1955—FY 1963) To strengthen and expand agricultural education and research in about 80 colleges and institutions throughout India by providing commodity support, technical advisory services and participant training at a total cost of \$ 8,981,000 and Rs 5,144,000. Assistance to develop eight selected agricultural universities was continued from 1963 under the Agricultural Universities Development project.

The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University (APAU), Hyderabad was assisted through a contract with Kansas State University. Under this project, USAID financed the training of 48 participants in the United States. USAID assistance to the University is continuing under the Agricultural Universities Development project.

Crop Production (FY 1955—FY 1967): To assist the GOI in production and demonstration of improved seeds of adapted varieties, promotion of correct cultural practices, control of fertilizer quality and its widespread use. Assistance included providing technician services, supporting commodities (primarily for seed production and seed testing laboratories) and participant training. Total assistance: \$ 1,536,000 and Rs 1,711,000.

USAID provided seed testing equipment worth \$ 4,000 to the State Government at Hyderabad. In addition, 13 participants received training in the United States for a total of 100 man-months.

benefiting the State of Andhra Pradesh

LOANS AND FOOD ASSISTANCE

Projects and Activities with Countrywide Objectives

State Participation and Benefits

Animal Husbandry (FY 1955—FY 1966): To assist the Central and state governments in poultry and livestock development and marketing by training Indian participants and providing demonstration and training equipment. Total assistance: \$ 964,000 and Rs 1,065,000.

Dairy Development (FY 1955—FY 1964): USAID financed equipment totalling \$ 771,000 for developing 15 milk and milk product schemes in the country. Technical advisory services and participant training abroad cost an additional \$ 223,000. The GOI allocated Rs 40.7 million from PL 480 funds for implementation of these schemes.

Farmers' Organization (FY 1956—FY 1961): To increase agricultural production through establishment of national, state and local farmers' organizations capable of providing agricultural information to farmers. A Farmers' Forum was established. The U.S. assistance was directed towards strengthening and expanding the Forum's leadership. Total assistance: \$275,000 and Rs 396,000.

Soil and Water Conservation (FY 1959—FY 1967): To assist the GOI in increasing agricultural production through effective soil and water management practices, training Indian soil and water conservation technicians

USAID supplied poultry equipment worth \$ 5,400 to the Serum Institute, Khairabad and jeeps worth \$ 10,000 to the State Directorate, Animal Husbandry, Hyderabad. In addition, USAID financed the training of eight participants for a total of 97 man-months in the United States.

USAID financed the training of two participants for a total of 18 months in the United States. The Hyderabad-Vijayawada Integrated Milk Scheme was assisted with Rs 6.5 million from PL 480 funds.

A four-month tour of the United States and other countries was provided for two Andhra Pradesh farm leaders, and a limited quantity of training equipment was supplied to the State Government.

USAID financed the training of three participants from Andhra Pradesh for a total of 21 man-months in the United States.

Countrywide Projects and Activities

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, DEVELOPMENT

Projects and Activities with Countrywide Objectives

State Participation and Benefits

from the Union and state governments, and demonstrating through pilot projects. Total assistance: \$964,000 and Rs 1,549,000. In addition, the GOI had allocated Rs 129,829,000 (grant Rs 100,829,000 and loan Rs 29,000,000) from PL 480 funds for this project.

EDUCATION

Teacher Training in Engineering Education (FY 1958—FY 1961): To assist in improving the facilities and quality of engineering education in India. Under a four-year crash program, USAID provided an average of 18 months training to each of 299 Indian participants. Total assistance: \$ 2,250,000 and Rs 1,690,000.

Technical Education Institutes (FY 1953—FY 1968): To assist in improving teaching methods in technical education. Through contracts with the Universities of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan State, USAID provided U.S. professors, participant training, and commodities. Total assistance: \$4,481,000 and Rs 3,886,000. The GOI has allocated a grant of Rs 1.2 million from PL 480 funds to purchase computer equipment.

Multipurpose Secondary Education (FY 1956—FY 1969): To help reorganize and improve secondary education in India. The first phase established 54 extension training centers for secondary school teachers. The second phase emphasized vocational education in the multipurpose secondary schools. The third phase from FY 1964 emphasized the development of four regional teacher training colleges with attached demonstration schools. Total assistance through June 30, 1971 was \$ 3,992,000 and Rs 8,250,500.

USAID financed U.S. training for 19 Andhra Pradesh engineers for a total of 285 man-months.

USAID financed the training of three participants from the State of Andhra Pradesh for a total of 56 man-months.

Under the first phase, USAID assisted four extension training centers at Kurnool, Rajamundry, Warrangal and the Osmania University, Hyderabad. Scientific books and teaching aids worth \$ 19,348 were provided to these centers. In the second phase, two multipurpose schools, Methodist Baptist High School at Hyderabad

benefiting the State of Andhra Pradesh

LOANS AND FOOD ASSISTANCE

Projects and Activities with Countrywide Objectives

State Participation and Benefits

Multipurpose Secondary Education (contd.)

and the Mahboob College at Secunderabad, were supplied with scientific equipment worth \$7,812. There was no activity in this State under the third phase of the project.

HEALTH

Malaria Control and Eradication (FY 1953 - FY 1970): To assist the GOI in its National Malaria Control and Eradication Program. Prior to 1953, Malaria was considered to be India's greatest health scourge. Every year there were about 75 million cases resulting in 750,000 deaths, with substantial increases during epidemic years. After five years of concentrated effort in the Control Program, there were two million cases and approximately 200,000 deaths annually. In 1958, the program was converted to "eradication". By June 30, 1970, 67 units with a population of 93 millions had passed to the consolidation phase; and 225 units with 312 million people had been approved for the maintenance phase. Thus there were 100 units with 130 million people in the attack phase of the program. The annual number of reported cases had been reduced to less than 300,000. Since 1953, the United States Agency for International Development has financed the procurement of several thousand tons of DDT, malaria drugs, spray equipment, vehicles, and has provided the services of technicians. The project has also provided training to 32 key National Malaria Eradication and Control program personnel. Total assistance through June 30, 1970 was \$90,314,000 (grant \$80,781,000 and loan \$9,533,000) and Rs 1,646,000. In addition, the

The State of Andhra Pradesh participates in the national program of malaria control and eradication. As of June 30, 1970, 6.29 units with a population of 8.0 million had passed into the consolidation phase and 25.11 units with 31.0 million people had been approved for the maintenance phase. The remaining 2.10 units with 4.4 million people still were in the attack phase of the program. Three National Malaria Control Eradication program personnel from the State went abroad for USAID sponsored training.

Countrywide Projects and Activities

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, DEVELOPMENT

*Projects and Activities with
Countrywide Objectives*

*State Participation
and Benefits*

GOI had allocated from PL 480 funds Rs 1,046,100,000 (USAID grant to GOI of Rs 851,500,000 and loan Rs 194,600,000) for meeting the local costs of the project. The above figures do not include the imports made under the USAID non-project loans estimated, through June 1970, at \$ 13.0 million for DDT and anti-malaria drugs.

Assistance to Medical Colleges and Allied Institutions (FY 1954—FY 1957): To assist in upgrading and expanding medical education institutions in India. Scientific, laboratory and professional equipment was provided to 16 medical research institutions, 41 medical colleges and various allied institutions. Total assistance: \$ 1,056,000, consisting mainly of commodities.

Medical Educator Training (FY 1958—FY 1967): To improve the quality of medical education by providing technicians, participant training and commodity support. Total assistance: \$ 1,751,000 and Rs 2,023,000. In addition, the GOI had allocated Rs 74,000,000 from PL 480 funds for improving medical education in India.

Public Health Education (FY 1958—FY 1967): To assist the GOI in its efforts to effectively use educational concepts and procedures in the nation's public health program. USAID focused its efforts on the establishment and operation of the Central Health Education Bureau. Total assistance: \$ 385,000 and Rs 306,000.

The Osmania Medical College at Hyderabad received scientific equipment worth \$ 64,000.

USAID provided the services of three U.S. technicians for a total of 70 man-months to the Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad; U.S. training to 55 participants for 52 man-years; and hospital equipment worth \$ 165,000 to the Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad.

USAID provided the services of one technician to the State Health Department for a total of two years.

benefiting the State of Andhra Pradesh

LOANS AND FOOD ASSISTANCE

Projects and Activities with Countrywide Objectives

State Participation and Benefits

Nursing Colleges (FY 1958—FY 1967): To improve the quality of nursing administration, nurse education, and in-service training in hospitals and nursing colleges by providing technicians, participant training and commodity support. Total assistance: \$ 1,223,000 and Rs 1,026,000.

USAID provided the services of seven U.S. technicians for a total of 246 man-months and financed the training of 11 participants for a total of 221 months in the United States. In addition, equipment, publications, and professional and scientific instruments were provided to the Osmania Medical College and Hospital and the College of Nursing, both at Hyderabad.

INDUSTRY

Acquisition and Distribution of Iron and Steel (FY 1952—FY 1958): The objectives of the project were: 1) to help increase food and agricultural production by making available to farmers improved agricultural implements such as steel-point ploughs, spike tooth harrows, steel cart-tires, irrigation devices, etc.; 2) to make steel available for the replacement and rehabilitation of railways; and 3) to stimulate general industrial activity in the country.

Andhra Pradesh was one of the states which benefited from this countrywide program for increasing agricultural and industrial production.

Approximately 459,280 tons of steel and steel products were procured and distributed to several Indian manufacturers and state governments. Total USAID assistance through FY 1958: grant \$ 50,394,000 and loan \$ 10,399,000. These figures do not include the allocation of over \$85 million for the import of iron and steel under non-project AID loans.

Construction Equipment Training and Utilization (FY 1963—FY 1967): To assist the GOI to obtain the

Two U.S. technicians for a total of four years were assigned to the

Countrywide Projects and Activities

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, DEVELOPMENT

Projects and Activities with Countrywide Objectives

State Participation and Benefits

maximum use of its considerable investment in heavy earth moving and construction equipment. Under this and a FY 1954 project, "Construction Equipment Operators", two centers were set up under the auspices of the Central Water and Power Commission to train Indian personnel in heavy equipment operation and maintenance, one in Kotah, Rajasthan and the other at Nagarjunasagar, Andhra Pradesh. Total assistance: \$ 1,494,000 and Rs 1,035,000.

Minerals Survey & Development (FY 1951 — FY 1955): To provide technical assistance and equipment for mineral surveys and development of petroleum engineering. The United States provided the services of three Minerals Geologists for a period of two years each and one Structural Geologist for two and one half months. In addition, USAID financed the training of five participants. Total assistance: \$ 103,000.

National Productivity Council (FY 1959 — FY 1966): To assist the GOI through the National Productivity Council to establish and operate a national program for increasing industrial efficiency. USAID provided training facilities for 300 Indians and seven-week observation tours in the United States and elsewhere for 43 productivity teams with six to seven members each. Operating through the National Productivity Council and its six Regional Directorates and 45 Local Productivity Councils, U.S. technicians organized and conducted training courses, seminars and demonstration workshops within India. Total assistance: \$3,337,000 and Rs 7,897,000.

center at Nagarjunasagar to conduct courses in the use of heavy earth moving and construction equipment. Training and demonstration equipment worth \$210,000 was provided to the center under the project. In addition, USAID financed the training of two participants in the United States for a total of twelve months.

USAID financed the training of two participants for a total of 24 months in the United States.

In Andhra Pradesh at Hyderabad, the U.S. advisors conducted a series of training courses for 20 man-months in which 179 Indian industrial technicians and managers participated. In addition, USAID financed the training of 16 participants for a total of 110 man-months in the United States and provided a seven-week observational tour of the United States and other countries for eight participants.

benefiting the State of Andhra Pradesh

LOANS AND FOOD ASSISTANCE

*Projects and Activities with
Countrywide Objectives*

*State Participation
and Benefits*

POWER

Technical Services in Water Resources and Power Development (FY 1952 — FY 1962): To assist the GOI in the development of its multipurpose river basin program, irrigation, flood control, inland waterway navigation and electric and power generating and transmission. Thirty-six U.S. technicians and consultants contributed about 41 man-years of service, 108 Indian engineers received training in the United States, and technical books and radio gauge equipment were provided under the project. Total assistance: \$1,076,000 and Rs 488,000.

USAID financed the training of eight participants in the United States for a total of 55 man-months.

LABOR

Trades Training (FY 1955 — FY 1959): To assist the Ministry of Labor to expand and upgrade training facilities in basic trades and crafts for pre-employed youths. Total assistance: \$ 661,000.

USAID provided equipment worth \$ 56,500 to the State's 22 Industrial Training Institutes.

Labor Ministry Training (FY 1960—FY 1969): To improve the services provided by the Indian Central and State Ministries of Labor in the fields of manpower research and analysis, labor statistics, employment services, industrial skill improvement, conciliation and mediation and labor law administration. Total assistance under this project was \$ 469,000 and Rs 1,588,400 including \$352,000 for participant training.

USAID financed the training of five participants in the United States for a total of 28 man-months.

Countrywide Projects and Activities

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, DEVELOPMENT

PL 480 RUPEE ASSISTANCE FOR DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

*Projects and Activities with
Countrywide Objectives*

*State Participation
and Benefits*

AGRICULTURE

River Valley Development: The USAID assisted the GOI by providing heavy earth moving equipment and PL 480 funds in order to expand 12 multipurpose river valley projects in various states. These projects will provide facilities for hydroelectric power generation, irrigation and flood control. The combined electric generating capacity of these projects, when completed, will be about 2,000 megawatts and will irrigate about 12 million acres of land. The GOI allocated from PL 480 funds Rs 2,418.4 million (loan Rs 2,359.0 million and grant Rs 59.4 million) for execution of these projects. The value of the U.S. financed imported equipment was over \$7.9 million.

The Nagarjunasagar and the Tungabhadra project, to which Rs 669.5 million and Rs 234.4 million respectively have been obligated from PL 480 funds are benefiting Andhra Pradesh.

The Nagarjunasagar project consists of a dam on the river Krishna with a reservoir storage capacity of 9.2 million acre feet. The dam, when completed will be the highest and largest masonry dam in the world. Total draw off by the two canals on both sides of the dam will be 36,000 cubic feet of water per second. The right bank canal which will be 276 miles long will irrigate over one million acres of land, and the left bank canal will irrigate about two million acres of land. The project is expected to be completed by the end of Fourth Five Year Plan.

benefiting the State of Andhra Pradesh

LOANS AND FOOD ASSISTANCE

*Projects and Activities with
Countrywide Objectives*

*State Participation
and Benefits*

River Valley Development (contd.)

The Tungabhadra project serves both Mysore and Andhra Pradesh. It consists of a dam with a storage capacity of 3.05 million acre feet. It has a total installed generating capacity of 99 megawatts and irrigational facilities for about 820,000 acres of land.

EDUCATION

Higher Technical Education: The GOI is developing regional engineering colleges and facilities for higher technical education. As of June 30, 1971 Rs 431.3 million from PL 480 funds had been allocated (grant Rs 165.6 million and loan Rs 265.7 million) for their support.

The Regional Engineering College at Warangal has received support.

Elementary Education: In support of its elementary education program throughout the country, the GOI has allocated from PL 480 funds a total of Rs 1,211.4 million (grant Rs 783.1 million and loan Rs 428.3 million).

Assistance has been provided for development of elementary education in Andhra Pradesh.

Countrywide Projects and Activities

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, DEVELOPMENT

*Projects and Activities with
Countrywide Objectives*

*State Participation
and Benefits*

HEALTH

Primary Health Centers: The GOI is establishing primary health centers throughout the country, each to serve about 60,000 persons. Rs 165.5 million had been allocated from PL 480 funds (grant Rs 105.5 million and loan Rs 60.0 million) for their establishment through June 30, 1971.

As of June 30, 1971 409 primary health centers were functioning in Andhra Pradesh.

Smallpox Eradication: Rs 130.2 million from PL 480 funds (grant Rs 102.9 million and loan Rs 27.3 million) were allocated to the countrywide smallpox eradication program.

Operations in Andhra Pradesh State began in December 1962 and steady progress has been made. Nearly 75 per cent of the State population have been vaccinated.

LABOR

Craftsmen Training: To expand facilities for the training of craftsmen through seven Central and 357 Industrial Training Institutes. As of June 30, 1971, the GOI has allocated Rs 629.8 million from PL 480 funds (grant Rs 394.6 million and loan Rs 235.2 million).

Twenty-two Industrial Training Institutes including those at Warangal, Vijayawada, Vishakhapatnam, Secunderabad and Hyderabad have benefited.

benefiting the State of Andhra Pradesh

LOANS AND FOOD ASSISTANCE

*Projects and Activities with
Countrywide Objectives*

*State Participation
and Benefits*

TRANSPORTATION

National Highways: For its countrywide program of expanding and strengthening roads and bridges, the GOI allocated Rs 196 million from PL 480 grant funds.

Rs 23.8 million was made available for the State's 94 schemes, including construction of new bridges and strengthening of existing roads.

ANDHRA PRADESH

318 PARTICIPANTS

AGRICULTURE

EXTENSION	23
LAND AND WATER	6
CROP PRODUCTION	11
LIVESTOCK	10
FERTILIZER	6
AG. PRODUCTION	6
AG. PROD. INCENTIVE	1
AG. UNIV. DEV.	74

137

EDUCATION

EDUCATION	28
SC. EDU. IMP.	8

36

HEALTH

HEALTH	63
NURSING	12

75

MANAGEMENT

PERSONNEL	5
INDUSTRIAL	11
GENERAL	7

23

ENGINEERING

INDUSTRIAL	8
NUCLEAR	6

14

LABOR

8

TRANSPORTATION

9

STEEL (Instep)

1

POWER & WATER DEV.

11

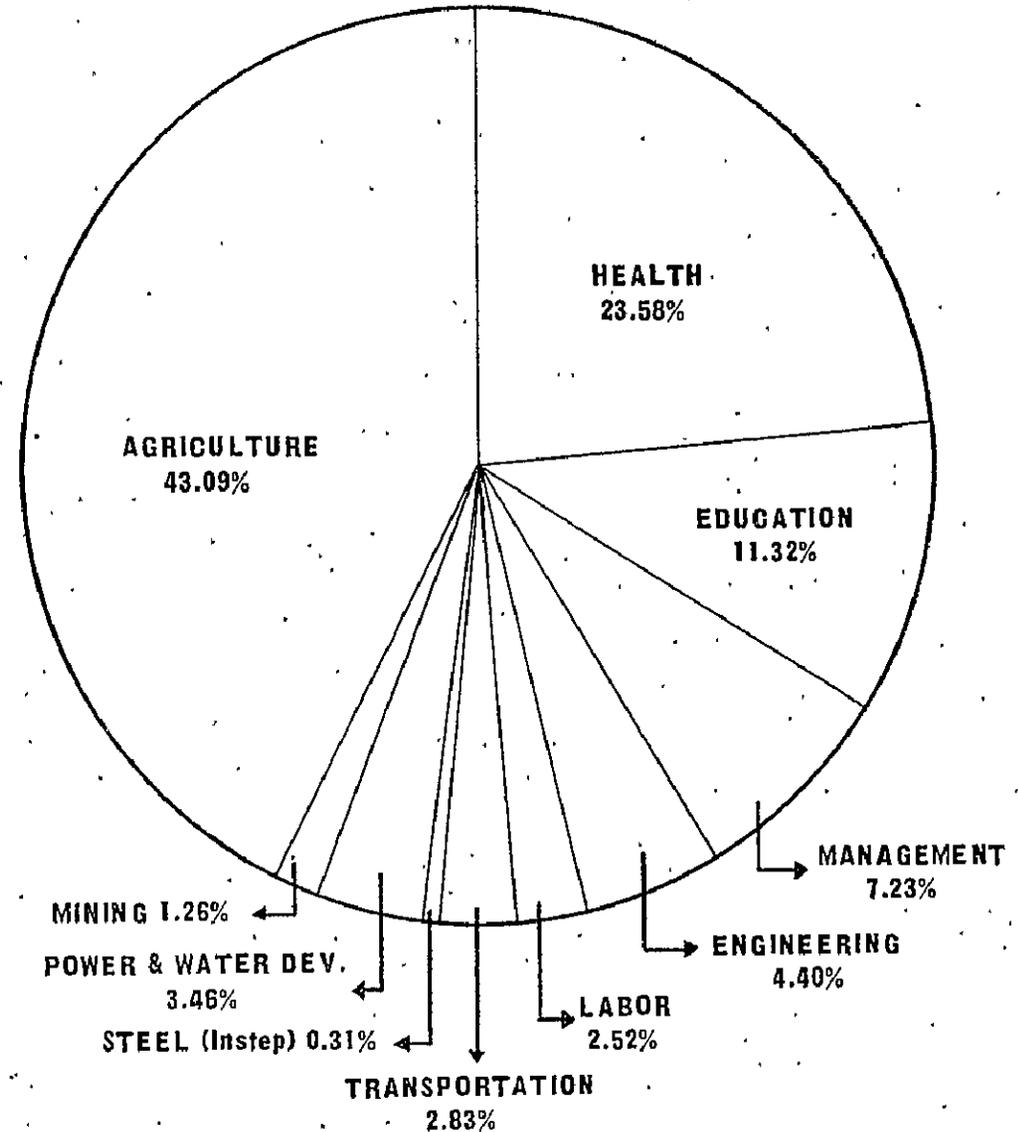
MINING

4

318

RETURNED PARTICIPANTS

1951 THRU December 1970



PRINTED AT THE ARCEE PRESS, NEW DELHI.

