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Fifth Five Year Plan 1974-79

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PLANNING COMMISSION

FOREWORD *

The National Development Council is meeting after almost three years. During these years the nation has had to face serious political and economic challenges. The fact that we are here to consider and approve the final version of the Fifth Plan proves that we have been able to cope effectively with these challenges, and have emerged successful.

The presentation of the draft Fifth Plan unfortunately coincided with a major upheaval on the international economic scene which profoundly affected developed and developing countries. Economists and political leaders all over the world were reminded of the collapse of the international economic order in the thirties. The sharp increase in the prices of food, fertilisers and oil seriously upset the assumptions on which the draft Fifth Plan had been framed. These new developments also lent urgency to a time-bound programme of action in order to achieve a measure of self-reliance in food and energy. All other objectives had to be subordinated to the control of inflationary pressures caused by domestic as well as international factors. In the middle of 1974-75 we formulated an anti-inflationary programme which called for several hard decisions on the part of Central and State Governments. Our success in curbing inflation attracted world-wide notice.

The new economic programme launched last year served to focus attention on those elements in our Plan which had the twin objectives of increasing production and promoting social justice. The drive against economic offences and the general atmosphere of discipline and efficiency which national emergency helped to foster led to a significant and all-round improvement in economic performance. The results are now tangible. The production of foodgrains has touched an all-time record of over 118 million tonnes. Almost all parts of the country have contributed to this increase and all sections of the farming community have benefited. There was striking improvement in the operation of power plants and in the production of coal, steel and fertilisers. In some sectors of the economy we were faced with the problem of surpluses rather than shortages. We have achieved a major break-through on the oil front. The potential of

*Address of the Prime Minister to the meeting of the National Development Council on September 24, 1976 has been reproduced as Foreword.

Bombay High has been firmly established and commercial production has commenced. Our technologists can legitimately be proud of this achievement. The containment of domestic inflation and a well articulated export effort helped to increase our exports by over 18% in 1975-76 at a time when there was a general decline in the volume of international trade. Larger export earnings, together with a massive increase in inward remittances, have led to a welcome accretion to our foreign exchange reserves.

These encouraging trends have enabled us to finalise the Fifth Plan. The formulation and execution of developmental programmes can now take place within a longer time frame. The Deputy Chairman and his colleagues have worked hard to put together a coherent and feasible Plan. In essence, the Plan seeks to make up, to the maximum extent possible, for the loss of momentum suffered in the first year of the Plan.

We are glad that after a hesitant start we have been able to finalise the Plan. However it would be quite wrong to allege that we have had a Plan holiday. Work has begun on most of the schemes included in the Plan. We have forged ahead particularly in key sectors like agriculture, irrigation and energy. The document which the Planning Commission has now presented to us is, in a sense, a mid-term review of the Plan. The Commission has taken this opportunity to assess the progress already made in crucial sectors and to allocate adequate funds, in the remaining two years of the Plan, for on-going programmes. At the same time, keeping the long-term perspective in view, reasonable provision has been made for new starts and for some projects with long gestation periods.

Our needs are so vast that a Plan, howsoever big, will always fall short of expectations. It is understandable that Central Ministries, State Governments and public enterprises should want larger provisions for their programmes. In the last two decades, we have acquired considerable capability in implementing irrigation, power and industrial projects. It has not always been possible to match these capabilities with the necessary physical and financial resources.

Even the Plan as it has emerged will call for the exercise of the utmost discipline in the management of our public finances. The effective enforcement of taxation laws, timely recovery of loans and other dues, avoidance of overstaffing and other forms of waste in public expenditure, the selection of projects on sound techno-economic considerations and close monitoring of programmes are some of the essential ingredients of sound fiscal management, without which no Plan can succeed. Public enterprises should be so managed as to yield a reasonable return on investments made. There is still considerable scope for improvement in the working of Electricity Boards. These are not charitable institutions or welfare organisations. Beneficiaries should pay a fair price for the benefits they receive.

We have to raise substantial resources in the next two years. But in view of our firm commitment to the Plan and its objectives I am confident that the target will be met.

The finalisation of the Fifth Plan should act as a morale-booster. It provides clinching evidence that the nation has overcome the manifold problems with which it was confronted in the last couple of years, and that it is now in a position to resume the process of growth on a confident note. But our difficulties are by no means over; inflation has been contained but not eradicated. Any relaxation will bring about a resurgence of inflationary pressures. Money supply is growing at a disconcertingly high rate and must be checked. This will not be possible unless the States and Centre exercise the strictest discipline on all spending programmes. The States should adhere to Plan outlays as approved and avoid recourse to overdrafts. If we allow prices to rise, the real content of the Plan will suffer further erosion. The major objectives of the Plan, economic self-reliance and the eradication of poverty, will suffer irretrievably.

With larger buffer stock of foodgrains and another good harvest in the offing, the outlook for the economy in the medium term is good. Even the recent upward movement in prices can be reversed.

But the long-term problem of raising the rate of domestic savings and investment remains as intractable as ever. If the country is to maintain a steady rate of growth of 5-6%, it should aim at a significant increase in investment. This is the crux of the message emerging from successive Plan documents.

Our tasks may become slightly easier if we can explain to our people in simple terms what the Plan is about, how it is financed and what the consequences of economic stagnation will be for them, their families and the country as a whole. Planning cannot be an esoteric exercise confined to experts. All people at State, district and local levels must be fully involved in the process.

The participation of the people in the implementation of Plan programmes is vital Why is it not possible to kindle the interest of local people so that a new thrust is imparted to programmes such as the construction of rural roads, minor irrigation works, farm forestry and the like ? If the people are convinced that the basic objective of the Plan is social justice, they will be interested in programmes and will extend their cooperation. No Plan can ignore the deep-seated urges of our people for greater equality. The reduction of disparities of all kinds—social, economic and regional—must always remain one of the central objectives of our developmental planning. The direction of our planning is to solve over a period of time the problems of the poor of all communities, especially tribals, Harijans, backward communities and regions.

The provision of fuller employment is one of the surest means of promoting greater social justice. The Planning Commission's document has devoted some thought to this problem. Its study shows that a dent can be made on rural unemployment by augmenting agricultural productivity and vigorously implementing land reforms as envisaged in the 20-Point Programme. A disturbing finding in the Planning Commission's document is that only in 15% of the gross cropped area is the output per hectare about Rs. 1500 per annum. Only 12% of our districts have achieved a growth rate of more than 5% in agricultural production. Thus employment opportunities can be increased by improving agricu'tural productivity through irrigation, the adoption of improved technology and more equitable distribution of the gains of growth through land reforms. Employment programmes are not isolated but are organically linked with those of agricultural production. When the employment situation in rural areas improves, the drift into towns and cities will slow down. To that extent the problem of urban unemployment will also become more manageable and the strain on civic services will be relieved. We should also devote closer attention to household industries like handlooms and handicrafts, carpet-weaving, sericulture, etc. Employment in these industries has suffered in the last two years. This process has to be arrested. Programmes connected with these industries should receive high priority. Our country has immense opportunities for self-employment. Villagers need many services and in many areas are capable of paying for them. These needs should be identified and, through imaginative local planning, educated young people should be organised and given financial and other help from public financial institutions and other agencies.

Sometimes it is said that there is no longer the same enthusiasm about planning as in the fifties. An irrigation dam or powerhouse is more exciting while it is being built than when it is completed and operating. Planning has become an inseparable part of our national life. There can be no diminution of our commitment to it. The real irony is that those who were against planning have begun to pay lip sympathy to it, but those who professed to be supporters of planning have become unduly critical of some aspects of our performance. Whenever anything becomes a part of life, there is a danger of its becoming institutionalised. Our plans have, to some extent, been harmed by bureaucratisation. I do not say this to disparage our civil servants. Many of them are devoted champions of planning. By bureaucratisation I mean the tendency to cling to the safe course, shying away from innovation, reluctance to try out bold alternatives. The essence of planning is to attempt more than what plain prudence dictates. This is where the element of faith and adventure comes in.

My father often said that planning is the application of science to national problems. Thanks to planned development our science itself has come a long way, compared to its state when we became free. Visiting many national laboratories and central research laboratories, which one by one have been celebrating their silver jubilees, I have been impressed by their progress and also by their direct contribution to development. The world has begun to take note of our science and its strides in the search for self-reliance. But I do notice some signs of complacency. Self-reliance does not mean self-satisfaction. As we enter newer and more sophisticated areas of work, there is greater compulsion for our scientists to be equal to the best. In the new list of citizens' duties, a clause points to the importance of striving for excellence. In no branch of life is this search for excellence as crucial or has such direct social consequences as in science.

Concentration on development should focus more pointed attention on its long-term effects. We must inculcate in our engineers and all our people a deep reverence for Nature. Forests must not be recklessly cut down, nor air and water polluted. Technology should work in resonance with natural forces.

Planning has a better chance now to succeed than at any time in the last 25 years. There is a realisation that our tolerance was taken for weakness, which some people exploited in order to obstruct national policies with impunity, either for the promotion of sectional interests or in the hope of gaining political advantage. The new points which we have been recently emphasising are but a part of the general programme of national development. We can and must take advantage of the new climate of improved discipline to take the Plan forward.

A meeting of the NDC to give final approval to a Plan is always an important occasion. A Plan is ultimately neither a mere catalogue of schemes nor a sophisticated exercise in numbers. It is a charter of the progress of a people who refuse to be overwhelmed by the magnitude and vast variety of their problems and difficulties but are courageously struggling to map out a programme of action which will step by step and year by year help to overcome them. Sometimes this programme may prove over-ambitious and cause stresses and strains. But this should not frighten us into settling for what some might mistakenly call a more 'realistic' Plan, one which does not call for any special effort or sacrifice. Progress is possible only when we stretch our efforts and abilities almost to the point of breaking. Experience shows that acually, far from breaking, such an endeavour gives greater strength, confidence and satisfaction.

CONTENTS

CHAPTER I

A REVIEW OF THE ECONOMIC SITUATION

The Draft Fifth Five Year Plan was formulated in terms of 1972-73 prices and in the context of the economic situation obtaining in the first half of the fiscal year 1973-74. Thereafter, two major developments took place. The inflationary pressures gathered momentum till September, 1974; and the balance of payment position worsened due to the steep rise in the prices of imported oil and other materials.

1.2. The first intimations of the inflationary pressures came in 1972-73, thereafter these pressures gathered strength in 1973-74 and continued unabated right upto September, 1974. During this period, the index rose by 31.8%. Food articles and industrial raw materials accounted for about two-third of the price increase. The prices of machinery, transport equipment and manufactured goods contributed to a little over one-fourth to the overall increase in prices. These pressures were first felt as a result of severe drought conditions in 1972-73, followed by shortages of various essential consumer goods and critical raw-materials and inputs. Shortage of power together with higher international prices of imported inputs and their inadequate availability led to the stagnation of industrial production during 1973-74. The price situation was aggravated by continued expansion in money supply partly due to large deficit financing and partly due to excessive expansion of bank credit to the commercial sector. Thus in 1973-74 the money supply increased by 15.4% over and above the increase of 15.9% registered in 1972-73. Acting together with the unaccounted money unregulated expansion of money supply in a situation of shortages provided an added impetus to the activities of speculative and unsocial elements. Owing to the escalation of costs and prices, even the administered prices of important intermediate goods such as steel, coal, cement and aluminium had to be raised as a defensive action. The procurement and issue prices of important cereals such as rice and wheat were also increased significantly. This not only had a direct impact on the cost of living index but also strengthened the inflationary tendencies.

1.3. The balance of payment position also came under severe strain. Large quantities of foodgrains and essential wage goods had to be imported. The four-fold increase in oil prices and increase in prices of cereals, fertilisers, machinery and equipment, non-ferrous metals and other imported goods severely eroded the resources. The value of the three principal items of imports, namely food, fertilisers and POL accounted for as much as 53.2% of the total import bill in 1974-75, as against 42.6% in 1973-74 and 23% in 1972-73. In absolute terms the import bill for these items increased from Rs. 431 crores in 1972-73 to Rs. 1260 crores in 1973-74 and to about Rs. 2500 crores in 1974-75. No doubt value of exports also increased but the balance of trade showed a deteriorating trend. The trade gap turned from a surplus of Rs. 103.4 crores in 1972-73 to a deficit of Rs. 432 crores in 1973-74 and Rs. 1190 crores in 1974-75. This trend was both on account of sharp deterioration in the terms of trade since 1973 and larger imports of certain commodities mentioned above. Borrowings from IMF including special oil facility to the extent of about Rs. 485 crores was resorted to in 1974-75 to meet the deficit in balance of payment. These developments together with uneasy economic conditions in some countries abroad and unstable international monetary conditions could not but have an adverse impact on the Plan.

1.4. Inevitably, the financial and physical magnitudes of the Plan as well as the balance of payment position got distorted. Escalation in costs, higher outlays on public consumption and non-development expenditure led to erosion of resources for the Plan resulting in staggering of programmes owing to dimunition in the size of investment in real terms. Investments in the private sector also felt the impact. With such fluidity both at home and abroad, the finalisation of the Plan had to await the emergence of a more stable situation.

1.5. Deferment of the finalisation of the Plan did not imply a Plan holiday but a rephasing of the Plan outlays, in the light of emerging circumstances. It implied that while planning, one had inevitably to pay considerable attention to the short-term management of the economy. Measures had to be devised urgently for containing inflation at home and for keeping the economy in proper alignment with the fast changing international developments. Necessarily priorities had to be defined even amongst the stated priorities, consistent with the objectives of the draft Plan. Naturally, food and energy became the most important sectors for investment planning. The successive Annual Plans had to be formulated on these considerations.

1.6. The Annual Plan 1974-75 was formulated at a time when the inflation rate was quite high. It was, therefore, designed mainly to control inflation and increase production particularly in the key sectors. The Plan outlays had to be kept at a modest level. Yet care was taken to ensure adequate provisions for agriculture including irrigation and fertilisers, energy (power, coal and oil), on-going projects in steel, non-ferrous metals and certain basic consumer goods industries. Emphasis was on fuller utilisation of the unutilised capacities. The provision for social services was restrained but kept at a reasonable level.

1.7. During the year, a comprehensive strategy was evolved and a package of measures—fiscal, monetary and administrative—was introduced. It included mobilisation of additional resources (both by the Centre and the States), allocation of funds to high priority projects, restraint on growth of money supply and a crack down on anti-social elements. Disposable incomes were regulated through impounding of certain additional incomes, imposition of restrictions on dividends and compulsory savings by tax payers in the higher brackets. The procurement prices of major agricultural crops were not allowed to rise. These measures effected deceleration in the rate of growth of mon ey supply, significant improvement in price situation and easy availability of essential goods. The money supply increased by only 6.9% in 1974-75 as against an increase of 15.4% in the previous year. The index of wholesale prices declined by 7.1% between end September, 1974 and end March, 1975.

1.8. Though inflation was contained, yet the economy was still operating under various constraints. Agricultural production in 1974-75 declined by 3.1%. Industrial production grew at 2.5%. While the rate of aggregate investment (net) increased from 13.6% in 1973-74 to 14.8% in 1974-75, the rate of domestic savings (net) recorded a marginal increase from 12.8% in 1973-74 to 13.1% in 1974-75. As already mentioned the balance of payment deteriorated.

1.9. Having achieved a certain measure of price stability by the end of 1974-75, the Annual Plan for 1975-76 could aim at growth under conditions of price stability. Agriculture, Irrigation, Power, Coal, Oil and Fertilisers therefore continued to receive priority. Projects capable of yielding quick results received special attention. Labour discipline and sustained anti-hoarding/smuggling operations created an appropriate climate. An excellent harvest gave timely vigour and push. The national income is estimated to have increased by 6 to 6.5% during 1975-76—agricultural production by about 10% and industrial output by 5.7%. Procurement of nearly 13 million tonnes of foodgrains in 1975-76, alongwith imports enabled the build-up of a high level of stocks of foodgrains (17 million tonnes). The wholesale price index fell from 307.1 at end of March, 1975 to 283.0 at the end of March, 1976—by about 8%. The year 1975-76 closed with an overall budgetary surplus of over Rs. 200 crores against a deficit of Rs. 490 crores estimated earlier. The balance of trade continued to be a matter for concern during 1975-76 and the trade gap was as high as Rs. 1216 crores. This was in spite of the fact that the value of exports had increased by 18.4% and imports by only 14%. However, as a result of larger inflow of private remittances because of effective action against smuggling and illegal dealings in foreign exchange and increase in net foreign aid the balance of payments was not strained. The foreign exchange reserves reached a high level of Rs. 1885 crores at the end of the year as against Rs. 969 crores at the end of the previous year.

1.10. With stability of prices and growth in 'economy achieved during

1975-76, a bolder programme of investment was drawn up for 1976-77. The Annual Plan 1976-77 envisages an outlay of Rs. 7852 crores which represents an increase of 31.4% over the original Plan allocation for 1975-76. The New Economic Programme and consideration of social justice could receive greater attention. The high priority accorded to critical sectors of the economy—agriculture including irrigation, energy and intermediate goods was continued. Not only did on-going schemes receive full attention, but new starts in critical sectors could also be envisaged on a selected basis. This strategy together with mobilization of additional resources was expected to maximise the growth potential of the economy.

1.11. Thus, the efforts made so far have succeeded in checking inflationary tendencies and giving the economic situation a promising turn. Some of the constraints which seriously hampered the process of growth in the earlier period have been removed to a considerable extent. There is easy availability of essential raw materials and inputs. There is greater economic discipline and a renewed dynamism in the country at present. A considerable measure of price stability has been achieved and it is hoped that the recent increase in price level will be contained by effective measures which have been initiated. There is a large buffer stock of foodgrains with the public agencies and the position of foreign exchange is satisfactory. The international monetary system has also stabilised to a certain degree. The Planning Commission, therefore, consider this an appropriate time to finalise the Fifth Plan. With this end in view a meticulous and detailed examination of the development programme for the remaining two years of the Fifth Five Year Plan has been undertaken. What emerges is a clearer delineation of the targets and policies specially in relation to the priority sectors.

CHAPTER II

THE PERSPECTIVE

The objectives in view are removal of poverty and achievement of self-reliance. This chapter seeks to delineate a desirable profile of development, indicating magnitudes which will help to determine options for long term investment and outlining strategies which will help to overcome the constraints in achieving the objectives. The strategies relate to growth in the three leading sectors, viz., agriculture, energy and critical intermediates and the creation of additional employment opportunities.

Agricultural Sector

2.2. This is the most vital sector. Gross domestic product at 1960-61 prices, from the agricultural and allied sectors, increased at an annual compound trend rate of 2.07% during the period from 1961-62 to 1973-74. Table-1 shows that growth in output of foodgrains in the same period is estimated at 2.72% per annum.

Table 1. Annual Compound Growth Rates [1] of Output for Selected Crops During 1961-62 to 1973-74.

crop	growth rate (%)
(0)	(1)
1. rice	2.08
2. wheat	8.85
3. jowar	(—) 0.87
4. bajra	4.39
5. maize	3.21
6. *total cereals*	3.16
7. *total pulses*	(—) 0.51
8. *total foodgrains*	2.72
9. sugarcane (cane)	2.37
10. cotton (lint)	1.17
11. jute	(—) 0.87
2. mesta	(—) 3.81
13. oilseeds (5 major)	1.26
14. *all crops* [2]	2.45

[1] Estimated from semi-log regressions of output data in quantities on time.

[2] Based on Index Numbers of Agricultural Production.

2.3. Neither for the country as a whole nor for any of the States was the output of foodgrains consistently below the estimated trend levels after 1970-71. Thus, there is no evidence to suggest that the foodgrains economy stagnated in the early seventies.

2.4. Studies in growth of output and patterns of growth of input show that in certain regions of the country growth in production of foodgrains is primarily explained by spread of irrigation and multiple cropping, while in others it is due to water, seed and fertiliser technology. The picture varies from district to district. Table-2 presents a comparative analysis of the levels of agricultural development in the triennium 1970-71 to 1972-73 based on District level data on gross value of output per hectare and indicators of input such as gross cropped area, consumption of fertilisers, use of tractors, installed pump sets and gross irrigated area. In the early Seventies the gross value of cropped output per hectare was above Rs. 1500 per annum only in 15 per cent of the gross cropped area. This relatively developed part of the rural economy accounted for 27.84 per cent of the aggregate output and approximately 40 per cent of most of the major inputs such as fertilisers, and pump sets. On the other hand, the gross value of cropped output per hectare was less than Rs. 1000 per annum in 60 per cent of the total cropped area, and it accounted for roughly one-third of the total inputs used in the rural sector. Table-3 shows that in growth of agricultural output, rates higher than 5 per cent compound per annum have been achieved in the trienniums, 1962-63—1964-65 to 1970-71—1972-73, in approximately 12 per cent of the districts of India, accounting for about 14 per cent of the gross cropped area and approximately 20 percent of most of the major inputs. In approximately 30 per cent of the districts, accounting for approximately equal share of the gross cropped area and a somewhat higher share of major inputs, the growth rate of agricultural output has been higher than 3 per cent compound per annum. In another third of the districts accounting for 30.98 per cent of the gross cropped area, the rate of growth has been estimated between 1 to 2.99 per cent compound per annum.. This class of districts corresponds to the modal class and the average growth rate of the agricultural sector also falls in it. The remaining districts showed a growth performance of less than 1 per cent compound per annum. The future strategy will need to take note of these factors.

Table 2. Summary Profiles of Levels of Agricultural Development in India at the District Level for the Triennium 1970-71 to 1972-73

Cumulative Percentages of Total							
gross value of output per hectare (Rs. in all India prices)	gross cropped area	aggregate output	cousumption of N.P.K.	use of tractors	pumpsets installed	gross irrigated area	no. of districts in India (%)
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. 2500—2799	0.70	1.83	2.37	5.39	0.83	2.22	1.06
2. 2000—2499	3.04	7.18	10.60	12.89	7.82	8.27	3.56
3. 1500—1999	14.48	27.84	38.93	46.81	40.68	34.08	17.73
4. 1000—1499	40.30	59.46	67.24	69.90	63.40	64.25	42.91
5. 500—999	83.96	94.20	93.79	95.88	91.56	95.75	87.94
6. 54—499	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Centre for Regional Development, Jawahar Lal Nehru University—Perspective Planning Division, Planning Commission, Project on Regional Levels of Agricultural Development in India. Analysis conducted for 19 main crops.

Table 3. Summary Profile of Growth of Agricultural Development in India at District Level between the Trienniums 1962-63/64-65 to 1970-71/72-73

Cumulative Percentages of Total in 1970-71/1972-73							
annual compound growth rate of gross value of output (%)	gross cropped area	aggregate output	consumption of N P.K.	use of tractors	pumpsets installed	gross irrigated area	no. of Districts in India (%) *
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. 11.00—11.35	0.62	0.15	0.02	0.84	0.08	0.09	0.36
2. 9.00—10.99	1.38	0.98	1.22	2.89	1.26	1.19	1.42
3. 7.00—8.99	7.93	9.97	14.13	32.47	12.47	16.28	6.38
4. 5.00—6.99	13.89	17.03	20.81	46.46	20.13	24.37	12.41
5. 3.00—4.99	29.60	36.13	38.99	67.72	34.68	45.53	29.08
6. 1.00—2.99	60.58	67.75	66.24	83.74	66.63	71.90	62.41
7. 0.00—0.99	73.09	80.98	81.92	90.74	80.69	83.81	75.18
8. negative	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

* Growth rate has been computed by valuing output in 1962-63 to 1964-65 and 1970-71 to 1972-73, at average all India Prices for each Crop for the triennium 1970-71 to 1972-73.

Source: Centre for Regional Development, Jawaharlal Nehru University - Perspective Planning Division, Planning Commission, Project on Levels of Agricultural Development in India.

2.5. The strategy for long term planning of the agricultural sector centres round detailed assessment and exploitation of ground and surface water, intensification in application of new technologies in agriculture, extension mechanisms and programmes for supply of inputs, apart from attention to the special needs of problem areas and vulnerable sections of the society.

2.6. The growth rate in gross cropped area in the period 1961-62 to 1972-73, is estimated at 0.54 per cent compound per annum. Based on an elasticity of multiple cropping with respect to gross irrigated area, the National Commission on Agriculture has estimated a growth rate of 0.66 per cent compound per annum in the gross cropped area from 1970-71 to the year 2000. The estimated elasticity of gross cropped area with respect to gross irrigated area for the country as a whole, is 0.20. An increase of 4 per cent per annum in gross irrigated area can be safely postulated for the Fifth Plan. This growth rate will need to be intensified in the later Plan periods. On a somewhat conservative basis, the gross cropped area can be postulated to expand by 0.7 per cent per annum in the Fifth Five Year Plan period and by about 0.6 per cent per annum in the subsequent period.

2.7. The growth rate in the gross cropped area under foodgrains between 1961-62 and 1972-73 is estimated at 0.49 per cent compound per annum. The growth rate for the Fifth Plan period is postulated at 0.6 per cent per annum. The trend of diversification to non-foodgrains crops is expected to be maintained in the later Plan periods. As regards individual food crops, the growth rate of irrigated area under paddy is likely to be higher than that under wheat. Recent evaluation also suggests that while the expansion of area under high yielding varieties of paddy will be considerably intensified in the Fifth Plan period, area under irrigated wheat is likely to be entirely covered by high yielding varieties during this period. High yielding varieties in jowar and some other cereals offer sufficient promise, provided problems relating to pest resistance can be controlled. Exercises in the Planning Commission suggest that towards the end of the next decade, the irrigated area under foodgrains must rise to around 45 per cent of the total area under foodgrain crops.

2.8. The second factor in higher production of foodgrains is increase in yield by 3 per cent per annum during the Fifth Five Year Plan period. The increases in yield are derived from the increases in input. Somewhat conservative assessments are at persent stipulated for yield level possibilities for each crop separately for differing agronomic conditions. However, technological assessments as well as comparative analysis within homogeneous agroclimatic regions suggest that higher yield levels are possible.

2.9. Annexure I gives State-wise position regarding the areas that have been covered by systematic geological surveys. However, 63 per cent of the coverable area has not yet been investigated. The gap is wider for the States of

North Eastern Region, Eastern Region (excepting West Bengal), Central Region and Southern Region, which include some of the drought prone areas in the country. In the absence of more reliable data from surveys and exploration, the ultimate potential of ground water can be tentatively placed at 35 million hectares.

2.10. Allocation of funds for systematic evaluation of the country's ground water resources has been considerably increased in the Fifth Plan. With the availability of more information, it should be possible to develop a detailed land utilisation plan and a coordinated plan for the utilisation of surface and ground water in the Sixth Five Year Plan period and beyond. Such a plan for the national economy needs to be integrated with the local and regional development plans.

Demand for Foodgrains

2.11. Estimation of demand for foodgrains is sensitive to the assumptions made on growth and distribution of income. Based on the realised levels of growth of income upto 1975-76, the target of 5.2 per cent per annum of compound income growth in the remaining years of the Fifth Five Year Plan and the estimated relationships between purchase of foodgrains and growth in total consumption expenditure per capita, the demand for foodgrains in 1978-79 is estimated at 127.69 million tonnes. The targets of income growth presently postulated for the Sixth and the Seventh Plan periods lead to estimates of the demand for foodgrains at 150.9 million tonnes and 178.2 million tonnes respectively, provided the elasticity of demand of foodgrians to consumption expenditure remains constant. These projections are consistent, both methodologically and in quantities, with the upper limit of requirements of foodgrains in 1985 estimated by the National Commission on Agriculture to be within a range of 150 million tonnes to 163 million tonnes. However, there is a possibility that the demand for foodgrain will slacken in the perspective period on account of the growth in per capita consump tion expenditure placing a larger proportion of consumer households in the higher expenditure brackets. This is particularly so since the behaviour of households in purchase of foodgrains varies markedly between households in the different expenditure brackets. The demand for non-foodgrain agricultural products will intensify with the diversification of the basket of consumer expenditure in relation ship with higher levels of living. If the demand for foodgrains reaches 180 kgs. per capita per annum in1983-84, the aggregate requirement of foodgrains will be 143.5 million tonnes. As for the following five year period the requirement will be 161 million tonnes by 1988-89, if the per capita demand is taken at 190 kgs. On current indications, it will be prudent to plan for a requirement of foodgrains within a range of 161 million tonnes to 170 million tonnes (implied per capita availability being 200 kgs) by 1988-89 and to firm up these estimates in the Sixth Plan.

Non-foodgrain Crops

2.12. The same strategy, namely of increasing the area under irrigation and of intensifying the spread of the available high yielding varieties, applies to nonfoodgrain crops. The expansion of irrigation facilities in sugarcane and in cotton is expected to continue. It is expected that demand should balance supply in the early part of the Sixth Plan period. The situation with regard to oilseeds is more uncertain on account of the area under irrigation being small and so the need for imports cannot be ruled out. Even with the postulation of a tight land balance, the expected rate of growth in the non-foodgrains crop is presently estimated at 3.94 per cent per annum in the Fifth Plan period, rising to 4.96 per cent per annum in the Seventh Plan period. Given the growth rates in the animal husbandry, fishing and forestry sectors, the rate of growth of the agricultural sector as a whole is postulated at 3.94 per cent in the Fifth Plan period and at approximately 4.30 per cent through the Sixth and Seventh Plan periods.

Fertilisers

2.13. The estimation of fertiliser demand is sensitive to the increase in irrigation facilities and the spread of new technologies. The demand is estimated in terms of nutrients at 4.80 millions tonnes in 1978-79 and approximately 8 million tonnes in 1983-84. Suitable investment decisions in relationship to these fertiliser demands are being made in the area of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilisers. Still there will be some area of uncertainty in estimation of demand arising both from the lack of fully disaggregated data and relationship of fertiliser applications to behavioural responses. Any spurt in demand may, therefore, have to be met from imports. The requirments of potassic fertilisers will continue to be met substantially out of imports.

Forestry

2.14. The forestry sector has to play an important role in the economic development of the country. Forests occupy about 23 per cent of the area and their contribution in the net domestic product at 1960-61 prices is 1.4 per cent. The targets of demand for industrial wood for the perspective period are consistent with the projections of the National Commission on Agriculture. The problems relating to the forestry sector are mainly organisational. In view of the tight land balance being anticipated, coverage by forests has to be integrated with the land utilisation plan. Development of communications is also necessary in relation to the optimal exploitation of the available forest wealth in inaccessible areas.

The Energy Sector

2.15. Issues relating to energy planning have been fully examined. Given the non-renewable resource base of the economy, the main emphasis is on coal, electricity and crude oil and substitution of imported source of energy wherever possible. These three leading sectors of energy accounted for 3.96 per cent of the gross value added in the non-agricultural sector in 1973-74. This share is expected to go up to 5.00 per cent by the end of the Fifth Plan period and 5.56 per cent by the end of the Sixth Plan.

2.16. The revised production estimate for the coal sector is placed at 124.0 millon tonnes in 1978-79 and is estimated to go up to 185 million tonnes in 1983-84. Long term rates of growth of between 7 to 8 per cent compound per annum for this sector are expected to be sustained through the Seventh Plan period also.

2.17. The power generation programme together with minimisation of transmission and distribution losses, aims at meeting the anticipated demand of about 90 billion Kwhs by 1978-79. The rationalisation of power rates is also expected to lead to a more optimal pattern of energy consumption and restrict relatively inessential use. Energy consumption at the end of the Sixth Plan period is presently estimated tentatively at 138 billion units. Taking into account the regional dimensions, peak demand and rationalisation of the transmission and distribution system, investment planning decisions are under way to meet this requirement. The electricity sector is expected to maintain a growth rate of between 8.5 to 9.5 per cent per annum through the Seventh Plan. The slight deceleration in the growth rate is consistent with international experience of the declining elasticity of electricity consumption in relation to income growth at higher levels of industrialisation.

2.18. Consumption of refinery products grew at a rate of 8.5 per cent compound per annum in the period from 1960 to 1973. With suitable fiscal measures and appropriate restrictions on the non-essential use of oil products, the consumption in 1974-75 was reduced to the 1972 levels and further demand controlled. The requirements of petroleum products are expected to be of the order of 28.5 million tonnes in 1978-79, even after taking into account the needs of the critical sectors like fertilisers, transport, irrigation, industry and domestic fuel. Simultaneously intensified exploration and processing is likely to give a production of 14.18 million tonnes of crude oil by then, as against the target of 12 million tonnes in the Draft Plan. The crude oil sector is expected to grow at a rate of 14.68 per cent during the period of the Fifth Plan. By 1983-84, the production level is tentatively expected to be 22 million tonnes. The refining capacity in the country will be about 31.5 million tonnes by 1978-79; and this is expected to increase during the Sixth Plan. It is estimated that till 1980-81, there will be no need to raise the absolute level of import of crude oil.

2.19. The Fuel Policy Committee has estimated that the share of non-commercial energy in the domestic sector will decrease from 80 per cent in

1978-79 to 60 per cent by the end of the Seventh Plan. Against the estimated availability of 94 million tonnes of forest fuels, the demand is placed at 132 million tonnes in 1978-79 and 122 million tonnes in 1990-91. The need for a coordinated policy towards development of forests and use of soft coke appears inescapable.

Long Term Perspective for Non-Renewable Resources

2.20. Planning for critical intermediates must have relation to the non-renewable resource base, since even with recycling, the recovery ratio is less than unity. Major objectives for the development of non-renewable resources from the land and the sea, can be stated as follows :

(a) To prepare detailed inventory of natural resources;

(b) to supply the growing needs at minimum social cost;

(c) to utilise nation's non-renewable resources at optimal depletion rate;

(d) to achieve self-reliance in terms of technology, production and conservation;

(e) to utilise the possibilities of international trade that are consistent with other long-term Plan objectives;

(f) to utilise re-cycling possibilities; and

(g) to undertake research and development.

2.21. In the present stage of industrialisation, the elasticity of mineral consumption with respect to growth of either GDP or manufacturing activity exceeds unity. This experience is consistent with the historical experience of other countries in similar stages of industrialisation.

2.22. Annexure 2 shows the status of geological mapping in India. Despite considerable efforts, only 46.14 per cent of the total geographical area of the country has been geologically mapped on the scale of 1 : 50000. Geological mapping should have priority in the overall programme of land use and planning utilisation of non-renewable resources.

2.23. Annexure 3 indicates the recoverable reserves as a percentage of total reserves. Reserves of the measured categories, which are the outcome of detailed investigations, are smaller than the requirements for future long-term resource planning. In case of strategically important minerals like kyanite, barytes, chromite, etc. the bulk of the reserves are yet only of the inferred category. Unless detailed exploration is done for these minerals, exploitation may lead to unnecessary extra costs to the economy. Given the fact that the exploration of the non-renewable resources should be planned within a long-term framework, it is possible that private lease-holds may indulge in socially undesirable decisions on the rates of depletion. Thus a policy perspective needs to be developed.

2.24. Table 4 indicates the long-term perspective of the availability of major minerals based on estimated depletion rates in 1988-89. For many of the strategically important minerals, such as, chromite, kyanite, barytes and manganese, the nation would be depleting the known reserves before the year 2000 even if exports are maintained only at the current levels and production is increased to meet the growing domestic demand. This is a serious matter particularly as substantial deposits of these minerals are under private lease-hold. As for the critical non-ferrous metals viz, copper and zinc, of which India is a net importer, minimum exploitation to ensure self-sufficiency in the short run, will deplete the known reserves within fifteen years or so. This has obvious implications both for import planning and for exploitation. Reserves of some of the important minerals like iron ore (both hematite and magnetite) and bauxite seem to be sufficient for meeting growing domestic needs and to provide for exports. Reserves of limestone are abundant but complete inventory in terms of grades and quality has not yet been made.

Table 4. Balance Life of Known Reserves at 1988-89 Consumption Levels

minerals	balance life at 1988-89 consumption levels in years
(0)	(1)
1. coking coal	44
2. non-coking coal	
(a) indigenous	168
(b) plus exports	159
3. iron ore-hematite	
(a) indigenous	165
(b) plus exports	62
4. iron ore-magnetite	84
5. manganese ore	
(a) indigenous	26
(b) plus exports	12
6. chromite	
(a) indigenous	47
(b) plus exports	13

(0)	(1)
7. bauxite	
(a) indigenous	66
(b) plus exports	45
8. zinc	
(a) indigenous	—
(b) plus imports	11
9. copper	
(a) indigenous	17
(b) plus imports	36
10. lead	
(a) indigenous	29
(b) plus imports	46
11. rock phosphate	
(a) indigenous	—
(b) plus imports	12
12. limestone	475

Critical Industrial Intermediates

2.25. Studies on steel demand indicate that domestic requirements can be met and export of some surpluses maintained till 1983-84 on the basis of fresh capacities expected to be created by investments in stream or possible expansion in the existing plants. Fresh investment decisions may, however, need to be taken for ensuring adequate supplies of finished steel, particularly shaped products, in the earlier part of the Seventh Plan period. The target of 4 lakh tonnes of aluminium in the Draft Plan is now expected to be reached by the end of the Sixth Plan period. Fresh capacities will need to be created before then. Aluminium demand is expected to rise by more than 50 per cent in the Seventh Plan period and decisions on setting up of capacity for mining of bauxite and erection of smelter facilities will be necessary.

Demographic Profile

2.26. The National Population Policy lays down a target for birth rate of 25 per thousand and a population growth rate of 1.4 per cent by the end of the Sixth Plan period. The policy envisages a series of fundamental measures including raising of the minimum age for marriage, female education, spread of population values and the small family norm, strengthening of research in reproductive biology and contraception, incentives for individuals, groups and communities and permitting State Legislatures to enact legislation for compulsory sterilization. The targets laid down in the National Population Policy correspond to those laid down in the Draft Fifth Plan for achievement by the end of the Sixth Plan and are expected to be reached. For the period 1986-91, the population growth rate is estimated at 1.1 per cent. The population is estimated at 725.4 million by 1988-1989 and at 744.8 million by 1991. The rural population is estimated at 545.1 million by 1988-89 and the urban population at 180.3 million.

Structure of Output

2.27. Gross Domestic Product at 1960-61 prices increased at an annual compound growth rate of 3.40 per cent in the period 1961-62 to 1973-74 as shown in Annexure 4. The fastest growing sector was Electricity, gas and water supply (9.90 per cent). The rate of growth of the Registered Manufacturing sector was faster than that of unregistered Manufacturing sector. Broadly speaking, with the growth in the agricultural sector at around 2 per cent per annum, the manufacturing, mining and quarrying and tertiary sectors grew at a rate of around 4 per cent per annum and the national economy at over 3 per cent per annum.

2.28. The structure of output in the perspective period can now be summarised. The constraints of the international economy, the desired patterns of consumption expenditures and the natural resources (including the non-renewable resources) determine the leading sectors of the economy. In addition, the export opportunities (outlined subsequently) and the required levels of investment and public consumption determine the details of the desired structure of output. The growth of gross output in the agricultural sector is estimated at 3.94 per cent in the Fifth Plan period and higher than 4 per cent in the Sixth and Seventh Plan periods (Table 5 : All estimates at 1974-75 prices). The mining sector's gross output is targetted to expand at 12.58 per cent per annum and electricity at 10.12 per cent in the Fifth Plan period. The manufacturing sector is expected to sustain a growth rate of 6.92 per cent compound per annum in the Fifth Plan period and 7.23 per cent in the Sixth and Seventh Plan period. This growth profile is consistent with a growth target of 4.37 per cent for the Fifth Plan period (5.2 per cent for the period 1976-77 to 1978-79), 5.65 per cent for the Sixth Plan period and 6 per cent for the Seventh Plan period.

Table 5. Projected Sectoral Annual Rates of Growth in Terms of Gross Value of Output and Gross Value Added at Factor Cost 1974-75 to 1988-89

(per cent per annum compound)

sector	value of output 1978-79 over 1973-74	value of output 1983-84 over 1978-79	value of output 1988-89 over 1983-84	value added 1978-79 over 1973-74	value added 1983-84 over 1978-79	value added 1988-89 over 1983-84
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. agriculture	3.94	4.35	4.30	3.34	4.00	4.02
2. mining and manufacturing	7.10	7.29	7.20	6.54	7.43	7.35
(a) mining	12.58	8.77	6.51	11.44	8.70	6.38
(b) manufacturing	6.92	7.23	7.32	6.17	7.32	7.43
(i) food products	4.63	5.21	6.06	3.73	5.27	6.21
(ii) textile	3.45	6.01	6.85	3.21	6.04	6.79
(iii) wood and paper products	6.75	7.89	8.56	4.90	7.73	8.92
(iv) leather and rubber products	5.50	7.76	7.97	2.47	7.55	7.85
(v) chemical products	10.84	9.16	7.18	10.46	9.13	8.02
(vi) coal and petroleum products	7.63	6.24	7.20	7.90	5.96	7.91
(vii) non-metal mineral products	7.40	8.26	7.51	7.33	8.10	7.40
(viii) basic metals	14.12	6.42	7.71	13.40	6.03	7.87
(ix) metal products	5.60	8.35	5.68	4.64	7.97	5.63
(x) non-electrical engineering products	8.40	9.37	7.88	7.99	8.30	8.56
(xi) electrical engineering products	7.64	9.46	9.45	6.42	9.36	9.32
(xii) transport equipment	3.73	8.95	7.94	3.12	9.06	7.98
(xiii) instruments	5.39	9.87	8.82	4.45	9.73	8.75
(xiv) miscellaneous industries	6.75	7.09	7.72	4.42	6.84	7.48
3. electricty	10.12	9.38	8.62	8.15	9.71	7.86
4. construction	5.90	8.28	7.27	5.18	8.28	7.11
5. transport	4.79	6.38	6.68	4.70	5.33	6.39
6. services	4.88	6.82	7.72	4.80	6.77	7.70
7. *total*				*4.37*	*5.65*	*6.00*

2.29. The composition of Gross Domestic Product at factor cost undergoes a change in the perspective period. The agricultural sector shows a higher growth rate : but its share goes down from 50.78 per cent in 1973-74 to 48.15 per cent in 1978-79, 44.40 per cent in 1983-84 and 40.25 per cent in 1988-89. (Table 6). The share of the mining and manufacturing sectors goes up from 15·78 per cent in 1973-74 to 17.49 per cent in 1978-79, 19.01 per cent in 1983-84 and 20.25 per cent in 1988-89.

Table 6. Sectoral Composition of Gross Domestic Product : 1973-74, 1978-79, 1983-84 and 1988-89

(per cent)

sectors	1973-74	1978-79	1983-84	1988-89
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. agriculture	50.78	48.15	44.40	40.25
2. mining and manufacturing	15.78	17.49	19.01	20.25
(a) mining	0.99	1.37	1.58	1.61
(b) manufacturing	14.79	16.11	17.43	18.64
(i) food products	2.13	2.07	2.03	2.05
(ii) textiles	3.50	3.31	3.38	3.50
(iii) wood and paper products	0.58	0.59	0.66	0.75
(iv) leather and rubber products	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.18
(v) chemical products	1.84	2.44	2.87	3.15
(vi) coal and petroleum products	0.23	0.27	0.28	0.30
(vii) non-metallic mineral products	1.58	1.82	2.04	2.18
(viii) basic metals	1.09	1.65	1.68	1.84
(ix) metal products	1.06	1.09	1.22	1.20
(x) non-electrical engineering products	0.61	0.73	0.82	0.93
(xi) electrical engineering products	0.60	0.67	0.79	0.92
(xii) transport equipment	0.96	0.90	1.06	1.16
(xiii) instruments	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04
(xiv) *miscellaneous industries*	0.38	0.38	0.40	0.43
3. electricity	0.79	0.94	1.13	1.24
4. construction	4.06	4.21	4.77	5.02
5. transport	3.43	3.48	3.43	3.49
6. services	25.16	25.73	27.26	29.75
7. *total*	*100.00*	*100.00*	*100.00*	*100.00*

2.30. The average propensities to save and invest show constancy if the period from 1961-62 to 1973-74 as a whole is considered. The expansion of public investment in the Annual Plans of 1975-76 and 1976-77 led to a step-up in gross capital formation. At 1974-75 prices, the percentage of Gross Investment to GNP is estimated at 18.9 per cent in 1988-89. Growth projections for the Sixth Plan period and beyond are based on careful assessment of past trends and future possibilities. However, they should not be interpreted as the upper limit of what the economy can achieve. It is eminently desirable that the economy should achieve higher rates of growth than postulated here. Improvement on the growth profile is feasible only if the investment level in the year 1988-89 is higher than what is indicated here. To be consistent with the objectives of removal of poverty, additional investment has to be sustained by greater efforts at resource mobilisation from the more affluent sections of the society,

Exports and Imports

2.31. The growth of exports has been 7 per cent per annum in the period 1960-61 to 1973-74. Manufactured exports increased by 12.8 per cent per annum in the same period and the share of manufactured items increased from 47.5 per cent to 59.2 per cent. This increase was mainly on account of rise in exports of new manufactures and non-traditional goods. This period also witnessed market-wise shift to EEC, OPEC and Socialist countries. However, India's share in total world exports declined as value of world trade grew at the rate of 12.2 per cent per annum as against value of India's trade at 8 per cent.

2.32. Since 1960-61 import substitution has been significant in the area of industrial machinery, paper, chemicals, iron and steel and non-ferrous metals. The share of imported machinery and equipment in the country's gross (fixed) capital formation declined sharply from 43.4 per cent in 1960-61 to 25-3 per cent in 1965-66 and 9·6 per cent 1973-74, reflecting increased self-reliance. During the Fourth Plan, the increase in the value of total imports was due to substantial increase in unit values of commodities like wheat, fertilisers, non-ferrous metals and POL products.

2.33. The perspective for India's balance of payment is to pursue policies for the achievement of the objective of self-reliance. In the areas of food, fertilisers and POL, imports are sought to be reduced by pursuing a policy of rapid import substitution through planned investments. The momentum in the growth of exports will have to be sustained by exploiting both supply and demand elasticities for export of products of manufacturing sector such as steel, industrial machinery, metal based products, ready-made garments, leather manufactures, marine products, electronics and transport equipment. In exports of natural resources such as iron ore, mica and bauxite, the emphasis would have to be on product-mix-with higher value added component, implying expansion of capacity for pelletisation, production of alumina, fabrication of mica, etc.

2.34. It is hoped that markets where India enjoys distinct locational advantage would be tapped. These markets should also open up the possibilities of export of services in the areas of construction, consultancy and joint ventures.

2.35. As regards imports, it should be possible to reduce the dependence on the rest of the world for import of critical wage goods in the Sixth Plan period. As regards machinery, equipment and other industrial imports, the strategy envisaged in perspective calls for careful implementation of a policy of selective import substitution. The constraints of non-renewable resources will have to be kept in mind.

The Employment Perspective and Standards of Living

2.36. The problem of employment is a matter of vital concern to the planners and policy makers. Given the structural characteristics of the economy, quantification of the relevant magnitudes presents some serious conceptual and statistical problems. The Expert Committee on Unemployment Estimates had suggested that a multidimensional approach be adopted in this regard. The 27th Round of National Sample Survey was devoted to collecting data based on the recommendations of the Committee. So far, results are available for the first two sub-rounds. Using the concept of Current Activity Status and defining unemployment rates through the disposition of labour time, it is possible to arrive at certain qualitative considerations regarding the problem in the rural areas. The data clearly indicates an urgent need for substantial efforts at generation of employment in the rural areas. However, the real problem is seen in a better perspective if it is realised that a part of the urban unemployment problem also arises from a spill over from the rural areas. In addition, regional unevenness in the character of the problem comes out in sharp focus.

2.37. Growth in employment in the organised sector is estimated at around 3 per cent per annum in the Fourth Plan period. In spite of the conceptual difficulties involved, inter-censal comparisons as well as the results of the different rounds of the National Sample Survey suggest that magnitude of employment in the household manufacturing sector including cottage industries has not increased to the required size. In a period of low agricultural growth (1961-62 to 1973-74), the rates of growth of gross value added at 1960-61 prices, of important household manufacturing industries were low, e.g. food, drink and tobacco (1.83 per cent compound per annum), textile tailoring, leather footwear (2.09 per cent), leather and leather products (1.62 per cent). However, these are compensated to an extent by higher rates of growth (between 3 to 6 per cent) in the chemical and engineering sectors.

2.38. For the purpose of evolving an appropriate policy, it is necessary to identify factors influencing the levels of rural employment on a regional basis.

Studies have been carried out by the Planning Commission using the concept of an NSS region. The relationship of employment per rupee of output with factors such as output per hectare, use of fertilizer per hectare, tractorisation, irrigation, levels of investment and level of inequality of operational land holdings, has been investigated. Employment per rupee of output and per hectare of land depends on variables relating to irrigation such as the number of pump sets installed per hectare of land. Such employment rates are seen to be associated with a higher percentage of land operated in farms equal to or less than 5 acres (2 hectares). It was decided to further investigate this relationship separately for the developed commercialised agricultural regions and the rest. The results were broadly similar to those obtained for the country as a whole. However, fertilizer applications per hectare, a surrogate for the extension of the new technology in agriculture, were also shown to be positively related with employment variables in the commercial regions.

2.39. From the point of view of devising an appropriate strategy and employment policy, there are three inter-related aspects, which need to be borne in mind. The first emphasises the need for implementing a programme using the strategic foci employed in the Plan such as irrigation, agricultural extension involving the use of high yielding varieties etc; the second relates to the fact that aspects of rural employment generation should be inter-woven with a local development strategy; and the third, the most important aspect relates to the creation of a secure rural tenantry and a productive small farmer base by means of tenancy reform.

2.40. The methodology outlined above has several operational implications: Firstly, it means ensuring the availability of critical inputs and their effective utilisation; the Plan has taken care of this aspect in its production and investment planning side. Secondly, employment planning through agriculture has to be area specific in character and, therefore, requires a multi-level approach. Given the soil and agronomic conditions in each area, the availability of irrigation facilities, both through surface water as well as ground water possibilities, have to be estimated in detail. In the light of past experience, the features of crop specialisation in the area and the demand profile indicated in the Plan, cropping patterns for each sub-region will have to be worked out. Realistic assessments have to be made of the possibilities of the extension work with respect to the new varieties, both for areas under irrigated conditions and under assured rainfall conditions and to the extent possible, for dry areas. The production potential for each region has, therefore, to be carefully estimated and the requisite organisational and input support ensured. Care has to be taken to ensure that inconsistencies do not develop. Admittedly, these are difficult tasks. No serious and worthwhile employment planning can be done without a reasonable assurance that these tasks will be performed.

2.41. The importance of area planning is also highlighted by studies which have shown that certain resource inelasticities which are binding at the national level, do not operate with the same level of severity at the local level. Consequently, the available resources, physical as well as human, are subject to augmentation and more efficient utilisation if local knowledge can be used along with popular participation and planning initiative. All this requires the strengthening of the planning machinery, both at the State and local levels ; equally, important would be its harmonisation with national planning.

2.42. As a part of successful local planning, it is important that priorities for land reforms in the 20 Point Programme are observed and the measures implemented. Grant of proprietory rights or ensuring security of tenurial arrangements to the small farmers and share croppers together with production support through agricultural and, more particularly, through special programmes, such as the SFDA and the MFAL programme, is of great importance. Agricultural planning carried out on the basis of a comprehensive area approach is likely to prove effective in generating additional employment through ancillary activities involving animal husbandry, better utilisation of conventional waste materials etc.

2.43. The labour supply projections contained in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan imply an increase in the labour force for the agricultural sector of 16.2 million in the Fifth Plan period and 18.9 million in the Sixth Plan period. The rates of labour force participation thrown up by the 27th round of National Sample Survey, would be higher because of inclusion of children in the age group 5-14 years and also because of difference in the concepts used in the survey. However, the increase in the labour force estimated according to NSS concepts would be about 18.26 to 18.96 million in the Fifth Plan period and 19.57 to 20.39 million in the Sixth Plan period. There is an area of uncertainty in the labour supply projections in an economy of the Indian type. With successful achievement of the targets and policies indicated above, increments to the labour force can be absorbed in the Fifth Plan period and a substantial effort can be made at handling the problem of the backlog of the unemployed in the Sixth Plan period.

2.44. The relationship between employment and output in the registered manufacturing sector has been investigated for 20 groups of industries. Capacity utilisation variables have also been included in this analysis. With the emphasis on public investment and on the aggregate investment, as contemplated in the perspective being achieved, the rate of growth of manufacturing employment in the registered manufacturing sector in the Fifth Plan period is expected to be significantly higher than that recorded in the Fourth Plan period. In perspective the trend should accelerate. Substantial employment opportunities can also be generated if the targets in the sectors of mining, quarrying, construction industry, electricity, railways and other transport and other services are reached.

2.45. In the unregistered manufacturing sector, which consists substantially of the household sector, the employment trends of the past decade need to be reversed. The Fifth Five Year Plan provides for substantially higher outlays for projectised programmes in the cottage industry sector, particularly in areas such as handloom, coir, carpet weaving and training and for production planning programmes in other sectors. It is expected that the constraints on the use of agro-based supplies for the household sector will be less severe. Appropriate use of fiscal, credit and production support policies in this sector is essential for reinforcing capabilities for further generation of employment. Labour intensive technological improvements also need to be developed and diffused. According to the profile contained in the Draft Fifth Plan, the increase in the labour force in the non-agricultural sector is estimated at 8.5 million in the Fifth Plan period and 9.1 million in the Sixth Plan period. Achievement of production targets as postulated in perspective is extremely important in relation to creation of employment opportunities in the non-agricultural sector. Along with the achievement of production targets in perspective and successful implementation of the policies outlined above, specially in relation to the unregistered sector, increments to the labour force in the non-agricultural sector in the Fifth Plan period can be absorbed into productive employment in the Fifth Plan period. Thereafter, a serious effort will have to be made in the Sixth Plan to remove the backlog of unemployment.

2.46. The employment strategy suggested in long-term perspective emphasises stepping up rates of public investment in order to realise the output projections contained in the Plans, intensification and refinement of agricultural planning strategies, particularly in their local aspects, realisation of the objectives of land reforms in the 20 Point Programme, production support to small farmers and finally, regeneration of employment in the unregistered sector through an appropriate policy framework. Once the strategy for absorption of the available labour force in gainful activities is achieved, the qualitative aspects of the employment situation should change.

2.47. As regards the level of living, the methodology followed in the Draft Fifth Plan has been used for integrating consumption standards with the employment perspective outlined above. The commodity composition of output has been appropriately modified and inter-woven with the structure of output estimated in perspective.

CHAPTER III

RATE AND PATTERN OF GROWTH

In 1974-75, the first year of the Fifth Plan period, Gross Domestic Product grew only by 0.2 per cent over the previous year. There was a remarkable improvement in production in 1975-76 resulting in an estimated growth of above 6 per cent in GDP. During 1976-79 the economy is expected to grow at an annual compound rate of 5.2 per cent. With this annual growth profile, the average annual growth in GDP is estimated at 4.37 per cent in the Fifth Plan.

3.2. The realisation of the objectives of removal of poverty and self reliance in the Fifth Plan has to be viewed in the context of the sharp increase in the prices of imported products like fuel, fertilisers and food. The strategy has therefore to be directed towards accelerated pace of agricultural production, particularly foodgrains, exploitation and optimal use of available energy resources, and production and efficient distribution of critical raw materials and wage goods.

Sectoral Rates of Growth

3.3. Mutually consistent sectoral output levels have been estimated by a system of macro-economic model, 66 sector input-output model and a consumption sub-model. Commoditywise production levels have been estimated by working out their supply demand balances through a series of material balance exercises and making them consistent with the sectoral growth rates obtained through input-output model. Some independent studies at the micro-level for specific commodities have also been carried out to cross-check production levels.

3.4. The input-output matrices for the year 1973-74, the base year of the Fifth Plan, as given in the "Technical Note on the Approach to the Fifth Plan" have been updated to 1974-75 prices to conform to commoditywise production levels for 1973-74 and estimates of macro-economic aggregates provided in the latest White Paper of the Central Statistical Organisation. The consumption proportion matrices have also been updated to 1974-75 prices taking into consideration the data on household consumer expenditure of the 25th Round (1970-71) of the National Sample Survey as well as the estimates of private final consumption expenditure on different broad groups of commodities and services as available in the recent White Paper. For the purpose of projections for 1978-79, some of the input coefficients have been projected on technological and behavioural considerations.

3.5. Exports and government expenditure have been estimated exogenously. Public consumption has been assumed to grow on an average by 10.0 per cent per annum, while exports have been assumed to grow at a rate of 8.5 per cent. Private consumption and imports in the terminal year have been estimated endogenously. The envisaged investment outlay for the remaining years of the Fifth Plan has been appropriately phased out over this period.

3.6. Sectoral rates of growth consistent with the envisaged rate of growth in the gross domestic product over the Fifth Plan have been worked out for the terminal year, 1978-79, of the Fifth Plan through the system of models mentioned earlier. Import substitution has been envisaged in these projections for important sectors to the extent permitted by the production possibilities and capacity utilisation in the domestic economy. The pattern of growth in terms of broad sectors is given in Table 1 and for sixty-six sectors of the economy in Annexure 5. The growth rate in the agricultural and allied sector is estimated at 3.94 per cent. The growth rate of output of the mining sectors is estimated at 12.58 per cent per annum while coal production is expected to grow at a rate of 9.38 per cent and crude oil at 14.68 per cent. The manufacturing sector is expected to grow at a rate of 6.92 per cent. In this sector, fertiliser is expected to grow at 22.26 per cent, cement at 7.19 per cent, and iron and steel at 11.31 per cent. Electricity generation is expected to grow at 10.12 per cent.

3.7. The composition of the gross domestic product in 1973-74 and 1978-79, giving a measure of structural change, amongst some abroad groups of sectors is also given in Table 1 and for 66 sectors in Annexure 5. As expected, the share of agriculture and allied sectors in total gross value added is expected to decline from 50.8 per cent in 1973-74 to 48.15 per cent in 1978-79 and the share of mining and manufacturing as well as other secondary and tertiary sectors is expected to increase.

Table 1. Projected Sectoral Rate of Growth in Gross Value of Output and Gross Value Added at Factor Cost for the Fifth Plan and Sectoral Composition of GVA in 1973–74 and 1978-79

sector	average annual rate of growth (%) 1978-79 over 1973-74		composition of GVA at 1974-75 prices	
	value of output	value added	1973-74	1978-79
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. agriculture	3.94	3.34	50.78	48.15
2. mining and manufacturing	7.10	6.54	15.78	17.49
(a) mining	12.58	11.44	0.99	1.37
(b) manufacturing	6.92	6.17	14.79	16.11
(i) food products	4.63	3.73	2.13	2.07
(ii) textiles	3.45	3.21	3.50	3.31
(iii) wood and paper products	6.75	4.90	0.58	0.59
(iv) leather and rubber products	5.50	2.47	0.16	0.15
(v) chemical products	10.84	10.46	1.84	2.44
(vi) coal and petroleum products	7.63	7.90	0.23	0.27
(vii) non-metallic mineral products	7.40	7.33	1.58	1.82
(viii) basic metals	14.12	13.40	1.09	1.65
(ix) metal products	5.60	4.64	1.08	1.09
(x) non-electrical engineering products	8.40	7.99	0.61	0.73
(xi) electrical engineering products	7.64	6.42	0.60	0.67
(xii) transport equipment	3.73	3.12	0.96	0.90
(xiii) instruments	5.39	4.45	0.03	0.03
(xiv) miscellaneous industries	6.75	4.42	0.38	0.38
3. electricity	10.12	8.15	0.79	0.94
4. construction	5.90	5.18	4.06	4.21
5. transport	4.79	4.70	3.43	3.48
6. services	4.88	4.80	25.16	25.73
7. *total*		*4.37*	*100.00*	*100.00*

3.8. The projected sectoral rates of growth have been translated into physical targets using a detailed system of material balances. For items like coal, crude oil, iron ore and cement, which form independents ectors in the input-output model, the targets have been derived directly from the sectoral growth rates. The targets of some specific commodities have also been cross checked by independent micro-level studies as well as by detailed studies about the completion of projects. The estimated physical outputs of some important items in 1978-79 are presented in Table 2. More detailed estimates for 1978-79 are presented in Annexure 6. The rationale behind the estimated physical output levels for some of the important items is discussed below. In many of the sectors, output targets in 1978-79 are below the levels postulated in the Draft Fifth Plan. This is due to two factors. The base output in 1973-74 actually achieved is in most cases below the levels postulated in the Draft Fifth Plan. Growth of output in 1974-75 was low although there was a significant improvement in 1975-76. Thus, corrections had to be applied to provide for the changes in the base level and the experience in the first two years of the Fifth Plan taken into consideration in the setting of the revised targets.

Table 2. Projections of Physical Output Levels in 1978-79

item	unit	1973-74	1978-79
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)
1. food grains	m.t.	104·7	125
2. coal	m.t.	79·0	124·0
3. iron ore	m.t.	35·7	56·0
4. crude petroleum	m.t.	7·2	14·18
5. cotton cloth			
(a) mill sector	m. metre	4083	4800
(b) decentralised sector	m. metre	3863	4700
6. paper and paper board	th.t.	776	1050
7. newsprint	th.t.	48·7	80·0
8. petroleum products (including lubricants)	m.t.	19·7	27·0
9. nitrogenous fertilisers (N)	th.t.	1058	2900
10. phosphatic fertilisers (P_2O_5)	th.t.	319	770
11. cement	m.t.	14·67	20·8
12. mild steel	m.t.	4·89	8·8
13. aluminium	th.t.	147·9	310·0
14. copper	,,	12·7	37·0
15. zinc	,,	20·8	80·0
16. electricity generation	G.W.H.	72	116-117
17. originating traffic in railways	m.t.		260

3.9. Detailed planning exercises have been carried out for the agricultural sector. Growth of Gross Cropped Areas is forecast on the basis of the relationship between such areas and increase in irrigated area in the past and the postulated increase in area under irrigation. Project level exercises have been conducted for allocation of funds for major and medium irrigation to ensure early completion of on-going projects and for starting new projects in relation to needs in the Sixth Plan period. Funds have been provided for expansion in minor irrigation and strengthening of Ground Water Directorates in States where progress has been slow. Increase in HYV area and fertiliser demands have been carefully estimated. Production potential has been estimated on the basis of yield levels moderated for past experience in the field, in the case of HYV yields, irrigated and unirrigated yields. The production estimates have been cross-checked by the use of yardsticks.

3.10. With increased expectations from off-shore exploration, the indigenous production of crude petroleum is anticipated to be 14.18 million tonnes in 1978-79 as against the target of 12 million tonnes in the Draft Fifth Plan. Even with the restricted consumption of petroleum products the demand for crude oil is placed at 29.0 million tonnes in 1978-79 which would necessitate the imports of around 15.0 million tonnes. The production of petroleum products in 1978-79 is anticipated to be 27 million tonnes as against the target of 34.6 million tonnes in the Draft Plan. On account of the sharp rise in oil prices, deliberate steps have been taken to contain the growth in demand for oil products and to fully exploit alternative sources of energy to replace petroleum products. However, adequate provisions, both of naphtha and fuel oil, have been made for the essential needs of economy e.g. manufacture of nitrogenous fertilisers. Similarly, in view of the importance of road transport in the predominantly rural economy of the country, a substantial increase is assumed in the demand for high speed diesel oil. Reasonably high level of demand has also been assumed in the case of LDO because of its important role in the agricultural development programme. In the light of these considerations, it is estimated that consumption of petroleum products would not exceed a level of 28.5 million tonnes in 1978-79. Thus the level of imports of petroleum products in 1978-79 would be about 1.5 million tonnes.

3.11. The exercises based on demand analysis in the power sector indicate that power generation would have to be increased from 76.6 billion kwhrs in 1974-75 to 118 billion kwhrs gross in 1978-79. These estimates are based on the expected demand in that year from industries and other sectors. The present indication is that an installed capacity of about 30 million kw will be in operation by the end of 1978-79 and the availability of energy is likely to be in the range of 116-117 billion kwhrs. This highlights the need to shorten the construction periods of projects, to transfer power from surplus regions to deficit regions, to improve the efficiency of the power systems (such as reduction of transmission and distribution losses), and to increase utilisation of available capacity to meet the expected growth in demand for power.

3.12. The target of production of coal at 124 million tonnes has been arrived at on the basis of revised estimates of demand for coal. The demand has been analysed on the basis of observed trends in consumption pattern in 1974-75 and the revised estimate of growth in major coal consuming sectors like steel plants, power plants, railways, major industries, domestic sector etc.

3.13. Steel production in 1978-79 is estimated at 8.8 million tonnes as against a domestic demand of 7.75 million tonnes. Due to the large variety of steel products consumed in the country, it may not be possible to match indigenous product-mix with demand for all sizes and sections of steel products. This would necessitate the import of a few sizes of certain steel products. Such imports are not likely to exceed 0.4 million tonnes in 1978-79. The exportable surplus of steel in 1978-79 is accordingly estimated at about 1.5 million tonnes.

3.14. Demand estimates of non-ferrous metals have been obtained by preparing detailed material balances and cross checking them through input-output model. Supplies are based on expected capacity levels checked by project level analysis.

3.15. For projecting fertiliser demand, a careful attempt has been made to isolate the expansion that would be necessitated on account of increased emphasis on irrigation facilities and on the spread of new technology, particularly to new areas. Studies made indicate that fertiliser use is highly sensitive to the availability of irrigation facilities, as also to spread of new technology. These shift factors have been taken into account, as also a moderate increase in dosages, under each category of land. Such analysis has been conducted crop by crop and total fertilizer requirements estimated. These requirements in terms of nutrients for 1978-79 work out to 4.80 million tonnes of NPK, 3.40 million tonnes of N, 0.87 million tonnes of P_2O_5 and 0.53 million tonnes of K_2O. A plant-wise production profile indicates that about 2.9 million tonnes of nitrogen may be produced by 1978-79. The output of P_2O_5 is estimated at 770,000 tonnes. The gap to be met by imports will be 1.13 million tonnes—0.50 million tonnes of N, 0.10 million tonnes of P_2O_5 ond 0.53 million tonnes of K_2O.

3.16. The domestic demand for cement in the terminal year of the Fifth Five Year Plan as worked out by the commodity balance method, taking into account the gross fixed investment in the major economic sectors such as agriculture, power, industry, transport and social services comes to 19.3 million tonnes. Including the export demand as now estimated at 1.5 million tonnes, the total demand for cement goes up to 20.8 million tonnes for 1978-79. These estimates have been cross checked by time series analysis.

3.17. Output of machinery for production of cement, paper and paper board, sugar and rubber products depends on the fresh capacities for the respective commodities to be created by 1978-79 and in the earlier part of Sixth Plan period. Provision has beeen made for the modernisation and replacement needs of the existing plants. In case of certain types of machinery significant exports are possible by 1978-79 and these have been provided for in the machinery output projections. Production levels of other machinery items take into account investment plans, growth of user industries, replacement needs and exports.

3.18. The production of cotton textiles in the organised mill sector is estimated at 4800 million metres in 1978-79 while the production in the decentralised sector is expected to reach 4700 million metres. Shares between cotton and manmade fabrics have been estimated by studies of international cross-sections of consumption of different fibres in relation to income growth. Aggregate demand for textiles has been estimated by using expenditure elasticities and estimated growth in per capita private consumption derived from the macroeconomic balance. Increase in share of decentralised sector is expected during the Fifth Plan period and beyond in view of the importance attached to the handlooms sector and also the relatively faster increase in spinning capacity provided for in the organised sector. With these assumptions, the domestic demand for cotton textfles and manmade fibre fabrics has been estimated. The export demand of cotton textiles has also been taken into consideration and the total demand thus derived for the year 1978-79 is in agreement with the estimated output levels.

3.19. Estimates of railway freight traffic in 1978-79 comprise of the share of rail transport in the movement of coal, raw materials to and finished products from steel plants, exports of iron ore and traffic on account of movement of other major commodities such as foodgrains, fertilizers, POL, cement and railway materials. The proportion of movement of such commodities by rail is estimated on the basis of the trends observed in the past also. The Railways are expected to carry this traffic (260 mt) on the assumption that there would be improvement in operation.

CHAPTER IV

FINANCIAL RESOURCES

1. Financing of the Public Sector Plan

The resources for the Fifth Plan have been re-assessed in consultation with the Ministry of Finance, State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. For the public sector, these are estimated at Rs. 19396 crores for the first three years of the Plan and at Rs. 19907 crores for the next two years, making a total of Rs. 39303 crores for the five-year period. The estimates for 1974-75 are at current prices while those for the subsequent years are at 1975-76 prices. The total for five-years would undergo a slight change if the resources for 1974-75 were also re-computed in terms of 1975-76 prices.

4.2. The above estimates do not take into account the provision for inventories and the internal resources of public financial institutions utilised for their own investment in fixed assets, as it was decided, subsequent to the formulation of the Draft Fifth Plan, to keep outside the Plan inventory changes and investment of public financial institutions in their own fixed assets. Additions to inventories in the Public Sector during the Fifth Plan period are now estimated at around Rs. 3000 crores. Taking this into account, the total development outlay in the public sector would work out to about Rs. 42300 crores. In money terms, this shows an increase of Rs. 5050 crores over the estimate in the Draft Fifth Plan. If adjustment is also made for internal resources of public financial institutions utilised for their own investment in fixed assets, the increase will be approximately Rs. 5150 crores. The estimate in the Draft Plan was, however, in terms of 1972-73 prices. If allowance is made for the rise in prices since then, the resources in real terms would be lower than anticipated earlier.

4.3. In view of the paramount need to promote growth with stability, the Plan has to be financed in a non-inflationary manner. This will call for strict fiscal descipline, further improvement in the performance of public enterprises, additional resource mobilisation and restraint on consumption, especially of the more affluent sections of the community. Monetary policy will have to be synchronised with fiscal policy in order to check undue expansion of the aggregate monetary demand. It is becoming more and more clear that alongside planning of investment outlays, there has to be concurrent planning of credit, so that it is more purposefully regulated and kept within strict limits consistent with the requirements of increasing production. At the same time, it will be necessary to realise fully the production targets indicated in the Plan ; this is of crucial importance from the point of view of resource generation as well as maintaining conditions of price stability. Public distribution system will have to be enlarged and strengthened and it would be necessary to bring in a comprehsnsive system for stabilising the prices of essential commodities and eliminating short-term and speculative price fluctuations. With substantial food-stocks and foreign exchange reserves, the Government is now in a much better position to deal effectively with any possible adverse development in relation to the price situation, but strict vigilance and monitoring of economic trends and development would be neccessary so that prompt remedial measures are taken when necessary.

4.4. The detailed scheme of financing the Fifth Plan in the public sector in set out in the Table on next page. Seperate estimates for the Centre and the States are given in Annexures 7 and 8.

4.5. It will be seen that domestic budgetary resources are expected to provide Rs. 32,115 crores, or 81.7 per cent of the total resources required for financing the Plan. External assistance would account for Rs. 5834 crores, or 14.9 per cent of the Plan outlay. However, in view of the sharp rise in import prices of investment and intermediate goods, the effective contribution of external assistance in sustaining investment in real terms has been lower than would appear from this calculation. The balance of the Plan outlay amounting to 3.4 per cent of the total would be met through deficit financing. Brief comments on individual items of financing are given below.

Balance from Current Revenues

4.6. At 1973-74 rates of taxation, the balance for the Plan from the current revenues of the Central and State Governments in the first three years is estimated at Rs. 3338 crores. This is much below the original expectation, due mainly to revision of emoluments of Government employees, school teachers and employees of local bodies following the steep rise in prices, higher cost of materials, larger food and export subsidies and increased burden of debt service. The tax and non-tax revenues of the Central and State Governments have also been more buoyant, but this could offset only part of the increase in the non-Plan expenditure.

4.7. For the next two years, the balance from current revenues at 1973-74 rates of taxation is estimated at Rs. 1563 crores. This takes into account the normal growth of tax and non-tax revenue as a result of the anticipated growth of production and incomes and allows for only minimum increases in non-Plan expenditure. Provision for food subsidy has been made at the existing rates in view of the imperative need to stabilise the prices of essential commodities.

Estimates of Financial Resources for the Fifth Plan

(Rs. crores)

	draft Fifth Plan	first 3 years, 1974-77	next 2 years, 1977-79	revised Fifth Plan, 1974-79
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I. *domestic budgetary resources*	*33807*	*15208*	*16907*	*32115*
1. balance from current revenues at 1973-74 rates of taxation	7348	3338	1563	4901
2. gross surplus of public enterprises at 1973-74 fares, freights and tariffs	*5988*	*624*	*225*	*849*
(a) railways	649	(—)1005	(—)813	(—)1818
(b) posts and telegraphs	842	181	199	380
(c) others	4497	1448	839	2287
3. market borrowings of Government, public enterprises and local bodies	7232	3030	2849	5879
4. small savings	1850	1092	930	2022
5. state provident funds	1280	1050	937	1987
6. term-loans from financial institutions (net)	895	340	288	628
7. commercial credit from banks	1185	[1]	[1]	[1]
8. Internal resources of public financial institutions for own investment in fixed assets	90	[1]	[1]	[1]
9. miscelleneous capital receipts [net]	1089	(—)556	1112	556
10. additional resource mobilisation	6850	6290	8403	14693
(a) *centre*	*4300*	*3773*	*4721*	*8494*
(i) 1974-77 measures	—	3773	3821	7594
(ii) 1977-79 measures	—	—	900	900
(b) *states*	*2550*	*2517*	*3682*	*6199*
(i) 1974-77 measures	—	2517	2981	5498
(ii) 1977-79 measures	—	—	701[2]	701[2]
11. borrowings against utilisation of foreign exchange reserves	—	—	600	600
II. External assistance (net)				
(a) other than oil and special credits	2443	2526	2400	5834
(b) oil and special credits		908		
III. deficit financing	1000	754	600	1354
IV. *aggregate resources*	*37250*	*19396*	*19907*	*39303*

[1] Subsequent to the formulation of the Draft Fifth Plan, it was decided to keep these resources as well as the outlays corresponding to them outside the Plan.

[2] Includes some amount to be raised through better collection of taxes and other Government dues and economies in non-plan expenditure.

4.8. On the basis indicated above, the total of the balances from current revenues for the Fifth Plan at 1973-74 rates of taxation comes to Rs. 4901 crores as against the original estimate of Rs. 7348 crores. The Central and State Governments and their enterprises have, however, undertaken additional resource mobilisation far in excess of the target in the Draft Fifth Plan. Credit for this has been taken separately.

Contribution of Railways

4.9. Based on fares and freight in 1973-74, the contribution of railways towards the financing of the development programme in the first three years of the Fifth Plan is estimated at Rs. (-) 1005 crores. The sharp deterioration in the contribution as compared to the original anticipation is attributable in a fair measure to slow growth of traffic, increase in working expenses due to revision of emoluments of railway employees and rise in the prices of fuel, stores, etc. and higher interest payments.

4.10. Taking into account the increase in freight traffic, which is expected to rise from an estimated 230 million tonnes in 1976-77 to about 260 million tonnes in 1978-79 and allowing for further improvement in operational efficiency, the contribution of railways to the Plan is the next two years on the basis of fares and freight in 1973-74 has been taken at (-) Rs. 813 crores. On this basis, the total for the Fifth Plan works out to (-) Rs. 1818 crores. However, the measures taken by the Railways in the first 3 years are expected to yield Rs. 2393 crores over the Fifth Plan period. Thus, at the existing fares and freight the total contribution of railways to the Plan is estimated at Rs. 575 crores. Credit for the yield from the revision of railway fares and freight has been taken separately under additional resource mobilisation.

Contribution of Posts and Telegraphs

4.11. The contribution of posts and telegraphs at 1973-74 rates of postal and telecommunication charges is estimated at Rs. 181 crores for the first three years. This too reflects the impact of revision of emoluments of postal employees and increased cost of materials purchased by Posts and Telegraphs. For the next two years, such contribution is estimated at Rs. 199 crores, so that the total for the Fifth Plan works out to Rs, 380 crores. If account is also taken of the additional revenue raised by the Posts and Telegraphes through revision of postal and telecommunication rates so far, the aggregate contribution to the Plan would work out to Rs. 1114 crores.

Contribution of other Public enterprises

4.12. The contribution of non-departmental enterprises of the Central Government is estimated at Rs. 1615 crores for the first three years. There has been a marked improvement in their performance due to better capacity utilisation and improved operational efficiency. Assuming that this trend will continue, their contibution for the next two years, on the basis of the existing pricing policies, has been taken at Rs. 1375 crores. The total for the Fifth Plan thus comes to Rs. 2990 crores.

4.13. The contribution of State Government enterprises, mainly State Electricity Boards and Road Transport Corporations, is estimated, at 1973-74 tariffs and rates, at (-) Rs. 167 crores for the first three years. Taking into account the anticipated generation and sale of power and the growth of road traffic, such contribution for the next two years has been taken at (-) Rs. 536 crores, making a total of (-) Rs. 703 crores for the Fifth Plan period as a whole. The deterioration in the contribution as compared to the estimates in the Draft Fifth Plan is due mainly to sharp increase in establishment costs and higher prices of fuels, spares and other materials. These enterprises have, however, gone in for further resource mobilisation which is expected to yield Rs. 2364 crores over the Fifth Plan period. Credit for this amount has been taken under additional resource mobilisation.

Market Borrowings

4.14. Net market borrowings by the Central and State Governments, State entreprises and local bodies during the first three years of the Plan are estimated at Rs. 3030 crores. Taking into account the likely further growth of bank deposits and the investible resources of the Life Insurance Corporation and Employees Provident Fund, such borrowings for the next two years have been taken at Rs. 2849 crores. This assumes investment of a higher proportion of the net accretion to bank deposits in Government and other approved securities, since the additional requirement of bank credit for food stocks in these years is not expected to be of a large order. However, while meeting the genuine requirements of the commercial sector, it will be necessary, as already mentioned, to observe strict disipline and restraint in the matter of credit expansion. Any excess liquidity in the banking system will have to be frozen through a flexible and timely use of monetary policy. Similarly, any return flow of bank funds from the Food Corporation will have to be dealt with as part of the overall problem of monetary management. In no case, can it be allowed to lead to any expansion of bank credit for non-priority or inessential purposes.

Small Savings

4.15. Net collections of small savings in the first three years of the Plan are estimated at Rs. 1092 crores. Taking into account recent trends and other relevent factors, the estimate for the next two years has been taken at Rs. 930 crores; this will call for concerted efforts to increase small savings.

State Provident Funds

4.16. Net receipts from State provident funds in the first three years of the Plan are estimated at Rs. 1050 crores. For the next two years, these have been taken at Rs. 937 crores, inclusive of the credit on account of the payment into provident funds of the first instalment of the DA being impounded in the current year under the extended scheme of compulsory savings, together with interest thereon.

Term-loans from Financial Institutions

4.17. For the first three years, such loans are estimated at Rs. 340 crores. For the next two years, gross loans of the LIC to State Electricity Boards as also for water supply and sewerage schemes have been calculated by applying a growth rate of 10 per cent to the current year's allocations. The same procedure has been adopted in the case of REC loans. LIC loans to State Governments for housing have been tentatively taken at the current year's level for each of next two years. The actual allocation will be determined in consultation with the LIC as part of the Annual Plan exercise. Loans from the Reserve Bank for participation in the share capital of cooperatives are based on assessment of the States' requirements in this respect. The total gross loans for the next two years have been taken at Rs. 485 crores. After providing for repayments, the net loans come to Rs. 288 crores. On this basis, the total net loans in the Fifth Plan would amount to Rs. 628 crores.

Miscellaneous Capital Receipts

4.18. These reflect the net result of receipts and disbursements under a number of budget heads. The major sources of receipts are loan recoveries from households, special deposits by the Employees' Provident Fund and other non-Government provident funds and net accretion to other deposits and funds, while the major disbursements are loans for non-Plan purposes and capital outlays outside the Plan, including outlay on State trading. The estimates for 1976-77 also take into account special borrowing of Rs, 480 crores from the Reserve Bank against compulsory deposits.

4.19. It may be noted that loans and other assistance to the Rural Electrification Corporation are being reckoned as non-Plan disbursement for the purpose of calculating net miscellaneous capital receipts. Since loans by this Corporation are treated as part of the States' Plan resources, assistance to it by the Centre has to be reckoned as non-Plan in order to avoid double counting.

4.20. For the first three years of the Plan, the miscellaneous items on capital account are expected to involve a net outgo of Rs. 556 crores, due mainly to large outlay on account of fertiliser transactions, substantial loans to public enterprises to meet their losses and budget support to the Rural Electrification Corporation and Food Corporation.

4.21. Net miscellaneous capital receipts for the next two years are estimated at Rs. 1112 crores. These take into account anticipated receipts from compulsory deposits, special deposits of the Employees' Provident Fund and other non-Government provident funds, etc. and allow for necessary budget support to the Rural Electrification Corporation. The aggregate net miscellaneous capital receipts over the Fifth Plan period work out to Rs. 556 crores. This represents the net result of an inflow of Rs. 2222 crores at the Centre and outflow of Rs. 1666 crores in the States. The net outflow in the States is explained largely by loan repayments to the Centre. The same factor along with the anticipated receipts from compulsory deposits and special deposits of provident funds account for the large inflow at the Centre in spite of heavy non-Plan disbursements.

Additional Resource Mobilisation

4.22. The measures adopted by the Central and State Governments and their enterprises during the first three years (inclusive of some measures which are yet to be brought into force) are expected to yield more than Rs. 13,000 crores over the Fifth Plan period, which is only a little less than twice the level of Rs. 6850 crores indicated in the draft Plan (Annexure 9). The increase is shared by the Centre and the States.

4.23. The scheme of financing envisages further resource mobilisation of Rs. 900 crores (inclusive of States' share) by the Central Government and its enterprises over the next two years. Besides, the State Governments and their enterprises are expected to raise additional resources of Rs. 701 crores, inclusive of some amount which is expected to be raised through better collection of taxes and other Government dues and economies in non-Plan expenditure.

4.24. At the Centre, some reliance may have to be placed on indirect taxes. Such taxes may have to be used selectively for achieving certain policy objectives, e. g. curbing conspicuous consumption, promoting economic use of scarce resources and mopping up windfall profits in certain lines of activity. Rationalisation of the pricing policies of public enterprises would also be necessary in order to bring prices in better alignment with costs. Selective taxation of commodities and adjustments in product prices would involve only a sectional rise in prices and, given overall monetary restraint, there need be no significant impact on the general price level. In any case, the alternative to raising additional resources would be increased resort to deficit financing. This would inevitably lead to a general rise in prices and affect more seriously the vulnerable sections of the cemmunity. In a sense, therefore, there is hardly any choice in the matter of additional taxation and rationalisation of pricing policies of public enterprises.

4.25. Recently, a Committee has been set up to review the existing structure of indirect taxes—Central, State and Local, and to advise the Government on the measures to be taken in this field. The recommendations of the Committee should help in rationalising and improving this structure in conformity with the normal canons of taxation.

4.26. In the case of States, there is need as well as scope for raising further resources from the agricultural sector. Large public investments have been made for the development of agriculture, but there has been no commensurate increase in the contribution of the agriculturists towards the financing of these investments. The incidence of land revenue is very low, the average rate being about Rs. 6 per acre. Besides, the system is not progressive. Mobilisation of voluntary savings from rural areas by financial institutions is also far from adequate. In view of the increase in agricultural production and incomes and guaranteed support prices for major agricultural products, it would seem reasonable to call upon the agricultural sector, particularly the affluent section of the rural community, to make a larger contribution towards the financing of the development effort. It is, therefore, necessary to take further measures to raise additional resources through agri-cultural taxation.

4.27. There is also need for revision of irrigation rates and electricity tariffs. The State Governments are incurring heavy losses on irrigation works. In 1976-77, the loss on commercial irrigation is estimated at Rs. 235 crores. In certain States, receipts from irrigation are not sufficient even to cover working expenses, leave apart interest payments and depreciation provision. This, in effect, amounts to subsidising of farmers who benefit from the irrigation facilities provided by Government. It is the more affluent farmers who benefit more from the subsidy. It is, therefore, imperative to adopt suitable measures for reducing progressively the losses on irrigation works and ultimately eliminating these altogether.

4.28. A number of State Electricity Boards are also incurring substantial losses. In 1975-76, 15 State Electricity Boards incurred losses estimated at a total of Rs. 130 crores. In spite of further tarriff revision, 12 State Electricity Boards expect to incur an aggregate loss of Rs. 106 crores in the current year. It is, therefore, necessary to adopt appropriate measures, including revision of electricity, tariffs for reducing these losses and achieving a reasonable rate of return on investment in power projects. The rates for rural electric supply also need to be reviewed in order to reduce or eliminate the subsidy wherever feasible.

4.29. In certain States, Road Transport Corporations are also incurring losses or making only a small profit. It is necessary to augment their revenues through suitable revision of fares. Besides, the other sources of revenue will have to be exploited more intensively and effectively.

Borrowing Against Utilisation of Foreign Exchange Reserves

4.30. The foreign exchange position is quite comfortable and the reserves have increased substantially. It would, therefore, seem desirable to draw down these reserves by about Rs. 600 crores in the next two years in order to raise additional resources for the Plan. Accordingly, credit has been taken for an amount of Rs. 600 crores by way of borrowing from Reserve Bank during these years against drawing down of the foreign exchange reserves. The additional imports will have to be carefully planned so as to help in increasing investment capacities in core sectors and stabilising prices of essential commodities. The precise areas in which additional imports could be effected will have to be looked into continuously. However, the main accent of the policy should be on stabilising the prices of essential commodities. Even if sales of such imported commodities do not yield profits and involve subsidy in some cases, the utilisation of foreign exchange reserves will result in a net addition to real resources to sustain the Plan. The interests of domestic producers could be effectively taken care of by ensuring that the issue prices of imported commodities tend to be at par with those of domestic materials. This would avoid any artificial depression of prices and possible consequential dis-incentive to domestic producers.

4.31. The above strategy, it must be emphasised, is intended for normal years. Should there be any year of unfavourable crops, necessitating larger imports of foodgrains and raw materials, the import policy in respect of other commodities will have to be suitably modified.

External Assistance

4.32. Following the hike in oil prices and a sharp increase in the import prices of certain other important commodities like fertilisers and foodgrains, India's balance of payments came under heavy pressure during 1974-75, necessitating recoursoe to larger external assistance. The total net external assistance in that year, inclusive of oil credits (but excluding drawings on IMF and utilisation of the Oil Facility which are not reflected in Government budget) amounted to Rs. 758 crores. In the following year, net external assistance, inclusive of oil credits and special assistance from Iran, went up to Rs. 1389 crores. For the current year, the Budget Estimates place such assistance at Rs. 1287 crores. The total for the first three years thus comes to Rs. 3434 crores. For the next two years, it has been taken at Rs. 1200 crores a year, or a total of Rs. 2400 crores, on the basis of the balance of payments requirements. The total for the Fifth Plan period would work out to Rs. 5834 crores.

Deficit Financing *

4.33. Deficit financing has been reduced significantly from the beginning of the Fifth Plan period. In 1974-75, it amounted to Rs. 654 crores. A substantial part of this was, however, on account of payments for stocks in hand of

* Figures cf deficit financing indicated here relate to changes in Government indebtedness (both long-term and short-tetm) to the Reserve Bank of India.

imported food and fertilisers. As both these commodities were purchased abroad by drawing down foreign exchange reserves, the payments under reference had no impact on money supply. The remaining deficit was much lower than in the preceding years—Rs. 775 crores in 1973-74, Rs. 848 crores in 1972-73 and Rs. 710 crores in 1971-72. This helped materially in bringing the inflationary forces under control. In 1975-76, there was actually a surplus of Rs. 206 crores. This helped in further strengthening the price stability. The latest estimates for the current year indicate a deficit of Rs. 306 crores. On this basis, the total for the first three years comes to Rs. 754 crores.

4.34. The estimates for the next two years take credit for deficit financing of Rs. 300 crores a year. Given effective and efficient short-term and medium-term management of the economy along the lines indicated earlier, this order of deficit financing is not expected to generate any additional inflationary pressures. With sizeable buffer stocks of foodgrains and comfortable foreign exchange situation, the Government is now in much better position to maintain conditions of price stability, but the emerging economic situation will need to be continuously watched in order to take prompt corrective action when necessary.

Central Assistance

4.35. The Central assistance allocated to the States for the first three years adds up to Rs. 3131 crores. The normal Central assistance was kept at 1973-74 level for the first two years and increased by 10 per cent over that level for each State, except Sikkim, for 1976-77. Assistance to Sikkim is being given on the basis of the assessment of its requirements. Besides, advance Plan assistance has been given to certain States for meeting the gap in their resources for funding the inescapable requirements of Plan outlay in core sectors. Further, advance Plan assistance was given for accelerating the implementation of selected irrigation and power projects in 1975-76. Following the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission, advance Plan assistance is also being given for development works taken up by the States in connection with relief from natural calamities.

4.36. For the Fifth Plan period as a whole, the total Central assistance has been taken at Rs. 6000 crores. Of this, Rs. 450 crores is proposed to be allocated for hill and tribal areas and the NEC. Besides, it seems reasonable to keep apart some amount for providing extra assistance to the States in respect of State Plan schemes financed with IDA/World Bank assistance. The State Governments have been pointing out that in the case of such schemes, the IDA/World Bank insist on incurring certain order of outlay within a specified period, thereby imposing an additional burden on State Budgets in the Plan period whereas the external assistance accrues to the Central budget. Taking the various factors into consideration, it was agreed last year to provide to the States for that year extra Central assistance amounting to 25 per cent of IDA/World Bank disbursements in respect of the State Plan projects assisted by them. In the rest of the

Plan period also, it would seem desirable to give extra Central assistance to the extent of 15-25 per cent of IDA/World Bank disbursements in respect of the State Plan projects assisted by them, depending on the resources position of the States concerned. On the whole, it seems sufficient to reserve an amount of Rs. 100 crores for this purpose during the Fifth Plan period as a whole. The remaining amount of Rs. 5450 crores is proposed to be allocated among the States on the basis of up-dated calculations in terms of the Gadgil formula.

4.37. It will be recalled that a lump sum allocation was made for Jammu and Kashmir, Assam and Nagaland under the Gadgil formula. Accordingly, it is proposed to make a lump sum allocation for the Fifth Plan period for these states and Himachal Pradesh, other North Eastern States and Sikkim which became States after the Gadgil formula was evolved. The balance of the Central assistance would be distributed among the remaining States on the basis of up-dated calculations in terms of the Gadgil formula. For this purpose, the CSO has made available comparable estimates of per capita income of the States during the three-year period 1970-71 to 1972-73. Advance Plan assistance given to the States would be adjusted from the total entitlement worked out for them for the Plan period as a whole in order to arrive at the amount to be allocated for the next two years.

4.38. It may be recalled that 8 per cent of the Central assistance in the next two years is to be specifically earmarked against performance in Family Planning. Primarily, this will regulate the releases. There will be some saving due to some States not reaching the targets, which will get distributed amongst others. The amounts involved, however, would be small and are not expected to affect significantly the scheme of financing.

4.39. Central assistance is being given in the form of block grants and loans. It is proposed to continue the existing pattern of assistance, viz. 30 per cent grant and 70 per cent loan along with the liberalised patterns in force for hill States and hill and tribal areas.

2. Saving and Investment

4.40. The revised estimates for the Fifth Five Year Plan envisage a total investment of Rs. 63751 crores. As in the case of Plan outlay and resources, the estimates for 1974-75 are at prices prevailing in that year while those for the subsequent years are at 1975-76 prices. The investment is to be financed by domestic savings of Rs. 58320 crores and a net inflow of Rs. 5431 crores from the rest of the world Thus over 91 per cent of the total investment would be financed from domestic savings as compared to only 84 per cent estimated for the Fourth Plan.

4.41 The distribution of the investment between the public and the private sectors is as under :

Public Sector	Rs. 36703* crores
Private Sector	Rs. 27048 crores
Total	Rs. 63751 crores

*Includes inventories.

4.42. As stated earlier, the total provision for Plan outlay in the Public Sector is Rs. 39303 crores. Of this Rs.5700 crores represent current development outlay while the balance of Rs. 33603 crores is for investment. Adding to this investment an estimated amount of Rs. 3000 crores for inventories, and Rs. 100 crores for investment of public financial institutions in their own fixed assets, the total Public Sector investment works out to Rs. 36703 crores. Thus, of the aggregate investment under the Fifth Plan about 58 per cent will be in the Public Sector and the rest of 42 per cent will be in the Private Sector.

Domestic Savings

4.43. The broad details of the estimates of domestic savings by generating sectors are given in Annexure 10. The summary position is as under :

Domestic Savings by Generating Sectors

(Rs. crores)

sector	savings
(0)	(1)
1. *public sector*	15028
(a) central and state budgets	8536
(b) central and state non-deptt enterprises	6492
2. *financial institutions*	*1263*
(a) Reserve Bank of India	841
(b) others	422
3. *private sector*	*42029*
(a) private corporate non-fin. sector	5373
(b) cooperative non-credit instt.	175
(c) household sector	36481
4. *total domestic savings*	*58320*

Of the aggregate domestic savings of Rs. 58320 crores about 27 per cent amounting to Rs. 15994 crores will be contributed by the public sector comprising government administration, departmental and non-departmental undertakings, and public financial institutions. The balance of about 73 per cent is accounted for by the private sector comprising corporate enterprises, cooperatives and households. The average rate of domestic saving is estimated to rise from 14.4 per cent of GNP in 1973-74 at 1973-74 prices to 15.9 per cent in 1978-79 at 1975-76 prices. The marginal saving rate based on GNP and domestic savings estimates for 1973-74 converted to 1975-76 prices is estimated at 26 per cent.

4.44. The basic strategy of the Fifth Plan continues to aim at a higher rate of growth of saving in the Public Sector. Accordingly, public savings are projected to grow from 2.5 per cent of GNP in 1973-74 to 4.6 per cent of GNP in 1978-79. Correspondingly, the private savings, though considerably higher by over 40 per cent in nominal terms than the 1973-74 level, are estimated to decline as a proportion of GNP marginally from 11.9 per cent in 1973-74 to 11.3 per cent in 1978-79. The details of the estimates of public and private disposable income and saving are given in Annexures 11 and 12. The estimates of savings by Sectors are shown below :

Domestic Savings by Sector of Origin 1973-74 and 1978-79

sector	savings (rupees crores)		per cent of GNP	
	at 1973-74 prices 1973-74	at 1975-76 prices 1978-79	1973-74	1978-79
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. *public sector*	*1423*	*4045*	*2.5*	*4.6*
(i) government	772	2704	1.4	3.1
(ii) autonomous public enterprises	651	1341	1.1	1.5
2. *private sector*	*6824*	*9868*	*11.9*	*11.3*
(i) corporate	821	1268	1.4	1.4
(ii) cooperative	65	95	0.1	0.1
(iii) household	5938	8505	10.4	9.8
3. *total*	*8247*	*13913*	*14.4*	*15.9*

Government Savings

4.45. Aggregate savings of the Government Administration sector including departmental enterprises are estimated to improve from 1.4 to 3.1 per cent of GNP i.e. by 1.7 percentage points over the Fifth Plan period. In absolute terms

Government disposable income is estimated to rise from Rs. 6241 crores in 1973-74 to Rs. 13297 crores in 1978-79 while Government savings are estimated to grow from Rs. 772 crores to Rs. 2704 crores during this period.

Autonomous Public Enterprises

4.46. Savings of the autonomous public enterprises comprise retained profits and depreciation provision of these enterprises. There has been considerable expansion of public sector investment in such undertakings since the Second Five Year Plan. The return from these enterprises has been rising albeit gradually. It is necessary that these enterprises contribute to the domestic savings in magnitudes commensurate with the investment made. Considering all relevant factors the savings of these enterprises are projected to grow from Rs. 651 crores i.e. 1.1 per cent of GNP in 1973-74 to Rs. 1341 crores i.e. 1.5 per cent of the GNP in 1978-79.

Investment and Saving in the Private Sector

4.47. The resources available for Private Sector investment out of the savings of this sector are estimated at Rs. 27048 crores. The details of the estimates are as under :

	amount (Rs. crores)
(0)	(1)
1. own savings	42326
(i) corporate	5373
(ii) cooperative (non-credit)	175
(iii) households	36481
(iv) financial institutions	297
2. net transfers to other sectors	15278
(i) domestic sector	15086
(ii) rest of the world	192
3. total resource available (1-2)	*27048*

Transfers from the Public Sector to the Private Sector for investment purposes would add to these resources. Provision for such transfers is included in the Plan outlay of the Public Sector.

Private Corporate Savings

4.48. Private corporate savings are estimated to grow from Rs. 821 crores in 1973-74 to Rs. 1268 crores in 1978-79 i.e. at a compound rate of about 9 per cent per annum. The estimates of retained profits and depreciation have been made on the basis of anticipated increase in gross value added and growth of gross fixed investment in this sector.

4.49. About 37 per cent of the total private corporate savings would accrue through retained profits and the balance of about 63 per cent would emerge from the depreciation provision. The following table indicates the growth of private corporate savings from 1973-74 to 1978-79.

	Saving (Rs. crores)		Percent of GNP	
	1973-74	1978-79	1973-74	1978-79
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
retained profits	337	467	0.6	0.5
depreciation	484	801	0.8	0.9
total	*821*	*1268*	*1.4*	*1.4*

Household Savings

4.50. The savings of the household sector comprise net increase in financial assets and direct investment in the creation of physical assets. The increase in the net savings of the households in the form of financial assets during the Fifth Plan is estimated at Rs. 18835 crores as shown below :

Increase in Net Financial Assets of the Households during the Fifth Plan Period.

	amount (Rs. crores)
(0)	(1)
1. deposits	12213
(i) *commercial* banks	10438
(ii) cooperatives	1045
(iii) non-banking companies	680
(Iv) term financing institutions	30
(v) private corporate financial companies	20
2. currency	1216
3. *life insurance corporation-life fund*	2186
4. provident funds	5062
(i) employees provident fund	2522
(ii) state provident funds	1987
(*iii*) others	553
5. private corporate and coop. shares and debentures including units.	657
6. govt. obligations- small saving, debts, deposits and misc.i tems	3746
7. total increase in gross financial assets	25080
8. less increase in financial liabilities	(−) 6245
9. net increase in financial assets	18835

The estimates of increase in the various constituents of gross financial assets and liabilities are based on the latest Reports, other available data and the observed trends in the past.

4.51. The direct investment of the households in physical assets has been estimated following the C.S.O. methodology of estimating gross capital formation under construction, machinery and equipment and changes in stocks, and deducting therefrom the savings of the various sectors-Public, Corporate, Cooperative, Rest of the world and households financial. The estimate of investment in construction has been made on the basis of commodity inputs and the observed relation between value added and investment in the Sector. However, due to Jack of data, and conceptual difficulties, Kutcha construction requiring mainly labour inputs has not been taken into account. The estimated investment in machinery and equipment is based on the end use of the projected levels of goods. Estimates of changes in stocks have been worked out on the basis of observed relationship between fixed investment and inventory requirements and cross tested with other available indicators. The total household savings in physical assets are estimated at Rs. 17646 crores during the Fifth Plan period.

Inflow from the Rest of the World

4.52. The net inflow from rhe rest of the world for financing the current account deficit in the balance of payments is estimated at Rs. 5431 crores as shown below :

		amount (Rs. crores)
(0)		(1)
inflow		
1. gross external assistance		9052
2. commercial credits		
outflow		
1. IMF (net)	(+)	115
2. repayments of debt services	(—)	2465
3. aid to foreign countries	(—)	494
4. others	(—)	473
5. changes in reserves-increase (—)	(—)	304
net inflow		*5431*

3 Balance of Payments

Review 1974-76

4.53. The momentum of growth in exports witnessed during the last two years of the Fourth Plan, continued in the first two years of the Fifth Plan. Exports rose to Rs. 3329 crores in 1974-75, registering a growth rate of 32 per cent and further rose to Rs. 3942 crores in 1975-76 recording a growth rate of 18 per cent. Imports aggregated to Rs. 4519 crores in 1974-75 as against Rs. 2955 crores in 1973-74. Imports further rose to Rs. 5158 crores in 1975-76, showing an increase of 14 per cent over the previous year. Annxures 13 and 14 show the composition of exports and imports respectively in the first two years of the Fifth Plan.

4.54. India's terms of trade have deteriorated sharply since 1973-74, mostly due to the hike in prices of food, fertilisers and POL. With 1968-69 as base, the unit value indices of imports of these three items shot up from 182, 91 and 334 in 1973-74 to 229, 173 and 736 in 1974-75, and to 276, 167 and 829 in 1975-76, respectively. The terms of trade index which showed improvement in the first four years of the Fourth Plan, fell steeply from 124 in 1972-73 to 106, 77 and 70 in the next three years respectively.

4.55. Data on foreign exchange reserves are reproduced below :

(Rs. crores)

Year	total reserves	movements
(0)	(1)	(2)
1973-74	947	
1974-75	969	+22
1975-76	1885	+916

The growth in foreign exchange reserves during 1975-76 was to a large extent due to substantial inflows of private remittances through official channels consequent upon government measures against smuggling and illegal dealings in foreign exchange.

Fifth Plan Projections

4.56. The revised projections of the balance of payments for the Fifth Plan period take into account both continuing and related factors having a bearing onthe rate and pattern of growth. The estimates of the balance are summarised below :

(Rs. crores)

	as envisaged in the draft Fifth Plan	as worked out now
current account	*(—) 2231*	*(—) 5431*
capital account	2231	5431
(1) trade		
(i) exports	12580	21722
(ii) imports	(—) 14100	(—) 28524
(iii) trade balance	(—) 1520	(—) 6802
(2) services (net)	94	431
(3) current transfers (net)	326	2377
(4) investment income (net)		
(i) debt service	(—) 911	(—) 1180
(ii) other than debt services	(—) 220	(—) 257

(1) private capital	(—)	86	(—)	210
(2) banking capital (net)			(+)	45
(3) official capital (net)	(—)	45	(—)	174
(4) debt service	(—)	1646	(—)	2465
(5) I.M.F. (net)		—	(+)	115
(6) assistance to foreign countries (net)	(—)	300	(—)	494
(7) lags between export shipments and receipts	(—)	100	(—)	134
(8) commercial credits (gross)		400		
(9) external assistance (gross)		4008	(+)	9052
(10) movement in foreign exchange reserves ; increase (—)		—	(—)	304

The revised estimates for the Fifth Plan period indicate a trade deficit of Rs. 6802 crores. The invisibles transactions (including interest payments) are expected to result in a net inflow of Rs. 1371 crores. The current account deficit is thus expected to be of the order of Rs. 5431 crores. The capital transactions are anticipated to result in a net outflow of Rs. 3371 crores of which debt repayment is Rs. 2465 crores. A gross external inflow inclusive of external assistance and commercial credits of Rs. 9052 crores is assumed for the Fifth Plan period.

Net Aid

4.57. As indicated above, the gross external inflow required by the economy during the Plan period is now estimated at Rs. 9052 crores. Taking into account the debt service obligation of Rs. 3645 crores (Rs. 1180 crores of interest payments and Rs. 2465 crores of repayments of loans), the net inflow to be utilised will be Rs. 5407 crores. In the Fifth Plan projections, a provision of Rs. 494 crores has been made for net aid to foreign countries. Setting off this amount, the balance that will be available to meet the various foreign exchange requirements would be only Rs. 4913 crores.

Exports

4.58. Earnings from exports during Fifth Plan period are estimated at Rs. 21722 crores. Annexure 15 gives the break-up of exports by major commodities. In real terms the rate of growth in exports works out to 8.5 per cent per annum for the whole Plan period. The revised projected rate is higher than that envisaged in the Draft Plan and is explained partly by the higher growth rates already achieved during the first two years of the Fifth Plan. In projecting future growth rates account has been taken of the high unit value items especially amongst non-traditional export items such as ready-made garments, engineering goods and leather manufactures. As far as export projections of iron and steel and sugar are concerned, they have been worked out after taking into account expected capacity utilisation, production and domestic demand and the emerging markets. Rice and cement are expected to contribute to higher level of export earnings mainly due to the new markets.

4.59. By the end of the Fifth Plan, engineering goods are projected to emerge as the single most important group of items of export. The markets for engineering goods are expanding rapidly and there has been diversification in these exports both in terms of commodities and markets. In textiles, expansion of exports will be sustained in the area of ready-made garments and in leather, additional exports are expected from finished leather as well as leather manufactures. In marine products with our long coastline the potential is indeed vast. Since domestic demand is not a constraint and world exports are expanding at a rapid rate and infrastructure facilities are available, exports can be stepped up considerably during the Fifth Plan period.

4.60. In traditional items of export such as tea, coffee, jute manufactures, spices, coir manufactures etc. modest increases are projected. For Indian handicrafts, there are vast markets in western countries and with better marketing and organisational effort, it should be possible to better the trend in growth rate.

4.61. During the Fifth Plan period the objective of export promotion should be to further strengthen the 'leading' sectors of growth. Exports which are capable of competing without subsidy will have to he given preference and capacity for their production increased.

Imports

4.62. Imports in the Fifth Plan period are now estimated at Rs. 28524 crores. Annexure 16 gives break-up of imports by major commodities. Of the total imports, POL accounts for Rs. 6280 crores (22%) ; metal products, machinery and transport equipment, Rs. 6034 crores (21%) ; steel and non-ferrous metals area and scrap Rs. 2347 crores (8%) ; and fertilisers and raw materials for fertilisers, Rs. 3168 crores (11%). The rest including all government imports, foodgrains imports and imports intended to build up buffer stocks of critical wage goods as cushion against uncertainty will amount to Rs. 10738 crores (38%). During the later period of the Fifth Plan, imports of machinery are exected to increase over the existing level, in spite of increased availability from indigenous sources, particularly to meet special needs in off-shore drilling, tele-communications, space and other technology-intensive sectors. The unit value index of imported machinery and equipment is estimated to have increased by 32.7 per cent in 1975-76 over 1974-75.

4.63. One of the important aspects of import planning relates to its contribution towards creating buffer stocks of critical goods for mass consumption such as foodgrains, edible oils and cotton. Such buffer stock has to be viewed as an instrument for pursuing a path of non-inflationary growth. Recent experience has only highlighted the need for such a form of planning.

4.64. The proposed investment programme in the Fifth Plan provides the thrust to efforts at import substitution in four major sectors ; energy, metals, fertilisers and agriculture. In the case of energy, import substitiution will be pursued both by an intensified programme of oil exploration and by energy substitution through increased utilisation of domestic coal and hydro-electric potential. In the field of steel, it is projected that through increased capacity utilisation and capacity expansion under way, steel imports would be restricted to only certain special categories. In the case of non-ferrous metals, the outlook is becoming more favourable as a result of further exploitation of metal resources and higher capacity utilisation in this sector. The envisaged expansion in the capacity for production of fertilisers is expected to bring down imports of manufactured fertilisers by the terminal year of the Fifth Plan. Raw material requirements for domestic manufacture of fertilisers are fully provided for.

Invisibles

4.65. The invisible transactions excluding investment income payments and transfers have been estimated to result in a net inflow of Rs. 431 crores. A receipt of this order under services is made up of the following items :

Projected Net Receipts from Services during the Fifth Plan Period

(Rs. crores)

		receipts	payments	net receipts
1.	foreign travel	589	123	466
2.	transportation	1097	977	120
3.	insurance	153	94	59
4.	government not included elsewhere	121	120	1
5.	miscellaneous	315	530	(—) 215
6.	*total*	*2275*	*1844*	*431*

Transfers

4.66. The private transfer receipts (which comprise mainly remittances of savings, family maintenance, migrant transfers, personal gifts and receipts for religious and charitable organisations, etc.) have been assumed to increase from Rs. 142 crores in 1973-74 to Rs. 557 crores in 1978-79. Receipts on this account over the five years (1974-79) are estimated at Rs. 2630 crores. In 1975-76, the inward remittances registered a marked increase. The receipts for the entire Plan period have, however, been worked out taking into account the past trend. The payments on this account during Fifth Plan period are estimated at Rs. 215 crores. The net receipts have thus been placed at Rs. 2415 crores. Taking into account the net outflow of Rs. 38 crores assumed under official transfers (excluding grants) a credit of Rs. 2377 crores has been taken in the estimates of balance of payments for the Fifth Plan.

Capital Account

4.67 Under private capital (non-banking), a credit has been taken for total receipts of Rs. 60 crores. This is, however, more than offset by the payments estimated at Rs. 270 crores. The net outgo during the Fifth Plan period would thus be Rs. 210 crores. A provision of Rs. 174 crores for net outflow on account of official capial transactions has also been made.

4.68 India has been giving assistance to neighbouring countries, A provision for the same has been made in the Fifth Plan amouting to Rs. 494 crores consisting of loans and grants. An outflow of Rs. 134 crores has been projected for the lag between export shipments and the related foreign exchange receipts. The capital account makes a provision of Rs. 2465 crores for repayments of loans falling due during the Fifth Plan period. The transactions with the I.M.F. would result in a net inflow of Rs. 155 crores over the five year period. The other inflow envisaged is under Banking capital amounting to Rs. 45 crores.

4. General

4.69 The estimates of financial resources, savings, investment and balance of payments contained in this chapter are at 1975-76 prices for last four years of the plan and at 1974-75 prices for the first year. Estimates based on input/output model in chapters 2 and 3 are at 1974-75 prices. While domestic prices in 1975-76 were marginally lower than in 1974-75, the increase in import prices was somewhat higher, especially prices of imported machinery and equipment prices increased at a much faster rate than prices of domestic machinery and equipment in 1975-76 over 1974-75. Effects of these adverse movements in terms of trade have been provided for in working out the macro-economic balances underlying the plan.

CHAPTER V

PLAN OUTLAYS AND PROGRAMMES OF DEVELOPMENT

I. Plan Outlays

The Draft Fifth Five Year Plan envisaged an outlay of Rs. 37250 crores in the public sector. The revised Plan outlay is now estimated at Rs 39303 crores excluding provision for inventories.

Public Sector Outlays

5.2. Not only has the Total Plan Outlay been increased from Rs 37250 crores to Rs 39303 crores but the outlay for the next two years has been reckoned at Rs 19902 crores as against the estimate for the first three years of the Plan which aggregate to Rs 19401 crores.

5.3. The break down of the revised outlay under major heads of development is as follows :

Fifth Five Year Plan Outlay-1974-79

(Rs. crores)

	draft fifth plan	revised fifth plan		
		1974-77	1977-79	1974-79
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. agriculture and allied programmes	4735.00	2130.19	2513.40	4643.59
2. irrigation and flood control	2681.00	1651.50	1788.68	3440.18
3. power	6190.00	3513.05	3780.85	7293.90
4. industry and mining	9029.00	5205.35	4995.25	10200:60
5. transport and communications	7115.00	3552.67	3328.76	6881.43
6. educatio ı	1726.00	587.77	696.52	1284.29
7. social and community services (including economic and general services but excluding education)	5074.00	2322.42	2444.35	4766.77
8. hill and tribal areas and NEC schemes	500.00	177.50	272.50	450.00
9. sectoral distribution not yet reported.		260.44	66.29	326.73
10. *total*	*37250.00*[2]	*19400.89*	*19886.60*[1]	*39287.49*[1]

[1] Does not include an amount of Rs. 16 crores for which sectoral break-up is not worked out.

[2] Sectoral break-up does not include an amount of Rs. 203 crores added subsequently.

The outlays for the remaining years of the Plan are based on the following broad considerations :—

(i) The plan priorities of the Draft Fifth Plan have been kept unchanged ;

(ii) the outlays for on-going projects/schemes have been determined on the basis of present and future demand, past performance, current completion schedules and escalation in costs ;

(iii) provisions have been made for new starts, including those which have long gestation periods, keeping in view the demand pattern for 1981-82 and in some cases 1983-84 ; and

(iv) an attempt has been made to see that the investments are not only fruitful but that they also ensure adequate return. In agricultural production, power, irrigation and education sectors targets were suggested keeping in view the national targets, natural resources of States and their present state of preparedness.

5.4. There is substantial step-up in the outlays on irrigation and flood control, power and industry and minerals. In agriculture, education and social services sectors though the revised outlays for the Fifth Plan as a whole are smaller, the outlays for the last two years of the Plan are higher than the outlays for the first three years.

20-Point Economic Programme

5.5. The 20-Point Economic Programme was announced by the Prime Minister on 1st July, 1975. The various constituents of the 20-Point Economic Programme, especially those which require financial investment, have been identified. Priority has been accorded to the implementation of the schemes falling under this programme. The outlays of the Centre, States and Union Territories for the remaining two years of the plan—1977-79 and the Fifth Plan are indicated below :

(Rs. crores)

	1975-76 anticipated	1976-77 approved outlay	1977-79 proposed outlay	total
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
centre	119.01	163.71	757.06	1039.78
states and U.Ts.	1850.68	2173.97	5334.67	9359.32
total	*1969.69*	*2337.68*	*6091.73*	*10399.10*

Annexures 21 and 22 indicate the proposed outlays for 1977-79 in respect of different constituents of the 20-Point Economic Programme.

Overall Outlay

5.6. The distribution of the outlays by sectors, by Ministries, by States and by Union Territories is shown in Annexures 17-20. Briefly, the revised Plan outlays are as follows :

	(Rs. crores)
1. central sector	19954.10
2. states	18265.08
3. union territories	634.06
4. hill and tribal areas	450.00
total	*39303.24*

2. Agriculture and Irrigation

5.7. **Agriculture Production**: The methodology followed in arriving at the projections of foodgrains, important commercial crops, irrigated areas and other physical programmes has been explained in the chapter on the Rate and Pattern of Growth. These estimates relate to average weather conditions in a given year. However, in order to allow for variations in the effect of weather, provisions have been made in individual state plans on a slightly higher scale so that the total production is not materially lowered even if some part of the country is affected. If these outlays are utilised with a fair degree of efficiency and if weather conditions are favourable in all the states, the total production would naturally be much higher and could be of the order shown in the table below.

(mt-million tonnes, mh-million hectares)

item	1973-74 level	maximum production estimates
(0)	(1)	(2)
foodgrains (mt)	104.7	132.9
oil seeds (mt)-five major	8.9	12.6
sugar cane (mt)	140.8	173.5
cotton (m.h.-170 kg)	6.3	9.0
jute and mesta (m.b.-180 kg)	7.7	7.7
high-yielding varieties (mb)	25.8	40.0
fertilizers consumption (mt)	2.8	5.0
minor irrigation (mh)	23.1	31.6

5.8. The expenditure on Agriculture and allied programmes during 1974-77 is likely to be about Rs. 2130 crores. The outlays proposed for the last two years of the Plan period are of the order of Rs. 2513 crores. The Sectorwise outlays are shown in Annexure 23 and the State-wise allocations are given in Annexure 24.

5.9. Performance of the important programmes, like DPAP, minor irrigation, production and distribution of high-yielding varieties of seed and distribution of fertilisers have been specifically examined and necessary provision has been made. The outlays for reclamation of alkline, saline and acidic soils and plant protection programmes have been suitably enhanced. Emphasis has also been placed on developing organic sources of manure and higher outlays provided for setting up biogas plants. Adequate provision has also been made for accelerating the minikit seed programme and strengthening of the extension services. Provision has also been made for augmenting storage capacity in the public sector.

Irrigation

5.10. The total irrigation potential likely to be created during the Fifth Plan period is placed at 13·1 million hectares ; 5·8 million under 'major and medium' and 7·3 million under 'minor'. Allowing for certain adjustments the additional potential should be of an order higher than 11 million hectares.

Major and Medium Irrigation

5.11. During the first three years of the Fifth Plan the expenniture on major and medium irrigation projects is likely to be Rs. 1474 crores. For the remaining two years of the Plan, an outlay of Rs. 1621 crores is indicated keeping in view the progress achieved on each project, new completion schedules, development of additional command and escalation in costs. Where work could be accelerated, higher outlays have been provided for projects such as Nagarjunasagar, Sarda Sahayak, Rajasthan Canal, Malaprabha and Kadana. Commitments to international agencies like the World Bank in respect of certain projects and obligation of States to provide matching funds in respect of inter-State projects have been kept in mind.

5.12. An Outlay of Rs. 1013 crores has been provided for new starts during the Plan period. In selecting new projects, priority was accorded to those located in drought prone areas. On the basis of the data furnished by the States and the discussions held recently, an additional potential of 5·8 million hectares is expected to be achieved during the Fifth Plan period. Details indicating the outlays and benefits State-wise are given in Annexures 25 and 26.

5.13. Planning Commission has been laying great emphasis on modernisation of certain important irrigation schemes urgently, particularly those completed earlier to the Plan periods. Provision has been made for some schemes like Godavari Barrage, Tajewala and Okhla Barrages and Bhimgoda headworks.

Minor Irrigation

5.14. According to the outlays available to the states for the first three years, a maximum potential of nearly 3·4 million hectares is likely to be created during the first three years of the Plan. The provision made in the following two years of the Plan almost equals the provision in the first three years. As a number of the projects are nearing completion, it is expected that an additional 3·9 million hectares will be brought under irrigation during the next two years.

Soil and Water Conservation

5.15. The programme for treatment of area in river valley catchment of major reservoirs and other soil and water conservation programme made a late start. A considerable step-up in outlays for implementation of these programmes has been made for the remaining two years of the Fifth Plan. In some of the States, soil and water conservation programmes have also been taken up with institutional credit support and the targets of physical performance are likely to be achieved.

Area Development

5.16. This important programme for optimising the use of irrigation water and utilisation of the potential created from selected commands of major irrigation works also took time to make a start. Now the Command Area Development Authorities have been set up and other infrastructure facilities developed. Therefore, the provision in the Central sector would be almost 22 per cent higher for the remaining two years as compared to the outlays for the first three years. The provision in the respective states adequately match the provision made in the Central sector.

Investment in Agricultural Financial Institutions

5.17. More and more institutional finance is being extended to the development programme for rural areas which leads to higher physical achievements with less public sector outlays. Accordingly, for providing support to Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation, adequate budgetary provision has been made in the Central Sector, which is almost 55 per cent higher than the outlay in the draft Fifth Plan. In the State sector, provisions have also been made for investment in agricultural financial institutions which are higher by about 20 per cent. The provision made for the remaining two years in some of the States especially in the eastern region for strengthening of cooperative structure and development of loaning programmes by the Land Development Banks is almost 62% higher than the outlays available for the first three years. The total investment outlay is being raised to Rs. 129 crores. It is to be noted that the major portion of it will go to minor irrigation sector. This should generate sizeable investment and strengthen the operational capability of the Central/State Ground Water Boards.

Forestry

5.18. Taking note of the fact that forestry development has assumed a significant dimension as a source of timber and fuel and for the maintenance of the natural ecological system, special programmes for social forestry and economic plantations have been given high priority. Accordingly, for the remaining two years of the plan, the provision made is almost double the outlays provided for in the first three years of the Plan. Adequate provision has also been made for 'project Tiger' and for the development of National Parks and for strengthening the reserch programme in the forestry sector.

Animal Husbandry and Dairy Farming

5.19. There had been some delay in giving a start to the special livestock development programmes through small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. By and large the targets under production oriented projects such as intensive cattle development projects, intensive poultry production-cum-marketing centres, sheep and wool extension centres and fluid milk plants and milk product factories are expected to be achieved in full. There are 85 subsidised projects for cross-breed calf rearing, 57 poultry production projects, 45 piggery production projects and 38 sheep production projects through small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers in 148 districts. Intergrated milk production-cum-marketing projects would be implemented in the States of Meghalaya, Assam, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, J and K, Orissa and Kerala as a second phase of the 'Operation Flood' project. Emphasis will continue to be laid on cross-breeding in cattle through establishment of exotic cattle breeding farms and intensive artificial insemination measures. Particular emphasis will be laid on scientific poultry breeding programme. Programmes for the control of rinderpest and foot and mouth disease would be continued.

Fisheries

5.20. There has been some delay in the start of a few projects but the targets for mechanisation of boats, production of fish seed and development of fishing harbours are expected to be achieve in full. A special Trawler Development Fund will be created in order to help, in particular, smaller entrepreneurs and cooperatives to purchase and operate trawlers for marine fishries. Fish Farmers Development Agencies would be started in the states for augmenting inland fish production and exploitation of water bodies in rural areas.

5.21. The UNDP assisted palagic fishery project would be continued for exploration and exploitation of fishery resources and this scheme would be extended to cover both the West and South East coasts. A survey of the North West coast would be conducted. An intergrated fishery development project around two fishing harbours at Veraval and Mangrol in Gujarat would be taken up with world Bank assistance. A research vessel will be provided to the Central Marine Fishries Research Institute.

Research and Education

5.22. In spite of the fact that the trend of expenditure during the first three years has been low on account of ban on recruitment of staff, the research priorities in different fields of crop production and animal husbandry have been maintained to yield new innovations in developing farm level technology. The coordinated research programmes have been suitably strengthened with the active participation of the Agricultural Universities in different States. A new research complex has been established in the north-eastern region. New institutes have also been established for strengthening cotton research and for developing research programmes on farm tools, equipment and machinery. Provisions have been made for projects with collaboration of agencies of United Nations. The Educational programmes have been further strengthened by setting up new Agricultural Universities which now number 21 covering 16 States.

Cooperation

5.23. Taking note of the desirability of strengthening the cooperative structure, provision has been sufficiently enhanced for Agricultural Stabilisation Fund, rehabilitation of weak Central Cooperative Banks and assistance to cooperative credit institutions in developing States. Thus the revised outlay for 1977-79 is almost 60 per cent higher than the outlays for the first three years of the Fifth Plan. Similarly, adequate provisions have been made in the State sector to provide for strengthening of cooperative structure by organising Farmers Service Societies and LAMPS in the tribal areas. Provisions have also been made for increasing the loaning programmes for minor irrigation, land development and supply of inputs.

Flood Control

5.24. The anticipated expenditure in the first three years is likely to be of the order of Rs. 177·69 crores. For the next two years (1977-79) an outlay of Rs. 167.59 crores has been indicated (Annexure 27).

5.25. Some of the important schemes are the Patna City Protecton Works, flood protection works in North-Bihar and U.P., flood control and drainage works in Jammu and Kashmir, drainage works in Punjab, improvement of lower Damodar system in West Bengal and flood protection works in North Bengal. The provision also covers the flood control works in the Brahmputra valley for which provision has been made in the Central sector.

5.26. The Centre is also assisting in sharing the cost of flood control component of the Rengali dam in Orissa and anti-sea erosion works in Kerala. It also meets the cost of the flood forecasting system that has been set up in the Department of Irrigation.

3. Power.

5.27. In the Fourth Plan an additional 4280 MW of generating capacity was added, taking the installed capacity to 18456 MW. In the first two years of the Fifth Plan 3524 MW were added, and with the requisite efforts on the part of the project authorities, it might be possible to add 2387 MW capacity during 1976-77. In the first three years, the outlay on generation projects would be about Rs. 2145 crores. It is now expected that a total of about 12500 MW of generating capacity would be added during the Fifth Plan. Out of the projects which are currently under implementation, generating capacity of about 6000 MW would be still under construction at the end of the Fifth Plan. Experience indicates that management and techniques of construction and monitoring, would need to be considerably improved.

5.28. In finalising the Fifth Plan for Power, emphasis has been placed on the completion of on-going schemes as expeditiously as possible. In recommending outlays, the latest cost of each generation project, status of progress of major items of works, delivery schedules for the equipment and any constraints likely to be faced in implementation were all taken into account. Particular consideration has also been given to intra and inter-State transmission lines, setting up and strengthening of regional load despatch centres, and investments on distribution. Transmission and distribution losses are expected to be reduced. The needs of schemes covered by external assistance have been also kept in view. Rural electrification will also be significantly higher than in the first three years of the Fifth Plan. The States will also be attracting institutional finance for rural electrification. The programme of energising pump sets will be accelerated. About 13 lakh pump sets are expected to be energised during the Fifth Plan period, as against about 6.3 lakh pump sets in the first three years. About 81,000 additional villages are also expected to be electrified in the Fifth Plan.

5.29. In planning advance action for the Sixth Plan, the power requirements till the end of the Sixth Plan are being kept in view. It has been assumed that the healthy trends In improved utilisation of capacity which have been observed in the Fifth Plan period and the progress in reduction of distribution losses, will continue. Special attention will be paid towards ensuring that regional grids are strengthened, that there is a balanced development of peaking and base load stations in each region, and that optimal use is made of these stations both by an integrated operation within the region and where necessary by cooperation between regions. With these considerations in mind, provision has been made for a number of new starts in the thermal and hydel projects including a centrally owned super thermal station. The views of the States were taken note of particularly in regard to aspects like readiness of projects, construction periods and escalation in cost. Many States expressed their willingness to raise additional resources to meet the requirements of new power projects.

5.30. The power position in northern and eastern regions will continue to be comfortable. But western and southern regions are expected to face both peaking and energy deficits.

5.31. Increased outlays are provided for training facilities for the operation and maintenance of power system, testing facilities for electrical equipment and R and D in such priority areas as geothermal and tidal power.

5.32. The revised outlays under the various categories are summarised below :

Fifth Plan Power-Financial Outlay

(Rs. crores)

item	states	union territories	centre	total	draftfifth plan
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. generation	3722.71	6.52	665.24	4394.47	3323.81
2. transmission and distribution	1897.73	78.78	104.74	2081.25	1634.27
3. rural electrification					
(a) M.N.P. and state plan	360.54	10.74	—	371.28	698.24
(b) rural electrification corporation	314.02	—	—	314.02	400.00
4. survey and investigations	74.92	2.72	55.24	132.88	133.68
5. *total*	*6369.92*	*98.76*	*825.22*	*7293.90*	*6190.00*

5.33. The generation schemes which have been or are expected to be commissioned in Fifth Plan period are shown in Annexure 28. The regionwise break up of installed capacity is expected to be as in Annexure 29.

4. Industry and Minerals

5.34. The stresses and strains in the economy kept the industrial growth low : 2.5% during 1974-75 and 5.7% during 1975-76. Even so, significant increase in production have been achieved in some of the basic industries like steel, coal, cement, non-ferrous metals and power generation. Decline was particularly noticed in industries like passenger cars, consumer durables and cotton textiles.

5.35. Some of the steps taken to correct this situation can be mentioned. 21 industries including cotton spinning, basic drugs, and industrial machinery, have been delicensed. In respect of 29 selected industries, the existing units including foreign and MRTP companies have been permitted to utilise their installed capacity without limit. In order to promote exports of engineering goods, 15 engineering industries have been allowed the facility of automatic growth of capacity @ 5% per annum or up to a ceiling of 25% in a Plan period in physical terms. Various facilities have been extended to non-resident Indians for the establishment of industrial undertakings and for investing their earnings in selected industries. The resources of IDBI and other term lending institutions are also proposed to be augmented. Conditions are now favourable for maintaining the tempo of growth in industrial production and investment, achieved during the last quarter of 1975-76.

5.36. In making revised allocations, speedy completion of projects and appropriate action for starting new projects with long gestation periods have been kept in mind. As against an outlay of Rs. 13,528 crores envisaged in the draft Fifth Plan, the revised figure is placed at Rs. 16,660 crores : Rs. 9660 crores in the Central and States Public Sectors and Rs. 7000 crores in private and cooperative sectors.

Central Public Sector

5.37. A detailed list of projects and programmes included in the Central sector of the plan is given in Annexure 30. The broad break up of certain important groups of industries in the public sector is as follows :

Outlays for important groups of industries

(Rs. crores)

	Industry	Outlay		Industry	Outlay
1.	Steel	1675	7.	Non-ferrous metals	468
2.	Fertilisers	1533	8.	Iron are (including Kudremukh Project)	513
3.	Coal (including lignits)	1147	9.	Paper and newsprint	203
4.	Oil exploration, refining and distribution	1575	10.	Cement	102
			11.	Textiles	104
5.	Petro chemicals	349	12.	Ship Building	147
6.	Machinery and engineering industries	365			

5.38. The targets of production visualised in the Plan for selected industries is given in Annexure 31. The average rate of industrial growth during the Fifth Plan is reckoned to be around 7% per annum: In view of the relatively lower rate of growth in the first 2 years of the plan, the growth rate in industrial production in the remaining 3 years of the Plan will have to be maintained around 9 to 10%.

Steel

5.39. The domestic demand for finished mild steel is estimated at about 7.75 MT by 1978-79, while the production is expected to be 8.8 MT including a production of 1.06 MT from the mini steel plants and re-rollers. Though a few special categories of steel will still need to be imported, on the whole the country has now emerged as a net exporter of steel.

5.40. The 1.7 MT stage of Bokaro is expected to be completed by the end of 1976. This plant, except the cold-rolling mill, is expected to expand to 4.0 MT by June 1979. The work on the expansion of Bhilai steel plant to 4.0 MT is expected to be completed by December 1981. Plans have also been drawn up for rehabilitation and modernisation of the IISCO plant.

5.41. Considering the longer gestation period in the steel industry, various alternatives for expansion and development are under consideration.

Non-Ferrous Metals

5.42. The Korba plant is expected to achieve its full capacity of 100,000 tonnes of aluminium along with associated fabricating facilities, before the end of the Fifth Plan. Along with the capacity existing in the private sector, this will contribute to the total capacity of 325,000 tonnes and will be adequate to meet the domestic requirements.

5.43. With the commissioning of the Khetri copper complex, the current smelting capacity is 57,000 tonnes per annum. Provision has been made for the development of mining projects at Malanjkhand and Rakha and expansion of copper mines in the Bihar belt. The Plan envisages a production target of 37,000 tonnes of copper from domestic ore by 1978-79.

5.44. The capacity for zinc production is expected to increase to 95,000 tonnes by 1978-79 with the completion of the expansion of Debari smelter (45,000 tonnes) and installation of a new smelter at Vizag (30,000 tonnes).

5.45. A provision of Rs. 468 crores has been made in the Plan towards the various schemes included for the development of non-ferrous metal and associated facilities.

Engineering Industries

5.46. The bulk of the investments is for completing the programme for the production of electric generation equipment and supporting facilities in Bharat

Heavy Electricals Limited and for diversification of the production programme of Hindustan Machine Tools for the manufacture of lamp machinery, printing machinery, tractors and watches. Provision has also been made for balancing facilities at Heavy Engineering Corporation and for rehabilitation and diversification programmes of engineering undertakings taken over by the Government.

5.47. A large step up in scooter production is envisaged. The concept of a mother unit supplying components for assembly to a number of subsidiary units has been introduced in the public sector.

5.48. Provision has been made for the Hindustan Shipyard to achieve a production of three ships per annum of 21,600 DWT size. Cochin shipyard will have a capacity of two ships per annum of 75,000 DWT size by 1977-78. The further expansion to four ships per annum will also be started before the end of the Plan. The establishment of one or more new shipyards is currently under consideration.

5.49. A detailed plan for the development of electronic industry on a scientific basis has been drawn up. Provision has been made for testing facilities and R & D support for the growth of the electronic industry.

Fertilisers

5.50. The installed capacity for nitrogenous fertilisers is expected to reach 4.7 million tonnes by 1978-79. Since a part of this capacity will be realised only in the last year of the Plan, the production target is placed at 2.9 million tonnes.

5.51. The demand for phosphatic fertilisers has not increased to the extent envisaged. Measures have been initiated to stimulate consumption of phosphatic fertilisers. Further expansion of phosphatic fertiliser capacity is being planned.

5.52. Apart from the new plants envisaged in the public sector, it is expected that additional capacity will be promoted in the private sector.

5.53. A total provision of Rs. 1533 crores has been made in the Fifth Plan for fertilser projects as compared ro Rs. 1093.28 crores in the draft Plan. This includes a lumpsum provision for new fertiliser projects and also fertiliser projects in the cooperative sector.

Oil and Natural Gas

5.54. Programme for the exploration and exploitation is being stepped up to intensify activities in the most promising oil bearing areas where the payback is likely to be quicker. Resources are, therefore, mainly being canalised to the development and production of oil from off-shore and selected on-shore areas.

5.55. A time-bound programme has been drawn to develop production of oil from Bombay High to a rated capacity of 10 million tonnes per annum by 1980-81. Studies for optimal exploitation of resources, transportation, processing and utilisation of the oil and associated natural gas are being currently carried out.

5.56.. The draft Plan envisaged a step up of crude oil production from 7.2 million tonnes in 1973-74 to 12.0 million tonnes in 1978-79. The production target for crude oil is now placed at 14.18 million tonnes.

5.57. Taking into account the enlarged programme, the outlays for ONGC during the Fifth Plan, have now been revised to Rs. 1056 crores as compared to Rs. 420 crores in the Draft Fifth Plan.

Oil Refining

5.58. The refinery programme included in the Plan cover the completion of the Haldia refinery, the expansion of Koyali and the establishment of refineries at Mathura and Bongaigaon. All these projects are expected to be completed in the Fifth Plan excepting Mathura refinery which is scheduled to be commissioned by 1980. By the end of the Fifth Plan, refining capacity will be stepped upto 31.5 million tonnes. Provision has been made in the Plan for these schemes.

Petrochemicals

5.59. The first major petrochemicals complex at Baroda will be completed during the Fifth Plan period. The Aromatic Project of the complex has already been commissioned. The Olefines and the downstream units are expected to be commissioned between August, 1977 and April, 1978. The polyester filament yarn project of Petrofils Cooperative Ltd. is also expected to be commissioned in phases between March and July, 1977. A provision of Rs. 349 crores has been made for the above mentioned schemes. A Refinery-cum-Petrochemical unit at Bongaigaon has been included in the Plan.

Coal

5.60 In consonance with the broad policy frame for the Energy sector drawn up by the Fuel Policy Committee, the Draft Fifth Plan envisaged a production target of 135 million tonnes by 1978-79.

5.61. A comprehensive programme of advance action involving bulk purchase of standardised plant and equipment and various technical, managerial and administrative improvement together with a favourable industrial climate has resulted in higher production of coal.

5.62. The demand for coal, however, has not kept peace with production.

After keeping in view the outlook for coal consuming industries and a review of the current energy situation, the likely demand of coal at the end of the Fifth Plan period has now been projected at 124 million tonnes. Provision has been kept for an export of 2.5 million tonnes of coal in 1978-79 as compared with 1.5 million tonnes envisaged earlier. Consistent with the revised outlook in demand, the production programmes are being rephased, in a way which would not hamper the future growth.

5.63. Even with this target, the outlays for the Plan are likely to be of the order of Rs. 1025 crores as against the earlier provision of Rs. 747.60 crores. This includes the requirements for the setting up of 10 million tonnes of additional washery capacity, of which, 4 million tonnes will be operational by 1978-79. Two units of low temperature carbonisation plants are also contemplated. Adequate provision has been made for better housing facilities and other welfare activities etc.

Lignite

5.64. The draft Fifth Plan made a provision of Rs. 39.80 crores for the Neyveli Lignite Project which was expected to reach a production of 6.0 million tonnes in 1978-79.

5.65. On the basis of the review now carried out, this provision has been increased to Rs. 122.25 crores, mainly on account of escalated cost of the specialised mining equipment which is to be imported. In view of the slippages in the implementation of the programme, a production of 4.5 million tonnes of lignite is now expected by the end of the Fifth Plan period, the production of 6 million tonnes being attainable by 1980-81.

Iron Ore

5.66. The production target envisaged for iron ore in the Draft Plan was 58 million tonnes. Due to slight fall in the domestic demand, the production now envisaged is 56 million tonnes,

5.67. As currently reckoned Donimalai, Bailadila-5 and Kiriburu expansion projects will be commissioned in 1976-77. The development of Meghahatuburu project for meeting the requirements of Bokaro steel plant at the 4 million tonnes stage is expected to be taken up shortly. Provision has also been made for establishing pelletisation capacity. A notable feature in the field of iron ore development has been the decision to develop the Kudremukh magnetite deposit for a production of 7.5 million tonnes of magnetite concentrates at a cost of around Rs. 567 crores.

5.68. Based on current estimates, a provision of Rs. 107.57 crores, excluding the investments on Kudermukh Project, has been made in the Plan.

Consumer Industries

Sugar

5.69. To achieve speedy implementation of licences issued and to make new sugar factories and expansion schemes economically viable, incentives were announced in September, 1975. The capacity is expected to increase from 4.3 million tonnes in 1973-74 to 5.4 million tonnes in 1978-79.

Cotton Textiles

5.70. From a production of 7900 million metres of cloth in 1973-74, the production is expected to go upto 9500 million metres in 1978-79. The share of the mill sector is envisaged at 4800 million metres and the decentralised sector would contribute the balance of 4700 million metres.

5.71. The spinning capacity is being expanded so as to ensure adequate availability of yarn to the decentralised sector.

5.72. To accelerate the modernisation of the textile industry, a scheme to extend long term finance at concessional rate is being drawn up. A provision of Rs. 104 crores has been made for the rehabilitation and modernisation of the mills of the National Textile Corporation.

Cement

5.73. The capacity in the cement industry is expected to go up to 23.5 million tonnes by 1978-79 from 19.7 million tonnes in 1973-74.

5.74. The share of the public sector (Central and States) in the cement industry is expected to increase from 2.30 million tonnes in 1973-74 to 3.88 million tonnes. in 1978-79

Drugs and Pharmaceuticals

5.75. The drug industry which was mainly confined to formulation activities and the manufacture of bulk drugs from penultimate intermediates has in a progressive manner entered into the field of manufacture of bulk drugs.

5.76. Public sector has been given a prominent role in the overall development of drug industry. A significant step up in production in the area of antibiotics, synthetic drugs and formulations in public sector is envisaged.

Vegetable Oils and Vanaspati

5.77. The production of vanaspati is expected to increase from 449,000 tonnes in 1973-74 to 610,000 tonnes in 1978-79.

Paper and Newsprint

5.78. The production of paper and paper board is expected to be stepped up to 1.05 million tonnes by 1978-79 from 0.77 million tonnes in 1973-74. Provision has been made for initiating construction of two new projects in the Central sector.

5.79. Production of newsprint is envisaged to be stepped up to 80,000 tonnes by 1978-79. The additional production will be contributed primarily by the expanded capacity of NEPA and the Kerala Newsprint project in the public sector.

5.80. A provision of Rs. 203 crores has been made in the Central Sector of the Plan for the development of paper and newsprint industry.

Industrial and mineral programme relating to atomic energy

5.81. The major programmes in this field are the completion of heavy water plants, the schemes under the nuclear fuel complex and the expansion of public sector undertakings under the Department of Atomic Energy. A provision of Rs. 184.18 crores has been made for these programmes.

5. Village and Small Industries

Small Scale Industries

5.82. The number, volume and range of production of small scale industries have continued to grow. Schemes of extension services and increase in institutional finance have materially assisted in this increase. Regional testing centres have been established. A few branches of Small Industries Service Institutes have also been opened.

5.83. For the next two years, adequate provisions have been made both for the continuing schemes and for schemes to be formulated for margin or seed money to facilitate institutional finance and for supply of machines on hire-purchase terms.

Industrial Estates

5.84. Of 455 estates functioning by March, 1974, 347 were located in urban and semi-urban areas and the remaining 108 in rural areas. In these estates, about 10,140 units were functioning providing employment to 1.76 lakh persons.

5.85. Adequate provision has been made for the continuing schemes as well as some new schemes.

Khadi and Village Industries

5.86 The employment in Khadi ragistered an increase from 9.78 lakhs in 1974-75 to 10.0 lakh persons in 1975-76. The increase in village industries was from 9.82 lakhs to 11.28 lakh persons.

5.87. A study has recently been completed by the Administrative Staff College, Hyderabad, regarding the viability of some village industries. Meanwhile, provisions have been made for expansion of the existing programmes.

Handloom and Powerloom Industries

5.88. Certain special schemes have been initiated for revitalisation and development of the handloom industry as a part of the 20-point Economic Programme. These schemes include intensive development projects (each covering about 10,000 handlooms) and export-oriented production projects (each covering about 1,000 handlooms).

5.89. Adequate provisions for continuing schemes as well as for the States to meet a part of the cost of intensive development projects have been made. For the powerloom industry, provisions have been made for processing facilities and setting up technical service centres. The value of exports of handloom fabrics and manufactures is expected to go up to Rs. 140 crores from the current level of about Rs. 100 crores.

Sericulture

5.90. During the last two years, schemes have been taken up for production of industrial bivoltine mulberry silk in Karnataka, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

5.91. These schemes will be expanded during the next two years. The production of raw silk is expected to increase from the present level of about 3.2 m. Kgs to about 5.0 m. Kgs. by 1978-79 and the exports from Rs. 17.5 crores to Rs. 21.0 crores.

Coir Industry

5.92. Recently, a high-powered Study Team has been set up to review the progress and suggest measures for the development of this industry. Meanwhile, adequate provisions have been made for the continuing schemes. Over the next two years, the value of exports is expected to increase from the present level of about Rs. 19 crores to Rs. 22 crores.

Handicrafts

5.93. Recently, a massive scheme for training 30,000 carpet weavers has been initiated which will help to promote larger exports of woollen carpets. Steps have been taken to develop a few selected handicrafts having a high potential for development.

5.94. The value of exports of handicrafts is expected to go upto Rs. 240 crores, as against the present level of about Rs. 190 crores.

General

5.95. The levels of production and exports achieved by some industries are shown in Annexure 32.

5.96. The provisions made for the next two years in the Central and the State sectors for different small industries are shown in Annexure 33.

6. Transport and Communications

5.97. A sectorwise break-up of the provisions in the Central sector for Transport and Communications is indicated in Annexure 34.

Railways

5.98. The expenditure for the first three years of the Plan is likely to be about Rs. 1149 crores; while an outlay of Rs. 1053 crores is proposed for the next two years.

5.99. By 1978-79, the railways would be equipped to carry an estimated originating freight traffic of 250 to 260 million tonnes, of which the largest single commodity would be 98 million tonnes of coal. While finalising provision for replacement or acquisition of locomotives and wagons, emphasis has been laid on better utilization of existing track and rolling stock capacity by maximising movement in block rakes and reducing turn-round time.

5.100. In regard to non-suburban passanger traffic,outlays have been provided after taking into consideration past trends and possible growth in the next two years. Provision for suburban traffic takes into consideration the optimisation programmes of the Railways.

5.101. Full provisions have been made for completion of on-going traffic and project oriented lines. Some provision has also been made for new lines of promotional character to the extent permitted by the available resources.

5.102. Despite constraints on resources, the electrification projects of Virar-Sabarmati, Panskura-Haldia and Tundla-Delhi sections have been completed. By the end of the Fifth Plan, it is expected that the Madras-Trivellore section will be fully electrified while electrification of Waltair-Kirandul and Madras-Vijayawada sections would have reached an advanced stage.

5.103. Adequate provision has been made for meeting the Railways' share of the investment in Road Transport Corporations. An outlay of Rs. 50 crores has also been provided for Metropolitan Rail Transport scheme.

5.104. Outlays on the different items of the Railway Development programmes are given in Annexure 35.

Roads

5.105. Main emphasis has been on completion of spill over works of the Fourth Plan, which included a number of missing bridges and road links. It is expected that during the last two years of the Plan, work will be largely completed on such of those works which were in progress at the commencement of the Fifth Plan. Besides, provision has also been made for certain new schemes of essential character, particularly those relating to safety of the traffic.

5.106. The revised outlays for the Central programmes are given below. The figures in the brackets refer to spill over schemes.

(Rs. croras)

programme	estimated expenditure (1974-77)	outlays (1977-79)	revised plan outlay
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)
1. national highways	176.56 *(159.79)*	151.06 *(93.06)*	327.62 *(252.85)*
2. strategic roads	14.00 *(12.00)*	24.00 *(21.00)*	38.00 *(33.00)*
3. roads of inter-state and economic importance	9.24 *(9.24)*	20.76 *(14.76)*	30.00 *(24.00)*
4. highway research and development	0.20	1.80	2.00
5. roads in sensitive border areas	1.00	9.00	10.00
6. special road/bridge works of national significance mainly for second Hooghly bridge at Calcutta	9.02	15.98	25.00
7. tools and plants	7.82	5.00	12.82
8. *total*	*217.84* *(181.03)*	*227.60* *(128.82)*	*445.44* *(309.85)*

5.107. In the State Plans also emphasis has been laid on completion of the spill over works so that investments already made fructify early. Provision has also been made for rural roads under the Minimum Needs Programme.

5.108. The likely expenditure during the first three years, 1974-77 is reckoned at about Rs. 479.32 crores and the outlays for the next two years are kept at Rs. 423.04 crores.

Road Transport

5.109. The main scheme under the Central sector road transport relates to the Delhi Transport Corporation. At the beginning of the Fifth Plan, the D.T.C. had a total fleet of 1495 buses. During the first three years, the Corporation is likely to acquire 1137 buses, including 682 buses for augmentation and 455 buses for replacement. Provision has been made for acquisition of additional 389 buses based on consideration of traffic growth and efficient fleet utilisation and for construction of additional depots and terminals. A total outlay of Rs. 29.77 crores is envisaged against the Draft Fifth Plan provision of Rs. 23.00 crores.

5.110. In the State sector the estimated expenditure on Road transport during 1974-77 is likely to be Rs. 197.08 crores and an outlay of Rs. 205.87 crores is provided for the next two years.

Major Ports

5.111. The traffic handled at Major Ports is expected to increase from 65.84 million tonnes in 1974-75 to about 77 million tonnes in 1978-79. The main increase is expected to be in iron ore and general cargo.

5.112. With the completion of the major spill over projects at Haldia, Madras, Visakhapatnam, Marmugao and Mangalore during 1976-77 the capacity for handling traffic in bulk commodities like iron ore, coal and fertilisers will be considerably augmented. Provision has also been made for work in connection with replacement of oil pipeline at Bombay, Salaya off shore terminal, and Kudremukh Iron ore export at Mangalore.

5.113. The draft Fifth Plan, provided an outlay of Rs. 308 crores for major ports including about Rs. 200 crores for spill-over schemes. The total outlay now envisaged is Rs. 521.46 crores including Rs. 363.55 crores for spill-over schemes.

Minor Ports

5.114. In the revised Fifth Plan, an outlay of Rs. 49.67 crores has been provided for minor ports including Rs. 27.29 crores in the Plans of States and Union Territories. The provision for Central schemes is on account of Minor Ports

Survey and Dredging Organisation and development of port facilities in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep.

Shipping

5.115. In view of a number of major and far-reaching developments such as decline in the import of crude oil, opening of the Suez Canal, non-materialisation of the projected coastal movement of coal, and escalation in the price of ships, the target for shipping tonnage has been reduced from 8.6 million GRT to 6.5 million GRT. Details of the operative tonnage, tonnage on order and tonnage to be acquired are shown in Annexure 36.

5.116. Indian ships, whether new or old are acquired partly by the Shipping Companies out of their own resources and partly through loans granted by the Shipping Development Fund Committee (SDFC) at subsidised rates of interest. A provision of Rs. 410 crores for the Plan period has been made as against the original estimates of Rs. 243 crores.

5.117. Suitable provision has also been made for expansion of training facilities and programmes for the walfare of seamen and for loan assistance to the sailing vessels industry.

Inland Water Transport

5.118. Outlay of Rs. 14.73 crores for next two years includes development of Rajabagan Dockyard, operations of the Central Inland water Transport Corporation and operation of river services on the Ganga. In the Centrally Sponsored programme, the provision of Rs. 5.83 crores is mainly for dredging of Cumberjua Canal in Goa, ferry services on Hooghly, improvement of Champakara-Neendakara Canal in Kerala, and improvement of Buckingham Canal in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

5.119. In addition, a provision of Rs. 7.75 crores has been made for the development of Inland Water Transport in the States and Union Territories.

Light Houses

5.120. As against the draft Fifth Plan provision of Rs. 12 crores for lighthouses and lightships, the revised provision is Rs. 13.66 crores. Of this, the provision for 1977-79 is Rs. 6.13 crores. The revised outlay includes Rs. 6.53 crores for Salaya Decca Chain and Floating Aids for approach channel to the Salaya Off shore Terminal.

Air-India

5.121. One Boeing 747 aircraft joined the Air India fleet of 5 Boeing 737 and 9 Boeing 707 during the Plan period. The outlay of Rs. 38.65 crores during

1977-79 has been made to cover this liability as well as other supporting facilities including interim arrangements towards establishing real time computer system.

Indian Airlines

5.122. Indian Airlines have already acquired during this Plan period 611B-737 aircraft and placed orders for 3 Air Buses (equivalent to 9B-737 aircraft) which are expected to join Indian Airlines fleet shortly. The old Turboprop aircraft are also to be replaced. A total provision of Rs. 99.45 crores has been made to cover the payment liability of the aircraft acquired or to be acquired and for interim arrangements towards use of real time computer facilities.

International Airports Authority of India

5.123. A sum of Rs. 27.67 crores has been provided for the programme of IAAI in the Fifth Plan. This includes a provision of Rs. 11 crores for a new International and Cargo Terminal Complex at Bombay.

Civil Aviation Department

5.124. The provision of Rs. 65.15 crores inter alia includes outlays of aeronautical communication services and works at aerodromes. Under aeronautical communication services, provision has been made for augmentation of calibration facilities and for improving the aeronautical fixed and mobile telecommunication net work. These would further improve the safety of aircraft operation. As regards works at aerodromes, the emphsis in the Draft Fifth Plan on the development of existing aerodromes rather then the taking up of new works has been continued.

Meteorology

5.125. The Plan provision of Rs. 39.58 crores includes the completion of 2.36 M Telescope by the Indian Institute of Astro-physics. This also includes a provision of Rs. 20 crores for Monsoon 1977 experiment, Monex 1979 and INSAT programme.

Tourism

5.126. A provision of Rs. 23.62 crores has been made for the programme of Department of Tourism and that of Rs. 17.12 crores for the India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC). The programmes under the Department of Tourism include loans to hotel industry in the private sector, integrated development of tourist resorts at Kovalam, Gulmerg, Goa and Kulu—Manali and construction of a number of youth hotels, tourists bungalows and forest lodges. The programmes under ITDC include expansion of hotels and construction of travellers' lodges, motels and cottages.

5.127. In the State Sector also a provision of Rs. 33.21 crores has been made for the development of tourism.

Postal Services

5.128. The Plan provision of Rs. 24.38 crores apart from covering the expenditure on opening of upgradation of 2520 post offices during the first three years of the Fifth Plan, is expected to enable opening or upgrading of additional 3800 post offices in the next two years.

Telecommunications

5.129. The revised Plan outlay of Rs. 1129.45 crores would enable creation of additional exchange capacity of 8.42 lakh lines.

5.130. Adequate funds have been set apart for expanding the telegraph system and opening of about 45 Telex exchanges with 10,000 lines capacity.

Overseas Communication Services

5.131. The revised provision of Rs. 35.87 crores includes funds for INTELSAT Dehradun Earth Station, SPC Telex Exchange at Bombay and Indo-USSR Tropo Link. Token provisions have also been made for a wide-band submarine Link between India and Malayasian Peninsula as well as the new schemes relating to Indo-Afghan Tropo-scatter Link, Andaman Earth Station and Third Earth Station at Calcutta.

I.T.I. and Hindustan Teleprinters Limited

5.132. Adequate provision has been made for the continuing and the expansion programmes of these industries.

5.133. The statement below gives the programme-wise outlays:

Fifth Plan Outlay : Communications

programme	outlay (Rs. crores)
(0)	(1)
1. *P and T Department*	1153.83
(i) postal services	24.38
(ii) telecommunications	1129.45
2. *other communications*	112.78
(i) indian telephone industries	52.85
(ii) overseas communications service	35.87
(iii) hindustan teleprinters limited	3.00
(iv) monitoring organisation (for radio frequency management)	1.06
(v) INSAT	20.00
3. *total*	*1266.61*

Sound Broadcasting

5.134. The revised provision of Rs. 37.63 crores lays emphasis on completion of continuing schemes costing Rs. 32.52 crores. The balance provision is for initiating action for new Transmitter schemes, improvement of studio facilities, software requirements and construction of staff quarters.

Television

5.135. The revised Fifth Plan outlay for TV is Rs. 50.98 crores, of which Rs. 33.41 crores is for continuing schemes and Rs. 17.57 crores for new schemes. The new schemes include setting up of 2 transmitters of 10 KW each at Hyderabad and Jaipur and 4 low-power transmitters of 400 watts at Gulbarga, Sambalpur, Muzaffarpur and Raipur. These transmitters would serve about 40 per cent of the villages covered under the Satellite Instructional Television Experiment (SITE) programme after the termination of Experiment. For Community Viewing, provision has been made for about 3000 conventional TV sets and modificatipn of about 2400 special sets deployed under the SITE programme. The Plan also provides for software schemes to improve the quality of programme.

7. Education

5.136. Plan outlays for education during the first three years of the plan have been somewhat modest because of the economic situation but the growth in the total governmental expenditure on education, both plan and non-plan, must be considered substantial. The total expenditure is estimated to rise from Rs. 1450 crores in 1974-75 to about Rs. 2287 crores in 1976-77.

5.137. **Elementary Education** : Very high priority has been given to this programme. Adequate provision has been made for additional enrolment in terms of teaching personnel and construction of class-rooms, especially in backward areas.

5.138. The table below indicates the additional enrolments, which are likely to be achieved by the end of the Fifth Plan :

Growth of Enrolment

(figures in lakhs)

	CLASSES I-V boys	girls	total	CLASSES VI-VIII boys	girls	total
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. 1973-74 (position) *	396 (100)	245 (66)	641 (84)	107 (48)	46 (22)	153 (36)
2. 1974-77 (additional achievement)	37	33	70	17	12	29
3. 1977-79 (proposed additional target)	30	30	60	16	13	29
4. 1974-79 (additional achievement line 2+3)	67	63	130	33	25	58
5. 1978-79 (likely position)	463 (111)	308 (79)	771 (96)	140 (59)	71 (32)	211 (46)

5.139. In addition to the expansion of educational facilities, provision has been made for curricular reorientation, work experience and strengthening of educational institutions for teachers.

5.140. **Secondary Education** : The existing trend in the increase of enrolment has been kept in view. Against the additional enrolment of 15 lakhs likely to be achieved in the first three years, an enrolment target of another 15 lakh in classes IX-XI/XII has been proposed for 1977-79. The percentage of children of the age-group 14-17/18, enrolled in classes IX-XI/XII will increase from 20 in 1973-74 to 25 in 1978-79. While making provisions, note has been taken of the requirements on account of the introduction of the new pattern of education.

5.141. After detailed preparatory work, vocationalisation at the secondary stage will be initiated in selected areas during the next two years so that well-conceived and fully thought-out programmes are implemented.

5.142. **University Education** : The main emphasis in university education is on consolidation and improvement. Provision is, however, being made to provide additional educational facilities to weaker sections of society and in the backward areas. Facilities through evening colleges, correspondence courses and private study will be expanded. Post-graduate education and research will continue to be strengthened through the development of centres of advanced study, science service centres, common computer facilities and regional instrumentation workshops. Programmes of faculty development, like summer institutes, seminars and orientation courses will be stepped up.

These figures are taken from Draft Fifth Plan. The Third Education Survey, however, indicated that the enrolments in classes I-V-and-VI-VIII in 1973-74 were 611 lakhs (80%) and 141 lakhs (33%) respectively. Assuming the Survey enrolments as the base figures, the total enrolment in 1978-79 in these two groups would be 741 lakhs (92%) and 199 lakhs (43 %) Figures in parenthesis indicate the proportion of children of respective age groups enrolled in Classes I-V and VI-VIII.

5.143 **Non-Formal Education** : With the strengthening of existing programmes of non-formal education, about 16 lakh participants are expected to be covered under these programmes. The existing programmes are intended to be reviewed.

5.144 **Scholarships** : 12,000 awards are being given every year from 1974-75 onwards, from the non-plan budget. The number of annual awards under the National Scholarship Scheme was 3,000 in each of the first two years of the Plan and 5000 in 1976-77. Provision has been made to increase the number to 7,000 in 1977-78 and to 10,000 in 1978-79. Provision has also been made for continuing 20,000 yearly national loan scholarship awards during the Fifth Plan period. The number of national scholarships for talented children from rural areas, which was 10,000 each year during 1974-77, will be increased to 15,000 per year during 1977-79; thus increasing the number of scholarships per community development block from 2 to 3. Other programmes of scholarships will be continued.

5.145. **Language Development** : Provision has been made for the appointment of 2000 additional Hindi teachers in middle and secondary schools during 1977-79, in non-Hindi speaking States. These are in addition to 4,000 teachers appointed during 1974-77. This programme will be reviewed with a view to determining its benefits. The Central Institute of Indian Languages (Mysore), the Kendriya Hindi Sansthan (Agra), the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (New Delhi) and the Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages (Hyderabad) will be further developed.

5.146. **Other Programmes** : Provision has been made for strengthening the existing Nehru Yuvak Kendras and for setting up some more Kendras at approved places. While the coverage of the National Service Scheme will be expanded, National Service Volunteers Scheme is expected to be launched on a pilot basis. Facilities for games and sports, coaching camps and rural sports will be expanded. Provision has been made for the development of Central Libraries.

5.147. **Technical Education** : Generally, the emphasis is on consolidation and quality improvement in terms of faculty development, replacement of obsolete equipment and diversification of courses. Centres of studies in material science, cryogenic engineering, energy studies and ocean engineering are expected to be established in close collaboration with user agencies. Provision has been made for augmenting physical facilities at the existing Institutes of Management, and preparatory work will be started for establishment of the fourth Institute at Lucknow. Reginal Engineering Colleges and the Engineering Departments in the universities will be further developed.

5.148. **Cultural Programmes** : Provision has been made, inter alia, for further development of the three national academies of Sahitya, Sangeet Natak and Lalit Kala, propagation of culture among college and school students, revision of district gazetteers and development of various activities of the Archacological Survey of India.

5.149. **20-Point-Socio-Economic Programmes** : Three components of this programme are provision of books and stationery to students at cheaper rates, supply of essential commodities to hostel students at subsidised prices and expansion of apprenticeship training programme. The capacity of the text-book printing presses is being developed further. Book banks will continue to be established in educational institutions. The coverage of apprenticeship scheme is being expanded.

5.150. **Outlays** : For completing the various tasks related to educational development, an outlay of Rs. 1285 crores has been provided for different sectors as indicated below :

(Rs. crores)

sub-head	likely expenditure 1974-77	proposed 1977-79	proposed fifth plan outlay
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)
1. elementary education	180	230	410
2. secondary education	111	139	250
3. university education	140	152	292
4. special education	9	9	18
5. other programmes	57	65	122
6. total (general education)	497	595	1092
7. technical education	75	81	156
8. art and culture	16	21	37
9. *total education*	*588*	*697*	*1285*

In relation to the first three years, the proposed outlay in the next two years marks a considerable step-up.

8. Health Family Welfare Planning and Nutrition

Health

Central Sector

5.151. In the draft Fifth Plan, an amount of Rs. 252.79 crores was provided for this sector. The expenditure during the first three years is likely to be Rs. 152·93 crores. An outlay of Rs. 182·90 crores has been recommended for the last two years after assessing the performance of various major on-going programmes and after keeping in view the broad aspects of health strategy.

5.152. Among the Centrally sponsored schemes National Malaria Eradication Programme has been allocated Rs. 196·44 crores as against the original provision of Rs 96·71 crores in the Draft Fifth Plan. A substantial increase in the outlay for this programme has become necessary to contain the disease according to a revised strategy, Provision has also been made for more effective implementation of National Leprosy Control Programme and the National Scheme for prevention of impairment of vision and control of blindness. A pilot research project to develop a strategy for control of filaria in rural areas has also been included. Adequate provision has been made during 1977-79 for establishing combined food and drug testing laboratories and for giving Central assistance to existing food laboratories in the States.

State Sector

5.153. An outlay of Rs. 543·21 crores was provided in the draft Plan for various health programmes under the States and Union Territories. The total likely expenditure for the first three years of the Fifth Plan is estimated at Rs. 159·92 crores. For the remaining two years of the Fifth Five Year Plan i.e., 1977-79, an outlay of Rs. 185·91 crores has been recommended.

5.154. These provisions include the requirements of the on-going programmes and the need for reasonable expansion, extension and development of rural health services. It has been ensured that all the primary health centres and sub-centre in the country would get drugs at the enhanced level of Rs. 12,000/- per PHC and Rs. 2,000/- per sub-centre per annum. Adequate provision has also been made for medical education.

General

5.155. The revised total Fifth Plan outlay for the Health Sector thus work out to Rs. 681.66 crores. The break-up of the outlay for the Central and State Sectors is given below :

(Rs. crores)

scheme	1974-77 anticipated expenditure	1977-79 proposed outlay	revised fifth plan outlay
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)
1. central	28.60	39.06	67.66
2. centrally sponsored	124.33	143.84	268.17
3. states/U.Ts	159.92	185.91	345.83
4. *total*	*312.85*	*368.81*	*681.66*

Family Welfare Planning Programmes

5.156. In the draft Plan an amount of Rs. 516.00 crores was provided for programmes relating to family welfare planning. The likely expenditure during the first three years of the Fifth Plan is expected to be of the order of Rs. 237.65 crores.

5.157. An outlay of Rs. 259·71 crores has been recommended for the period 1977-79. The family planning programmes will be carried forward in an integrated manner along with Health Maternity and Child Health Care and Nutrition services on the basis of the strategy outlined in the draft Fifth Plan. Firm and bold steps envisaged in the National Population Policy to improve the tempo of the programme has been kept in view in recommending the revised outlays. To cope with the increasing demand for sterilisation, facilities will be expanded at 1000 selected Primary Health Centres and 325 Taluka level hospitals during 1976-79. Two hundred additional post-partum centres beyond the original targets in the draft Fifth Plan are also proposed to be opened. Another unit of the Hindustan Latex Ltd. will be set up at Farakka to the meet increased demand of Nirodh. The India Population Project with SIDA/IDA assistance will be campleted by the end of the Fifth Plan. Special multi-media motivation campaigns on pilot basis will be launched in Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, and West Bengal. Maternal and child health programmes will be vigorously pursued and funds for this purpose will be made available on the basis of performance. Research and evaluation facilities will be strengthened. Funds for completion of incomplete buildings and for construction of essential buildings for Rural Family Welfare Planning Centres have been provided. 288 New Rural Family Welfare Planning Centres will be opened in a phased manner.

5.158. A total provision of Rs. 497.36 crores has been envisaged in the revised Fifth Plan. Summary of the outlays is given in the enclosed statement (Annexure 37).

Nutrition

Central Sector

5.159. In draft Fifth Plan, an amount of Rs. 70 crores was provided in the Central Sector. Rs. 50 crores were earmarked for the Subsidiary Food and a Nutrition Scheme of the Department of Food, and Rs. 20 crores for the Applied Nutrition Programme of the Department of Rural Development.

Nutrition Schemes of the Department of Food

5.160. The likely expenditure during the first three years of the Fifth Plan is placed at Rs. 6.53 crores. Under the revised Fifth Plan an outlay of Rs. 6.70 crores has been provided during 1977-79 for production of nutritions foods. An amount of Rs. 1.27 crores has also been recommended during 1977-79 for other schemes like fortification of Food Stuffs, nutrition education through mass media, Pilot Research Projects etc. An outlay of Rs. 7.97 crores has thus been recommended for 1977-79 making up a Fifth Plan provision of Rs. 14.50 crores.

Applied Nutrition Programme (Deptt. of Rural Development)

5.161. The outlay of Rs. 20 crores provided in the draft Fifth Plan was meant for providing Central assistance to the on going Applied Nutrition Blocks, opening of 700 new blocks and maintenance of post operational blocks for one year after existence for a period of five years. Due to constraint of resources in the social Services Sector only 192 blocks were set up in the first two years (1974-76) of the Plan. The likely expenditure during the first three years of the Plan is Rs. 4.48 crores. A sum of Rs. 8.51 crores has been recommended for 1977-79. The total outlay under the revised Fifth Plan works out to Rs. 12.99 crores.

State Sector

5.162. In the draft Fifth Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 330.00 crores was provided for the States and Union Territories, for the supplementary Feeding programmes, i. e., Mid-day Meals Programme for the School going children and Special Nutrition Programme for the children in the age group of 0-6 years and expectant and lactating mothers. Likely expenditure during the first three years of the Plan is placed at Rs. 44.24 crores. The slow progress in the initial years of the Fifth Plan was mainly due to the financial constraint and non-availability of funds in the non-Plan budgets of the State Governments for meeting cost of food, administration and transport for the beneficiaries. For the remaining years of the Fifth Plan adequate provision has been made from the non-Plan resources of the State for beneficiaries cf special nutrition programme at the end of the Fourth Plan. After taking into account a reasonable expansion, a provision of Rs. 43.94 crores has been recommended by Planning Commision for 1977-79. The revised outlay under the Fifth Plan thus works out to Rs. 88.18 crores. A statement showing programme-wise break-up under the revised Fifth Plan is attached (Annexure 38).

9. Urban Development, Housing and Water Supply

Urban Development

5.163. Provision-made in the State Plans for integrated Urban Development are being supplemented by funds provided for the scheme of Intecrated Urban Development in the Central Sector. This scheme provides loan assistance to State Governments for developing the necessary infrastructure. It is expected that over a period of time the State Governments will be able to build up a corpus of seed money for expansion programmes

5.164. Urban Development progrmmes were taken up in the three metropolitan cities of Callcutta, Bombay and Madras and nine other cities in 1974-75.

Additional six cities were taken up in 1975-76 and it is expected that six more will be taken up during 1976-77. Work for the preparation of Plans for some other cities is in hand

5.165. In the view of the progress made so far, total provision of Rs. 256.13 crores has been made for Urben Development for next two years against a likely expenditure of Rs. 249.33 crores during 1974-77, as indicated in Annexure 39.

Housing

5.166. The main thrust of the programmes in the Fifth Plan is directed towards ameliorating the conditions of the backward sections of the society. This is sought to be achieved by augmenting the programmes for the construction of housing colonies by State Housing Boards and by taking up on a large scale a programme for the provision of house-sites for landless labourers in rural areas. While the bulk of this programme is being undertaken in the State Plans, the activities of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation in the Central sector is being geared up to meet the expanding demand. A provision is being made to increase the Equity participation in HUDCO to enable it to generate resources of the order of Rs. 150 crores in the Fifth Plan period. Separate provisions have been made for the scheme of subsidised housing for plantation labourers and Dock labourers. Adequate emphasis has also been placed on research and development activities for generating better and cheaper designs. The outlays for various programmes in the State and Central sectors have been indicated in Annexure 40.

Water Supply and Sanitation

Rural Water Supply

5.167. The main objective is to provide safe water supply in difficult and problem villages. At the end of the Fourth Plan period, it had been estimated that there were 1.13 lakhs of such villages. It is expected that in the first three years of the Fifth Plan with a provision of Rs. 201.10 crores, about 57,800 villages would have been covered. The allocation made for the remaining two years is on the basis of providing safe water supply for additional 53,900 villages. The provision which has been made is of the order of Rs. 180.14 crores (inclusive of Rs. 157.87 crores under the MNP). The revised Fifth Plan outlay would now be Rs. 381.24 crores.

Urban Water Supply and Sanitation

5.168. Particular emphasis is being laid on completion of spill over schsmes. In rhe first three years with an investment of Rs. 257.54 crores, about 266 towns are likely to be covered with water supply and 46 towns with sewerage and drainage systems. With an outlays of Rs. 281.63 crores for the remaining two years of the Fifth Plan, about 254 towns are likely to be covered with water supply and 38 with sewerage and drainage systems. The outlay mentioned above will be supplemented from the Central sector scheme of Integrated Urban Development in cities of national importance such as Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Kanpur, Lucknow, Agra, Allahabad, Varanasi, etc. The outlay in the Fifth Plan amuunts to Rs. 539.17 crores against the outlay Rs. 431.00 crores in the Draft Fifth Plan.

5.169. The revised Fifth Plan also provides for an outlay of Rs. 10.27 crores for supporting programmes such as public Health Engineering training to train about 3000 Public Health Engineering personal and mechanical composting to set up 27 mechanical compost plants along with 60 mechanical sieve plants in different cities. A provision also exist for converting about 30,000-35,000 dry latrines into sanitary latrines.

5.170 The revised outlays for water Supply and saintation are given in Annexure 41.

10. Craftsman Training and Labour Welfare

Central Plan

5.171. In the draft Fifth Plan, an amount of Rs. 14.57 crores was provided in the Central Plan. The likely expenditure during the first three years of the Fifth Plan is placed at Rs. 4.01 crores.

5.172. For the two year period 1977-79 a provision of Rs. 10.17 crores has been made. This will cover (i) the requirements of the major on-going training institutions such as the Central Staff Training and Research Institute, the Foreman Training Institute, and the Central Training Institutes for instructors ; (ii) the strengthening/extension of the Advanced Training Institute ; (iii) the expansion of the Apprenticeship Training programme ; (iv) Vocational Training in Women's occupations ; and (v) Schemes relating to research, surveys and studies to be undertaken by various institutes.

Plans of States Union Territories

5.173. In the draft Fifth Plan, an amount of Rs. 42.37 crores was provided for States and Union Territories. The likely expenditure during the first three years of the Plan is placed at Rs. 15.69 crores.

5.174. For the two year period 1977-79, an outlay of Rs. 20.27 crores has been suggested keeping in view the requirements of (i) the industrial training institutes ; (ii) the expansion of the Apprenticeship Training Programmes in the establishments ; (iii) the strenghtening of the employment service organisations; (iv) the setting up of labour welfare centres, and promoting safety measures ; and (v) the Employees' State Insurance Scheme.

Revised Fifth Plan Outlays for Craftsmen Training and Labour Welfare.

(Rs. lakhs)

	draft fifth five year plan	1974-77 anticipated expenditure	1977-79 proposed outlay	revised fifth plan outlay
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
centre	1457	401	1017	1418
state	3751	1407	1685	3092
union territories	486	162	342	504
total	*5694*	*1970*	*3044*	*5014*

11. Hill and Tribal Areas, Backward Classes Social welfare and Rehabilitation

Hill Areas

5.175. This scheme refers to the hill regions of Assam, Tamil Nadu, U.P., West Bengal and the Western Ghats region. Programmes of singnificance are funded party from the State Plan and partly from the sub-plan allocations. During the fisrt three years of the Plan, Central allocations would be of the order of Rs. 76 crores while the States are likely to invest about Rs. 68 crores.

5.176. With the experience gained so far, the programme is now expected to gather momentum. A provision of Rs. 94 crores is earmarked for the next two years in the Central Plan.

Tribal Areas

5.177. Tribal sub-plans incorporating programmes of particular significance to the tribal economy are being prepared for areas, with large concentration of Scheduled Tribes, in 16 States and 2 Union Territories. These programmes are funded through provisions in the State Plans, and Central assistance. So far about 40, out of 145 Integrated Tribal Development projects have been formulated and an amount of Rs. 65 crores is likely to be spent during the first three years of the Plan.

5.178. Initial difficulties are now expected to be overcome and it is expected that the rest of the ITDPs would be formulated and implemented in the remaining period of the Fifth Plan. On this basis, a provision of Rs. 125 crores of Central assistance is being made for the next two years.

5.179. Priority has been accorded to regional schemes of agriculture, power and communications forwarded by NEC for securing a balanced development of the north-eastern region. It is expected that in the first three years an expenditure of Rs. 28 crores would be incurred on such schemes. Due to initial difficulties in identifying and implementing schemes, the programme has had a slow start. It is, however, now gathering pace. A provision of Rs. 62 crores has been kept for the next two years.

5.180. A statement indicating the outlays for these programmes is given below :

(Rs. crores)

	anticipated expenditure 1974-77	outlays for 1977-79	total fifth plan
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)
1. hill areas	76	94	170
2. N.E.C.	28	62	90
3. tribal areas	65	125	190
4. *total*	*169*	*281*	*450*

Welfare of Backward Classes

5.181. The revised Fifth Plan outlays for the Centre and the States have been raised to Rs. 119 crores and Rs 208 crores respectively. The details are given in Annexure 42.

In the Central Plan, emphasis has been placed on post-matric scholarships, schemes for coaching of students and girls' hostel. In the State Plans, provision has been madh inter-alia for educational incentives, subsidised housing, various agricultural programmes and requirement of development Corporations.

Social Welfare

5.182. The revised Fifth Plan outlays for the Centre and States are Rs. 63.53 crores and Rs. 22.60 crores respectively. Details are given in Annexure 43.

5.183. These outlays are related to the progress reported in the implementation of the various schemes. Care has been taken to ensure that important programmes like Intergrated Child Care Services, Working Girls Hostels, Scholarships for Handicapped Persons in the Central Sector and women and child welfare Programmes and Programmes of Social Defence in the State sector are provided adequate funds.

Rehabilitation

5.184. The Draft Fifth Plan envisaged the resettlement of 65827 families.

This figure has now been reassessed at 67827 familes. It is expected that against an overall expenditure of Rs. 47.62 crores in the first three years of the Plan, 55767 families would have been recently resettled. The outlays for the next two years of the Fifth Plan are based on the following considerations :

(i) **Sri Lanka** : Of the expected 28,434 families, 16,434 have so far been resettled at a cost of Rs. 14.17 crores. It is expected that 12,000 families would be resettled during the next two years at an approximate cost of Rs. 14 crores.

(ii) **Dandakarnaya** : Of the 9120 families in camp, 3120 have been resettled in the first three years at an approximate cost of Rs. 13.54 crores. It is expected that 6000 families would be resettled in the remaining period of the Plan at an approximate cost of Rs. 12 crores. Besides the direct cost of resettlement, the outlays include expenditure on major irrigation projects and other infrastructure development.

(iii) Residual problems of rehabilitation in West Bengal : On the basis of the recommendations contained in the report of the working Group set up by the Department of Rehabilitation, a provision of Rs. 10.20 crores has been made. This is based on an assessment that besides acceleration of the SFDA/MFAL programmes in areas where these migrants were concentrated and outlays required for the provision of medical facilities, 8000 plots in the colonies of displaced persons located in the Calcutta Metropolitan District and 4000 other urban plots would be developed.

(iv) **Other Schemes** : With regard to progammes for the resettlement of repatriates from Burma, West Pakistan, Uganda, Zaire and migrants from Indian enclaves in former East Pakistan, an expenditure of Rs. 17.73 crores has been incurred in the first three years of the Plan, to resettle 15843 families. It is expected that in the remaining two years 11300 families would require resettlement for which a provision of Rs. 17.50 crores has been made.

5.185. Scheme-wise outlays provided in the Fifth Plan are given in Annexure 44.

12. Science and Technology

5.186. In finalising the Fifth Five-Year Plan for Science and Technology (S&T) an attempt has been made to restructure research programmes as far as practicable into projects with predetermined time spans, costs and expected benefits. In a departure from previous practice, the S&T programmes of the different Ministries were the subject of separate discussions at which emphasis was placed on aligning research programmes to conform more closely with plan priorities and promoting quicker interaction between the users of research and the research agencies, so that problems are more sharply defined and transfer of technology is facilitated.

5.187. Particular attention is expected to be paid to fuller use of existing facilities, avoiding of unplanned duplication of research into similar problems by different agencies, minimising sub-critical funding by spreading resources over too many projects, and closer monitoring of research programmes right up to the stage of their application in the field.

5.188. The thrust of the various sectoral programmes broadly remain as outlined in the draft Fifth Plan. In agriculture, specific emphasis will be placed on programmes to control crop diseases crop sequencing, dry farming, agricultural implements, post harvesting technology etc. New agro-industrial complexes, setting up of a fish farm and increased support to agricultural institutes, animal sciences and fisheries institutes are envisaged in the Plan. Programmes for improving the technology used in village and rural industries are proposed to be intensified. Activities proposed cover bee keeping, pottery, palm gur, gur and khandsari. To acquire a closer insight into the problems of optimal management of water resources, an Institute of Hydrology is proposed to be set up. Steps will be taken to see that central R & D irrigation schemes are not sub-critically funded and a mechanism is set up to see that research findings are expeditiously applied in the field.

5.189. In the area of energy, a multi-pronged approach to develop biogas technology, as well as new sources such as solar energy, tidal and wind power has been initiated. A major programme on magnet hydro dynamics is being undertaken as an inter-institutional project. Programmes for improved mining techniques, mine safety, transportation and gassification of coal have been given priority. Programmes for developing storing materials, improved instruments, and processes for upgrading coal are being funded.

5.190 In power engineering, test facilities, specially those connected with high voltage/DC transmission lines have been given special attention. No significant departures from the draft Fifth Plan programmes have been proposed in the research programmes of the Department of Atomic Energy except for the power reactor fuel reprocessing plants and investment in facilities for making seamless steel tubes for ball bearings and power plants.

5 191 In steel, the major thrust in use of S&T has been to improve the productivity and capacity utilisation of the steel plants utilise low grade materials improve refractory quality, develop new alloys and work on new techniques for making sponge iron. A wide range of chemicals particularly pesticides, drugs, and intermediates hitherto imported, is being developed by several institutions, in particular by CSIR laboratories and the public sector companies in these fields. In heavy engineering, the setting up of a research institute for welding deserves special mention.

5 192. Special emphasis is being paid to surveying and research on deveping the country's natural resources. The programmes of bodies such as the National Remote Sensing Agency, geological and other surveying agencies and National Institutes of Oceanography have been given high priority. These are being supplemented by the programme of the Department of Space for launching satellite with remote sensing capabilities and institutional research facilities for petroleum exploration and reserve studies. Tree breeding and prevention of disease in important species have been given special attention. In meteorology, apart from, strengthening the existing institutes, a major new programme is India's participation in Monsoon 77 in collaboration with USSR and Monex (monsoon experiment) as a part of a world-wide study of the factors which affect the weather. Provision has been made for INSAT-1, the proposed Indian-owned geo-synchronous satellite which will provide a variety of meteorological data.

5.193. In health, the focus has been placed on research into new methods of family planning, integrated system for delivery of health care services to infants, and control and prevention of communicable diseases including malaria, tuberculosis and cholera.

5.194. The priority area in housing and urban development is the development of new low cost housing designs and materials, rural sanitation and waste water treatment. Agencies concerned with environmental protection have been given due attention.

5.195. In the area of electronics, substantially more funds will be given to various institutions for research in the indigenisation of a large variety of electronic components. In addition, the Department of Electronics will establish major multi-user regional computer centres in certain metropolitan cities and set up a corporation for making semi-conductor devices. Support will be given to developing the infra-structure for electronic standards and testing techniques at various institutes like NPL and the national test houses. The Department has already established corporation for maintaining computers developing trade and technology in electronic items. Tele-communication research will concentrate on indigenising many of the component hitherto imported and development work on electronic communication system, the major emphasis being on instruments, transmission system and exchange equipment. An Asian Telecommunication Training Centre is proposed to be set up at Ghaziabad.

5.196. The major efforts in space research will be to gear up research work and develop components to enable a series of variants of the SLV III launcher being produced and more advanced satellites being launched in collaboration with other countries. The proposed INSAT-1 which, in addition to meteorological equipment will have various tele-cummunication and other capabilities, will give added relevance to these programmes.

5.197. Under the Department of Science & Technology, plans have been finalised for making a beginning with the national Information system on science and technology (NISSAT). Provision has been made for the manufacture of fernites and electronic ceramics by a new company and for a substantial step-up in funds for sponsored projects under the science and Engineering Research Council.

5.198. Considerable effort is proposed to be put into developing new instruments for operation, process control, measurement and research by a variety of agencies. Coordinating inputs are proposed to be provided by the Instrument Development Division of the Department of Science & Technology.

5.199. Testing facilities under agencies like the National Test House and Indian Standards Institution will be strengthened.

5.200. In order to stimulate indigenous research, industrial licensing regulations have been liberalised in the case of industries which are proposed to be set up based on R&D developed in-house or by national laboratories. The question of levying R&D cess is under consideration.

5.201 A Department wise distribution of the outlays for Science and Technology is indicated in Annexure 45. A provision of Rs. 5 crores has been included in the outlays of each of the Ministries of Information & Broadcasting and Tourism & Civil Aviation (Meteorology) for INSAT.

VI-1. Resolution of the National Development Council on Power and Irrigation Systems

Resolution on Power and Irrigation Systems

Heavy investments have been made by the country in irrigation and power system and it is certain that these sectors will, in the forseeble future, continue to absorb a large share of plan resources. It is, therefore, a matter of prime importance that these sectors should no longer be a burden on the States' finances but should contribute something to them.

In the case of power systems, while there is scope to raise tariffs, the improvement in financial results should come largely from a higher level of utilisation of the existing capacity, particularly thermal power plants, reduction in overheads and operating expenses, reduction in transmission and distribution losses, better collection of dues, prevention of theft and timely completion of projects. In addition, full advantage should be taken of the opportunities for the exchange of surplus power between States and regions and for integrated operation of hydel and thermal plants so that capacities are optimally utilised.

The major opportunity for covering expenses and increasing revenues in irrigation projects lies in raising water rates whenever they are far below the cost. There is also considerable scope for improved management of the irrigation systems and for ensuring that projects are implemented on schedule.

Taking note of the above -

The National Development Council hereby resolves that irrigation systems should cover working expenses and yield, if possible, something more and that power systems should cover working expanses and yield reasonable returns on investment by taking steps expeditiously to-

(1) make maximum use of the capacity already created in the power and irrigation systems,

(2) reduce costs by cutting overheads and operating expenses, minimising losses and thefts and improving collection of dues,

(3) complete projects on schedule through efficient project management,

(4) raise rates where necessary.

2. Resolution of the National Development Council on the Fifth Five Year Plan

Fully considering the Draft of the Fifth Five Year Plan as finalised;

Re-affirming the objectives of self-reliance and removal of poverty;

Noting, the effective steps taken to curb the inflationary tendencies;

Endorsing the emphasis on Agriculture, irrigation, energy and related core sectors; and

Appreciating the strength and purposiveness of the Nation in its desire to implement the new Economic Programme;

Realising the continued need for maximising return on the massive investments made and the imperative necessity for mobilising resources;

The National Development Council at its meeting in September 1976 hereby adopts the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

Appeals to all sections of the people to cooperate in the national effort to fulfil the targets set out in the Plan.

VII. ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE 1

(Chapter II, Para 2.9)

Systematic Hydrogeological Survey
(as on 1.1.1975)

region/state	coverable area in sq. km.	survey completed	gap (1—2)	gap (%)
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. *northern region*				
2. Uttar Pradesh	271293	170070	101223	37.3
3. *north western region*				
4. Jammu and Kashmir	24926	10550	14376	57.6
5. Delhi	1485	1483	2	0.1
6. Punjab	50362	41715	8647	17.2
7. Haryana	44222	40190	4032	9.2
8. Chandigarh	115	115	—	0.0
9. Himachal Pradesh	19453	3900	15553	79.9
10. *western region*				
11. Rajasthan	342214	239515	102699	30.0
12. Gujarat	195984	69175	126809	64.7
13. *eastern region*				
14. Bihar	173876	43870	130006	74.7
15. West Bengal	87743	72140	15603	17.8
16. Orissa	155782	34845	117939	75.7
17. Andaman and Nicobar	8293	2200	6093	73.4
18. *north eastern region*				
19. Assam	78523	21820	56703	72.2
20. Meghalaya	22489	50	22439	99.7
21. Arunachal Pradesh	48738	20	48718	99.9
22. Tripura	10477	2550	7927	75.6
23. Nagaland	14367	600	13767	95.8
24. Mizoram	21496	625	20871	97.0
25. Manipur	21087	—	21087	100.0
26. *central region*				
27. Madhya Pradesh	442841	78730	364111	82.2
28. Maharashtra	307762	60240	247522	80.4
29. Goa, Diu and Daman	3813	2275	1538	40.3
30. *southern region*				
31. Andhra Pradesh	276811	96720	180094	65.0
32. Tamil Nadu	128769	45975	82794	64.2
33. Pondicherry	480	—	480	100.0
34. Kerala	38759	20080	18679	48.1
35. Laccadive Islands	32	–	32	100.0
36. Karnataka	191773	38720	153053	79.8
37. *total*	*2983968*	*1101173*	*1882795*	*63.0*

ANNEXURE 2
(Chapter II, Para 2.22)

Status of Geological Mapping in India
(1;63360/50,000)
(as on 1.1.1975)

states/union territories	area of the state (sq. km)	area mapped sq. km.	%
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Assam	99610	39857	40.01
2. Meghalaya	22489	1140	5.07
3. Arunachal Pradesh	81424	2015	2.48
4. Mizoram	21090	352	3.05
5. Nagaland	16527	316	1.91
6. Manipur	22356	552	2.37
7. Tripura	10477	3419	32.63
8. Andaman and Nicobar	8293	—	0.00
9. West Bengal	87853	57770	65.76
10. Bihar	173876	116443	66.97
11. Orissa	155842	109767	70.43
12. *eastern region*	*699837*	*331631*	*47.39*
13. Uttar Pradesh	294413	60352	20.50
14. Jammu and Kashmir	222236	59913	26.96
15. Delhi	1483	984	66.35
16. Punjab-Haryana	94699	27794	29.35
17. Himachal Pradesh	55673	25302	45.61
18. *northern region*	*668504*	*174435*	*26.09*
19. Madhya Pradesh	442841	325544	73.51
20. Maharashtra	307762	51057	16.39
21. Goa, Diu and Daman	3813		0.00
22. Rajasthan	342214	244538	71.46
23. Gujarat	195984	19081	9.74
24. *western-central region*	*1292614*	*640220*	*49.53*
25. Andhra Pradesh	276814	141287	51.04
26. Tamil Nadu	130069	115310	88.65
27. Pondicherry	480	373	77.71
28. Kerala	38864	31024	79.83
29. Karnataka	191773	87879	45.82
30. Laccadive	32	—	0.00
31. *total*	*638032*	*375873*	*59.91*
32. *southern region*	*3298987*	*1522159*	*46.14*

ANNEXURE 3

(Chapter II, Para 2.23)

Estimates of Recoverable Reserves as Percentage of Total Reserves of Major Industrial Minerals from known In situ Reserves (as on 1.1.1975)

minerals	recoverable reserves as percentage of total reserves
(0)	(1)
1. coking coal (prime)	30.0
2. non-coking coal	50.0
3. crude oil	N.A.
4. iron ore	
(a) hematite	90.0
(b) magnetite	34.0
5. manganese ore	70.0
(a) low grade	87.0
(b) medium grade	82.1
(c) high grade	56.4
6. chromite	80.0
7. nickel ore[1]	0.85
8. bauxite	90.0
9. copper ore[1]	1.36
10. lead ore[1]	2.66
11. zinc ore[1]	2.32
12. rock phosphate	50.0
13. limestone	80.0
14. dolomite	80.0
15. barytes	77.6
16. kyanite	N.A.
17. asbestos	N A
18. magnesite	11.5
19. mica	N.A.

[1]In terms of metal contant

ANNEXURE 4
(Chapter II, Para 2.27)

Growth Rate in Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost[1]
(1961-62 to 1973-74)

sector	growth rate (per cent)
(0)	(1)
1. agriculture and allied	2.07
2. mining and quarrying	4.04
3. manufacturing (total)	4.21
4. manufacturing (registered)	4.95
5. manufacturing (unregistered)	2.89
6. construction	4.80
7. electricity, gas and water supply	9.90
8. railways.	3.27
9. other transport	5.16
10. other services	4.35
11. *total*	*3.40*

[1]Estimated from a semi-log regression against time.
cource : C.S.O Estimates

ANNEXURE 5

(Chapter III, Para 3.6)

Rate of Growth of Gross Output and Gross Value Added over the Fifth Plan Period by Sectors and Sub-Sectors and Sectoral Composition of Gross Value Added in 1973-74 and 1978-79

(per cent)

sector/sub-sector	rate of growth		composition of gross value added at 1973-74 prices	
	gross output	gross value added	1974-75	1978-79
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I. *agriculture*	*3.94*	*3.34*	*50.78*	*48.15*
1. foodgrains	3.62	2.47	21.50	19.58
2. other field crops	3.94	3.70	21.68	21.00
3. animal husbandry and fishing	4.27	4.26	6.09	6.06
4. plantations	3.33	3.31	0.32	0.31
5. forestry	4.70	4.70	1.18	1.20
II. *mining and manufacturing*	*7.10*	*6.54*	*15.78*	*17.49*
(*a*) *mining*	*12.58*	*11.44*	*0.99*	*1.37*
6. coal	9.38	8.75	0.55	0.67
7. iron ore	9.54	9.35	0.08	0.10
8. crude petroleum	14.68	13.76	0.21	0.33
9. other minerals	18.38	17.52	0.15	0.28
(*b*) *manufacturing*	*6.92*	*6.17*	*74.79*	*16.11*
(*i*) *food products*	*4.63*	*3.73*	*2.13*	*2.07*
10. sugar and gur	4.85	4.55	0.30	0.31
11. vegetable oils	6.62	6.33	0.29	0.31
12. tea and coffee	3.16	2.92	0.11	0.10
13. other food products	4.23	3.06	1.43	1.35
(*ii*) *textiles*	*3.45*	*3.21*	*3.50*	*3.31*
14. cotton textiles	2.85	2.62	2.02	1.86
15. jute textiles	3.54	3.54	0.31	0.30
16. other textiles	4.36	2.50	0.17	0.15

(*Contd.*)

	(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
17.	miscellaneous textiles products	4.62	4.38	1.00	1.00
	(*iii*) *wood and paper products*	*6.75*	*4.90*	*0.58*	*0.59*
18.	wood products	5.49	5.19	0.52	0·54
19.	paper and paper products	8.13	2.25	0.06	0.06
	(*iv*) *leather & rubber products*	*5.50*	*2.47*	*0.16*	*0.15*
20.	leather products	4.76	2.56	0.05	0.05
21.	rubber products	5.79	2.43	0.11	0.10
	(*v*) *chemical products*	*10.84*	*10.46*	*1.84*	*2.44*
22.	fertilisers	22.26	21.91	0.30	0.64
23.	inorganic heavy chemicals	10.26	9.84	0.20	0.26
24.	organic heavy chemicals	11.06	10.48	0.06	0.08
25.	plastics and paints	10.35	8.74	0.10	0.12
26.	cosmetics and drugs	4.89	5.00	0.22	0.22
27.	man-made fibres	5.14	2.73	0.04	0.04
28.	other chemicals	7.35	7.55	0.93	1.08
	(*vi*) *coal and petroleum products*	*7.63*	*7.90*	*0.23*	*0.27*
29.	miscellaneous coal products	10.69	9.93	0.09	0.12
30.	petroleum products	6.96	6.45	0.14	0.15
	(*vii*) *non- metallic mineral products*	*7.40*	*7.33*	*1.58*	*1.82*
31.	cement	7.19	7.13	0.18	0.21
32.	refractories	7.69	7.43	0.05	0.06
33.	other non-metallic minerals products	7.43	7.35	1.35	1.55
	(*viii*) *basic metals*	*14.12*	*13.40*	*1.09*	*1.65*
34.	iron and steel	11.31	11.21	0.79	1.00
35.	non-ferrous metals	18.38	18.35	0.31	0.57
	(*ix*) *metal products*	*5.60*	*4.64*	*1.08*	*1.09*
36.	bolts and nuts	7.24	7.16	0.05	0.06
37.	metal containers	8.30	5.68	0.05	0.06
38.	other metallic products	5.27	4.44	0.98	0.98
	(*x*) *non-electrical engineering products*	*8.40*	*7.99*	*0.61*	*0.73*

(Contd.)

(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
39. ball bearings	6.62	6.02	0.05	0.05
40. office and domestic equipment	10.19	8.74	0.06	0.07
41. agricultural implements	4.97	3.95	0.11	0.10
42. machine tools	11.03	11.04	0.11	0.15
43. other machinery	8.66	8.30	0.30	0.36
(*xi*) *electrical engineering products*	*7.64*	*6.42*	*0.60*	*0.67*
44. electrical motors	6.39	4.94	0.06	0.06
45. electrical wires	8.03	3.92	0.12	0.11
46. electronics	10.45	7.57	0.05	0.06
47. batteries	5.88	5.61	0.05	0.05
48. electrical household goods	6.40	4.29	0.05	0.05
49. radios	4.82	4.31	0.05	0.05
50. telephone & telegraphic equipment	4.91	4.12	0.04	0.04
51. other electricals	9.67	9.52	0.19	0.24
(*xii*) *transport equipments*	*3.73*	*3.12*	*0.96*	*0.90*
52. motor cycles	7.40	5.78	0.06	0.06
53. motor vehicles	2.53	2.53	0.30	0.27
54. ships and boats	6.39	6.36	0.03	0.04
55. aircraft	6.43	6.27	0.04	0.04
56. railway equipment	3.00	1.89	0.40	0.36
57. other transport equipment	5.17	4.99	0.13	0.13
(*xiii*) *instruments*	*5.39*	*4.45*	*0.03*	*0.03*
58. watches and clocks	5.08	3.43	0.01	0.01
59. miscellaneous scientific instruments	5.51	4.82	0.02	0.02
(*xiv*) *miscellaneous industries*	*6.75*	*4.42*	*0.38*	*0.38*
60. other industries	6.58	2.42	0.24	0.21
61. printing	7.21	7.38	0.14	0.17
III. *electricity*	*10.12*	*8.15*	*0.79*	*0.94*
62. electricity	10.12	8.15	0.79	0.94
IV. *construction*	*5.90*	*5.18*	*4.06*	*4.21*
63. construction	5.90	5.18	4.06	4.21
V. *transport*	*4.79*	*4.70*	*3.43*	*3.48*
64. railways	4.63	4.44	1.02	1.03
65. other transport	4.91	4.80	2.40	2.45
VI. *services*	*4.88*	*4.80*	*25.16*	*25.73*
66. services	4.88	4.80	25.16	25.73
67. *total*		*4.37*	*100.00*	*100.00*

ANNEXURE 6

(Chapter III, Para 3.8)

Projections of Physical Output Levels in 1978-79 for Selected Items

item	unit	1973-74	1978-79
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)
foodgrains and other agriculture			
1. foodgrains	m. t.	104.7	125
2. sugarcane	m. t.	140.8	165.0
3. cotton	lakh bales (each of 170 kgs.)	63 1	80 0
4. jute & mesta	lakh bales (each of 180 kgs.)	76.8	77.0
5. oilseeds	lakh tonnes	93 9	120
6. coal	m. t,	79 0	124.0
7. iron ore	m. t.	35.7	56.0
8. crude petroleum	m. t.	7.2	14.18
food products			
9. sugar	m. t.	3.95	5.4
10. vanaspati	th. t.	449	610
textiles			
11. cotton yarn	m. kgs.	1000	1150
12. cotton cloth			
mill sector	m. mts.	4083	4800
decentralised sector	m. mts.	3863	4700
13. jute manufactures	th. t.	1074	1280
paper and paper products			
14. paper and paper board	th. t.	776	1050
15. newsprint	th. t.	48 7	80.0
leather and rubber products			
16. leather footwear	m. pairs	14.6	18.0
17. automobile tyres	m. nos.	4.66	8.0
18. bicycle tyres	m. nos.	24.03	30.0
19. rubber footwear	m. pairs	38.8	50.0
petroleum products			
20. petroleum products (including lubricants)	m. t.	19.7	27.0

	(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)
	chemical products			
21.	nitrogenous fertilisers (N)	th. t.	1058	2900
22.	phosphatic fertilisers (P_2O_5)	,,	319	770
23.	sulphuric acid	,,	1343	2700
24.	caustic soda	,,	419	610
25.	soda ash	,,	480	710
26.	methanol	,,	23	50
27.	synthetic rubber	,,	23.3	40
28.	DDT	,,	3.9	4.4
29.	B.H.C.	,,	21	28
30.	rayon filament	,,	37	40
31.	rayon staple fibre	,,	62	100
32.	rayon tyre cord	,,	16.9	20
33.	nylon filament and staple	,,	11.3	17
34.	polyester filament and staple	,,	15.1	24.0
35.	acrylic fibre	,,	—	6
36.	D.M.T.	,,	4.2	24.0
37.	nylon tyre cord	,,	2.2	6.0
	non-metallic mineral products			
38.	cement	m. t.	14.67	20.8
39.	refractories	th. t.	710	1020
	basic metals			
40.	pig iron for sale	m. t.	1.59	2.50
41.	mild steel	,,	4.89	8.80
42	tool, alloy & special steel	th. t.	339	570
43.	aluminium	,,	147.9	310.0
44.	copper	,,	12,7	37.0
45.	zinc	,,	20.8	80.0
	metal products			
46.	steel castings	th. t.	67	100
47.	steel forgings	,,	97.3	130
	non-electrical engineering products			
48	ball & roller bearings	m. nos.	24.4	34.0
49.	dumpers & scrapers	nos.	215	450
50.	crawler tractors	nos.	278	450
51.	road rollers	,,	1566	1200
52.	agricultural tractors	th. nos.	24.2	55.0
53.	machine tools [2]	Rs. m.	673	1300
54.	cotton textile machinery	,,	458	1300
55.	coal & other mining machinery[1]	,,	62.3	200
56.	cement machinery[1]	,,	81	150

(*Contd.*)

(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)
57. sugar machinery[1]	Rs. m.	223	400
58. printing machinery[1]	"	9.3	60
59. rubber machinery[1]	"	14.5	100
60. paper and pulp machinery[1]	"	51.7	280
61. type writers[1]	th. nos.	33.7	60
62. sewing machines[1]	"	257	415
electrical engineering products			
63. hydro turbines	m. kw.	0.7	1.4
64. thermal turbines	"	1.4	2.5
65. electric transformers	m. kva.	12.42	20.0
66. electric motors	m.H.P.	3.24	4.5
67. A.C.S.R. and A.A. conductors	th.t.	46.4	90
68. dry batteries	m. nos.	654	800
69. storage batteries[2]	th. nos.	1293	1500
70. electric bulbs	m. nos.	120.6	180
71. flourescent tubes	m. nos.	12.7	20
transport equipment			
72. passenger cars	th. nos.	44.2	32
73. commercial vehicles	"	42.9	60
74. motor cycles, scooters & mopeds	"	150.7	320
75. diesel locomotives	numbers	145	160
76. electric locomotives	"	50	70
77. railway coaches	"	1308	1200
78. railway wagons	th. nos.	12.2	15
79. bicycles[2]	"	2575	3000
electricity			
80. electricity generation	GWH	72	116-117
81. originating traffic in railways	m. tonnes		260

[1] Actual production in 1973-74 is at current prices and the projections of output are at 1974-75 prices.

[2] Organised sector only.

ANNEXURE 7
(Chapter IV. 1, Para 4.4)

Estimate of Financial Resources for the Fifth Plan–Centre[1]

(Rs. crores)

	first 3 years, 1974-77	next 2 years, 1977-79	revised Fifth Plan, 1974-79
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)
I. *domestic budgetary resources*	*9144*	*10254*	*19398*
1. balance from current revenues at 1973-74 rates of taxation	1768	285	2053
2. gross surplus of public enterprises at 1973-74 fares and freights	*761*	*791*	*1552*
(a) railways	−1005	−813	1818
(b) posts and telegraphs	181	199	380
(c) others	1615	1375	2990
3. market borrowings (net)	1799	1947	3746
4. small savings	233	310	543
5. state provident funds	601	568	1169
6. miscellaneous capital receipts (nets)	559	1663	2222
7. additional resource mobilisation (net of state's share)	*3393*	*4120*	*7513*
(a) 1974-75 measures	2601	2182	4783
(b) 1975-76 measures	515	606	1121
(c) 1976-77 measures	277	552	829
(d) 1977-79 measures	—	780	780
8. borrowings against utilisation of foreign exchange reserves	—	600	600
II. external assistance (net)			
(a) other than oil & special credits	2526	2400	5834
(b) oil and special credits	908		
III. deficit financing	754	600	1354
IV. aggregate resources	*13332*	*13254*	*26586*
V. assistance for state plans	—3131	—2869	−6000
VI. *total resources for the plan*	*10201*	*10385*	*20586*

[1] Separate estimates of resources for the Centre and States were not worked out at the time of formulation of the Fifth Plan.

ANNEXURE 8

(Chapter IV. 1, Para 4.4)

Estimates of Financial Resources for the Fifth Plan—States[1]

(Rs. crores)

	first 3 years, 1974-77	next 2 years, 1977-79	revised Fifth Plan, 1974-79
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)
1. balance from current revenues at 1973-74 rates of taxation	1570	1278	2848
2. *gross surplus of public enterprises at 1973-74 fares and tariffs*	*—167*	*—536*	*—703*
(a) state electricity boards	— 48	—420	—468
(b) road transport corporations	—134	—114	—248
(c) others	+15	— 2	+13
3. market borrowings of state govts. public enterprises and local bodies (net)	1231	902	2133
4. small savings	859	620	1479
5. state provident funds	449	369	818
6. *term loans of financial institutions (net)*	*340*	*288*	*628*
(a) from LIC	353	298	651
(b) from RBI	42	45	87
(c) from REC	191	142	333
(d) less ; repayments to financial institutions	—246	—197	—443
7. miscellaneous capital receipts	—1115	—551	—1666
8. *share in addl. resources mobilisation by centre*	*380*	*601*	*981*
(a) 1974-75 measures	143	120	263
(b) 1975-76 measures	205	283	488
(c) 1976-77 measures	32	78	110
(d) 1977-79 measures	—	120	120
9. *addl. resource mobilisation by states*	*2517*	*3682*	*6199*
(a) 1974-75 measures	1732	1633	3365
(b) 1975-76 measures	545	756	1301
(c) 1976-77 measures	240	592	832
(d) 1977-79 measures	—	701	701
total resources	*6064*	*6653*	*12717*
11. assistance for the state plans	3131	2869	6000
12. *aggregate resources for the plan*	*9195*	*9522*	*18717*

[1] Separate estimates of resources for the Centre and States were not worked out at the time of the formulation of the Fifth Plan.

ANNEXURE 9
(Chapter IV. 1, Para 4.22)

Estimated Yield over the Fifth Plan Period from the Measures Adopted by the Centre and the States for Raising Additional Resources during the first three years

(Rs. crores)

	Yield
(0)	(1)
I. *taxes*	
centre	*4467*
1. direct taxes	72
2. excise duty	3246
3. customs	305
4. interest tax	383
5. inter-state sales tax	327
6. other taxes and duties	134
states	*2725*
1. land revenue[1]	369
2. agricultural income-tax	2
3. state excise	233
4 stamps and registration	210
5. taxes on motor vehicles and passengers and goods	269
6. sales tax	1157
7. entertainment tax	117
8. other taxes and duties	368[2]
II. *public enterprises*	
centre	*3127*
1. railways	2393
2. posts and telegraphs	734
states	*2364*
1 states electricity boards	1809
2. road transport corporations	555
III. *non-tax measures*	*409*
1. forest	28
2. irrigation	175
3. other items	206
grand total	*13092*

[1] Includes cess on commercial crops

[2] Includes an amount of Rs. 88 crores for which item-wise break-up is not available. Some measures for raising this amount are yet to be brought into force.

ANNEXURE 10

(Chapter IV. 2, Para 4.43)

Estimated Saving and Investment during the Fifth Plan—
India : 1973-74 to 1978-79

	(Rs. crores) 1974-79
(0)	(1)
1. *public savings*	*15028*
(i) budgetary	8536
(ii) public enterprises	6492
2. *private corporate savings*	*5373*
3. *cooperative savings non-credit societies*	*175*
4. *financial institutions' savings*	*1263*
(i) RBI	841
(ii) scheduled commercial banks	100
(iii) financial institutions	65
(iv) private corporate financial institutions	23
(v) cooperative credit societies	234
5. *household savings*	*36481*
(i) *financial assets-gross*	*25080*
(a) increase in currency	1216
(b) *increase in deposits*	*12213*
1. scheduled commercial banks	10438
2. cooperative societies	1045
3. non-banking companies	680
4. term-lending institutions	30
5. private corporate financing Institutions	20
(c) LIC—increase in life fund	2186
(d) *provident funds*	*5062*
1. centre and states	1987
2. E.P.F.	2522
3. others	553
(e) corporate and cooperative shares and debentures incl. units	657
(f) small saving, debts deposits and misc. govt. obligations	3746
(ii) less financial liabilities	(—)*6245*
(iii) financial assets-net	*18835*
(iv) physical assets	*17646*
6. aggregate domestic savings	*58320*
7. inflow from the rest of the world	*5431*
8. *total resources available for investment*	*63751*

ANNEXURE 11

(Chapter IV. 2, Para 4.44)

Macro-Economic Balance : Disposable Income, Consumption, Saving and Investment : 1973-74

(Rs. crores at current prices)

	domestic sector						
	public sector						
	govt. incl. deptt. enter-prises	non-deptt. enter-prises	total	pvt. sector incl. house-hold	total	rest of the world	tota
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. NDP at facfor cost	285	283	568	48580	49148	332	49480
2. depreciation	146	368	514	2240	2754	—	2754
3. GDP at factor cost	431	651	1082	50820	51902	332	52234
4. indirect taxes less subsidies	5405	—	5405	—	5405	—	5405
5. indirect taxes	5970	—	5970	—	5970	—	5970
6. subsidies	(—) 565	—	(—)565	—	(—) 565	—	(—) 565
7. GDP at mkt. prices	5836	651	6487	50820	57307	332	57639
8. inter-sectoral transfers	405	—	405	(—) 405	—	—	—
9. direct taxes	1665	—	1665	(—)1665	—	—	—
10. misc. govt. receipts	150	—	150	(—) 150	—	—	—
11. interest on national debt.	(—) 502	—	(—) 502	502	—	—	—
12. current transfer from govt. to pvt. sector	(—) 908	—	(—) 908	908	—	—	—
13. disposable income	6241	651	6892	50415	57307	332	57639
14. consumption	5469	—	5469	43591	49060	—	49060
15. savings	772	651	1423	6824	8247	332	8579
16. net import of goods and non-factor services	—	—	—	—	—	123	123
17. aggregate savings for investment	772	651	1423	6824	8247	455	8702
18. ratio of gross domestic savings to GNP	1.4	1.1	2.5	11.9	14.4	0.8	15.2

ANNEXURE 12

(Chapter IV. 2,Para 4.35)

Macro-Economic Balance : Disposable Income, Consumption Saving and Investment : 1978-79

(Rs. crores at 1975-76 prices)

	domestic			sector			
	public sector			pvt.	total	rest	total
	govt. incl. dept. enter-prise	non-deptt. enter-prises	total	sector incl. house-holds		of the world	
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. NDP at factor cost	1318	524	1842	70683	72525	380	72905
2. depreciation	230	817	1047	3113	4160	—	4160
3. GDP at factor cost	1548	1341	2889	73796	76685	380	77065
4. indirect taxes less subsidies	10879	—	10879	—	10879	—	10879
5. indirect taxes	11714	—	11714	—	11714	—	11714
6. subsidies	(—)835	—	(—)835	—	(—)835	—	(—)835
7. GDP at mkt. prices	12427	1341	13768	13796	87564	380	87944
8. inter-sectoral transfers	870	—	870	(—)870	—	—	—
9. direct taxes	3010	—	3010	(—)3010	—	—	—
10. misc. govt. receipts	230	—	230	(—)230	—	—	—
11. interest on national debt	[—]1050	—	(—)1050	1050	—	—	—
12. current trans-fers from govt. sector	[—]1320	—	(—)1320	1320		—	—
13. disposable income	13297	1341	14638	72926	87564	380	87944
14. consumption	10593	—	10593	63058	73651	—	73651
15. savings	2704	1341	4045	9868	13913	380	14293
16. net import of goods & non-factor services		—	—	—	—	532	532
17 aggregate savings for invest-ment	2704	1341	4045	9868	13913	912	14825
18 ratio of gross domestic savings to GNP	3.1	1.5	4.6	11.3	15.9	1.0	16.9

ANNEXURE 13
(Chapter IV. 3,Para 4.53)

Exports of Principal Commodities During
1974-75 and 1975-76

(Rs. crores)

Item		1974-75	1975-76
(0)		(1)	(2)
1.	tea	228.1	236.8
2	jute manufactures	296.8	248.3
3.	coffee	51.4	66.7
4.	tobacco unmanufactured	80.4	93.1
5.	vegetable oils (non-essential)	33.7	33.3
6.	oil cakes	96.0	86.2
7.	cashew kernels	118.2	96.1
8.	spices	81.4	71.0
9.	raw cotton	15.2	38.8
10.	fish and fish preparations	66.2	126.6
11.	sugar	339.0	472.3
12.	rice	21.5	13.0
13.	lac	24.3	12.7
14.	coal	6.6	16.7[1]
15.	iron ore	160.4	213.8
16.	maganese ore	17.6	17.5
17.	mica	18.2	14.6
18.	cotton piece goods man made	129.6	119.4
19.	cotton piece goods—handloom	29.3	39.4
20.	cotton apparel	96.9	144.9
21.	coir yarn & manufactures	17.9	19.0
22.	fabrics of man made fibres	18.3	15.0
23.	leather & leather manufactures (excl. footwear)	145.0	201.3
24.	footwear	20.3	21.2
25.	chemical & allied products	82.9	84.4
26.	rubber tyres and tubes	10.8	7.4[1]
27.	engineering goods	356.6	408.7
28.	iron & steel	21.1	68.2
29.	handicrafts		
	(i) pearls, precious stones etc.	98.4	123.0
	(ii) other handicrafts	88.2	101.2
30.	others	568.3	731.0
31.	*total*	*3328.8*	*3941.6*

[1] Tentative figures, as the actual figures for nine months only (April-December) are available.

ANNEXURE 14
(Chapter IV. 3 Para 4.53)

Imports of Principal Commodities during 1974-75
and 1975-76

(Rs. crores)

items	1974-75	1975-76
(0)	(1)	(2)
1. metals, ores and scrap	608.3	423.5
2. metal products, machinery and transport equipment	723.2	910.6
3. petroleum crude, products and lubricants	1156.9	1225.7
4. fertilisers and raw materials for fertilisers	486.2	463.4
5. others	1544.2	2134.6
(i) cereal & cereal preparations	763.8	1338.3
(ii) cashew nuts (unprocessed)	36.6	33.6
(iii) crude rubber	6.9	6.8
(iv) fibres	*67.1*	*72.1*
(a) raw cotton	27.4	28.2
(b) raw wool	27.5	25.9
(c) raw jute	3.7	3.3
(d) others	8.5	15.3
(v) oil seeds		
(vi) animal & vegetable oils and fats	34.8	18.3
(vii) chemicals	*249.9*	*286.8*
(a) chemicals elements and compounds	186.2	177.4
(b) dyeing, tanning & colouring materials	11.4	11.6
(c) medicinal and pharmaceutical products	34.2	36.2
(d) others	64.1	61.6
(viii) pulp and waste paper	9.8	16.3
(ix) paper, paper board and newsprint	59.5	56.2
(x) non-metallic manufactures	62.6	96.3
(xi) misc. and unclassified	208.6	209.3
6. *total*	*4518.8*	*5157.8*

ANNEXURE 15

(Chapter IV. 3, Para 4.58)

Export Projections for the Fifth Plan Period

(Rs. crores)

item	draft plan	revised projections
(0)	(1)	(2)
1. tea	840	1233
2. jute manufactures	1200	1317
3. coffee	190	368
4. tobacco manufactures	335	550
5. oil cakes	315	481
6. cashew kernels	405	632
7. spices	170	365
8. raw cotton	115	75
9. fish and fish preparations	580	853
10. sugar	115	1424
11. iron ore	980	1373
12. coal	40	75
13. mica and mica products	120	220
14. cotton textiles-mill made[1]	1000	1585
15. handloom piece-goods	155	256
16. coir yarn and manufactures	90	131
17. fabrics of man-made fibres	80	143
18. leather and leather manufactures including footwear	945	1352
19. chemical and allied products	370	567
20. rubber	60	88
21. engineering goods	1500	2328
22. iron and steel	240	786
23. handicrafts	905	1237
(i) pearls, precious stones	600	695
(ii) other handicrafts	305	542
24. *total* (*1-23*)	*10750*	*17439*
25. *others*	*1830*	*4283*
26. *grand total*	*12580*	*21722*

[1] Including piece goods, yarn, apparel, hosiery and other cotton manufactures.

ANNEXURE 16
(Chapter IV. 3, Para 4.62)

Import projections for the Fifth Plan Period

(Rs. crores)

item	draft plan	revised
(0)	(1)	(2)
1. metal, ores and scrap	1920	2347
2. metal products, machinery and transport equipment including components and spare parts	4010	6034
3. petroleum crude, products and lubricants (POL)	3080	6280
4. fertilisers and raw materials for fertilisers	1450	3168
5. others[1]	3640	10705
6. *total*	14100	28524

[1] Revised estimates include provisions for food-grains' imports.

ANNEXURE 17
(Chapter V. 1, Para 5,6)

Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79)
Sectoral Outlays (Centre, States and Union Territories)

(Rs. crores)

head of development	draft fifth plan			1974-77			1977-79			fifth plan		
	centre	states & U. Ts.	total	centre	states & U. Ts.	total	centre	states & U. Ts.	total	centre	states & U. Ts.	total
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1. agriculture and allied programmes	2140.00	2795.00	4935.00	826.00	1304.19	2130.19	1077.40	1436.00	2513.40	1903.40	2740.19	4643.59
2. irrigation and flood control	140.00	2541.00	2681.00	35.82	1615.68	1651.50	47.26	1741.42	1788.68	83.08	3357.10	3440.18
3. power	738.00	5452.00	6190.00	392.27	3120.78	3513.05	432.95	3347.90	3780.85	825.22	6468.68	7293.90
4. industry and mining	8270.00	759.00	9029.00	4760.46	444.89	5205.35	4566.06	429.19	4995.25	9326.52	874.08	10200.60
5. transport and communications	5727.00	1388.00	7115.00	41.52	711.15	3552.67	2664.38	664.38	3328.76	4505.90	1375.53	6881.43
6. education	484.00	1242.00	1726.00	191.23	396.54	587.77	214.06	482.46	695.52	405.29	879.00	1284.29
7. social and community services (incl. economic and general services but excluding education)	2078.00	2996.00	5074.00	873.13	1449.29	2322.42	1031.56	1412.79	2444.35	1904.69	2862.08	4766.77
8. hill and tribal areas and N.E.C. schemes	—	500.00	500.00	—	177.50	177.50	—	272.50	272.50	—	450.00	450.00
9. sectoral distribution not yet reported	—	—	—	—	260.44	260.44	—	66.29	66.29	—	326.73	326.73
10. *total*	*19577.00*	*17673.00*	*37250.00*[2]	*9920.43*	*9480.46*	*19400.89*	*10033.67*	*9852.93*[1]	*19886.60*	*19954.10*	*19333.39*	*39287.49*

[1] Does not include an amount of Rs. 16 crores for which sectoral break-up is yet to be worked out.

[2] Does not include an amount of Rs.203 crores added subsequently,

ANNEXURE 18
(Chapter V. 1, Para 5.6)

Fifth Five Year Plan-Central

ministry/department	(Rs. crores) revised fifth plan
(0)	(1)
1. agriculture	1828.09
2. atomic energy	619.08
3. civil supplies and cooperation	148.93
4. coal	1147·58
5. commerce	207.33
6. communications	1266.61
7. C. S. I. R.	81.77
8. education and culture	405.29
9. electronics	46.37
10. fertilisers and chemicals	1602.06
11. finance	131.73
12. health and family planning	833.19
13. heavy industry	365.43
14. home affairs	143.12
15. industrial development	609.59
16. information and Broadcasting	109.18
17. irrigation	114.63
18. labour	14.18
19. mines	550.59
20. personnel	0.50
21. planning	25.24
22. petroleum	2051.53
23. power	557.45
24. railways	2202.00
25. rehabilitation	102.61
26. science and Technology	58.96
27. shipping and transport	1682.61
28. social welfare	63.53
29. space	128.27
30. steel	2237.42
31. supply	2.15
32. tourism and civil aviation	375.59
33. works and housing	241.49
34. *total*	*19954.10*

ANNEXURE *19*
(Chapter V.1, Para 5.6)

Fifth Five Year Plan—States

state	revised fifth plan (Rs. crores)
(0)	(1)
1. Andhra Pradesh	1333.58
2. Assam	473.84
3. Bihar	1296.06
4. Gujarat	1166.62
5. Haryana	601.34
6. Himachal Pradesh	238.95
7. Jammu and Kashmir	362.64
8. Karnataka	997.67
9. Kerala	568.96
10. Madhya Pradesh	1379.71
11. Maharashtra	2347.61
12. Manipur	92.86
13. Meghalaya	89.53
14. Nagaland	83.63
15. Orissa	585.02
16. Punjab	1013.49
17. Rajasthan	709.24
18. Sikkim	39.64
19. Tamil Nadu	1122.32
20. Tripura	69.68
21. Uttar Pradesh	2445.86
22. West Bengal	1246.83
23. *all states*	*18265.08*

ANNEXURE *20*
(Chapter V.1. Para 5.6)

Fifth Five Year Plan—Union Territories

(0)	revised fifth plan (Rs. crores) (1)
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	33.72
2. Arunachal Pradesh	60.30
3. Chandigarh	39.76
4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9.41
5. Delhi	316.01
6. Goa, Daman and Diu	85.00
7. Lakshadweep	6.23
8. Mizoram	46.59
9. Pondicherry	34.04
10. *total*	*634.06*

ANNEXURE 21
(Chapter V.1, Para 5.5)

Proposed Plan Allocations in the Central Sector
under the 25 Point Programme ; 1977-79

item	1977-79 (Rs. lakhs)
(0)	(1)
1. power	
(a) deptt. of power	22093
(b) deptt. of atomic energ.	13640
(c) D.V.C.	7562
2. V.S.I. (handloom)	3000
3. agriculture & allied prog.	
(a) agricultural credit	21840
(b) consumer cooperative	1525
(c) miner irrigation	1800
4. labour and employment	
apprenticeship training	46
5. education	
(a) book banks	300
(b) student aid fund	130
(c) apprenticeship training under technical education	270
6. *total*	*75706*

ANNEXURE 22
(Chapter V. 1, Para 5.5)

Proposed Plan Outlays for 1977-79 in respect of 20-Point Economic Programme—States/Union Territories

(Rs. lakhs)

state	land reforms	minor irrigation	major and medium irrigation	co-operation	power	handloom industry	housesites for land-less agri. labour	apprenticeship training	free supply of books and stationery & establishment of book banks	total
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Andhra Pradesh	101	1150	18265	1100	26358	252	210	6	15	47457
2 Assam	331	1400	1726	638	4540	141	52	4	60	8792
3. Bihair	850	5185	12600	692	17095	180	200	10	55	36867
4. Gujarat	550	2035	12500	1177	18350	39	140	6	20	34817
5. Haryana	32	200	9111	546	9696	67	28	3	2	19685
6. Himachal Pradesh	93	412	400	140	1930	32	—	3	30	3040
7. Jammu & Kashmir	110	986	2150	100	3350	50	25	6	5	6782
8. Karnataka	950	2350	10570	1150	14870	171	200	22	40	30323
9. Kerala	1325	775	4110	375	5359	165	340	16	60	12525
10. Madhya Pradesh	410	4043	12923	1158	29984	97	300	12	130	49062
11. Maharashtra	62	5000	24480	1150	43495	191	130	80	90	74678
12. Manipur	15	145	830	65	245	80	—	1	12	1393
13. Meghalaya	25	135	10	105	724	22	—	1	15	1037
14. Nagaland	43	110	—	63	230	7	—	1	7	461
15. Orissa	390	1350	5350	785	10592	55	75	2	40	18639
16. Punjab	—	1400	3440	866	16292	5	75	6	3	22087
17. Rajasthan	25	510	9525	305	9338	40	8	5	3	19759
18. Sikkim	—	60	45	35	150	6	3	—	10	309
19. Tamil Nadu	N.A.	1350	4654	441	19000	448	120	11	15	26039
20. Tripura	45	212	10	69	385	38	12	1	7	779
21. Uttar Pradesh	1500	5500	21704	1660	48159	915	240	15	300	79993
22. West Bengal	1150	2900	4000	800	22154	187	195	11	170	31567
23. *all states*	*7907*	*37208*	*158408*	*13420*	*302296*	*3188*	*2353*	*222*	*1089*	*526091*

[1] The total outlay for Major and Medium Irrigation, will be Rs. 28480 lakhs including Rs. 4000 lakhs under Employment Guarantee Scheme.

union territories										
1. Andaman and Nicober Island	4	7	—	25	121	—	—	—	1	158
2. Arunachal Pradesh	NA	192	—	97	260	12	—	—	8	569
3. Chandigarh	—	17	—	7	229	—	—	1	3	257
4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	14	28	182	6	41	—	—	—	1	272
5. Delhi	—	126	—	74	3046	30	20	40	40	3376
6. Goa, Daman and Diu	55	101	1115	45	565	1	12	4	8	1906
7. Lakshdweep	—	—	—	25	35	—	—	Neg.	-	60
8. Mizoram	N.A.	60	—	55	275	39	—	Neg.	8	437
9. Pondicherry	20	70	48	25	125	17	24	6	6	341
10. *total u.ts.*	*93*	*601*	*1345*	*359*	*4697*	*99*	*56*	*51*	*75*	*7376*
11. *grand total*	*8000*	*37809*	*159753*	*13779*	*306993*	*3287*	*2409*	*273*	*1164*	*533467*

N.A. — Not Available

ANNEXURE 23
(Chapter V .2, Para 5.8)

Sector-wise Break-up of Revised Fifth Five Year Plan Outlays under Agriculture all Allied Services

(Rs. lakhs)

head of development	centre	states	union territories	total
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. agriculture excluding land reforms	78530.20	51522	2162.94	132215.14
2. land reforms	1200.36	15053	—	16253.36
3. minor irrigation	3107.00	75116	1009.10	79232.10
4. soil conservation	4190.00	17181	742.54	22113.54
5. area development	10000.00	10659	—	20629.00
6. food	11852.55	518	—	12350.55
7. animal husbandry and dairy development	21925.70	20784	1096.81	43770.51
8. fisheries	6804.81	7508	686.84	14999.65
9. forests	2912.00	16452	1205.59	20589.59
10. investment in agril. financial institutions	39116.00	12861	—	51977.00
11. community development	442.00	11842	460.97	12744.97
12. cooperation	20280.00	26624	670.04	37574.04
13. *total*	*190340.60*	*265984*	*8034.83*	*464359.45*

ANNEXURE 24
(Chapter V. 2, Para 5.8)

State-wise Outlays under Agriculture and Allied Services

(Rs. lakhs)

	state/UT	draft fifth plan	1974-77 anticipated expenditure	1977-79 proposed outlay	revised fifth plan outlay
	(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	states				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12986	5046	6650	11696
2.	Assam	9334	4491	5489	9980
3	Bihar	20472	9914	11488	21402
4.	Gujarat	17753	9536	9426	18962
5.	Haryana	8773	2771	2996	5767
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5554	3002	2674	5676
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	6047	2231	2751	4982
8.	Karnataka	18240	8964	9650	18614
9.	Kerala	10484	5652	5565	11217
10.	Madhya Pradesh	21231	10719	12651	23370
11.	Maharashtra	31883	14877	14323	29200
12.	Manipur	1469	774	861	1635
13.	Meghalaya	1894	1148	1049	2197
14.	Nagaland	2037	1177	1181	2358
15.	Orissa	10300	4589	5336	9925
16.	Punjab	10913	6476	7716	14192
17.	Rajasthan	8222	3510	4052	7562
18.	Sikkim	1027	312	729	1041
19.	Tamil Nadu	20327	6814	6093	12907
0.	Tripura	1741	930	1235	2165
21.	Uttar Pradesh	38308	14886	16380	31266
22.	West Bengal	14802	8970	10900	16870
23.	*total states*	*273797*	*126789*	*139159*	*265984*
	union territories				
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	913.00	298.20	515.00	813.20
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1695.00	615.00	1039.00	1654.00
3.	Chandigarh	95.00	49.17	74.80	123.97
4.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	174.00	113.47	118.90	232.37
5.	Delhi	547.00	358.00	432.00	790.00
6.	Goa Daman and Diu	1569.00	930.51	737.56	1668.07
7.	Lakshadweep	216.00	100.15	137.85	238.00
8.	Mizoram	1567.00	743.92	903.00	1646.92
9.	Pondicherry	863.00	421.30	447.00	868.30
10.	*all U.Ts.*	*7639.00*	*3629.72*	*4405.11*	*8034.83*
11.	*total all India*	*281436.00*[1]	*130418.72*	*143600.11*	*274018.83*

[1] The Draft Plan provision of Rs. 27.95 crores has subsequently been increased by Rs. 19.36 crores.

ANNEXURE 25
(Chapter V. 2, Para 5.12)

Major and medium Irrigation Programme
Fifth Plan – Outlays

(Rs. crores)

	state UT	draft fifth plan outlays	revised fifth plan outlay 1974-77	1977-79	total col (2+3)
	(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	198.00	145.46	182.65	328.11
2.	Assam	21.00	11.74	17.26	29.00
3.	Bihar	239.70	129.00	126.00	255.00
4.	Gujarat	218.00	133.34	125.00	258.34
5.	Haryana	103.00	65.44	91.11	156.55
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1.05	0.58	4.00	4.58
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	28.25	13.21	21.50	34.71
8.	Karnataka	201.00	79.72	105.70	185.42
9.	Kerala	82.00	40.43	41.10	81.53
10.	Madhya Pradesh	200.00	121.29	129.28	250.57
11.	Maharashtra	375.06	197.59	244.80	442.39
12.	Manipur	10.26	8.05	14.46	22.51
13.	Meghalaya	0.41	0.07	0.10	0.17
14.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—
15.	Orissa	71.00	42.41	53.50	95.91
16.	Punjab	30.00	31.22	34·40	65.62
17.	Rajasthan	133.95	113.85	95.25	209.10
18.	Sikkim	—	0.50	0.45	0.95
19.	Tamil Nadu	68.03	38.58	46.54	85.12
20.	Tripura	0.09	0.07	0.10	0.17
21.	Uttar Pradesh	294.71	257.25	217.04	474.29
22.	West Bengal	56.25	29.83	40.00	69.83
	total—states	*2331.76*	*1459.63*	*1590.24*	*3049.87*
1.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.99	0.61	1.82	2.43
2.	Goa, Daman and Diu	11.12	5.54	11.15	16.69
3.	Pondicherry	0.67	0.28	0.48	0.76
	total U.Ts.	*16.78*	*6.43*	*13.45*	*19.88*
	central sector	*52.90*	*7.76*	*17.42*	*25.18*
	grand total	*2401.44*	*1473.82*	*1621.11* (+40 EGS)	*3094.93* (+40 EGS)

ANNEXURE 26
(Chapter V. 2, Para 5.12)

Major and Medium Irrigation Programme
Fifth Plan-Benefits

('000 ha)

state/U.T.	benefits additional in fifth plan draft fifth plan addl. pot.	revised fifth plan addl. pot.
(0)	(1)	(2)
1. Andhra Pradesh	570	311
2. Assam	70	58
3. Bihar	880	476
4. Gujarat	370	295
5. Haryana	250	170
6. Himachal Pradesh	—	—
7. Jammu and Kashmir	30	18
8. Karnataka	340	224
9. Kerala	160	98
10. Madhya Pradesh	630	382
11. Maharashtra	515	435
12. Manipur	25	5
13. Meghalaya	—	—
14. Nagaland	—	—
15. Orissa	240	200
16. Punjab	200	120
17. Rajasthan	410	251
18. Sikkim	—	—
19. Tamil Nadu	55	50
20. Tripura	—	—
21. Uttar Pradesh	1375	1812
22. West Bengal	125	200
total states	*6245*	*5105*
1. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—
2. Goa, Daman and Diu	—	—
3. Pondichery	2	2
total U.Ts.	*2*	*2*
central sector	—	—
unallocated	—	*700*
grand total	*6247*	*5807*

ANNEXURE 27
(Chapter V.2, Para 5.24)

Flood Control Programme
Fifth Five Year Plan

(Rs. crores)

states UTs.	draft fifth plan outlay	revised fifth plan outlay 1974-77	1977-79	total
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
states				
1. Andhra Pradesh	2.00	11.59	7.50	19.09
2. Assam	7.00	5.76	9.00	14.76
3. Bihar	32.00	37.80	22.50	60.30
4. Gujarat	9.00	3.05	8.00	11.05
5. Haryana	9.00	3.54	4.01	7.55
6. Himachal Pradesh	0.40	0.40	0.20	0.60
7. Jammu and Kashmir	8.00	4.45	6.00	10.45
8. Kerala	23.00	5.17	3.50	8.67
9. Karnataka	2.00	0.76	1.00	1.76
10. Madhya Pradesh	0.50	0.89	1.00	1.89
11. Maharashtra	1.50	0.15	0.20	0.35
12. Manipur	1.50	0.98	0.75	1.73
13. Meghalaya	0.55	0.44	0.32	0.76
14. Nagaland	—	—	—	—
15. Orissa	5.00	5.71	6.00	11.71
16. Punjab	16.00	12.30	10.00	22.30
17. Rajasthan	2.22	1.80	1.25	3.05
18. Sikkim	—	0.10	0.15	0.25
19. Tamil Nadu	4.00	2.47	1.46	3.93
20. Tripura	1.19	0.54	0.60	1.14
21. Uttar Pradesh	20.00	17.93	18.00	35.93
22. West Bengal	47.75	27.17	28.00	55.17
total -states	*192.61*	*143.00*	*129.44*	*272.44*
total UTs.	*14.92*	*6.63*	*8.30*	*14.93*
central sector	*93.50*	*23.05*	*29.85*	*57.90*
grand total	*301.03*	*177.68*	*167.59*	*345.27*

ANNEXURE 28
(Chapter V.3, Para 5.33)

Benefits in the Fifth Plan from Generation Schemes (Public Utilities)

region/scheme	benefits MW
(0)	(1)
northern region	
1. Faridabad Thermal (Haryana)	120
2. Panipat Thermal (Haryana)	220
3. Bhatinda thermal (Punjab)	440
4. Beas I (Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan)	660
5. Beas II (Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan)	240
6. Sumbal HE (J&K)	11
7. Chenani H.E. (J&K)	9
8. Lower Jhelum HE (J&K)	105
9. Giri H.E. (HP)	60
10. Bassi Extension H.E. (HP)	15
11. Yamuna Stage II (UP)	240
12. Yamuna Stage IV (UP)	30
13. Ramganga HE (UP)	198
14. Rishikesh-Hardwar (UP)	36
15. Obra Thermal Extn. I (UP)	200
16. Obra Thermal Extn. II (UP)	600
17. Obra Thermal Extn. III (UP)	200
18. Harduaganj Stage V (UP)	110
19. Harduaganj Stage VI (UP)	110
20. Panki Thermal (UP)	220
21. Badarpur Thermal Extn. (Central)	260
22. Badarpur Thermal Extn. (Central)	200
23. Baira–siul HE („)	201
24. Rajasthan Atomic Stn. („)	220
total	*4645*
western region	
1. Ukai H.E. Scheme (Gujarat)	300
2. Gandhi Nagar Thermal (Gujarat)	240

(*Contd.*)

(0)	(1)
3. Ukai Thermal (Gujarat)	240
4. Ukai Thermal Exten.(Gujarat)	400
5. Ahmedabad Thermal (Private)	110
6. Korba Thermal Station Extn. (MP)	120
7. Amarkantak Thermal Extn. (MP)	240
8. Satpura Thermal Station Extn. (MP)	200
9. Vir HE (Maharashtra)	9
10. Bhatgar HE (Maharashtra)	16
11. Koyna HE Stage III (Maharashtra)	320
12. Vaitarna HE (Maharashtra)	60
13. Koyna Dam PH (Maharashtra)	18
14. Koradi Thermal Stn. (Maharashtra)	480
15. Koradi Thermal Extn. (Maharashtra)	200
16. Nasik Thermal Stn. Extn. (Maharashtra)	200
total	*3153*
southern region	
1. Kothagudem Thermal Stage III (AP)	220
2. Kothagudem Thermal Stage IV (AP)	220
3. Vijayawada Thermal (AP)	200
4. Lower Sileru HE (AP)	400
5. Nagarjunasagar HE (Conventional) (AP)	110
6. Srisailam HE (AP)	110
7. Idikki Stage I (Kerala)	390
8. Sharavathi HE Stage III (Karnataka)	178.2
9. Linganmakki HE (Karnataka)	55
10. Kalinadi HE (Karnataka)	270
11. Kundah HE Stage IV (TN)	110
12. Suruliar HE (TN)	35
13. Ennore Thermal Extn. (TN)	110
14. Tuticorin Thermal Station (TN)	200
15. Madras Atomic Station (Central)	235
total	*2843.2*

(0)	(1)
eastern region	
1. Kosi H.E (Bihar)	5
2. Subernarekha HE (Bihar)	130
3. Pathratu Extn. (Bihar)	220
4. Balimela HE (Orissa)	240
5. Talcher Thermal (Orissa)	220
6. Santaldiah Thermal Extn. (WB)	360
7. Jaldhaka HE Stage II (WB)	8
8. Kurseong HE (WB)	2
9. Lower Lagyap HE (Sikkim)	12
10. Chandrapura Thermal (DVC)	360
11. Durgapur Thermal Extn. (DVC)	200
total	*1757*
north-eastern region	
1. Namrup Thermal Extn. (Assam)	30
2. Krydam Kulai HE (Meghalaya)	60
3. Dzuza HE (Nagaland)	1·5
4. Gumti HE (Tripura)	10
total	*101.5*
grand total	*12499.7*

ANNEXURE 29
(Chapter V.3, Para 5.33)

Regionwise Breakup of the Installed Capacity as at the end of the Fourth Plan and Fifth Plan by type of Plant

(capacity in MM)

region	*as on 31.3.1974*				*as on 31.3.1979*			
	hydro	thermal	nuclear	total	hydro	thermal	nuclear	total
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. northern	2200	1759	220	4179	4005	4379	440	8824
2. western	1037	2612	420	4069	1760	5042	420	7222
3. southern	3080	1437	—	4517	4738	2387	235	7360
4. eastern	580	3102	—	3682	977	4462	—	5439
5. north eastern	67	147	—	214	138	177	—	315
6. other U. Ts.	—	3	—	3	—	3	—	3
7. utilities total	*6964*	*9060*	*640*	*16664*	*11618*	*16450*	*1095*	*29163*
8. non-utilities total				*1792*				*1792*
9. *grand total*				*18456*				*30955*

ANNEXURE 30
(Chapter V. 4, Para 5.37)

Outlay on Industrial and Mineral Programmes in the Central Sector

(Rs. crores)

ministry/department	revised fifth plan outlay
(0)	(1)
1. Ministry of Steel and Mines (Department of Steel)	2237.42
2. Ministry ot Steel and mines (Department of Mines)	550.59
3. Ministry of Energy (Department of Coal)	1147.58
4. Ministry of Petroleum	2051.53
(a) petroleum	(1691.28)
(b) petrochemicals	(360.25)
5. Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers	1602.07
(a) Fertilisers	(1488.16)
(b) Chemicals	(113.91)
6. Ministry of Industry (Department of Industrial Development)	380.22
7. Ministry of Industry (Department of Heavy Industries)	365.43
8. Department of Atomic Energy	184.18
9. Department of Electronics	46.37
10. Ministry of Shipping and Transport	146.58
11. Ministry of Commerce	143.18
12. Ministry of Civil Supplies and Cooperation	46.13
13. Ministry of Finance	131.73
total	*9033.00*

ANNEXURE 30A
(Chapter V. 4, Para 5.37)

Central Industrial and Mineral Programmes

(Rs. crores)

organisation project	location	revised fifth plan outlay
(0)	(1)	(2)
1. *Ministry of Steel and Mines* (Department of Steel)		*2237.42*
1.1 Bokaro (4 million tonnes)	Bokaro	825.32
1.2 Bhilai Steel Plant	Bhilai	
(a) Bhilai 4 M.T. expansion		513.87
(b) refractory plant		21.49
(c) other continuing schemes		42.16
1.3 Rourkela Steel Plant	Rourkela	
(a) spirally welded pipe plant		18.28
(b) CRGO project		3.22
(c) other schemes-slaggranulation, naphtha reformer etc.		24.37
1.4 Durgapur Steel Plant	Durgapur	
(a) Seamless tube project		1.00
(b) Other continuing schemes		5.49
1.5 Durgapur Alloy Steel Plant	Durgapur	1.00
1.6 Hindustan Steel Ltd. common outlays like replacement and balancing facilities township etc.		135.32
1.7 IISCO	Burnpur	35.00
1.8 V.I.S.L. Forge Shop Project	Bhadravati	2.58
1.9 Steel Authority of India		
(a) new steel plants		46.10
(b) ferro vanadium project		3.20
(c) other common outlays, feasibility studies etc.		1.77
1.10 A.P.I.D.C.-Sponge iron project	Hyderabad	1.50
1.11 Water supply projects		
(a) Mahanadi reservoir		12.19
(b) Tanughat Dam		1.68
1.12 Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants Ltd.		1.20
1.13 Hindustan Steel Construction Ltd		19.75

(0)		(1)	(2)
1.14	National Mineral Developm3nt Corporation		107.57
	(a) Kiruburu Mines Expansion	Kiruburu	7.10
	(b) Bailadila Mines-5 and 14	Bailadila	36.58
	(c) Donimalai Mines	Donimalai	16.23
	(d) Meghahataburu Mines	Meghahataburu	32.00
	(e) Pellet plants	Donimalai and Bailadila	1.70
	(f) feasibility reports and advance action		4.20
	(g) replacement outlays		9.74
	(h) R & D laboratory		0.02
1.15	Second pellet plant, Goa	Goa	2.55
1.16	Iron Ore Board		3.45
1.17	Kudremukh Iron Ore project	Kudremukh	399.24
1.18	Manganese Ore India Ltd.		1.00
1.19	Exploration and R & D for manganese and chromite ore, ferro chrome project		0.50
1.20	Science and Technology		6.62
2.0	*Ministry of Steel and Mines* (Deptt. of Mines)		*550.59*
2.1	Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.		202.62
	(a) Korba project	Korba	187.12
	(b) Ratnagiri project	Ratnagiri	15.50
2.2	Hindustan Zinc Ltd.		130.81
	(a) Debari Zinc smelter	Debari	25.14
	(b) Vizag zinc smelter	Vizag	39.55
	(c) Balaria mines	Balaria	17.97
	(d) Maton rock phosphate	Maton	3.19
	(e) Tundoo lead smelter (expansion and modernisation)	Tundoo	0.83
	(f) Rajpura-Dariba mines	Rajpura	24.03
	(g) Zawarmala-Baroi	Zawarmala	13.58
	(h) Sargipalli lead mines	Sargipalli	5.77
	(i) Feasibility studies		0.75
2.3	Hindustan copper Ltd.		115.59
	(a) Khetri smelter complex	Khetri	37.80
	(b) Rakha phase I	Rakha	4.03
	(c) Rakha phase II	Rakha	7.00
	(d) Chandmari mines	Chandmari	2.79
	(e) Chandmari expansion	Chandmari	2.70
	(f) Bandalamottu mines	Bandalamottu	0.66
	(g) Mosabani expansion	Mosabani	5.00
	(h) Surda expansion	Surda	2.31
	(i) Malanjkhand deposits	Malanjkhand	44.08
	(j) Metallurgical and chemical plants small deposits, Surda phase II, Chapri		8.47
	(k) Pre Feasibility studies		0.75
2.4	Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	Kolar Ramgiri	8.00

(*Contd.*)

(0)		(1)	(2)
2.5	Mineral Exploration Corporation		34.55
2.6	Geological Survery of India including AMSE		40.03
2.7	Indian Bureau of Mines		1.30
2.8	Meghadrighada dam for water supply to Vizag zinc plant	Meghadrighada	0.61
2.9	Sukinda Nickel	Sukinda	10.60
2.10	Science and Technology		6.48
3.0	*Ministry of Energy* (Department of Coal)		*1147.58*
3.1	Coal India Limited		966.14
	(a) Investment on mines		787.15
	(b) New washeries sudandih, Monidih and others		45.33
	(c) C.M.P.D.I. and others		12.30
	(d) L.T.C. Plant	Dhankuni	11.00
	(e) Explosives Plant	Bhandara	6.70
	(f) Other programmes (S and T, mining Engg., and coal controller's organisation)		10.31
	(g) Exploration including advance action		32.85
	(h) infra-structure including mine safety, sand showing, power supply, welfare, etc.		60.50
3.2	Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.		59.19
	(a) Investment on mines		44.00
	(b) Advance action		4.00
	(c) L.T.C. Plant	Ramakrishnapuram	11.19
3.3	Neyveli Lignite Corporation	Neyveli	122.25
4.0	*Ministry of Petroleum*		*2051.53*
	A—exploration and Refining		*1691.28*
4.1	Oil & Natural Gas Commission		1056.13
	(a) on-shore programme		414.13
	(b) off-shore programme		599.90
	(c) overseas operations		39.60
	(d) research Institutes		2.50
4.2	Oil India Limited		137.79
	(a) exploration in Dum Duma & Ningru		28.62
	(b) pipeline projects		48.26
	(c) captive power plants	Duliajan	10.36
	(d) capital equipment and facilities and other schemes		50.55

	(0)	(1)	(2)
44.3	Indian Oil Corporation Limited		387.14
	(a) Mathura Refinery	Mathura	99.48
	(b) Haldia Refinery	Haldia	18.40
	(c) Gujarat Refinery Expansion	Koyali	56.38
	(d) secondary processing facilities	Koyali	22.61
	(e) Crude oil pipe line Salaya Koyali-Mathura	—	135.00
	(f) Marketing Division		47.74
	(g) R and D Centre	Faridabad	4.81
	(h) other schemes		2.72
44.4	Madras Refineries Ltd.	Madras	1.00
44.5	HPC-Debottlenecking project	Bombay	4.70
44.6	Cochin Refineries	Cochin	0.30
44.7	Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd.	Bongaigaon	90.32
	(a) Crude distillation and kerosene treating units		10.70
	(b) Delayed coker and Calcination Unit		12.91
	(c) Petrochemicals schemes including offsites		12.08
	(d) captive power plant		28.27
	(e) offsites utilities township		26.36
44.8	Bitumen Marketing Corporation Ltd.		1.00
44.9	Lubrizol India Limited		2.90
44.10	new schemes including secondry fecilities		10.00
	B-Petro-chemicals		*348.96*
44.11	Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd.	Baroda	321.90
	(a) petrochemicals complex		312.28
	(b) Research and Development		4.62
	(c) Expansion scheme		5.00
44.12	Petrofils Cooperative Ltd.		11.78
44.13	CIPET		0.28
44.14	New Petro-chemicals schemes		15.00
44.15	Indo-Burmah Petroleum Company		11.29
	(a) Petroleum Division		1.05
	(b) Chemicals Division (Explosives)		3.79
	(c) Engineering Division		0.64
	(d) Balmer Lawrie and Co. Ltd.		0.81
	(e) Bieceo Lawrie and Co. Ltd.		2.00
	(f) Bridge and Roof Co. (India) Ltd.		3.00

(*Contd.*)

(0)		(1)	(2)
5.0	*Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilisers*		*1602.07*
	A-Fertilisers		*1488.16*
5.1	Fertiliser Corporation of India		963.64
	(a) Durgapur	Durgapur	22.41
	(b) Barauni	Barauni	23.18
	(c) Namrup Expansion	Namrup	24.03
	(d) Sindri rationalisation	Sindri	23.39
	(e) Sindri Modernisation	Sindri	141.55
	(f) Sindri renovation	Sindri	14.72
	(g) Gorakhpur expansion	Gorakhpur	10.80
	(h) Gorakhpur optimisaton	Gorakhpur	0.34
	(i) Nangal expansion	Nangal	111.78
	(j) Ramagundam	Ramagundam	96.39
	(k) Talcher	Talcher	98.56
	(l) Haldia	Haldia	190.20
	(m) Trombay-IV	Trombay	70.92
	(n) Trombay-V	,,	82.00
	(o) captive power plant-Trombay	,,	6.00
	(p) slurry explosives scheme		1.00
	(q) pollution control		5.00
	(r) Plant Operational Improvement Prog.		8.50
	(s) Sectoral loan		20.00
	(t) miscellaneous schemes		12.87
5.2	FACT		60.07
	(a) Cochin I	Cochin	10.57
	(b) Cochin II	Cochin	48.85
	(c) diversification scheme		0.65
5.3	National Fertilisers Ltd.		348.34
	(a) Bhatinda	Bhatinda	174.13
	(b) Panipat	Panipat	174.21
5.4	New Fertiliser Plants including Korba and Mathura		116.11
	B-Chemicals		*113.91*
5.5	Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd.		8.49
5.6	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.		58.74
5.7	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.		9.89
5.8	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.		22.44
5.9	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.		14.35

(0)		(1)	(2)
6.0	*Ministry of Industry* (Department of Industrial Development)		*380.22*
6.1	Hindustan Paper Corporation		197.23
	(a) Nagaland Pulp and Paper Project	Tuli	43.35
	(b) Mandya National Paper Mills	Balagula	21.63
	(c) Nowgong Paper Project	Nowgong	50.00
	(d) Cachar Paper Project	Cachar	
	(e) Kerala Newsprint Project	Vaikom	75.00
	(f) Misc. — Including investigation for sixth plan projects.		2.25
	(g) Newspaper/newsprint schemes		5.00
6.2	Nepa Paper Mills expansion and effluent treatment	Nepa Nagar	5.58
6.3	Cement Corporation of India		*102.08*
	(a) Paonta	Paonta	14.15
	(b) Mandhar expension and Improvement	Mandhar	5.01
	(c) Bokajan	Bokajan	7.96
	(d) Kurkunta Expansion	Kurkunta	1.01
	(e) Neemuch	Neemuch	
	(f) Akaltara	Akaltara	67.31
	(g) Yerraguntla	Yerraguntala	
	(h) two new projects		5.00
	(i) other outlays		1.64
6.4	Instrumentation Limited Kota		*6.42*
	(a) Control safety valves, etc. —	Palghat	3.32
	(b) Unified system	Kota	1.60
	(c) pollution control	,,	1.40
	(d) manufacture of bellows and membranes	,,	0.10
6.5	National Instruments Limited	Jadavpur	*1.39*
	(a) Camera project	,,	0.43
	(b) Diversification programme	,,	0.96
6.6	Hindustan Cables Ltd.		*5.27*
	(a) continuing schemes at Rupnarainpur	Rupnarainpur	2.65
	(b) Continuing schemes at Hyderabad	Hyderabad	1.10
	(c) New coaxial cable schemes	—	0.30
	(d) Replacement, modernisation township	—	1.22

(*Contd.*)

	(0)	(1)	(2)
6.7	Bharat Ophthaimic Glass Tank pressure and disinfection schemes		*0.33*
6.8	Tannery and Footwear Corporation	Kanpur	*3.71*
6.9	Bharat Leather Corporation		*0.50*
6.10	Hindustan Photo Films	Ooty	*3.43*
6.11	National Productivity Council	New Delhi	*0.92*
6.12	Indian Standard Institute	New Delhi	*1.35*
6.13	National Institution of design	Ahmedabad	*0.34*
6.14	Hindustan Salts Limited		*2.20*
6.15	Andrew Yule and Co. (belting project)		*0.85*
6.16	subsidy for backward areas		*43.00*
6.17	Feasibility studies		*0.35*
6.18	Science and Technology programme		*5.28*
7.0	*Ministry of Industry* (*Deptt. of Heavy Industry*)		*365.43*
7.1	Hindstan Machine Tools Ltd.		55.27
7.2	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.		183.84
	(a) BHEL Hardwar Plant	Hardwar	5.11
	(b) BHEL Hyderabad Plant	Ramchandrapuram	10.67
	(c) BHEL Tiruchi	Tiruchi	22.17
	(d) BHEL Bhopal Plant	Bhopal	9.22
	(e) BHEL Transformer Plant	Jhansi	21.22
	(f) Central Foundry Forge Project	Hardwar	33.23
	(g) Seamless Tube Plant	Tiruchi	45.10
	(h) Common Corporate Outlays		37.12
7.3	Heavy Engineering Corporation	Ranchi	17.95
7.4	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	Allahabad	16.09
7.5	Scooters India Ltd.	Lucknow	22.69
7.6	Jessops Ltd.	Calcutta	13.10
7.7	Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.	Bombay	6.93
7.8	Mining & Allied Machinery Corpn.	Durgapur	5.64
7.9	Bharat Heavy Plates & Vessels Ltd.	Vesakhapatnam	3.69
7.10	Braithwaite & Co.	Calcutta	2.63
7.11	ISW Burn		9.50
7.12	Arthur Butler	Muzzaffarpur	1.40
7.13	Britannia Engineering Works	Mokameh	1.19

(0)		(1)	(2)
7.14	Triveni Structurals Ltd.	Allahabad	0.41
7.15	Tungabhadra Steel Products	Tungabhadra	0.58
7.16	*Central Machine Tool Institute*	Bangalore	3.00
7.17	Feasibility studies		0.35
7.18	Commercial Vehicles Factory		10.10
7.19	Science & Technology		11.07
8.0	*Department of Atomic Energy*		*184.18*
8.1	Bhaba Atomic Research Centre (BARC)		7.40
	(a) Central workshop Phase I and II		1.52
	(b) Irradiation facilities		0.03
	(c) Power reactor fual reprocessing Plant		1.20
	(d) Cobalt 60 facility		0.03
	(e) Nuclear material storage facility		0.39
	(f) Blutonium plant expansion		3.21
	(g) Uranium metal plant expansion		0.36
	(h) Radio pharmaceuticals production unit		0.60
	(i) Other hew schemes		0.06
8.2	Nuclear Fuel Complex (NFC)		37.57
	(a) Special materials plant (expansion)		0.07
	(b) Stainless steel tubes plant		12.18
	(c) Seamless tube plant (expansion for ball bearing steel tube)		19.66
	(d) Zirconium plant		3.30
	(e) Housing facilities and administrative buildings		0.83
	(f) Invar and Kovar plant		0.30
	(g) Expansion facility for production of non-enriched fuels		1.00
	(h) F.*B.T.R. fuel facility*		0.41
8.3	Heavy Water Plants		103.27
8.4	Power reactor fuel reprocessing plant		1.00
8.5	Development of Mining by Atomic Mineral Division		0.44
8.6	Public Sector Undertakings		
	(a) Indian Rare Earths Ltd.		17.20
	(b) Electronic Corporation of India Ltd.		14.96
	(c) Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.		2.16

(*Contd.*)

(0)	(1)	(2)
9.0 *Department of Electronics*		*46.37*
9.1 semi-conductor corporation		8.00
9.2 electronics trade and development corporation		1.00
9.3 computor maintenance corporation		1.85
9.4 national information centre	Delhi	5.60
9.5 national centre for SD and CT	Bombay	1.04
9.6 regional computer centre	Calcutta	1.30
9.7 regional computer centres	Kanpur and Bangalore	0.25
9.8 software development project		0.25
9.9 appropriate automation promotion programme		1.10
9.10 development and production of special control components		0.10
9.11 standard infrastructure development		1.25
9.12 pilot plant for special components and material		2.00
9.13 special tube production project		0.10
9.14 state electronics promotion programme		3.00
9.15 head quarters		0.80
9.16 science and Technology (TDC+NRC+DPC)		18.73
10.0 *Ministry of Shipping and Transport*		*146.58*
10.1 Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	Visakhapatnam	15.31
(a) development programme till stage IA		10.31
(b) development programme stage IB and II		5.00
10.2 Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	Cochin	99.71
(a) original project		84.71
(b) stage I expansion		15.00
10.3 new shipyards		5.00
10.4 Central Marine and Design Research Organisation		2.16
10.5 subsidy for ship-building		24.40

(0)	(1)	(2)
11.0 *Ministry of Commerce*		*143.18*
11.1 National Textile Corporation		104·47
(a) working capital		4.43
(b) modernisation		84.97
(c) labour rationalisation		10.07
(d) marketing		5.00
11.2 Pilot Test House	Bombay	0.50
11.3 Electronics Export Processing Zone	Bombay	3.07
11.4 Marine Products Export Development Authority		2.76
11.5 Plantation		*30.75*
(a) Tea		12.33
(b) Coffee		6.68
(c) Rubber		9.80
(d) Cardamom		1.94
11.6 Science and Technology Programme		1.63
12.0 *Ministry of Civil Supplies and Co-operation*		*46.13*
12.1 Weights and Measures schemes		1.73
12.2 Co-operative Fertilisers project		44.40
(i) I.F.F.C.O.		
(a) Kandla and Kalol	Kandla and Kalol	7.20
(b) Phulpur	Phulpur	31.20
(c) Phosphoric Acid, Plant, Kandla	Kandla	2.00
(ii) Maharashtra Co-operative Fertilisers and Chemicals Tarapur	Tarapur	4.00
13.0 *Ministry of Finance*		*131.73*
13.1 Deptt. of Revenue and Banking		*106-82*
A. Banking Wing		105.03
B. Revenue Wing		1.79
(a) Alkaloid Project, Neemuch	Neemuch	1.19
(b) Project for extraction of alkaloids from lanced poppy straw		0.60

(*Contd.*)

(0)	(1)	(2)
13.2 Deptt. of Economic Affairs		24.91
(a) Bank Note Press	Dewas	7.61
(i) continuing and expansion schemes		7.21
(ii) housing scheme phase II		0.40
(b) India Security Press	Nasik	6.54
(i) expansion and modernisation of stamp press		2.08
(ii) expansion and modernisation of currency note press.		3.50
(iii) housing programme		0.96
(c) Security Paper Mill	Hoshangabad	10.34
(i) modernisation of mill		10.00
(ii) mould cover plant and other schemes		0.34
(d) Bombay Mint-housing scheme	Bombay	0.32
(e) Hyderabad Mint-Expansion	Hyderabad	0.10

ANNEXURE 31

(Chapter V.4, Para 5.38)

Capacity and Production Target for Selected Industries for 1978–79

industry	unit	1973-74 actual production	1975-76 estimated production	1978-79 target capacity	1978-79 target production
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. mining					
(i) coal	Mill. tonnes	79.00	99.80	—	124.00
(ii) lignite	,,	3.30	3.02	—	4.50
(iii) petroleum crude	,,	7.20	8.44	14.18	14.18
(iv) iron ore	,,	35.70	40.96	—	56.00
2. basic metals					
(i) pig iron for sale	,,	1.59	1.63	2.26	2.50
(ii) steel ingots	,,	6.32	7.65	16.40	11.32
(iii) finished steel	,,	4.89	5.49	13.02	8.80
(iv) alloy and special steel	000 tonnes	339.00	400.00	750.00	570.00
(v) aluminium	,,	147.90	187.00	325.00	310.00
(vi) copper	,,	12.70	23.90	57.00	37.00
(vii) zinc	,,	20.80	27.80	95.00	80.00
(viii) lead	,,	2.70	5.10	18.00	16.00
3. metal products					
(i) steel castings	,,	67.00	62. 5	200.00	100.00
(ii) steel forgings	,,	97.30	100. 0	250.00	130.00
4. non-metallic mineral products					
(i) cement	Mill. tonnes	14.67	17.20	23.50	20.80
(ii) refractories	'000 tonnes	710.00	729.00	1745.00	1020.00
5. petroleum products (including lubricants)	Mill. tonnes	19.70	20.70	31.50	27.00

(*Contd.*)

(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
6. basic chemicals					
(i) sulphuric acid	'000 tonnes	1343.00	1416.00	3804.00	2700.00
(ii) caustic soda	,,	419.00	470.00	755.40	610.00
(iii) soda ash	,,	480.00	555.00	999.00	710.00
(iv) methanol	,,	23.00	27.00	84.50	50.00
(v) industrial oxygen	m.c.m.	60.70	64.30	130.00	130.00
7. agricultural chemicals					
(i) fertilisers (N)	000 tonnes	1058.00	1535.00	4728.00	2900.00
(ii) fertilisers(P_2O_5)	,,	319.00	302.00	1311.00	770.00
(iii) pesticides (technical materials)	,,	29.00	36.00	70.00	60.00
(iv) B.H.C.	,,	21.00	24.30	28.90	28.00
(v) D.D.T.	,,	3.90	4.40	4.20	4.40
8. thermo plastics and synthetic rubbers					
(i) L.D. polyethylene	'000 tonnes	28.20	27.20	113.00	60.00
(ii) H.D. polyethylene	,,	22.90	19.50	30.00	27.00
(iii) P.V.C.	,,	46.40	41.80	71.10	55.00
(iv) polystyrene	,,	14.40	9.20	17.50	13.00
(v) poly propylene	,,	—	—	30.00	15.00
(vi) synthetic rubbers	,,	23.30	24.10	50.00	40.00
9. synthetic fibres and intermediates					
(i) D.M.T.	'000 tonnes	4.20	19.60	24.00	24.00
(ii) caprolactum	,,	—	13.00	20.00	20.00
(iii) viscose filament yarn	,,	37.00	28.50	42.70	40.00
(iv) viscose staple fibre	,,	62.00	66.70	132.50	100.00
(v) viscose tyre cord	,,	16.90	19.70	21.00	20.00
(vi) nylon filament yarn	,,	11.30	14.20	19.20	17.00
(vii) nylon tyre cord and other industrial yarn	,,	2.20	4.30	9.99	6.00
(viii) polyester filament yarn and staple fibre	,,	15.10	19.30	30.10	24.00
(ix) acrylic fibre	,,	—	—	12.00	6.00

(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
10. drugs and pharma-ceuticals					
(i) anti-biotics-penicillin	MMU	247.50	251.80	575.00	520.00
(ii) streptomycin	tonnes	179.85	191.10	490.00	400.00
(iii) anti-diabetes drugs(insulin)	MMU	898.00	812.00	1500.00	1200.00
(iv) anti-dysentry drugs	tonnes	72.80	123.70	539.40	450.00
(v) anti-leprosy durgs	,,	8.70	14.70	25.60	22.00
(vi) anti-malarial drugs	,,	22.86	60.00	303.00	200.00
(vii) anti-pyretics and analgesics	,,	977.10	1587.00	3055.00	2000.00
(viii) anti-tubercu-losis drugs	,,	594.00	646.00	1702.00	1050.00
(ix) sulpha drugs	,,	1297.00	1055.00	2730.00	1750.00
(x) vitamin-A	MMU	48.30	30.00	60.00	54.00
(xi) Other vitamins	tonnes	—	370.00	665.00	500.00
11. food products					
(i) sugar	Mill. tonnes	3.95	4.30	5.40	5.40
(ii) vanaspati	'000 tonnes	449.00	489.00	1350.00	610.00
12. textiles					
(i) cotton yarns	Mill. Kgs.	1000.00	1005.00	—	1150.00
(ii) cotton cloth (mill sector)	Mill. Metres	4083.00	4026.00	—	4800.00
(iii) cotton cloth (decentralised sector)	,,	3863.00	4100.00	—	4700.00
(iv) art silk fabrics	,,	840.00	900.00	—	1435.00
(v) jute manu-factures	'000 tonnes	1074.00	1302.00	1350.00	1280.00
13. paper and paper products					
(i) paper and paper board	'000 tonnes	776.00	829.00	1300.00	1050.00
(ii) newsprint	,,	48.70	53.00	155.00	80.00

(*Contd.*)

(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
14. leather and rubber goods					
(i) leather footwear	Mill. pairs	14.60	15.30	24.60	18.00
(ii) rubber foot-wear	,,	38.80	39.40	57.00	50.00
(iii) bicycle tyres	Mill. Nos.	24.03	24.25	34.00	30.00
(iv) automobile tyres	,,	4.66	4.73	9.90	8.00
15. other consumer products					
(i) soap	'000 tonnes	234.00	265.00	273.00	320.00
(ii) synthetic detergents	,,	72.00	75.00	235.00	125.00
16. industrial machinery					
(i) machine tools	Rs. million	673.00	1080.00	1700.00	1300.00
(ii) mining machinery (including coal machinery)	,,	62.30	85.00	300.00	200.00
(iii) metallurgical machinery	,,	260.00	320.00	600.00	380.00
(iv) cement machinery	,,	81.00	60.00	260.00	150.00
(v) chemical and pharmaceutical machinery	,,	313.00	485.00	850.00	650.00
(vi) sugar machinery	,,	223.00	330.00	450.00	400.00
(vii) rubber machinery	,,	14.50	73.00	125.00	100.00
(viii) paper and pulp machinery	,,	51.70	187.50	400.00	280.00
(ix) printing machinery	,,	9.30	36.00	126.00	60.00
(x) cotton textile machinery	,,	458.00	1000.00	2130.00	1300.00
(xi) boilers (power and industrial)	,,	825.10	1400.00	—	1750.00
17. electric power equipment					
(i) steam turbines	Mill. K.W.	1.40	2.50	—	2.50
(ii) hydro turbines	,,	0.70	1.2	—	1.40
(iii) transformers	Mill.KVA	12.42	13.34	31.00	20.00
(iv) motors	Mill.H.P.	3.24	3.5	6.7	4.50

(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
18. construction machinery					
(i) crawler tractors	Nos	278	391	600	450
(ii) dumpers and scrapers	,,	215	310	788	450
(iii) road rollers	,,	1566	750	1900	1200
19. agricultural machinery					
(i) tractors	'000 Nos.	24.2	33.3	70	55
20. rail and water transport					
(i) diesel loco-motives	Nos	145	80	160	160
(ii) electric loco-motives	,,	50	54	80	70
(iii) railway coaches	,,	1308	1000	1500	1200
(iv) railway wagons	'000 Nos.	12.2	10	26.8	15
(v) ship building	'000 GRT	30.00	33	180.2	130.2
21. road transport					
(i) commercial vehicles	'000 Nos.	42.90	43.8	64	60
(ii) passenger cars	,,	44.20	22.45	47.4	32
(iii) jeeps	,,	12.40	7.10	13.00	10.00
(iv) scooters, motor cycles and mopeds	,,	150.70	217	600	320
(v) bicycles	,,	2575	2250	4019	3000
22. mechanical components and consumer durables					
(i) ball and roller bearings	Mill. Nos.	24.4	24	40	34
(ii) typewriters	'000 Nos.	33.70	49.4	74.4	60
(iii) sewing machines	,,	257	270	533.5	415

(*Contd.*)

(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
23. electrical components and consumer durables					
(i) conductors (A.C.S.R. and A.A.)	'000 tonnes	46.40	59.10	113.12	90.00
(ii) cables (PVC and VIR)	Million metre	551.00	383.00	1281.00	550.00
(iii) dry battery	Million Nos.	654.00	516.00	1291.00	800.00
(iv) storage battery	,,	1.29	1.41	2.20	1.50
(v) G.L.S. lamps	,,	120.60	138.10	200.00	180.00
(vi) fliorescent tubes	,,	12.70	17.20	22.00	20.00
(vii) electric fans	'000 Nos.	2118.00	2209.00	3200.00	2500.00
24. electronics					
(i) consumer electronics	Rs. million	615.00	930	—	1990.00
(ii) medical electronics	,,	40.00	65	—	140.00
(iii) instruments	,,	118.00	195	—	460.00
(iv) computers and calculators	,,	95.00	190	—	510.00
(v) control and Industrial electronics	,,	70.00	170	—	300.00
(vi) components	,,	550.00	760	—	1300.00
(vii) materials	,,	65.00	120	—	315.00
(viii) telemetry and two-way communications	,,	64.00	72	—	138.00

ANNEXURE 32
(Chapter V.5 ,Para 5.95)

Physical Targets and Achievements
Village and Small Industries

	draft fifth plan	*1974-75* (actu-als)	*1975-76* (likely)	*1976-77* (antici-pated)
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
production				
1. cotton cloth handloom and powerloom (m. metres)	4,800	3,800	4,100	4,200
2. khadi- quantity (m. metres)	—	59.72	61.20	63.00
value (Rs. crores)	—	43.28	52.50	53.85
3. raw silk (m.kgs)	4.6	3.00	3.2	3.8
4. village industries[1]-value (Rs. crores)	—	136.31	155.46	176.11
exports				
5 cotton handloom fabrics and manufactures (Rs. crores)	[2]	92.0	97.0	107.0
6. silk fabrics and waste (Rs. crores)	21.0	12.7	17.5	18.5
7. coir products —				
quantity (000' tonnes)	—	42.0	36.0	40.0
value (Rs. crores)	19.0	17.9	19.0	20.0
8 handicrafts (Rs. crores)	220.00	190.4	192.0	205.0

[1] The figures relate to the centres assisted by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

[2] Export projection for rhe five year period (1974-79) in respect of handloom piece goods was envisaged at Rs 155 crores under the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan.

[3] Although credit was taken in the export projection for handicrafts in the Fifth Plan for Rs. 220 crores in 1978-79, the endeavour was to be made to increase it further to Rs. 250 crores.

ANNEXURE 33
Chapter V.5, Para 5.96)

Revised Fifth Five Yeat Plan Expenditure and Outlays for Village and Small Industries

(Rs. crores)

industry	*1974-77 (anti. exp.)* centre	states/ U.Ts.	total	*1977-79 (proposed)* centre	states U.Ts.	total	*1974-79 (revised-fifth plan)* centre	states/ U.Ts.	total
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. small scale industries	22.31	44.91	67.22	48.49	62.89	111.38	70.80	107.80	178·6
2. industrial estates	—	11.03	11.03		10.03	10.03		21.06	21.06
3. khadi and village industries	70.76	4.67	75.43	62.80	4.75	67.55	133.56	9.42	142.98
4. handloom industry	7.30	29.75	37.05	30.00	32.87	62.87	37.30	62.62	99.92
5. powerlooms	0.14	1.43	1.57	0.02	1.66	1.68	0·16	3.09	3.25
6. sericulture	3.21	9.24	12.45	4.75	12.48	17.23	7.96	21.72	29.68
7. coir industry	0.93	2.08	3.01	2.00	2.65	4.65	2.93	4.73	7.66
8. handicrafts	3.73	5.01	8.74	15.00	6.06	21.06	18.73	11.07	29.80
9. rural industries projects[1]	12.13	—	12.13	9.00	—	9.00	21.13	—	21.13
10. collection of statistics[1]	0.15	—	0.15	0.80	—	0.80	0.95	—	0.95
11. *total*	*120.66*	*108.12*	*228.78*	*172.86*	*133.39*	*306.25*	*293.52*	*241.51*	*535.03*

[1]Centrally-sponsored schemes.

ANNEXURE 34

(Chapter V. 6, Para 5.97)

Revised Fifth Plan—Transport, Tourism and Communications

Central Sector

(Rs. crores)

item	draft fifth plan	1974-77 anticipated expenditure	1977-79 proposed outlay	revised fifth plan
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. railways	2550.00	1149.00	1053.00	2202.00
2. roads	714.00	217.84	227.60	445.44
3. road transport	26.00	49.97	8.20	58.17
4. ports [2]	330.00	358.75	184.83	543.58
5. shipping	258.00	233.11	216.89	450.00
6. inland water transport	40.00	10.19	14.73	24.92
7. lighthouses	12.00	7.53	6.13	13.66
8. farakka barrage	22.00	16.55	15.00	31.55
9. civil air transport	391.00	155.87	178.98	334.85
10 tourism	78.00	22.06	18.68	40.74
11. communications	1176.00	572.28	694.33	1266.61
12. broadcasting	120.00	48.37	46.01	94.38
13. *total*	*5717.00*[1]	*2841.52*	*2664.38*	*5505.90*

[1] In the Draft plan document a provision of Rs. 5727 crores has been shown.

[2] Provision for Dock Labour Housing Scheme included unde Housing and Urban Development.

ANNEXURE 35

(Chapter V. 6, Para 5.104)

Fifth Plan Outlay on Railways

(Rs. crores)

programme	expenditure 1974-77	outlay 1977-79	total 1974-79
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)
1. rolling stock	556.8	500.0	1056.8
2. workshops/sheds	35.9	42.0	77.9
3. machinery and plant	23.7	18.0	41.7
4. track renewals	104.1	105.0	209.1
5. bridge works	23.3	24.0	47.3
6. line capacity works	169.9	146.0	315.9
7. signalling and safety	39.2	32.0	71.2
8. electrification	59.1	42.0	101.1
9. other electrical works	13.0	10.0	23.0
10. new lines	55.2	42.0	97.2
11. staff quarters	15.2		
12. staff welfare	8.6	31.0	67.2
13. users' amenities	7.0		
14. other specified works	5.4		
15. investment in road services	22.7	26.0	48.7
16. inventories	(—) 15.3	10.0	(-) 5.3
17. *total*	*1123.8*	*1028.0*	*2151.8*
18. Metropolitan transport	25.2	25.0	50.2
19. *grand total*	*1149.0*	*1053.0*	*2202.0*

ANNEXURE 36

(Chapter V.6, Para 5.115)

Fifth Plan — Shipping — Tonnage Target

(GRT in million)

category	draft fifth plan target	revised target under consi-deration	tonnage as on 1.4.76	on order as on 1.4.76	total (3+4)	tonnage to be scrapped by 78-79	net tonnage operative at the end of Fifth Plan (5—6)	tonnage to be acquired to reach revised target (2—7)
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. coastal ships	0·60	0.60	0.42	—	0.42	0.08	0.34	0.26
2. liners	2.06	1.50	1.27	0.07	1.34	0.17	1.17	0.33
3. bulk carriers	3.56	2.90	1.57	0.65	2.22	—	2.22	0.68
4. tankers	1.37	1.04	1.01	0.05	1.06	0.02	1.04	—
5. Tramps	1.05	0.46	0.45	0.10	0.55	0.09	0.46	—
6. *total*	*8.64*	*6.50*	*4.72*	*0.87*	*5.59*	*0.36*	*5.23*	*1.27*

ANNEXURE 37
(Chapter V. 8,Para 5.1

Summary of Plan outlay for Family Welfare Planning Programmes during the Fifth Plan

(Rs. crores)

programmes	draft fifth plan	1974-77 anticipated expenditure	recommended outlay 1977-79 proposed	revised fifth plan outlay
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. services and supplies	422.53	197.74	221.67	419.41
2. training	13.54	6.17	5.90	12.07
3. mass education	22.00	6.45	6.68	13.13
4. research and evaluation	14.33	3.45	5.58	9.03
5. world bank project	19.50	15.68	9.06	24.74
6. maternal and child health	15.00	2.73	5.84	8.57
7. organisation	9.10	5.43	3.98	9.41
8. *total*	*516.00*	*237.65*	*259.71*	*497.36*[1]

[1]Includes provision of Rs. 1 crore for new schemes to be formulated by the Department of Family Planning.

ANNEXURE 38
(Chapter V. 8,Para 5.162)

Nutrition Programmes

(Rs. crores)

	scheme	sector	draft fifth five year plan	1974-77 antici-pated expendi-ture	1977-79 recomm-ended outlay	revised fifth plan outlay
	(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	minimum needs programme	states union territories	330.00	44.24	43.94	88.18
2.	subsidiary food and nutrition schemes of the union deptt. of food.	central	50.00	6.53	7.97	14.50
3.	schemes of the union deptt. of rural development applied nutrition programme	centrally sponsored	20.00	4.48	8.51	12.99
4.	*total*		*400.00*	*55.25*	*60.42*	*115.67*

ANNEXURE 39

(Chapter V. 9, Para 5.165)

Revised Fifth Plan Outlay for Urban Development

(Rs. crores)

scheme	draft fifth plan	1974-77 anticipated expen-diture	1977-79 outlay	revised fifth plan outlay
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
state sector	*474.60*	*183.20*	*167.45*	*350.75*
1. state plans	272.35	93.70	89.10	182.80
2. U.T. plans	26.60	10.93	13.00	23.93
3. integrated development of calcutta metropolitan area and state capital projects	175.65	78.57	65.35	143.92
central sector	*252.00*	*66.13*	*88.68*	*154.81*
1. integrated urban development of metropolitan cities and areas of national importance	230.00	64.51	85.00	149.51
2. development of national capital region	20.00	1.59	3.50	5.09
3. research and development in L.S.G., urban development and financial assistance for studies in urban and regional planning	2.00	0 03	0.18	0.21
total	*726.60*	*249.33*	*256.13*	*505.46*

ANNEXURE 40

(Chapter V. 9, Para 5.166)

Revised Fifth Plan outlays for Housing including Police Housing

(Rs. crores)

	scheme	draft fifth plan	1974-77 anticipated expen-diture	1977-79 outlay	revised fifth plan outlay
	(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	state sector	*379.57*	*260.09*	*245.47*	*505.56*
1.	state plans	338.39	243.71	220.95	464.66
2.	U.T. plans	41.18	16.38	24.52	40.90
	central sector	*237.16*	*40.09*	*55.27*	*95.36*
1.	General Pool Office and Residential Accommodation	100.00	21.12	30.00	51.12
2.	Housing and Urban Develop-ment Corporation	90.00	5.00	9.00	14.00
3.	Subsidised Industrial Housing for Plantation Labour	5.00	2.40	2.60	5.00
4.	National Buildings Organisation Schemes	4.00	0.83	0.85	1.68
5.	National Building Mate-rials Development Corporation	35.00	0.05	0.10	0.15
6.	Hindustan Housing Factory	2.00	0.05	0.10	0.15
7.	Subsidised Industrial Housing scheme for Dock Labour	1.16	0.14	0.12	0.26
8.	sub-total (1 to 7)	237.16	29.59	42.77	72.36
9.	Police Housing		10.50	12.50	23.00
10.	*total*	*616.73*	*300.18*	*300.74*	*600.92*

ANNEXURE 41
(Chapter V. 9, para 5.170)

Revised Fifth Plan outlays for Water Supply and Sanitation

(Rs crores)

	draft fifth plan	1974-77 anticipated expen-diture	1977 79 Outlay	revised fifh plan outlay
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
states and union territories	1004.00	458.64	461.77	920.41
other than MNP	431.00	287.24	303.90	591.14
MNP	573.00	171.40	157.87	329.27
central sector	16.60	2.68	7.59	10.27
total	*1020.60*	*461.32*	*469.36*	*930.68*

ANNEXURE 42

(Chapter V. 11, Para 5.181)

Fifth Five Year Plan-Outlays and Expenditure—Development of Backward Classes

(Rs. crores)

head	draft fifth plan outlay	1974-77 anticipated expenditure	1977-79 proposed outlay	revised fifth plan outlay
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Centre	*85.00*	*52.19*	*66.69*	*118.88*
1. tribal development blocks	10.00	7.29	—	7.29
2. post-matric scholarships	53.00	38.09	61.91	100.00
3. girls hostels	4.00	2.04	1.73	3.77
4. coaching and allied schemes	3.00	0.82	0.76	1.58
5. co-operation	3.00	1.34	0.10	1.44
6. research and training	3.00	0.86	0.46	1.32
7. aid to voluntary organisations	4.00	1.58	1.39	2.97
8. machinery for enforcement of untouchability (offences) act	5.00	0.17	0.34	0.51
states and union territories	*173.14*	*112.63*	*95.47*	*208.10*
grand total	*258.14*	*164.82*	*162.16*	*326.98*

ANNEXURE 4
(Chapter V. 11, Para 5.183)

Fifth Five Year Plan-Outlays and Expenditure-Social Welfare.

(Rs. crores)

programmes	draft fifth plan outlay	1974-77 anticipated expenditure	1977-79 proposed outlay	revised fifth plan outlay
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
cenral schemes				
1. family and child welfare projects	3.20	2.08	0.32	2.40
2. women welfare	21.00	5.25	9.40	14.65
3. welfare of handicapped	9.00	3.82	3.51	7.33
4. planning, research, training and evaluation	8.10	2.02	2.13	4.15
5. grants-in-aid to voluntary organisations by the central social welfare board and strengthening its field organisations	8.00	4.83	4.49	9.32
6. grants-in-aid to all India voluntary organisations	3.50	0.78	1.04	1.82
7. education work for prohibition	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.20
Centrally Sponsored Schemes				
1. child welfare	145.00	13.45	8.64	22.09
2. women welfare		--	1.00	1.00
3. welfare of the handicapped	2.00	0.39	0.18	0.57
total centre and centrally sponsored schemes	*200.00*	*32.72*	*30.81*	*63.53*
states and union territories	*29.72*	*10.01*	*12.59*	*22.60*
grand total	*229.72*	*42.73*	*43.40*	*86.13*

ANNEXURE 44
(Chapter V.II, Para 5.186)

Revised Fitfh Plan-Rehabilitation

(Rs. crores)

schemes	anticipated expenditure 1974-77	cutlays sugges-ted for 1977-79	fifth Plan outlay (1974-79)
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)
1. rehabilitation of migrants in West Bengal	3.30	2.80	6.10
2. migrant outside West Bengal			
(a) areas other than dandakarnaya and Andamans			
(i) agri, families	4.27	2.25	6.52
(ii) non-agri. families	2.24	2.75	4.99
(b) Dandakarnaya	13.54	12.00	25.54
(c) Andoman and nicobar	2.18	1.6	3.78
3. Sri Lanka repatriates	14.17	14.00	28.17
4. Burma repatriates	2.25	2.00	4.25
5. Chhamb refugees	4.41	6.59	11.00
6. Uganda and zaire repatriates			
7. Rehabilitation industries corporation	0.86	0.60	1.46
8. Residuary schemes of west Pakistan refugees			
9. rehabilitation of migrants from Indian enclaves in former East Pakistan	0.40	0.40	0.80
10. residual problems of rehabilitation in west Bengal			
(a) SFDA/MFAL	—	6.00	6.00
(b) dev. of D. P Colonies	—	2.50	2.50[1]
(c) medical facilities for new migranties	—	1.50	1.50
11. *total*	*47.62*	*54.99*	*102.61*

[1] For the first phase

ANNEXURE 45
(Chapter V. Para 5.202)

Fifth Plan - S and T Outlay

(Rs. crores)

ministry/department	draft 5th plan	1974-77	1977-79	total 5th plan
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. atomic energy (r and d)	111.13	83.12	34.01	167.[illegible]
2. space	90.00	66.18	62.09	128.27
3. science and technology — csir	104.50	37.66	44.11	81.77
— dst	109.98	23.02	35.94	58.96
4. supply — n.t.h.	2.50	0.61	1.49	2.10
sub-total (1 — 4)	418.11	210.59	227.64	438.23
5. industry and c.s. — heavy ind.	70.00	6.61	22.15	28.76
industrial development	25.00	3.97	6.35	10.32
6. commerce	5.00	0.56	1.07	1.63
7. steel and mines — steel	20.00	2.12	4.50	6.62
— mines	18.33	1.48	5.00	6.48
— gsi and ibm	39.85	18.53	22.85	41.38
8. labour (coal mines safety)	0.53	0.04	0.11	0.15
9. energy — power	15.00	2.28	6.41	8.69
— coal	10.29	1.39	5.00	6.39
10. electronics	20.00	6.23	12.50	18.73
11. shipping and transport — shipping	10.00	0.31	0.68	0.99
— transport	9.00	0.20	1.30	2.00
12. communications	32.28	10.87	11.52	22.39
13. tourism and c. aviation — c.a.	0.80	0.18	0.20	0.38
— imd Instts.	30.00	9.05	10.53	19.58
14. information and broadcasting	0.50	0.27	0.50	0.77
15. pet. and chemicals — petroleum	16.00	7.35	4.73	12.08
— chemicals	15.00	1.13	1.22	2.35
16. works and housing	23.75	0.03	0.50	0.53
17. irrigation	38.00	2.49	5.99	8.48
18. agriculture — ICAR (excluding edn.)	110.16	46.55	55.93	102.48
— forest research	14.84	1.21	2.50	3.71
— others	—	1.40	1.80	3.20
health and F.P. — icmr, health & F.P.	36.00	9.92	11.40	21.32
sub-total (5 to 19)	560.33	134.17	195.24	329.41
20. *grand total*	*978.44*	*344.76*	*422.88*	*767.64*

An additional Rs. 30 crores for INSAT-1 has been provided under the following ministries : communications—Rs. 20 crores; information and broadcasting - Rs. 5 crores; tourism and civil aviation—Rs. 5 crores.

2/12/82

26.8.87